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*Whitaker*

1983

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AN

# Almanack

*For the Year of Our Lord*

# 1983

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA

AND

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the  
GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION,  
COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of  
the various Nations of the WORLD  
with an INDEX containing  
nearly 20,000  
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LONDON

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LONDON WC1A 1DF

# PREFACE TO THE 115<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL VOLUME (1983)

The year 1982, recorded in the 115th volume of WHITAKER, was dominated by the Falkland Islands Conflict. The events leading to the war, its full course and aftermath, are chronicled in a special diary section, which includes a full page map of the Islands. This is supplemented by lists of the commanders, ships, regiments, units, etc. which comprised the British Task Force, and by illustrations.

An outstanding and happy Royal event of the year was the birth of Prince William of Wales, and this is duly recorded and illustrated.

The historic visit of Pope John Paul II is commemorated by a separate article and photographs of His Holiness with the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Another important visitor was President Reagan and his stay is suitably described, with illustrations.

The Editor, while endeavouring to maintain the essential traditional contents of the Almanack would call attention to certain new features.

The latter part of the Astronomical section has been restructured to allow for an expansion of U.K. statistical matter. A new Arts summary—Opera and Dance—has been introduced to join the well established reviews of Literature and Drama and it is intended that this should become an annual feature.

The usual general history introduction to the Centenaries article has been replaced by extracts as printed in early Almanacks describing the events of one hundred years ago.

Another innovation is a section on Broadcasting, which includes useful details of local radio stations with their wavelengths. The information on Adult Education has been entirely recast to provide a clear and concise guide.

A full list of winners at the Commonwealth Games appears, with other late information, in "Occurrences during Printing".

The Editor once again wishes to express his thanks to his many and widespread correspondents whose assistance in the compilation of the Almanack is invaluable.

12 DYOTT STREET, WC1A 1DF  
October, 1982

Telephone: 01-836 8911  
Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London, W.C.1."

*Note*—"WHITAKER" for 1983 is published in three editions:

**Library Edition, Leather Binding with 16 Coloured Maps, 1,220 pages—  
£13.75 net.**

(ISBN 0 85021 137 9)

**Complete Edition, Red and Green Cloth Cover, 1,220 pages—£9.90 net.**

(ISBN 0 85021 135 2)

(Distributed exclusively in the U.S.A. by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, U.S.A.)

**Shorter Edition, Paper Cover, 692 pages—£4.95 net.**

(ISBN 0 85021 136 0)

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The Trust maintains Pembroke House, its own residential home for aged ex-naval men, situated at Gillingham in Kent.

**The Trust is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions and legacies.**

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General Secretary, Royal Naval Benevolent Trust  
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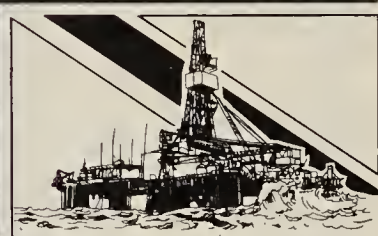
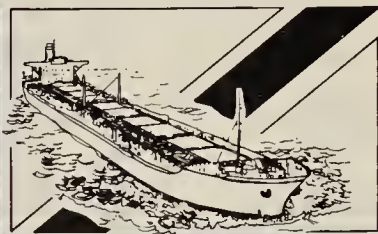
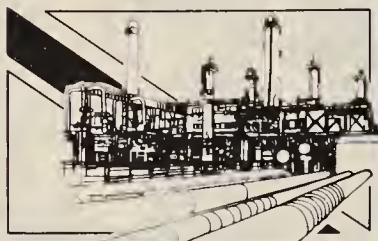
**THE CHEST, HEART AND STROKE ASSOCIATION**  
**TAVISTOCK HOUSE NORTH, TAVISTOCK SQUARE,**  
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**and 52, North Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3LT.**  
**031-225 6527**

*Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Hill of Luton, MD. Director General: Sir Ernest Sidey, KBE, CB, MD*

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# **Ultramar**

## **The British Oil Company**

**Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, London EC2R 7AU.**



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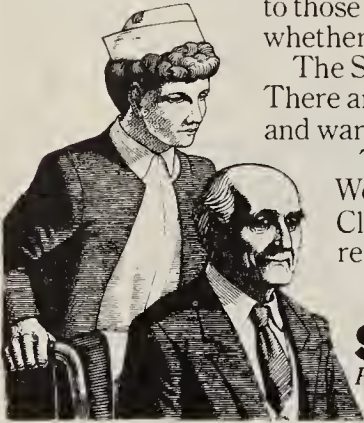
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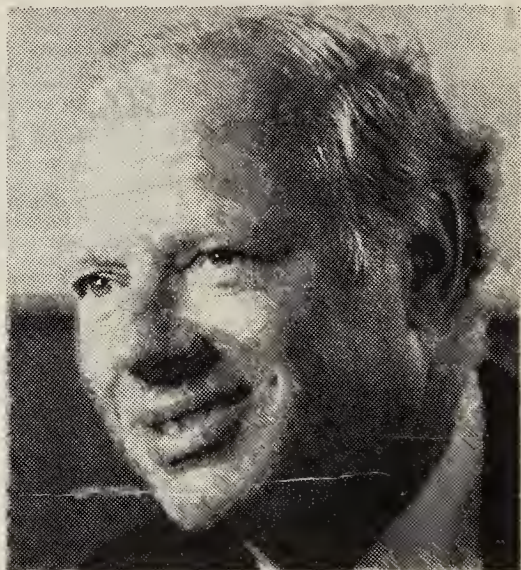
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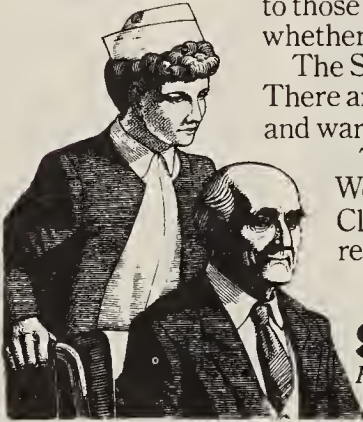
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### OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

**HOME AFFAIRS.** Sept. 1. Mr. John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, announced that he would be retiring from politics at the next general election. It was announced that rail fares were to go up by 10 per cent at the end of November.

Sept. 6. T.U.C. conference opened in Brighton with vote for structural reform of its governing general council; on Sept. 8, Congress passed a motion re-affirming support for free collective bargaining and the right to negotiate wages and conditions without interference or statutory controls.

Sept. 9. It was announced that the Government's plan to build a base in Scotland to overhaul Trident missiles had been scrapped and the servicing would be done in the U.S.A. instead.

Sept. 13. A 6 per cent pay rise for railway workers was recommended by Lord McCarthy's Railway Staffs National Tribunal; British Rail stated that it would not pay the increase until the unions gave firm commitments on productivity. Lord Shackleton's report on the Falkland Islands was published.

Sept. 16. N.H.S. unions rejected revised pay offer. Labour won Gower by election with majority of 7,220; the S.D.P.-Liberal Alliance were second, pushing the Conservatives into third position. Mrs. Thatcher left for a Far East tour.

Sept. 17. The carrier *Invincible*, with Prince Andrew on board, returned from the Falklands to a tumultuous welcome at Portsmouth. Inflation dropped to 8 per cent.

Sept. 20. The S.D.P. and Liberals announced that they had agreed on the allocation of seats each will fight as members of their Alliance.

Sept. 21. Liberal Party Assembly opened in Bournemouth.

Sept. 22. T.U.C. staged "Day of Action" in support of Health Service workers pay claim. Unemployment rose to 3,343,075 in September.

Sept. 27. On the opening day of the Labour Party Conference in Blackpool, delegates voted 5,173,000 to 1,565,000 to set up a register of non-affiliated Labour organizations, which would exclude Militant Tendency, the extreme Left-wing group; on the following day there was a swing to the Right in the elections to Labour's National Executive.

Sept. 29. Mr. Anthony Jolliffe was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Oct. 1. Treasury announced a 3½ per cent pay target for public service workers next year.

Oct. 5. Conservative Party Conference opened in Brighton; on the following day Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Conference that further tax reductions would be made only when the country could afford them.

Oct. 7. The big banks cut their base rates from 10½ to 10 per cent. British Steel gave warning that one or more of its plants may have to close. Mr. Sid Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, resigned.

Oct. 11. Gallantry awards for the Falklands campaign were officially announced, including two posthumous VCs awarded to Lt.-Col. "H" Jones and Sgt. Ian McKay, both of the Parachute Regiment. The wreck of the Tudor warship, *Mary Rose*, was raised from the Solent.

Oct. 12. Falklands victory parade held in the City of London.

**OVERSEAS.** Sept. 2. Israeli Government totally rejected President Reagan's new Middle East peace plan; on Sept 5, Israel announced that 13 new settlements were to be established in Gaza and West Bank.

Sept. 9. Swiss anti-terrorist forces stormed the Polish Embassy in Berne and captured gunmen who had occupied the building on Sept. 6 and taken hostages.

Sept. 11. Nine British parachutists were among 46 killed when a helicopter crashed in Mannheim, West Germany.

Sept. 13. At least 46 people were killed when a Spanish DC-10 airliner crashed on take-off from Malaga.

Sept. 14. The President-elect of Lebanon, Mr. Bachir Gemayel, was killed when a bomb destroyed his party headquarters in Christian East Beirut; on the following day Israeli troops fought their way into West Beirut and by Sept. 16 had seized control of the city. Argentina agreed to a proposal by Britain that both countries lift the financial sanctions imposed over the Falklands Conflict. Princess Grace of Monaco died in hospital following a car accident.

Sept. 15. The Pope received Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, in a private audience at the Vatican.

Sept. 17. West Germany's Social Democratic-Liberal coalition collapsed.

Sept. 17 and 18. Lebanese Christian militia men massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Israeli-held West Beirut.

Sept. 20. President Reagan ordered 800 U.S. Marines back into Beirut as part of a multinational force; on Sept. 26 it was announced that Israel had agreed to withdraw its forces from Beirut.

Sept. 28. The Israeli Government announced an inquiry to investigate the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Oct. 1. Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democrat leader, was elected to replace Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor of West Germany.

Oct. 3. Spanish authorities stated that a *coup* plot by Right-wing army officers had been foiled.

**OBITUARY.** Sept. 14. Princess Grace of Monaco, former film actress, aged 52 (*see above*). Sept. 22. Frank McElhone, Labour M.P. for Glasgow, Queen's Park, aged 53. Sept. 22. Sir Maxwell Joseph, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, aged 72. Sept. 24. Sarah Churchill, second daughter of Sir Winston Churchill, aged 67. Oct. 3. Vivien Merchant, actress, aged 53. Oct. 8. Lord Noel-Baker, winner of Nobel Peace Prize, aged 92.

*Pages 693-1220 are omitted from the Shorter Edition*

## COMMONWEALTH GAMES 1982

Held at Brisbane, Australia, September 30—October 9, 1982.

## Archery

Men—M. Blenkarne (England)  
 Women—N. Fairhall (New Zealand)

## Athletics

Men  
 100 m.—A. Wells (Scotland)  
 200 m.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M. McFarlane (England)} \\ \text{A. Wells (Scotland)} \end{array} \right.$   
 400 m.—B. Cameron (Jamaica)  
 800 m.—P. Bourke (Australia)  
 1,500 m.—S. Cram (England)  
 5,000 m.—D. Moorcroft (England)  
 10,000 m.—G. Shahanga (Tanzania)  
 Marathon—R. de Castella (Australia)  
 110 m. Hurdles—M. McKoy (Canada)  
 400 m. Hurdles—G. Brown (Australia)  
 3000 Steeplechase—J. Korir (Kenya)  
 4 × 100 m. Relay—Nigeria  
 4 × 400 m. Relay—England  
 30 km Walk—S. Barry (Wales)  
 High Jump—M. Ottey (Canada)  
 Pole Vault—R. Boyd (Australia)  
 Long Jump—G. Honey (Australia)  
 Triple Jump—K. Connor (England)  
 Shot—B. Pauletto (Canada)  
 Discus—B. Cooper (Bahamas)  
 Hammer—R. Weir (England)  
 Javelin—M. O'Rourke (New Zealand)  
 Decathlon—D. Thompson (England)

## Women

100 m.—A. Taylor (Canada)  
 200 m.—M. Ottey (Jamaica)  
 400 m.—R. Boyle (Australia)  
 800 m.—K. McDermott (Wales)  
 1,500 m.—C. Boxer (England)  
 3,000 m.—A. Audain (New Zealand)  
 100 m. Hurdles—S. Strong (England)  
 400 m. Hurdles—D. Flintoff (Australia)  
 4 × 100 m. Relay—England  
 4 × 400 m. Relay—Canada  
 High Jump—D. Brill (Canada)  
 Long Jump—S. Ferguson (Bahamas)  
 Shot—J. Oakes (England)  
 Discus—M. Ritchie (Scotland)  
 Javelin—S. Howland (Australia)  
 Heptathlon—G. Nunn (Australia)

## Badminton

Men's Singles—S. Modi (India)  
 Men's Doubles—Malaysia  
 Ladies' Singles—H. Troke (England)  
 Ladies' Doubles—Canada  
 Mixed Doubles—England  
 Team Event—England

## Bowls

Men's Singles—W. Wood (Scotland)  
 Men's Pairs—Scotland  
 Men's Fours—Australia  
 Women's Triples—Zimbabwe

## Boxing

48 kg.—A. Wachire (Kenya)  
 51 kg.—M. Mutua (Kenya)  
 54 kg.—J. Orewa (Nigeria)  
 57 kg.—P. Konyegwachie (Nigeria)  
 60 kg.—H. Khalili (Kenya)  
 63.5 kg.—C. Ossai (Nigeria)  
 67 kg.—C. Pyatt (England)  
 71 kg.—S. O'Sullivan (Canada)  
 75 kg.—J. Price (England)  
 81 kg.—F. Sani (Fiji)  
 81 + kg.—W. Dewit (Canada)

## Cycling

Road Team Trial (100 km.)—England  
 1,000 m. Individual Time Trial.—C. Adair (New Zealand)  
 Sprint—K. Tucker (Australia)  
 4,000 m. Individual Pursuit—M. Turtur (Australia)  
 4,000 m. Team Pursuit—Australia  
 10 miles—K. Nichols (Australia)  
 Individual Road Race—M. Elliott (England)

## Shooting

Full Bore Rifle (7-62)—A. Clarke (Scotland)  
 Small Bore Rifle, prone—A. Smith (Australia)  
 Small Bore Rifle, 3 positions—A. Allan (Scotland)  
 Small Bore, 3 positions, team—England  
 Rapid Fire Pistol—S. Lee (Hong Kong)  
 Centre Fire Pistol—J. Cooke (England)  
 Free Pistol—T. Guinn (Canada)  
 Skeet—J. Woolley (New Zealand)  
 Trap—P. Boden (England)  
 Air Pistol—G. Darling (England)  
 Air Rifle—J.F. Senecal (Canada)

## Swimming

## Men

100 m. Free—N. Brooks (Australia)  
 200 m. Free—A. Astbury (England)  
 400 m. Free—A. Astbury (England)  
 1,500 m. Free—M. Metzker (Australia)  
 100 m. Back—M. West (Canada)  
 200 m. Back—C. Henning (Canada)  
 100 m. Breast—A. Moorhouse (England)  
 200 m. Breast—V. Davis (Canada)  
 100 m. Butterfly—D. Thompson (Canada)  
 200 m. Butterfly—P. Hubble (England)  
 200 m. Individual Medley—A. Baumann (Canada)  
 400 m. Individual Medley—A. Baumann (Canada)  
 4 × 100 m. Free Relay—Australia  
 4 × 200 m. Free Relay—Australia  
 4 × 100 m. Medley Relay—Australia

## Women

100 m. Free—J. Croft (England)  
 200 m. Free—J. Croft (England)  
 400 m. Free—T. Wickham (Australia)  
 800 m. Free—T. Wickham (Australia)  
 100 m. Back—L. Forrest (Australia)  
 200 m. Back—L. Forrest (Australia)  
 100 m. Breast—K. Bald (Canada)  
 200 m. Breast—A. Ottenbrite (Canada)  
 100 m. Butterfly—L. Curry (Australia)  
 200 m. Butterfly—M. Ford (Australia)  
 200 m. Individual Medley—L. Curry (Australia)  
 400 m. Individual Medley—L. Curry (Australia)  
 4 × 100 m. Free Relay—England  
 4 × 100 m. Medley Relay—Canada

## Diving

## Men

Springboard—C. Snode (England)  
 Platform—C. Snode (England)

## Women

Springboard—J. Donnet (Australia)  
 Platform—V. Beddoe (Australia)

## Weight Lifting

52 kg.—N. Voukelatos (Australia)  
 56 kg.—G. Laws (England)  
 60 kg.—D. Willey (England)  
 67.5 kg.—D. Morgan (Wales)  
 75 kg.—S. Pinsent (England)  
 82.5 kg.—N. Burrowes (England)  
 90 kg.—R. Kabbas (Australia)

100 kg.—O. Orok (Nigeria)  
 110 kg.—J. Burns (Wales)  
 110 + kg.—D. Lukin (Australia)

**Wrestling**

48 kg.—R. Sarang (India)  
 52 kg.—Mahabir Singh (India)

57 kg.—B. Aspen (England)  
 62 kg.—R. Robinson (Canada)  
 68 kg.—Jagminder Singh (India)  
 74 kg.—Rajinder Singh (India)  
 82 kg.—C. Rinke (Canada)  
 90 kg.—C. Davis (Canada)  
 100 kg.—R. Deschatelets (Canada)  
 100 + kg.—W. Wishart (Canada)

**PERSONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (£ million)**

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<b>Income before tax</b>						
Wages and salaries	58,932	66,161	73,379	83,971	98,376	117,145
Pay in cash and kind of HM Forces	1,283	1,474	1,506	1,645	2,020	2,435
Employers' contributions:						
National insurance, etc.	4,079	5,075	5,702	6,084	6,952	8,368
Other	3,901	4,888	5,450	6,777	7,982	9,135
<b>Total income from employment</b>	<b>68,195</b>	<b>77,598</b>	<b>86,037</b>	<b>98,477</b>	<b>115,330</b>	<b>137,083</b>
Professional persons	1,380	1,597	1,743	2,098	2,610	3,350
Farmers	1,871	2,305	2,282	2,373	2,636	2,845
Other sole traders and partnerships	5,256	6,175	7,223	9,183	11,256	12,199
<b>Total income from self-employment</b>	<b>8,507</b>	<b>10,077</b>	<b>11,248</b>	<b>13,654</b>	<b>16,502</b>	<b>18,394</b>
<b>Rent dividends and net interest:</b>						
Receipts from life-assurance and superannuation schemes	2,645	3,227	3,927	4,632	5,960	6,936
Rent of owner occupied dwellings	3,377	3,987	4,743	5,429	6,400	7,561
Other receipts	2,675	2,772	2,712	3,085	4,757	5,126
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,697</b>	<b>9,986</b>	<b>11,382</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>17,117</b>	<b>19,623</b>
Current transfers to charities from companies	42	42	43	44	45	46
National insurance benefits and other current grants from general government	10,284	12,765	15,108	17,905	20,977	25,476
Imputed charge for capital consumption of private non-profit-making bodies	155	184	214	244	290	363
<b>Total personal income</b>	<b>95,880</b>	<b>110,652</b>	<b>124,032</b>	<b>143,470</b>	<b>170,261</b>	<b>200,985</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Consumers' expenditure	64,749	74,952	86,001	98,947	116,717	135,403
UK taxes on income:						
Payments	15,042	17,422	18,164	19,483	21,644	25,897
Additions to tax reserves	211	120	114	197	105	775
National insurance, etc. contributions	6,848	8,426	9,508	10,107	11,533	13,977
Transfers abroad (net)	110	-28	—	119	232	290
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	<b>86,960</b>	<b>100,892</b>	<b>113,787</b>	<b>128,853</b>	<b>150,231</b>	<b>176,342</b>
Balance: saving before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation but after providing for addition to tax reserves	8,920	9,760	10,245	14,617	20,030	24,643
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,880</b>	<b>110,652</b>	<b>124,032</b>	<b>143,470</b>	<b>170,261</b>	<b>200,985</b>

## HOUSING

### Permanent dwellings completed

	United Kingdom				England and Wales			
	Total	For local housing authorities	For private owners	Other	Total	For local housing authorities	For private owners	Other
1960	304,255	128,216	171,405	4,634	269,226	103,235	162,100	3,891
1961	303,161	116,118	180,727	6,316	268,832	92,880	170,366	5,586
1962	313,643	128,577	178,211	6,855	278,667	105,302	167,016	6,349
1963	307,714	123,903	177,787	6,024	270,655	97,015	168,242	5,398
1964	383,192	154,754	221,264	7,174	336,505	119,468	210,432	6,605
1965	391,234	164,957	217,162	9,115	347,181	133,024	206,246	7,911
1966	396,009	176,871	208,647	10,491	349,480	142,430	197,502	9,548
1967	415,455	199,749	204,208	11,498	362,898	159,347	192,940	10,611
1968	425,835	187,984	226,068	11,783	371,726	148,049	213,273	10,404
1969	378,324	180,958	185,916	11,450	324,165	139,850	173,377	10,938
1970	362,226	176,926	174,342	10,958	307,266	134,874	162,084	10,308
1971	364,475	154,894	196,313	13,268	309,776	117,215	179,998	12,563
1972	330,936	120,431	200,755	9,750	287,294	93,635	184,622	9,037
1973	304,637	102,604	191,080	10,953	264,047	79,289	174,413	10,345
1974	279,582	121,017	145,177	13,388	241,173	99,423	129,626	12,124
1975	321,936	150,526	154,528	16,882	278,694	122,857	140,381	15,456
1976	324,769	151,824	155,229	17,716	278,660	124,152	138,477	16,031
1977	314,093	143,250	143,905	26,938	276,011	121,246	128,688	26,077
1978	288,603	112,340	152,166	24,097	254,001	96,752	134,578	22,671
1979	249,434	88,479	141,756	19,199	218,461	77,190	123,113	18,158
1980	238,929	88,372	129,297	21,260	211,912	78,411	113,542	19,959
	Scotland				Northern Ireland			
	Total	For local housing authorities	For private owners	Other	Total	For local housing authorities	For private owners	Other
1960	28,592	21,503	6,529	560	6,437	3,478	2,776	183
1961	27,230	19,541	7,147	542	7,099	3,697	3,214	188
1962	26,761	18,788	7,784	189	8,125	4,487	3,411	317
1963	28,217	21,164	6,622	431	8,842	5,724	2,923	195
1964	37,171	29,156	7,662	353	9,516	6,130	3,170	216
1965	35,116	26,584	7,553	979	8,937	5,349	3,363	225
1966	36,029	27,515	7,870	644	10,500	6,926	3,275	299
1967	41,458	33,222	7,498	738	11,099	7,180	3,770	149
1968	41,989	32,011	8,720	1,258	12,120	7,924	4,075	121
1969	42,628	33,932	8,326	370	11,531	7,176	4,213	142
1970	43,126	34,360	8,220	546	11,834	7,692	4,038	104
1971	40,783	28,577	11,614	592	13,916	9,102	4,701	113
1972	31,992	19,593	11,835	564	11,650	7,203	4,298	149
1973	30,033	17,349	12,215	469	10,557	5,966	4,452	139
1974	28,336	16,182	11,239	915	10,073	5,412	4,312	349
1975	34,323	22,784	10,371	1,168	8,919	4,885	3,776	258
1976	36,527	21,154	13,704	1,669	9,582	6,518	3,048	16
1977	27,320	14,328	12,132	860	10,762	7,676	3,085	1
1978	25,759	9,907	14,443	1,409	8,843	5,681	3,145	17
1979	23,672	7,853	15,069	750	7,301	3,436	3,574	291
1980	20,537	7,448	12,187	902	6,480	2,513	3,568	399



**INSOLVENCY**  
**Bankruptcies, etc. (England and Wales)**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<b>Number of bankruptcies, etc.</b>								
Debtors adjudicated bankrupt	3,363	5,191	6,676	6,681	4,078	3,526	3,158	3,634
Compositions and schemes of arrangement	5	4	2	—	2	—	1	7
Administration orders of deceased debtors' estates	12	13	20	19	15	14	11	11
<b>Liabilities (£ thousand)</b>								
Debtors adjudicated bankrupt	19,102	41,681	81,553	76,692	104,674	205,809	65,805	68,580
Compositions and schemes of arrangement	15	43	13	—	11	—	18	116
Administration orders of deceased debtors' estates	568	168	2,718	1,517	774	427	532	421
<b>Assets (£ thousand)</b>								
Debtors adjudicated bankrupt	8,640	14,562	21,215	22,300	15,834	20,093	21,768	39,327
Compositions and schemes of arrangement	2	26	6	—	3	—	8	75
Administration orders of deceased debtors' estates	245	109	543	212	319	145	124	155

**Sequestrations (Bankruptcies) in Scotland**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Number of sequestrations	47	63	89	80	76	80	66	111
Liabilities (£ thousand)	968	1,619	3,461	3,171	3,213	4,338	2,470	4,843
Assets (£ thousand)	535	559	1,513	1,305	1,025	648	994	2,060

**Company Liquidations**

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<b>England and Wales</b>								
Compulsory liquidations	1,080	1,395	2,287	2,511	2,425	2,265	2,064	2,935
Voluntary liquidations:								
Creditors'	1,495	2,325	3,111	3,428	3,406	2,821	2,473	3,955
Members'	4,297	3,746	3,917	4,173	3,650	3,615	4,030	3,970
Total liquidations notified (all types)	6,872	7,466	9,315	10,112	9,481	8,701	8,567	10,860
<b>Scotland</b>								
Compulsory liquidations	25	42	53	84	67	78	56	135
Voluntary liquidations:								
Creditors'	73	113	151	145	204	196	182	244
Members'	270	264	276	299	222	230	214	242
Total liquidations notified (all types)	368	419	480	528	493	504	452	621
<b>Northern Ireland</b>								
Compulsory liquidations	3	1	3	7	1	8	7	8
Voluntary liquidations:								
Creditors'	12	12	15	42	31	45	27	66
Members'	31	29	36	38	42	36	37	39
Total liquidations notified (all types)	46	42	54	87	74	89	71	113

**CIVIL SERVICE STAFF**  
*Analysis by ministerial responsibility at 1 April in each year*

	† Full-time equivalents (thousands)						
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total civil and defence departments	701.4	747.6	745.6	735.7	732.3	704.9	689.6
<i>of which</i> Non-industrials	524.1	568.5	571.1	567.3	565.8	547.5	539.9
Industrials	177.3	179.1	174.4	163.4	166.5	157.4	149.7
Total civil departments	434.8	481.4	486.9	485.3	484.6	465.1	460.0
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	15.8	16.1	15.5	14.6	14.5	14.3	13.6
Chancellor of the Exchequer's	119.8	126.8	129.3	128.9	128.2	119.0	114.9
Departments:							
Customs and Excise	28.4	29.4	29.3	28.8	28.8	27.2	26.8
Inland Revenue	74.2	80.3	83.9	85.2	84.6	78.3	75.6
Department for National Savings	13.3	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	10.4	10.0
Treasury and others	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.1	2.5
Education and Science	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Employment	19.2	47.7	52.5	53.7	53.6	50.7	53.8
Energy	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Environment	75.2	77.5	61.5	57.3	56.0	51.7	47.0
Foreign and Commonwealth	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.1	12.1	11.6	11.4
Home	30.7	32.3	32.6	33.2	33.5	34.1	35.4
Industry	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.1	8.8
Scotland	12.3	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.6
Social Services	91.5	95.8	98.3	99.5	100.9	98.9	100.1
Trade	9.5	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.3
Transport	—	—	13.6	14.5	13.9	13.5	13.7
Wales	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3
Other civil departments	31.1	32.1	31.5	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.3
Total Ministry of Defence	266.6	266.2	258.7	250.4	247.7	239.8	229.6

† Part-time employees are counted as half units.

**BASIC RATE OF INLAND LETTER POST**

1840 .....	1d	1974 .....	4½p
1918 .....	1½d	1975 .....	7p
1940 .....	2½d	Sept. 1975 .....	8½p
1957 .....	3d	June 1977 .....	9p
1965 .....	4d	Aug. 1979 .....	10p
1968* .....	5d	Feb. 1980 .....	12p
1971 .....	3p	Jan. 1981 .....	14p
1973 .....	3½p	Feb. 1982 .....	15½p

(\*Two-tier postal system introduced—subsequent figures are for 1st class letter post)

**BRITISH OIL STATISTICS (million tonnes)**

	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Oil production†					
Land	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Offshore	—	1.5	53.9	77.8	80.3
Refinery output	94.7	86.6	89.2	90.6	79.2
Deliveries of petroleum products for inland consumption	91.2	82.8	84.1	84.6	71.2
Exports (including re-exports):					
Crude petroleum	1.1	0.8	23.1	38.8	38.5
Refined petroleum products and process oils	17.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	16.1
Imports:					
Crude petroleum	100.8	87.2	65.5	57.9	44.8
Refined petroleum products and process oils	23.1	16.0	14.7	16.0	14.1

† Crude oil plus condensates and petroleum gases drilled at onshore treatment plants.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	15 September, 1982 Middle Rate
<b>A. London Market Rates</b>			
Austria	Schilling	—	30.08
Belgium	Franc	26.49 <i>Belgas</i>	82.21
Canada	Canadian Dollar	4.545	2.1140
Denmark	Krone	22.26	15.1490
Finland	Markka	217½	8.2205
France	Franc	176.10	12.1065
Germany (West)	Deutsche Mark	—	4.2865
Greece	Drachma	545	121.28
Italy	Lira	85	2414.20
Japan	Yen	¼d	449.10
Netherlands	Guilder	8.34	4.6930
Netherlands (Antilles)	Antillian Guilder	8.34	3.05
Norway	Krone	19.45	11.8600
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	150.20
Spain	Peseta	42.45	193.15
Sweden	Krona	18.59	10.6645
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	3.6565
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.485	1.7120
<b>B. Former Scheduled Territories</b>			
Australia	Australian Dollar	A£1.2525	1.7875
Bahamas	Bahamas Dollar	—	1.7050
Barbados	Barbados Dollar	—	3.4100
Belize	Belize Dollar	—	5.4100
Bermuda	Bermuda Dollar	—	1.7050
Cyprus	Cyprus £	—	0.841
Ghana	New Cedi	—	4.71
Hong Kong	Hong Kong Dollar	—	10.4245
Iceland	Krona	—	24.595
India	Rupee	13.38	16.4550
Jamaica	Jamaica Dollar	—	3.0408
Jordan	Dinar	Par	0.603
Kenya	Shilling	—	18.475
Kuwait	Dinar	—	0.49840
Libya	Dinar	—	0.5047
Malawi	Kwacha	—	1.9150
Malaysia	Ringgit	8.571	4.0380
Malta	Maltese £	—	0.720
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	£1.2425	2.3610
Nigeria	Naira	—	1.171195
Pakistan	Rupee	—	20.95
South Africa	Rand	S.A.£1	1.9705
Sri Lanka	Rupee	13.38 (Ceylon Rs.)	35.65
Tanzania	Shilling	—	16.25
Trinidad	Trinidad and Tobago \$	—	4.0920
Uganda	Shilling	—	*168.50
Yemen	Riyal	—	7.7400
Zambia	Kwacha	—	1.6150
<b>C. Other Rates</b>			
Algeria	Dinar	—	7.90
Argentina	Peso	19	*45,739.00
Bolivia	Peso	141.50	*N/A
Brazil	Cruzeiro	82	343.75
Bulgaria	Lev	375	1.6950
Burma	Kyat	13.38	13.5232
Chile	Peso	116½	107.32
China	Renminbi Yuan	4½	3.3519
Colombia	Peso	7.59	111.70
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	*N/A
Cuba	Peso	4.386	1.4150
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	—	*10.75
Ecuador	Sucre	66	*56.49
Egypt	Egyptian £	97½	1.42
		(per £100 London)	
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Dollar	—	3.51
Germany (East)	Ostmark	—	4.2865

\* Indicates that other rates are obtainable, varying according to the transaction.

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	15 September, 1982 Middle Rate
Guatemala	<i>Quetzal</i>	4.386	1.7050
Guinea Republic	<i>Sylli</i>	—	38.75
Haiti	<i>Gourde</i>	22.4	8.525
Honduras Republic	<i>Lempira</i>	8½	3.425
Hungary	<i>Forint</i>	20½	66.4741
Indonesia	<i>Rupiah</i>	—	1136.25
Iran	<i>Rial</i>	80.50 (Persian)	146.10
Iraq	<i>Dinar</i>	Par	0.50345
Israel	<i>Israel £</i>	Par	49.05
Lebanon	<i>Lebanese £</i>	9.65	8.2620
Malagasy Republic	<i>M. G. Franc</i>	17 (F. Fr.)	643.95
Mexico	<i>Peso</i>	—	*119.35
Morocco	<i>Dirham</i>	176.10 (F. Fr.)	10.60
Nicaragua	<i>Cordoba</i>	24	17.05
Paraguay	<i>Guarani</i>	—	*214.70
Peoples Democratic Republic of Vietnam	<i>Dong</i>	—	*3.7135
Peru	<i>Sol</i>	24½	1309.50
Philippines	<i>Peso</i>	—	14.45
Poland	<i>Zloty</i>	23½	*149.43
Rumania	<i>Leu</i>	655	*7.58
Salvador, El	<i>Colon</i>	11.20	4.266
Saudi Arabia	<i>Riyal</i>	—	5.8885
Sudan	<i>Sudan £</i>	97½ (per 100)	1.5345
Syria	<i>Syrian £</i>	—	10.00
Thailand	<i>Baht</i>	10.91	39.25
Tunisia	<i>Tunisian Dinar</i>	—	1.0245
Turkey	<i>Turkish Lira</i>	—	298.90
Uruguay	<i>New Peso</i>	9	*22.15
U.S.S.R.	<i>Rouble</i>	23.75	1.30
Venezuela	<i>Bolivar</i>	14.15	7.3520
Yugoslavia	<i>New Y Dinar</i>	197½ (YD)	87.6775
Zaire Republic	<i>Zaire</i>	—	10.080665

\* Indicates that other rates are obtainable, varying according to the transaction.

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

*Headquarters:* Brussels 1110, Belgium.

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952, the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. The North Atlantic Council is the highest authority of the Alliance and is composed of permanent representatives of the sixteen member countries. It meets at ministerial level at least twice per year. The permanent representatives head national delegations of advisers and experts.

*U.K. Permanent Representative,* His Excellency Sir John Graham, K.C.M.G. (1979).

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country except France and Iceland. The Military Committee, which is assisted by an international military staff, functions in permanent session with permanent military representatives and is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

*Secretary-General,* J. M. A. H. Luns (Netherlands).

*Supreme Allied Commander, Europe,* Gen. Bernard W. Rogers (U.S.).

*Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic,* Admiral Harry D. Train (U.S.).

*Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel,* Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, K.C.B. (U.K.).

## BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD, 1981

Traffic through the Board's ports in 1981 totalled 75,235,000 tonnes, consisting of ('000 tonnes): ores, 8,009; timber, 869; coal, 9,328; petroleum, 36,314; foodstuffs, 4,225; manufactured goods and other commodities, 16,490. Net registered tonnage of shipping entering and leaving the ports in 1981 totalled 118,587 tons. Passengers in transit through the Board's ports in 1981 totalled 3,045,253.

*Finance.*—Gross revenue totalled £129,778,000 and working expenses, including historic cost depreciation, £125,945,000. Profit, after historic cost depreciation before interest, £3,883,000; interest charges, £7,095,000. Changes in accounting policies due to SSAP 16 result in no separate figure for additional depreciation being calculated for 1981. Net profit, before tax, 1981, £10,272,000.

(The British Transport Docks Board may change its name to Associated British Ports during 1982/83 as a result of the Government's privatization proposals.)

## ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

Ψ = Seaport.

- A.A., Automobile Association; Anti-Aircraft.  
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.  
 A. and M., (Hymns) Ancient and Modern.  
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.  
 A.B.A., Amateur Boxing Association.  
 a.c., alternating current.  
 a/c., accounts.  
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).  
 A.C.C.A.—of the Association of Certified Accountants.  
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.  
 A.C.M.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.  
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.  
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.  
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.  
 A.E.—Air Efficiency Award.  
 A.E.A., Atomic Energy Authority.  
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.  
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.  
 A.F.V., Armoured Fighting Vehicle.  
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hejira.  
 A.I.A., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.  
 A.I.B.—of Bankers.  
 A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.  
 A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.  
 A.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.  
 A.K.C.—of King's College.  
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.  
 A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.  
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.  
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.  
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.  
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.  
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.  
 A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.  
 A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.  
 A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Art.  
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.  
 A.R.C.O.—of Organists.  
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.  
 A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.  
 A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.  
 A.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.  
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
- A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.  
 A.S.V.A.—of Inc. Society of Valuers and Auctioneers.  
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.  
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.  
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.  
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.  
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.  
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.  
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.
- B.A., Bachelor of Arts.  
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.  
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.  
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.  
 B.Com.—of Commerce.  
 B.D.—of Divinity.  
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.  
 B.Ed.—of Education.  
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.  
 B.Litt.—of Literature or of Letters.  
 B.Pharm.—of Pharmacy.  
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.  
 B.Sc.—of Science.  
 B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.  
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.  
 B.B., Boys' Brigade.  
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.  
 B.C., Before Christ.  
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.  
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.  
 B.F.I., British Film Institute.  
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.  
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).  
 B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.  
 B.S.I., British Standards Institution.  
 B.S.T., British Summer Time.  
 Bt., Baronet.  
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.  
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
- C.—Conservative.  
 ca. (*circa*), about.  
 C.A., Chartered Accountant (*Scottish Institute*).  
 C.A.A., Civil Aviation Authority.  
 C.A.B., Citizen's Advice Bureau.  
 Cantab., Cambridge.  
 Cantuar., Canterbury.  
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.  
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 C.B.I., Confederation of British Industry.  
 c.c., cubic centimetres.  
 C.C., County Council.  
 C.C.F., Combined Cadet Force.  
 C.E., Civil Engineer.  
 C.E.G.B., Central Electricity Generating Board.
- C.E.I., Council of Engineering Institutions.  
 C.Eng., Chartered Engineer.  
 C.E.T., Central European Time.  
 C. of E., Church of England.  
 cf. (confer), Compare.  
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.  
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.  
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).  
 C.H., Companion of Honour.  
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.  
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.  
 C.I., Channel Islands.  
 C.I.A., Central Intelligence Agency.  
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.  
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.  
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.  
 C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.  
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.  
 C.M., (*Chirurgia Magister*), Master of Surgery.  
 C.M.G. Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.  
 C.N.A.A., Council for National Academic Awards.  
 C.O., Commanding Officer.  
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.  
 C.O.I., Central Office of Information.  
 C.P.R.E., Council for the Protection of Rural England.  
 C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.  
 C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.  
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.  
 cwt., Hundredweight.
- D  
 D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.  
 d.c., direct current.  
 D.C., District of Columbia.  
 D.Ch., (*Doctor Chirurgiae*), Dr. of Surgery.  
 D.C.B., Dame Commander of the Order of the Bath.  
 D.C.L., *Doctor of Civil Law*.  
 D.D.—of Divinity.  
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.  
 D.Litt.—of Letters, or of Literature.  
 D.Phil.—of Philosophy.  
 D.Sc.—of Science.  
 D.Th.—of Theology.  
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
 D.C.M.G.—Dame Commander, Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).  
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.  
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.

- D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.  
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.  
 D.H.S.S., Department of Health and Social Security.  
 D.I.C., *Diploma* of the Imperial College.  
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.  
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.  
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.  
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.  
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.  
 Do. (ditto), The same.  
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister* (God the Master of All).  
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.  
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.  
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.  
 D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.

## E

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

## F

- F.A., Football Association.  
 F.B.A., *Fellow* of the British Academy.  
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants (of England and Wales).  
 F.C.C.A.—of Association of Certified Accountants.  
 F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.  
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.  
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.  
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.  
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and Administrators.

- F.C.I.T.—of the Chartered Institute of Transport.  
 F.C.M.A.—of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.  
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.  
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.  
 F.H.S.—of the Heraldry Society.  
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.  
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.  
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.  
 F.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.  
 F.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.  
 F.I.M.—of Institution of Metallurgists.  
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.  
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.  
 F.J.I. of Journalists.  
 F.L.A.—of Library Association.  
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.  
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.  
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.  
 F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.  
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.  
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.  
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.  
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.  
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.  
 F.R.C.P.S.G.—of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons of England.  
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh;  
 F.R.C.S.I. of Ireland.  
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.  
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
 F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.  
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.  
 F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.  
 F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.  
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.  
 F.R.N.S.—of Royal Numismatic Society.  
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.  
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.

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

## G

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

## H

- H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.  
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.  
 H.E., His Excellency; His Emnence.  
 H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.  
 H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.  
 H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.  
 H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.  
 H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.  
 H.N.C., Higher National Certificate.  
 H.N.D., Higher National Diploma.  
 h.p., horse power.

H.Q., Headquarters.  
 H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness.  
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.

## I

I.A., Indian Army.  
 I.B.A., Independent Broadcasting Authority.  
 Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.  
 I.B.R.D., Internat. Bank for Recon- struction and Development.  
 I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballis- tic missile.  
 Id. (*idem*), The same.  
 I.C.A.O., International Civil Avia- tion Organization.  
 i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.  
 i.e. (*id est*), That is.  
 I.F.C., International Finance Corporation.  
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHĒ.  
 I.L.E.A., Inner London Education Authority.  
 I.L.O., International Labour Or- ganization.  
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.  
 I.M.C.O., Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.  
 I.M.F., International Monetary Fund.  
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.  
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.  
 In loc (*in loco*), In its place.  
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.  
 Inst. (instant), current month.  
 I.O.M., Isle of Man.  
 I.O.U., I owe you.  
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.  
 I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.  
 I.R.B.M., Intermediate - range bal- listic missile.  
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.  
 I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.  
 I.T.O., International Trade Or- ganization.  
 I.T.U., International Telecom- munication Union.

## J

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

## K

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

## L

L., Liberal.  
 Lab., Labour.  
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club; Leading Aircraftman.  
 L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.  
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.  
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.  
 L.E.A., Local Education Authority.  
 L.M., *Licentiate* in Midwifery.  
 L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.  
 L.R.A.M., Do of Royal Acad. of Music.  
 L.R.C.P., Do of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.  
 L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.  
 L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.  
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Col- lege of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.  
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.  
 L.Th., *Licentiate* in Theology.  
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.  
 Lat., Latitude.  
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.  
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.  
 L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.  
 Lit., Literary.  
 Litt.D., Doctor of Letters.  
 L.J., Lord Justice.  
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.  
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.  
 LL.M., Master of Laws.  
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.  
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.  
 Ltd., Limited Liability.  
 LXX., Septuagint.

## M

M., Monsieur.  
 M.A., *Master* of Arts.  
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.  
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.  
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.  
 M.Ed.—of Education.  
 M.S.—of Surgery.  
 M.Sc.—of Science.  
 M.Th.—of Theology.  
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.  
 M.D., Doctor of ditto.  
 M.B.E., *Member* of British Empire Order.  
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.  
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Institution of Chemical Engineers.  
 M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.  
 M.I.E.E.—of Institution of Electrical Engineers.  
 M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.  
 M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.  
 M.J.I.—of Journalists.  
 M.L.A., *Member* of Legislative Assembly.  
 M.L.C., ditto Council.  
 M.P.S.—of Pharmaceutical So- ciety.  
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.  
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.

M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.  
 M.C., Military Cross.  
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.  
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.  
 Mgr., *Manager*.  
 Mlle., *Mademoiselle*.  
 M.M., Military Medal (also Mm., Messieurs).  
 Mme., *Madame*.  
 M.N., Merchant Navy.  
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.  
 M.P., Member of Parliament (also Military Police).  
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.  
 MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).  
 Mus. D.[B.] Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music

## N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.  
 N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.  
 N.B. (*Nota bene*). Note well; New Brunswick.  
 N.C.B., National Coal Board.  
 N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer. n.d., no date (of books).  
 N.D.P.S., National Data Processing Service.  
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.  
 N.F.U., National Farmers' Union.  
 N.H.S., National Health Service.  
 No. (*Numero*), Number.  
 N.P., Notary Public.  
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.  
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.  
 N.S., Nova Scotia.  
 N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
 N.S.W., New South Wales.  
 N.T., New Testament.  
 N.U.J., *National Union* of Journalists.  
 N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.  
 N.U.S.—of Students.  
 N.W.P.[T.], Northwest Provinces [Territory].  
 N.Y., New York.  
 N.Z., New Zealand.

## O

O.A.U., Organization of African Unity.  
 O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.  
 ob., or *obit.* died.  
 O.C., Officer Commanding.  
 O.E.C.D., Organization for Eco- nomic Co-operation and Devel- opment.  
 O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.  
 O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Ser- vice.  
 O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).  
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).  
 op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.  
 O.P.E.C., Organization of Petro- leum Exporting Countries.

O.S., Old Style.  
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.  
O.T., Old Testament.  
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.  
Oxon., Oxford; Oxfordshire.  
Oz., Ounce.

## P

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

## Q

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

## R

R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy (or Academician).  
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).  
R.A.D.A.—Academy of Dramatic Art.  
R.A.D.C.—Army Dental Corps.  
R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.  
R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.  
R.A.F.—Air Force.  
R.A.M.—Academy of Music.  
R.A.M.C.—Army Medical Corps.  
R.A.N.—Australian Navy.  
R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.  
R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.  
R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.  
R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.  
R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.  
R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.  
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.  
R.C.T.—Corps of Transport.  
R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration.

R.E.—Engineers.  
R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.  
R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.  
R.I.B.A.—Royal Institute of British Architects (also Member of the Institute).  
R.M.—Marines.  
R.M.A.—Military Academy.  
R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.  
R.N.—Navy; R.N.R., Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.  
R.N.I.B.—Royal National Institute for the Blind.  
R.N.L.L., Royal National Lifeboat Institution.  
R.O.C.—Observer Corps.  
R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.  
Ro.S.P.A., Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.  
R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.  
R.P.C.—Pioneer Corps.  
R.Sigs.—Signals.  
R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.  
R.S.C., Royal Shakespeare Company.  
R.S.P.B., Royal Society for Protection of Birds.  
R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.  
R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.  
R.C., Roman Catholic.  
R.D., Rural Dean; Refer to drawer (banking).  
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.  
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he (she) rest in peace.  
Ro. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (See Vo.)  
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.  
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.  
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.  
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

## S

Salop., Shropshire.  
S.A.L.T., Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.  
S.A.S., Special Air Service Regt.  
Sc.D., Doctor of Science.  
S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.  
Sic, So written.  
S.J., Society of Jesus.  
S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls"), Distress Signal.  
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.  
S.P.C.K., Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.  
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.  
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.  
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.  
S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).  
Stet, Let it stand.  
S.T.P. (= D.D.), *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

## T

t.b., Tuberculosis.  
T.D., Territorial Decoration.  
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.  
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).  
Toc.H., Talbot House.  
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.

## U

U.D.I., Unilateral Declaration of Independence.  
U.F.O., Unidentified Flying Object.  
u.h.f., ultra-high frequency.  
Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.  
U.K., United Kingdom.  
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.  
U.N.I.C.E.F., United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.  
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.  
U.P.U., Universal Postal Union.  
U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.  
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.  
U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## V

v. (*versus*), Against.  
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.  
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.  
V.A.T., Value Added Tax.  
V.C., Victoria Cross.  
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.  
Ven., Venerable.  
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.  
V.I.P., Very Important Person.  
v.h.f., very high frequency.  
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.  
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page (See Ro.)  
V.R., Victoria Regina.  
V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

## W

W.H.O., World Health Organization.  
W.M.O., World Meteorological Organization.  
W.O., Warrant Officer.  
W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.  
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.  
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.  
W.R.V.S., Women's Royal Voluntary Service.  
W.S., Writer to the Signet.

## Y

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



BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR

Golden Number .. .. .	VIII	St. George's Day .. .. .	Apr. 23
Epaet .. .. .	16	Ascension Day .. .. .	May 12
Dominical Letter .. .. .	B	Whit Sunday .. .. .	" 22
Solar Cycle .. .. .	4	Trinity Sunday .. .. .	" 29
Roman Indiction .. .. .	6	Corpus Christi .. .. .	June 2
Julian Period .. .. .	6696	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921) .. .. .	" 10
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon) .. .. .	2,445,336	Queen's Official Birthday .. .. .	" 11
New Year's Day (Saturday) .. .. .	Jan. 1	Prince William of Wales's Birthday (1982) .. .. .	" 21
Australia Day .. .. .	" 26	Princess of Wales's Birthday (1961) .. .. .	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday .. .. .	" 30	Dominion Day Canada (1867) .. .. .	" 1
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II .. .. .	Feb. 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900) .. .. .	Aug. 4
New Zealand Day .. .. .	" 6	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950) .. .. .	" 15
Ash Wednesday .. .. .	" 16	Jewish New Year (5744) .. .. .	Sept. 8
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960) .. .. .	" 19	Islamic New Year (1404) .. .. .	Oct. 8
St. David's Day .. .. .	Mar. 1	Remembrance Sunday .. .. .	Nov. 13
Prince Edward's Birthday (1964) .. .. .	" 10	Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948) .. .. .	" 14
St. Patrick's Day .. .. .	" 17	First Sunday in Advent .. .. .	" 27
Good Friday .. .. .	Apr. 1	St. Andrew's Day .. .. .	" 30
Easter Day .. .. .	" 3	Christmas Day .. .. .	Dec. 25
Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II .. .. .	" 21		



Spring Equinox .. .. .	Sun enters Sign Aries .. .. .	March 21d 05h	} G.M.T.
Summer Solstice .. .. .	" " " Cancer .. .. .	June 21d 23h	
Autumn Equinox .. .. .	" " " Libra .. .. .	Sept. 23d 15h	
Winter Solstice .. .. .	" " " Capricornus .. .. .	Dec. 22d 11h	

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1983

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

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1984

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

Month	DAY OF		 <p>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</p> <p>Sun's Longitude 300° ≈ 20° 15'</p>	
	Week			
1	S.		<b>Circumcision.</b>	
2	☉.		Gen. James Wolfe b. 1727. Sir Michael Tippett b.	
3	M.		Earl Atlee b. 1883. Herbert Morrison b. 1888. [1905.	
4	Tu.		Augustus John b. 1879.	
5	W.		Edward the Confessor d. 1066.	
6	Th.		<b>Epiphany.</b> Twelfth Day.	
7	F.		First Balloon Crossing of English Channel 1785.	
8	S.		Wilkie Collins b. 1824.	
9	☉.		<b>1st S. after Epiphany.</b>	
10	M.		Archbp. Laud beheaded 1645.	
11	Tu.		<b>HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.</b>	
12	W.		Edmund Burke b. 1729. Maréchal Joffre b. 1852.	
13	Th.		James Joyce d. 1941.	
14	F.		Albert Schweitzer b. 1875.	
15	S.		Molière b. 1622. Martin Luther King b. 1929.	
16	☉.		<b>2nd S. after Epiphany.</b> Coruña 1809.	
17	M.		Anton Chekov b. 1860. Lloyd George b. 1863.	
18	Tu.		A. A. Milne b. 1882. Scott reached S. Pole 1912.	
19	W.		James Watt b. 1736. Edgar Allen Poe b. 1809.	
20	Th.		George V d. 1936.	
21	F.		Louis XVI guillotined 1793.	
22	S.		Francis Bacon b. 1561. Lord Byron b. 1788.	
23	☉.		<b>3rd S. after Epiphany.</b>	
24	M.		Frederick the Great b. 1712. Charles James Fox b. [1749.	
25	Tu.		<b>Conversion of St. Paul.</b> Robert Burns b. 1759.	
26	W.		<b>AUSTRALIA DAY.</b> Gen. Gordon killed 1885.	
27	Th.		Mozart b. 1756. Lewis Carroll b. 1832.	
28	F.		Henry VII b. 1457. Gen. Gordon b. 1833.	
29	S.		Thomas Paine b. 1737. Delius b. 1832.	
30	☉.		<b>9th S. before Easter.</b> Charles I exec. 1649.	
31	M.		Schubert b. 1797. Anna Pavlova b. 1885.	

**PHENOMENA**

January 2<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Perihelion (147,000,000 kilometres).

7<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 2° N.

7<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

9<sup>d</sup> 22<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

15<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° 8 N.

16<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction.

17<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

**CONSTELLATIONS**

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

	d h	d h	d h
	3 2	20 6	
	5 22	23 3	
	8 19	26 0	
	11 16	28 21	
	14 13	31 18	
	17 10		

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

	d h m
☾ Last Quarter	6 04 00
● New Moon	14 05 08
☽ First Quarter	22 05 33
○ Full Moon	28 22 26

	d h
Apogee (406,560 kilometres)	14 05
Perigee (356,980 "	28 11
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 94°.	

**MONTHLY NOTES**

Jan. 3. Bank Holiday in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

4. Bank Holiday, Scotland.

26. Republic Day, India.

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

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

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

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is a difficult evening object, magnitude about zero, for the first week of the month, visible low above the south-western horizon at the end of civil twilight. For the remainder of the month it is too close to the Sun for observation, inferior conjunction occurring on the 16th.

VENUS is an evening object, magnitude  $-3.3$ , visible for a short while after sunset, low in the south-western sky. Venus is moving slowly outwards from the Sun while Mercury is moving in the opposite direction, closest approach occurring on the 7th, Mercury passing  $2^{\circ}$ N. of Venus. The thin crescent Moon will be seen approaching Venus on the evening of the 15th, passing  $2^{\circ}$ S. of the planet after both objects have set.

MARS is an evening object, magnitude  $+1.4$ , visible low in the south-western sky for about 2 hours after sunset. During the month Mars moves from Capricornus into Aquarius.

JUPITER is a morning object, magnitude  $-1.4$ , and by the end of January is visible shortly before  $05^{\text{h}}$ , above the south-eastern horizon. Jupiter moves from Libra into Scorpius early in the month and passes  $0^{\circ}.2$ S. of the  $2.9$  magnitude star Beta Scorpii on the 10th.

SATURN, magnitude  $+0.8$ , is a morning object, and by the end of the month is visible by about  $01^{\text{h}}$ . Saturn is in the constellation of Virgo.

THE MOON													
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	°	°	°
1	8 17	+22.2	61.2	16.7	109	97	96	16.6	18 33	18 13	1 41	10 00	10 21
2	9 21	+19.3	60.7	16.5	122	103	91	17.6	19 58	19 43	2 43	10 36	10 52
3	10 20	+15.2	60.0	16.3	134	107	83	18.6	21 22	21 12	3 40	11 03	11 15
4	11 15	+10.3	59.1	16.1	146	111	73	19.6	22 42	22 37	4 32	11 26	11 32
5	12 07	+ 5.0	58.2	15.9	158	112	62	20.6	23 59	23 59	5 21	11 45	11 46
6	12 56	- 0.3	57.3	15.6	170	113	52	21.6	..	..	6 07	12 02	12 00
7	13 44	- 5.5	56.5	15.4	182	112	41	22.6	1 13	1 18	6 53	12 20	12 13
8	14 31	-10.3	55.8	15.2	194	110	32	23.6	2 25	2 35	7 37	12 39	12 28
9	15 19	-14.6	55.2	15.0	207	107	23	24.6	3 36	3 50	8 23	13 01	12 45
10	16 08	-18.2	54.7	14.9	219	103	15	25.6	4 45	5 04	9 09	13 27	13 07
11	16 57	-20.9	54.4	14.8	231	99	9	26.6	5 51	6 14	9 57	13 59	13 35
12	17 48	-22.8	54.1	14.8	243	93	4	27.6	6 51	7 17	10 46	14 39	14 13
13	18 40	-23.6	54.0	14.7	255	84	1	28.6	7 44	8 11	11 35	15 27	15 00
14	19 32	-23.3	53.9	14.7	268	48	0	29.6	8 29	8 54	12 24	16 23	15 59
15	20 23	-22.0	54.0	14.7	280	273	1	0.8	9 05	9 27	13 12	17 26	17 05
16	21 12	-19.7	54.1	14.7	292	262	3	1.8	9 33	9 51	13 59	18 32	18 15
17	22 01	-16.6	54.3	14.8	304	257	7	2.8	9 57	10 10	14 44	19 41	19 28
18	22 48	-12.8	54.6	14.9	316	253	12	3.8	10 17	10 26	15 28	20 50	20 42
19	23 34	- 8.4	55.0	15.0	328	251	20	4.8	10 34	10 39	16 11	22 00	21 56
20	0 19	- 3.6	55.5	15.1	341	249	28	5.8	10 51	10 52	16 54	23 11	23 12
21	1 06	+ 1.4	56.2	15.3	353	249	37	6.8	11 08	11 05	17 38	..	..
22	1 53	+ 6.5	57.0	15.5	5	250	48	7.8	11 26	11 19	18 25	0 24	0 30
23	2 43	+11.5	57.8	15.8	17	252	58	8.8	11 48	11 35	19 15	1 40	1 51
24	3 36	+16.0	58.8	16.0	29	255	69	9.8	12 14	11 57	20 10	3 00	3 15
25	4 33	+19.8	59.7	16.3	41	260	79	10.8	12 50	12 28	21 09	4 21	4 42
26	5 35	+22.4	60.5	16.5	54	267	88	11.8	13 38	13 12	22 12	5 39	6 04
27	6 39	+23.6	61.1	16.6	66	275	94	12.8	14 41	14 15	23 17	6 49	7 15
28	7 46	+23.1	61.4	16.7	78	288	99	13.8	15 59	15 35	..	7 46	8 10
29	8 51	+20.8	61.4	16.7	90	33	100	14.8	17 24	17 06	0 21	8 29	8 48
30	9 53	+17.1	61.0	16.6	102	95	98	15.8	18 52	18 39	1 22	9 01	9 15
31	10 52	+12.4	60.4	16.5	114	104	94	16.8	20 17	20 10	2 18	9 26	9 35

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
						52°	56°							
						h m	h m	h m						
1	20 08	21.2	7	55	13 27	16 47	16 17	16	19 48	18.0	10	1	12 04	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	20 16	20.1	8	42	13 23	16 51	16 24	19	19 32	18.3	10	5	11 36	
7	20 19	19.1	8	28	13 13	16 48	16 23	22	19 19	18.7	10	12	11 13	
10	20 15	18.4	9	15	12 55	16 35	16 11	25	19 12	19.2	9	22	10 54	
13	20 04	18.0	10	5	12 31	16 13	15 50	28	19 10	19.7	9	32	10 42	
16	19 48	18.0	10	1	12 04	15 44	15 21	31	19 13	20.1	8	41	10 34	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		
						52°	56°								52°	56°	
						h m	h m	h m							h m	h m	h m
1	19 45	22.5	10	98	13 05	16 14	15 40	1	21 19	16.8	5	95	14 38	18 30	18 09		
6	20 11	21.4	10	97	13 12	16 30	16 00	6	21 35	15.6	5	96	14 34	18 35	18 15		
11	20 37	20.0	10	96	13 18	16 47	16 21	11	21 50	14.3	5	96	14 30	18 39	18 21		
16	21 03	18.4	11	96	13 24	17 05	16 42	16	22 05	12.9	4	96	14 25	18 43	18 27		
21	21 28	16.6	11	95	13 30	17 23	17 03	21	22 20	11.4	4	96	14 20	18 47	18 33		
26	21 53	14.5	11	94	13 34	17 42	17 24	26	22 35	10.0	4	97	14 15	18 51	18 38		
31	22 17	12.3	11	94	13 39	18 00	17 45	31	22 50	8.4	4	97	14 10	18 54	18 43		

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Transit h m	5° high.		R.A. h m	Dec. °	Transit h m	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				1	15 57				19·6	9 15
11	16 05	20·0	8 44	5 16	5 43	14 09	10·4	6 48	2 17	2 30
21	16 12	20·3	8 12	4 46	5 14	14 10	10·5	6 10	1 40	1 53
31	16 19	20·6	7 39	4 16	4 45	14 12	10·6	4 32	1 03	1 16

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Transit h m	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Transit h m	R.A. h m	Dec. °	Transit h m
11	16 22·7	21 27	9 02	17 49·7	22 13	10 28			
21	16 24·6	21 31	8 24	17 51·2	22 13	9 50			
31	16 26·3	21 35	7 47	17 52·5	22 13	9 12			

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <i>Februa</i> , Roman festival of Purification <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 330° × 19° 05 <sup>h</sup>		PHENOMENA
Month	Week			February 3 <sup>d</sup> 21 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S. 6 <sup>d</sup> 13 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1°-5 S. 8 <sup>d</sup> 20 <sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (26°). 10 <sup>d</sup> 15 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° N. 15 <sup>d</sup> 02 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N. 15 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N. 18 <sup>d</sup> 22 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 0°-5 S.
1	Tu.	Sir Edward Coke b. 1552.		
2	W.	<b>Purification.</b> James Joyce b. 1882.		
3	Th.	Mendelssohn b. 1809. Walter Bagehot b. 1826.		
4	F.	Charles Lindbergh b. 1902.		
5	S.	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788.		
6	§.	<b>8th S. before Easter.</b> QUEEN'S ACCESSION 1952.		
7	M.	Sir Thomas More b. 1478. Charles Dickens b. 1812.		
8	Tu.	Mary, Queen of Scots exec. 1587.		
9	W.	Lord Darnley killed 1567. Edward Carson b. 1854.		
10	Th.	Charles Lamb b. 1775. Samuel Plimsoll b. 1824.		
11	F.	Thomas Edison b. 1847.		
12	S.	Charles Darwin b. 1809. Abraham Lincoln b. 1809.		
13	§.	<b>7th S. before Easter.</b> Massacre of Glencoe 1692.		
14	M.	VALENTINE'S DAY. Capt. Cook killed 1779.		
15	Tu.	SHROVE TUESDAY. Galileo b. 1594.		
16	W.	Ash Wednesday.		
17	Th.	Moliere d. 1673.		
18	F.	Mary I b. 1516. Paganini b. 1784.		
19	S.	PRINCE ANDREW b. 1960. Copernicus b. 1473.		
20	§.	<b>1st S. in Lent.</b>		
21	M.	Cardinal Newman b. 1801. Verdun begins 1915.		
22	Tu.	George Washington b. 1732. Chopin b. 1810.		
23	W.	Samuel Pepys b. 1633. Handel b. 1685.		
24	Th.	George Moore b. 1802.		
25	F.	Princess Alice of Athlone b. 1883.		
26	S.	Victor Hugo b. 1802. Maj. Gen. Wingate b. 1903.		
27	§.	<b>2nd S. in Lent.</b> Longfellow b. 1807.		
28	M.	Montaigne b. 1533. John Tenniel b. 1820.		

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	15	17	23
6	11	20	19
9	8	23	16
12	5	26	13
15	2		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
( Last Quarter	4	19	17
● New Moon	13	00	32
) First Quarter	20	17	32
○ Full Moon	27	08	58

d h  
 Apogee (406,260 kilometres) 10 08  
 Perigee (360,200 " ) 25 22  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 92°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- Feb. 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.  
 6. National Day, New Zealand.  
 16. First day of Lent.

QUARTER DAYS (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

<i>Lady Day</i> ... March 25	<i>Michaelmas</i> .. September 29
<i>Midsummer</i> .. June 24	<i>Christmas</i> .... December 25

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

<i>Candlemas</i> ... February 2	<i>Lammas</i> ..... August 1
<i>Whitsunday</i> .. May 15	<i>Martinmas</i> ... November 11
<i>Removal Terms</i> are May 28 and November 28.	

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

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

Lat. °	Feb. 1			Feb. 11			Feb. 21			Feb. 28		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	37	77	117	35	75	114	34	74	113	34	73	112
56	41	86	130	39	83	126	38	81	125	38	81	124

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, although at greatest western elongation on the 8th, is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is a splendid evening object, magnitude -3.4, visible low in the W.S.W. after sunset. As its declination increases northwards and its elongation from the Sun increases so the period available for observation lengthens and by the end of the month it is visible for about 2<sup>h</sup> after sunset. On the evening of the 14th the thin crescent Moon will be seen approaching Venus. Venus is slowly moving outwards from the Sun while Mars is moving in the opposite direction and the two planets are never more than 10° apart during February, closest approach being on the 18th when Venus passes only 0°.5S. of Mars, a few hours after both planets have set.

MARS is an evening object, magnitude +1.4, visible low above the west-south-western horizon for a short while in the early evenings. During February Mars moves from Aquarius into Pisces.

JUPITER is a morning object, magnitude -1.6, visible in the south-eastern sky for several hours before dawn.

SATURN, magnitude +0.7, is visible in the south-eastern sky in the mornings. Saturn is in the constellation of Virgo.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight, from the beginning of the month until the 14th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	11 47	+ 7.0	59.5	16.2	126	108	87	17.8	21 38	21 37	3 11	9 48	9 51
2	12 39	+ 1.5	58.6	16.0	138	110	78	18.8	22 56	23 00	4 00	10 06	10 06
3	13 29	- 4.0	57.6	15.7	151	110	68	19.8	..	..	4 47	10 25	10 19
4	14 17	- 9.1	56.7	15.4	163	109	58	20.8	0 12	0 20	5 33	10 44	10 34
5	15 06	-13.6	55.9	15.2	175	106	48	21.8	1 25	1 38	6 19	11 05	10 50
6	15 55	-17.4	55.2	15.0	187	103	38	22.8	2 35	2 53	7 06	11 29	11 11
7	16 45	-20.4	54.7	14.9	199	98	29	23.8	3 43	4 05	7 54	11 59	11 37
8	17 35	-22.5	54.3	14.8	211	93	21	24.8	4 45	5 11	8 42	12 36	12 11
9	18 27	-23.5	54.1	14.7	224	87	14	25.8	5 41	6 07	9 32	13 22	12 55
10	19 18	-23.5	54.0	14.7	236	80	8	26.8	6 28	6 54	10 21	14 16	13 50
11	20 09	-22.4	54.0	14.7	248	72	4	27.8	7 06	7 29	11 09	15 17	14 54
12	21 00	-20.4	54.1	14.7	260	58	1	28.8	7 37	7 56	11 56	16 23	16 04
13	21 49	-17.4	54.3	14.8	272	344	0	29.8	8 02	8 17	12 42	17 31	17 17
14	22 36	-13.7	54.6	14.9	285	271	1	1.0	8 23	8 33	13 26	18 41	18 31
15	23 23	- 9.4	54.9	15.0	297	259	4	2.0	8 41	8 47	14 10	19 51	19 46
16	0 09	- 4.6	55.3	15.1	309	254	8	3.0	8 57	9 00	14 53	21 02	21 01
17	0 54	+ 0.4	55.8	15.2	321	252	15	4.0	9 14	9 12	15 36	22 14	22 18
18	1 41	+ 5.5	56.4	15.4	333	252	23	5.0	9 31	9 25	16 22	23 28	23 37
19	2 29	+10.4	57.0	15.5	346	253	32	6.0	9 51	9 40	17 09	..	..
20	3 20	+15.0	57.7	15.7	358	256	42	7.0	10 15	9 59	18 01	0 44	0 59
21	4 15	+18.9	58.4	15.9	10	260	53	8.0	10 45	10 25	18 56	2 02	2 22
22	5 13	+21.8	59.1	16.1	22	265	64	9.0	11 26	11 01	19 55	3 20	3 43
23	6 14	+23.6	59.8	16.3	34	272	75	10.0	12 20	11 53	20 57	4 31	4 57
24	7 18	+23.5	60.4	16.5	46	279	84	11.0	13 29	13 03	22 00	5 32	5 58
25	8 22	+22.1	60.8	16.6	58	287	92	12.0	14 50	14 28	23 01	6 20	6 42
26	9 25	+19.0	60.9	16.6	71	298	97	13.0	16 16	16 01	..	6 56	7 13
27	10 25	+14.7	60.7	16.5	83	332	100	14.0	17 43	17 34	0 00	7 25	7 36
28	11 22	+ 9.4	60.3	16.4	95	84	99	15.0	19 08	19 04	0 55	7 48	7 54

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"		h m		h m	°	"		h m
1	19 15	20.3	8	44	10 32	16	20 17	20.2	6	72	10 36
4	19 24	20.6	7	51	10 29	19	20 34	19.7	6	75	10 41
7	19 34	20.7	7	58	10 28	22	20 51	18.9	6	78	10 47
10	19 47	20.7	7	63	10 30	25	21 09	18.0	6	81	10 52
13	20 02	20.6	6	68	10 32	28	21 27	16.9	5	84	10 59
16	20 17	20.2	6	72	10 36	31	21 45	15.6	5	86	11 05

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		
						52°	56°	
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m	
1	22 21	-11.9	11	94	13 39	18 04	17 49	
6	22 45	- 9.5	11	93	13 43	18 22	18 10	
11	23 08	- 7.1	11	92	13 46	18 39	18 29	
16	23 31	- 4.5	11	91	13 49	18 55	18 48	
21	23 53	- 2.0	11	90	13 52	19 11	19 06	
26	0 16	+ 0.6	12	89	13 55	19 27	19 25	
31	0 38	+ 3.2	12	88	13 57	19 43	19 43	

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		
						52°	56°	
	h m	°	"		h m	h m	h m	
1	22 52	- 8.1	4	97	14 09	18 54	18 44	
6	23 07	- 6.6	4	97	14 04	18 58	18 48	
11	23 21	- 5.0	4	97	13 59	19 01	18 53	
16	23 36	- 3.4	4	98	13 53	19 04	18 58	
21	23 50	- 1.8	4	98	13 48	19 07	19 02	
26	0 04	- 0.3	4	98	13 42	19 10	19 06	
31	0 18	+ 1.3	4	98	13 36	19 13	19 10	



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

JUPITER 21

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 19	20.6	7 36	4 13	4 42	14 12	10.6	5 28	0 59	1 12
11	16 25	20.8	7 02	3 40	4 10	12 12	10.6	4 49	0 20	0 33
21	16 30	21.0	6 28	3 07	3 36	14 12	10.5	4 10	23 36	23 49
31	16 34	21.1	5 52	2 31	3 01	14 11	10.4	3 30	22 56	23 09

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 12".



URANUS 19

NEPTUNE 19

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 26.5	21 36	7 43	5 20	6 11	17 52.7	22 13	9 09	6 52	7 50
11	16 27.8	21 39	7 05	4 43	5 34	17 53.9	22 13	8 31	6 13	7 11
21	16 28.8	21 41	6 26	4 05	4 56	17 54.9	22 13	7 52	5 34	6 32
31	16 29.5	21 42	5 48	3 25	4 18	17 55.7	22 13	7 14	4 56	5 54

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 Mars, Roman god of battle 	Sun's Longitude 0° ♀ 21° 05'
2	W.	Sir Thomas Bodley b. 1545. Cardinal Hume b. 1923.		
3	Th.	A. Graham Bell b. 1847. Vincent van Gogh b. 1853.		
4	F.	Antonio Vivaldi b. 1678.		
5	S.	Mercator b. 1512. James I d. 1625.		
6	§.	3rd S. in Lent. Michaelangelo b. 1475.		
7	M.	Sir Edwin Landseer b. 1802. Ernest Bevin b. 1881.		
8	Tu.	Outbreak of Russian Revolution 1917.		
9	W.	Amerigo Vespucci b. 1451. William Cobbett b. 1763.		
10	Th.	PRINCE EDWARD b. 1964. Diaghilev b. 1872.		
11	F.	William Huskisson b. 1770.		
12	S.	Bishop Berkeley b. 1685. Gabriele d'Annunzio [b. 1864.		
13	§.	4th S. in Lent. Sir Hugh Walpole b. 1884.		
14	M.	Johann Strauss b. 1804. Albert Einstein b. 1879.		
15	Tu.	Julius Caesar assass. 44 B.C.		
16	W.	Georg Simon Ohm b. 1787.		
17	Th.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Edmund Kean b. 1787.		
18	F.	Rimsky-Korsakov b. 1844. Neville Chamberlain [b. 1869.		
19	S.	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir Richard Burton [b. 1821.		
20	§.	5th S. in Lent. Ibsen b. 1828.		
21	M.	H. A. L. Fisher b. 1865. Cambrai 1918.		
22	Tu.	Sir Anthony van Dyck b. 1599.		
23	W.	Donald Campbell b. 1921. Sir Roger Bannister		
24	Th.	Elizabeth I d. 1603. [b. 1929.		
25	F.	Annunciation. Treaty of Rome, 1957.		
26	S.	A. E. Housman b. 1859. Robert Frost b. 1874.		
27	§.	Palm Sunday. Capt. Scott d. 1912.		
28	M.	Dame Flora Robson b. 1902.		
29	Tu.	Sir William Walton b. 1902.		
30	W.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Goya b. 1746.		
31	Th.	MAUNDY THURSDAY. Andrew Marvell b. 1621.		

PHENOMENA

March 3<sup>d</sup> 06<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1°7 S.

6<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1°0 S.

16<sup>d</sup> 06<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

17<sup>d</sup> 06<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° N.

21<sup>d</sup> 05<sup>h</sup> Vernal Equinox.

26<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction.

30<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1°5 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Feb.	1	24	Feb.	15
Mar.	1	22	Mar.	16
Apr.	1	20	Apr.	15

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	10	18	15
4	7	21	12
7	3	24	8
10	0	27	5
12	21	30	2
15	18		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	6	13	16
● New Moon	14	17	43
☽ First Quarter	22	02	25
○ Full Moon	28	19	27

	d	h
Apogee (405,370 kilometres)	9	23
Perigee (365,420 "	25	22
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 91°.		

Summer Time in 1983 (see p. 142).—Begins: March 27<sup>d</sup> at 01<sup>h</sup> G.M.T.  
Ends: October 23<sup>d</sup> 01<sup>h</sup> G.M.T.

MONTHLY NOTES

- Mar. 14. Commonwealth Day.
- 17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.
- 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day.
- 29. First day of Passover.
- 31. Financial Year 1982-83 ends.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation throughout March, superior conjunction occurring on the 26th.

VENUS is a brilliant evening object, magnitude -3.4, visible in the western sky for several hours after sunset.

MARS, magnitude +1.5, may only be glimpsed with difficulty for a short while at around 19<sup>h</sup> low above the western horizon, early in the month. Later Mars becomes lost in the glare of the lengthening twilight and will not be seen again in these latitudes for about six months.

JUPITER is a morning object, magnitude -1.8, in the constellation of Ophiuchus. On the morning of

the 6th the Moon, at Last Quarter, occults Jupiter, the planet passing behind the Moon's southern limb.

SATURN, magnitude +0.5, is a morning object in the constellation of Virgo but by the end of the month it is visible low above the south-eastern horizon by about 21<sup>h</sup>. On the morning of the 3rd and again on the afternoon of the 30th the gibbous Moon passes less than 2° N. of the planet

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be observed in the western sky after the end of twilight, from the beginning of the month to the 16th, and again on the 30th and 31st. This faint phenomena is only visible under good conditions and in the absence of both moonlight and artificial lighting. During March the brilliance of Venus will make the zodiacal light even more difficult to detect than usual.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
h m	°	'	"	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	12 16	+ 3.8	59.6	16.2	107	101	96	16.0	20 30	20 32	1 46	8 08	8 09	
2	13 08	- 1.9	58.7	16.0	119	106	91	17.0	21 50	21 56	2 36	8 27	8 23	
3	13 58	- 7.3	57.8	15.8	131	106	83	18.0	23 06	23 17	3 24	8 45	8 38	
4	14 48	-12.3	56.9	15.5	143	105	75	19.0	..	..	4 12	9 06	8 53	
5	15 38	-16.5	56.1	15.3	156	102	65	20.0	0 20	0 37	4 59	9 30	9 12	
6	16 29	-19.8	55.3	15.1	168	99	55	21.0	1 31	1 52	5 48	9 58	9 36	
7	17 20	-22.2	54.8	14.9	180	94	46	22.0	2 37	3 02	6 37	10 33	10 08	
8	18 12	-23.6	54.4	14.8	192	89	36	23.0	3 36	4 03	7 26	11 15	10 49	
9	19 04	-23.8	54.2	14.8	204	83	28	24.0	4 26	4 53	8 16	12 07	11 40	
10	19 55	-23.0	54.1	14.7	217	77	20	25.0	5 07	5 31	9 04	13 06	12 42	
11	20 46	-21.2	54.2	14.8	229	71	13	26.0	5 40	6 01	9 52	14 11	13 51	
12	21 35	-18.4	54.4	14.8	241	65	7	27.0	6 06	6 23	10 38	15 19	15 03	
13	22 23	-14.8	54.7	14.9	253	57	3	28.0	6 28	6 40	11 23	16 29	16 18	
14	23 10	-10.6	55.0	15.0	265	38	1	29.0	6 47	6 55	12 07	17 40	17 33	
15	23 56	- 5.8	55.5	15.1	278	305	0	0.3	7 04	7 08	12 51	18 51	18 50	
16	0 43	- 0.8	55.9	15.2	290	265	2	1.3	7 20	7 20	13 35	20 04	20 07	
17	1 30	+ 4.4	56.4	15.4	302	258	5	2.3	7 37	7 32	14 20	21 19	21 26	
18	2 18	+ 9.5	56.9	15.5	314	256	11	3.3	7 56	7 46	15 07	22 35	22 48	
19	3 08	+14.2	57.4	15.6	326	257	18	4.3	8 18	8 04	15 57	23 53	..	
20	4 02	+18.3	57.9	15.8	339	260	28	5.3	8 46	8 26	16 51	..	0 11	
21	4 58	+21.5	58.4	15.9	351	264	38	6.3	9 22	8 58	17 47	1 10	1 33	
22	5 58	+23.4	58.9	16.0	3	270	49	7.3	10 10	9 43	18 47	2 22	2 49	
23	6 59	+24.0	59.3	16.2	15	276	60	8.3	11 11	10 45	19 48	3 25	3 52	
24	8 01	+23.0	59.7	16.3	27	283	71	9.3	12 26	12 02	20 48	4 16	4 40	
25	9 03	+20.4	59.9	16.3	39	289	81	10.3	13 48	13 30	21 45	4 55	5 14	
26	10 02	+16.6	60.0	16.4	52	296	89	11.3	15 13	15 01	22 40	5 25	5 39	
27	10 59	+11.7	59.9	16.3	64	303	95	12.3	16 38	16 31	23 33	5 49	5 58	
28	11 53	+ 6.2	59.6	16.2	76	318	99	13.3	18 01	18 00	..	6 10	6 13	
29	12 45	+ 0.5	59.0	16.1	88	50	100	14.3	19 23	19 26	0 23	6 28	6 27	
30	13 37	- 5.2	58.4	15.9	100	96	98	15.3	20 42	20 51	1 12	6 47	6 41	
31	14 27	-10.5	57.6	15.7	112	101	94	16.3	21 59	22 13	2 00	7 06	6 56	

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	'	"		h m
1	21 33	16.5	5	84	11 01	16	23 09	-7.8	5	95	11 38
4	21 51	15.1	5	87	11 08	19	23 29	-5.5	5	97	11 46
7	22 10	13.6	5	89	11 15	22	23 50	-3.0	5	99	11 55
10	22 29	11.8	5	91	11 22	25	0 11	-0.4	5	100	12 05
13	22 49	9.9	5	93	11 30	28	0 32	+2.3	5	100	12 14
16	23 09	7.8	5	95	11 38	31	0 54	+5.2	5	98	12 25

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
						52°	56°						
						h m	h m						
1	0 29	2.2	12	89	13 56	19 37	19 36	1	0 12	0.7	4	98	13 39
6	0 51	4.8	12	88	13 59	19 53	19 54	6	0 26	2.3	4	98	13 33
11	1 14	7.4	12	86	14 02	20 09	20 12	11	0 40	3.8	4	98	13 27
16	1 36	9.8	12	85	14 04	20 25	20 30	16	0 54	5.3	4	99	13 21
21	1 59	12.2	13	84	14 07	20 40	20 47	21	1 08	6.9	4	99	13 16
26	2 22	14.5	13	83	14 11	20 56	21 05	26	1 22	8.3	4	99	13 10
31	2 45	16.6	13	81	14 15	21 11	21 22	31	1 36	9.8	4	99	13 04

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	16 33	21-1	5 59	2 40	3 10	14 11	10-4	3 38	23 04	23 17
11	16 36	21-1	5 23	2 04	2 34	14 10	10-3	2 57	22 22	22 35
21	16 38	21-2	4 45	1 27	1 57	14 08	10-1	2 16	21 40	21 52
31	16 38	21-2	4 06	0 48	1 18	14 06	9-9	1 34	20 57	21 09

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	16 29-4	21 42	5 55	3 33	4 26	17 55-5	22 13	7 21	5 04	6 02
11	16 29-7	21 43	5 16	2 54	3 47	17 56-2	22 12	6 43	4 26	5 24
21	16 29-6	21 43	4 37	2 15	3 08	17 56-5	22 12	6 04	3 47	4 45
31	16 29-2	21 42	3 57	1 35	2 28	17 56-7	22 12	5 25	3 08	4 06

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	 Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 30° 8 20 <sup>d</sup> 16 <sup>h</sup> 	PHENOMENA																																										
1	F.	<b>Good Friday.</b> Bismarck b. 1815. Charlemagne b. 742. Copenhagen 1801.	April 2 <sup>d</sup> 13 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0°-6 S. 9 <sup>d</sup> 12 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 1°-4 N. 14 <sup>d</sup> 15 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 6° N. 16 <sup>d</sup> 07 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N. 21 <sup>d</sup> 08 <sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (20°). 21 <sup>d</sup> 19 <sup>h</sup> Saturn at opposition.																																										
2	S.																																												
3	♄.	<b>Easter Day.</b> George Herbert b. 1593. Martin Luther King assass. 1968. Joseph Lister b. 1827. A. C. Swinburne b. 1837. Badajoz 1812. Peary reached N. Pole 1909. William Wordsworth b. 1770. Sir Adrian Boulton b. 1889. Isambard Kingdom Brunel b. 1806. Lenin b. 1870.	26 <sup>d</sup> 19 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1°-6 S. 29 <sup>d</sup> 19 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0°-6 S.																																										
4	M.																																												
5	Tu.																																												
6	W.																																												
7	Th.																																												
8	F.																																												
9	S.																																												
10	♄.		<b>1st S. after Easter.</b> Low Sunday. Treaty of Utrecht 1713. U.S. Civil War starts 1861. EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Edict of Nantes, 1598. Sir Arthur Harris b. 1892. Abraham Lincoln assass. 1865. Henry James b. 1843. Loss of <i>Titanic</i> , 1912. Culloden 1746. Charlie Chaplin b. 1889.	The following constellations are near the meridian at																																									
11	M.																																												
12	Tu.																																												
13	W.																																												
14	Th.																																												
15	F.																																												
16	S.																																												
17	♄.	<b>2nd S. after Easter.</b> Diet of Worms, 1521. San Francisco Earthquake 1906. Einstein d. 1955. Primrose Day. Lexington 1775. Napoleon III b. 1808. Adolf Hitler b. 1889. QUEEN ELIZABETH II b. 1926. Henry Fielding b. 1707. Immanuel Kant b. 1724. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616.		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>d</td> <td>h</td> <td></td> <td>d</td> <td>h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar.</td> <td>1</td> <td>24</td> <td></td> <td>Mar.</td> <td>16 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr.</td> <td>1</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> <td>Apr.</td> <td>15 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>1</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td>May</td> <td>16 19</td> </tr> </table> Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.		d	h		d	h	Mar.	1	24		Mar.	16 23	Apr.	1	22		Apr.	15 21	May	1	20		May	16 19																	
	d		h		d	h																																							
Mar.	1		24		Mar.	16 23																																							
Apr.	1		22		Apr.	15 21																																							
May	1		20		May	16 19																																							
18	M.																																												
19	Tu.																																												
20	W.																																												
21	Th.																																												
22	F.																																												
23	S.																																												
24	♄.	<b>3rd S. after Easter.</b> Anthony Trollope b. 1815. St. Mark. Oliver Cromwell b. 1599. David Hume b. 1711. Alfred Krupp b. 1812. Edward Gibbon b. 1737. Samuel Morse b. 1791. Edward IV b. 1442. Mutiny on the <i>Bounty</i> 1789. Sir Thomas Beecham b. 1879. Franz Lehar b. 1870.	MINIMA OF ALGOL																																										
25	M.																																												
26	Tu.																																												
27	W.																																												
28	Th.																																												
29	F.																																												
30	S.																																												
				<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>d</td> <td>h</td> <td></td> <td>d</td> <td>h</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td>19</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td>22</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>16</td> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>27</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>10</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		d	h		d	h		1	23		19	4		4	20		22	1		7	16		24	21		10	13		27	18		13	10		30	15		16	7		
	d	h		d	h																																								
	1	23		19	4																																								
	4	20		22	1																																								
	7	16		24	21																																								
	10	13		27	18																																								
	13	10		30	15																																								
	16	7																																											

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	5	08	38
● New Moon	13	07	58
☽ First Quarter	20	08	58
○ Full Moon	27	06	31

	d	h
Apogee (404,440 kilometres)	6	18
Perigee (369,750 "	)	21 08
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 89°.		

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

MONTHLY NOTES

- April 2. Lent ends at midnight.
4. Bank Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
5. Income Tax Tear (1982-83) ends.

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

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

Lat. °	Apr. 1			Apr. 11			Apr. 21			Apr. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	76	121	35	79	128	37	84	138	39	89	152
56	38	85	137	40	90	148	42	96	167	44	105	200

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is an evening object, except during the first week of the month. It's magnitude ranges from -1 on the 7th to +1½ by the end of the month. It is visible above the W.N.W. horizon around the end of civil twilight. This is the most favourable evening apparition of the year for observers in the northern hemisphere. The thin crescent Moon, only 1½ days old, passes 6° S. of Mercury on the afternoon of the 14th.

VENUS, magnitude -3.5, continues to be visible as a brilliant object in the western sky in the evenings after sunset. Venus is moving rapidly eastwards and passes between the Pleiades and the Hyades in the

middle of April. This spectacle will be enhanced by the proximity of the thin crescent Moon on the evening of the 15th and 16th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER continues to be a morning object, magnitude -2.0, and by the end of the month is visible well before midnight, in the south-eastern sky.

SATURN, magnitude +0.4, is at opposition on the 21st and thus observable throughout the hours of darkness, being visible above the south-eastern horizon by about 21<sup>h</sup> at the beginning of the month and 19<sup>h</sup> at the end of the month. On the evening of the 26th the Full Moon passes less than 2° N. of Saturn.

THE MOON													
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	'	°
1	15 18	-15.1	56.8	15.5	125	101	88	17.3	23 14	23 33	2 49	7 29	7 13
2	16 10	-18.9	56.1	15.3	137	99	81	18.3	..	..	3 38	7 55	7 35
3	17 02	-21.8	55.4	15.1	149	95	72	19.3	0 24	0 47	4 22	8 27	8 03
4	17 55	-23.5	54.9	14.9	161	91	63	20.3	1 27	1 54	5 18	9 07	8 40
5	18 47	-24.1	54.5	14.8	173	85	53	21.3	2 22	2 49	6 08	9 56	9 28
6	19 39	-23.6	54.3	14.8	185	80	44	22.3	3 06	3 32	6 58	10 53	10 27
7	20 30	-22.1	54.2	14.8	198	75	35	23.3	3 42	4 05	7 46	11 56	11 34
8	21 20	-19.6	54.3	14.8	210	70	26	24.3	4 10	4 29	8 33	13 03	12 46
9	22 08	-16.2	54.6	14.9	222	66	18	25.3	4 33	4 47	9 18	14 13	14 00
10	22 55	-12.1	55.0	15.0	234	62	11	26.3	4 53	5 02	10 02	15 23	15 15
11	23 42	- 7.5	55.5	15.1	247	57	6	27.3	5 10	5 15	10 46	16 35	16 32
12	0 28	- 2.4	56.1	15.3	259	50	2	28.3	5 26	5 27	11 30	17 49	17 50
13	1 15	+ 2.9	56.7	15.4	271	19	0	29.3	5 43	5 39	12 15	19 04	19 10
14	2 04	+ 8.1	57.2	15.6	283	277	1	0.7	6 01	5 53	13 03	20 21	20 33
15	2 55	+13.1	57.7	15.7	295	262	3	1.7	6 22	6 09	13 53	21 41	21 58
16	3 48	+17.5	58.2	15.9	308	261	8	2.7	6 47	6 29	14 46	23 00	23 22
17	4 45	+21.0	58.6	16.0	320	264	15	3.7	7 21	6 58	15 43	..	..
18	5 44	+23.4	58.9	16.0	332	268	24	4.7	8 05	7 38	16 42	0 16	0 42
19	6 45	+24.2	59.1	16.1	344	274	35	5.7	9 02	8 35	17 42	1 22	1 50
20	7 47	+23.6	59.2	16.1	357	280	46	6.7	10 12	9 47	18 42	2 16	2 42
21	8 48	+21.4	59.3	16.2	9	286	57	7.7	11 31	11 11	19 39	2 58	3 19
22	9 46	+17.9	59.3	16.2	21	291	68	8.7	12 54	12 39	20 33	3 29	3 45
23	10 42	+13.4	59.2	16.1	33	295	78	9.7	14 17	14 08	21 25	3 54	4 05
24	11 36	+ 8.2	59.0	16.1	45	299	87	10.7	15 39	15 35	22 14	4 15	4 20
25	12 27	+ 2.6	58.6	16.0	57	302	94	11.7	16 59	17 00	23 02	4 33	4 34
26	13 18	- 3.1	58.2	15.9	70	308	98	12.7	18 18	18 25	23 50	4 51	4 47
27	14 08	- 8.6	57.7	15.7	82	340	100	13.7	19 36	19 48	..	5 09	5 01
28	14 59	-13.5	57.1	15.5	94	87	99	14.7	20 53	21 10	0 38	5 29	5 16
29	15 50	-17.7	56.4	15.4	106	96	97	15.7	22 06	22 28	1 27	5 53	5 35
30	16 42	-21.0	55.8	15.2	118	96	92	16.7	23 14	23 40	2 18	6 23	6 00

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
						h m	h m							h m	h m
1	1 01	6.1	5	97	12 28	18 32	18 34	16	2 44	18.2	7	57	13 10	20 17	20 30
4	1 24	8.9	5	93	12 38	18 57	19 01	19	2 59	19.7	7	46	13 13	20 27	20 42
7	1 45	11.6	6	87	12 48	19 16	19 23	22	3 12	20.7	8	36	13 14	20 33	20 48
10	2 06	14.2	6	78	12 57	19 42	19 51	25	3 21	21.4	9	27	13 11	20 33	20 49
13	2 26	16.4	6	68	13 05	20 01	20 12	28	3 27	21.6	9	20	13 04	20 27	20 43
16	2 44	18.2	7	57	13 10	20 17	20 30	31	3 30	21.5	10	13	12 55	20 15	20 31

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	h m		
						52°	56°								52°	56°
						h m	h m								h m	h m
1	2 50	17.0	13	81	14 15	21 14	21 26	1	1 39	10.0	4	99	13 03	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation		
6	3 14	19.0	14	79	14 19	21 30	21 43	6	1 53	11.4	4	99	12 58			
11	3 38	20.7	14	78	14 24	21 44	21 58	11	2 07	12.7	4	99	12 52			
16	4 02	22.2	14	76	14 29	21 57	22 13	16	2 21	14.0	4	100	12 47			
21	4 27	23.5	15	74	14 34	22 10	22 28	21	2 36	15.2	4	100	12 41			
26	4 52	24.5	15	73	14 39	22 21	22 41	26	2 50	16.4	4	100	12 36			
31	5 18	25.2	16	71	14 46	22 32	22 53	31	3 05	17.5	4	100	12 31			



SUNRISE AND SUNSET

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	16 38	21-2	4 02	0 44	1 14	14 06	9-8	1 30	20 53	21 05
11	16 37	21-1	3 22	23 59	0 33	14 03	9-6	0 48	20 10	20 21
21	16 34	21-0	2 40	23 17	23 46	14 00	9-3	0 06	19 26	19 37
31	16 31	20-9	1 57	22 33	23 02	13 57	9-1	23 20	18 42	18 53

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 43" and 12".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	16 29-2	21 42	3 53	1 31	2 24	17 56-7	22 12	5 21	3 04	4 02
11	16 28-4	21 40	3 13	0 49	1 43	17 56-6	22 11	4 41	2 24	3 22
21	16 27-2	21 38	2 33	0 07	1 01	17 56-2	22 11	4 02	1 44	2 41
31	16 25-9	21 35	1 52	23 21	0 17	17 55-7	22 11	3 22	1 04	2 01

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 Maia, goddess of growth and increase. <i>Sun's Longitude 60° II 21<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup></i> 	PHENOMENA												
Month	Week														
1	☉.	<b>4th S. after Easter. SS. Philip and James.</b>	May 12 <sup>d</sup> 17 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction. 16 <sup>d</sup> 01 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1°-5 N. 23 <sup>d</sup> 23 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1°-8 S. 26 <sup>d</sup> 21 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0°-8 S. 27 <sup>d</sup> 22 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter at opposition. 29 <sup>d</sup> 01 <sup>h</sup> Uranus at opposition.												
2	M.	Catherine the Great b. 1729.													
3	Tu.	Machiavelli b. 1469. D'Oyly Carte b. 1844.													
4	W.	Start of the General Strike 1926.													
5	Th.	Søren Kierkegaard b. 1813. Karl Marx b. 1818.													
6	F.	Sigmund Freud b. 1856. Edward VII d. 1910.													
7	S.	Tchaikovsky b. 1840. End of War in Europe 1945.													
8	☉.	<b>5th S. after Easter. Rogation Sunday.</b>	27 <sup>d</sup> 22 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter at opposition. 29 <sup>d</sup> 01 <sup>h</sup> Uranus at opposition.												
9	M.	Sir James Barrie b. 1860.													
10	Tu.	Sir Henry Morton Stanley d. 1904.													
11	W.	Fontenoy 1745. Spencer Perceval assass. 1812.													
12	Th.	<b>Ascension Day.</b> Florence Nightingale b. 1820.													
13	F.	Sir Arthur Sullivan b. 1842.													
14	S.	<b>St. Matthias.</b> Gabriel Fahrenheit b. 1686.													
15	☉.	<b>S. after Ascension.</b> Metternich b. 1773.	The following constellations are near the meridian at <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>d h</td> <td>d h</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr.</td> <td>1 24</td> <td>Apr. 15 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>1 22</td> <td>May 16 21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June</td> <td>1 20</td> <td>June 15 19</td> </tr> </table> Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus, and Hydra.		d h	d h	Apr.	1 24	Apr. 15 23	May	1 22	May 16 21	June	1 20	June 15 19
	d h	d h													
Apr.	1 24	Apr. 15 23													
May	1 22	May 16 21													
June	1 20	June 15 19													
16	M.	John Sell Cotman b. 1782. H. E. Bates b. 1905.													
17	Tu.	Edward Jenner b. 1749. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.													
18	W.	Bertrand Russell b. 1872. Pope John Paul II b. 1920.													
19	Th.	Anne Boleyn exec. 1536. Dame Nellie Melba b. 1861.													
20	F.	Balzac b. 1799. G. K. Chesterton b. 1874.													
21	S.	Albrecht Dürer b. 1471. Alexander Pope b. 1688.													
22	☉.	<b>Pentecost. Whit Sunday.</b>	ALGOL ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during May.												
23	M.	Ramillies 1706. Linnaeus b. 1707.													
24	Tu.	Marat b. 1743. Queen Victoria b. 1819.													
25	W.	Lord Lytton b. 1803. Ralph W. Emerson b. 1803.													
26	Th.	John Churchill b. 1650. <i>Bismarck</i> sunk 1941.													
27	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END.													
28	S.	William Pitt the Younger b. 1759.													
29	☉.	<b>Trinity Sunday.</b> Restoration Day 1660.													
30	M.	Joan of Arc burned 1431.													
31	Tu.	Walt Whitman b. 1819. Jutland 1916.													

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter .....	5	03	43
● New Moon .....	12	19	25
☽ First Quarter .....	19	14	17
○ Full Moon .....	26	18	48

	d	h
Apogee (404,160 kilometres)	4	13
Perigee (367,520 " )	16	16
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 88°.		

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

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 2. Bank Holiday, England, Wales, N. Ireland and Scotland.
- 15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
- 18. Jewish Feast of Weeks begins.
- 28. Removal Day, Scotland.
- 30. Bank Holiday, England, Wales, N. Ireland and Scotland.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY may possibly be glimpsed as an evening object, magnitude +2, low above the west-north-western horizon at the time of end of civil twilight but only for the first couple of days of May. Thereafter it is unsuitably placed for observation, inferior conjunction occurring on the 12th.

VENUS remains a brilliant object in the western sky in the evenings, magnitude -3.7, and by the end of the month is visible until nearly 23<sup>h</sup>. By the end of May Venus will be seen passing south of Castor and Pollux, in Gemini. The thin crescent Moon, only 3 days old, will be seen approaching Venus on the evening of the 15th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER is at opposition on the 27th and thus

visible throughout the hours of darkness. Its magnitude is -2.2. It is moving retrograde, passing from Ophiuchus into Scorpius: in particular it passes 6° N. of Antares on the 6th. On the evening of the 26th the Full Moon again occults Jupiter.

SATURN, magnitude +0.5, is visible for the greater part of the night. Saturn is in Virgo. On the late evening of the 23rd the gibbous Moon passes less than 2° N. of Saturn.

URANUS is at opposition on the 29th, on the border separating Ophiuchus from Scorpius. Uranus is barely visible to the naked eye as its magnitude is +5.8 but it is readily located with only small optical aid. The proximity of Jupiter should prove of assistance in finding Uranus since Jupiter passes only 0° 8' N. of Uranus on the 16th.

THE MOON													
Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	"	°
1	17 36	-23.2	55.3	15.1	130	92	86	17.7	..	..	3 09	7 00	6 33
2	18 29	-24.2	54.8	14.9	143	88	78	18.7	0 14	0 41	4 00	7 45	7 17
3	19 22	-24.1	54.5	14.8	155	83	70	19.7	1 03	1 30	4 50	8 39	8 12
4	20 13	-22.9	54.3	14.8	167	78	61	20.7	1 42	2 07	5 39	9 40	9 16
5	21 03	-20.7	54.3	14.8	179	74	51	21.7	2 13	2 34	6 26	10 46	10 26
6	21 52	-17.6	54.4	14.8	191	70	42	22.7	2 38	2 54	7 12	11 55	11 40
7	22 39	-13.8	54.8	14.9	204	66	33	23.7	2 58	3 10	7 56	13 05	12 54
8	23 25	- 9.3	55.2	15.1	216	64	24	24.7	3 16	3 23	8 40	14 16	14 10
9	0 12	- 4.4	55.8	15.2	228	62	16	25.7	3 32	3 35	9 23	15 28	15 27
10	0 58	+ 0.9	56.5	15.4	240	60	9	26.7	3 48	3 47	10 08	16 43	16 47
11	1 46	+ 6.2	57.3	15.6	253	59	4	27.7	4 05	3 59	10 54	18 00	18 09
12	2 36	+11.4	58.0	15.8	265	53	1	28.7	4 24	4 14	11 43	19 20	19 35
13	3 30	+16.2	58.6	16.0	277	304	0	0.2	4 48	4 32	12 36	20 42	21 02
14	4 27	+20.2	59.1	16.1	289	267	2	1.2	5 18	4 57	13 33	22 02	22 27
15	5 27	+23.0	59.4	16.2	302	267	6	2.2	5 59	5 34	14 34	23 15	23 42
16	6 29	+24.3	59.6	16.2	314	272	13	3.2	6 53	6 25	15 35	..	..
17	7 32	+24.0	59.7	16.3	326	277	22	4.2	8 01	7 34	16 36	0 14	0 41
18	8 34	+22.2	59.5	16.2	338	283	32	5.2	9 19	8 56	17 35	1 00	1 23
19	9 34	+19.0	59.3	16.2	351	288	43	6.2	10 41	10 24	18 30	1 34	1 52
20	10 30	+14.7	59.0	16.1	3	292	55	7.2	12 03	11 52	19 22	2 01	2 13
21	11 23	+ 9.6	58.6	16.0	15	295	66	8.2	13 24	13 19	20 11	2 22	2 29
22	12 14	+ 4.1	58.2	15.9	27	297	76	9.2	14 44	14 43	20 58	2 40	2 43
23	13 04	- 1.5	57.8	15.7	39	297	85	10.2	16 01	16 06	21 45	2 57	2 55
24	13 53	- 6.9	57.3	15.6	52	297	92	11.2	17 18	17 28	22 32	3 15	3 08
25	14 43	-12.0	56.8	15.5	64	297	96	12.2	18 34	18 49	23 20	3 33	3 22
26	15 33	-16.4	56.3	15.3	76	300	99	13.2	19 49	20 09	..	3 55	3 39
27	16 25	-20.0	55.8	15.2	88	67	100	14.2	20 59	21 24	0 09	4 22	4 01
28	17 17	-22.6	55.3	15.1	100	92	98	15.2	22 03	22 31	1 00	4 55	4 30
29	18 11	-24.1	54.9	15.0	112	90	95	16.2	22 57	23 25	1 51	5 37	5 09
30	19 04	-24.4	54.6	14.9	125	86	90	17.2	23 41	..	2 42	6 28	6 00
31	19 56	-23.6	54.3	14.8	137	81	84	18.2	..	0 07	3 32	7 27	7 01

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	'	"	h m		h m	°	"	"	h m
1	3 30	21.5	10	13	12 55	16	3 09	16.4	12	1	11 34
4	3 30	20.9	11	7	12 42	19	3 04	15.2	12	4	11 17
7	3 27	20.1	11	3	12 27	22	3 01	14.2	11	7	11 02
10	3 22	18.9	12	1	12 10	25	3 00	13.6	11	12	10 50
13	3 16	17.7	12	0	11 52	28	3 01	13.4	10	17	10 40
16	3 09	16.4	12	1	11 34	31	3 05	13.4	10	22	10 32

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
						52°	56°						
						h m	h m						
1	5 18	25.2	16	71	14 46	22 32	22 53	1	3 05	17.5	4	100	12 31
6	5 43	25.7	16	69	14 50	22 41	23 02	6	3 19	18.5	4	100	12 25
11	6 08	25.9	17	67	14 56	22 46	23 08	11	3 34	19.4	4	100	12 20
16	6 32	25.8	18	65	15 01	22 50	23 12	16	3 48	20.3	4	100	12 15
21	6 57	25.4	18	63	15 05	22 51	23 13	21	4 03	21.0	4	100	12 10
26	7 20	24.8	19	60	15 09	22 51	23 11	26	4 18	21.7	4	100	12 05
31	7 43	23.9	20	58	15 12	22 49	23 08	31	4 33	22.3	4	100	12 01

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	°
1	16 31	20-9	1 57	22 33	23 02	13 57	9-1	23 20	4 02	3 50
11	16 26	20-8	1 13	21 48	22 17	13 54	8-8	22 38	3 21	3 10
21	16 21	20-6	0 29	21 02	21 31	13 52	8-6	21 56	2 41	2 30
31	16 16	20-4	23 40	20 15	20 43	13 50	8-4	21 14	2 01	1 50

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	°
1	16 25-9	21 35	1 52	23 21	0 17	17 55-7	22 11	3 22	1 04	2 01
11	16 24-3	21 31	1 11	22 40	23 32	17 54-9	22 10	2 42	0 24	1 20
21	16 22-6	21 27	0 30	22 00	22 51	17 54-0	22 10	2 01	23 40	0 40
31	16 20-9	21 23	23 45	21 20	22 10	17 53-0	22 10	1 21	23 00	0 00

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <p><i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° ∞ 21<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup></i></p>	
Month	Week		
1	W.	Glorious First of June, 1794.	
2	Th.	CORONATION DAY 1953. Sir Edward Elgar b. 1857.	
3	F.	George V b. 1865. Evacuation of Dunkirk 1940.	
4	S.	George III b. 1738. Marengo 1800.	
5	\$.	1st S. after Trinity. Stravinsky b. 1882.	
6	M.	Pushkin b. 1799. D-Day 1940.	
7	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.	
8	W.	Robert Schumann b. 1810. Sir John Millais b. 1829.	
9	Th.	George Stephenson b. 1781.	
10	F.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH b. 1921.	
11	S.	St. Barnabas. John Constable b. 1776.	
12	\$.	2nd S. after Trinity. Charles Kingsley b. 1819.	
13	M.	Thomas Arnold b. 1795. W. B. Yeats b. 1865.	
14	Tu.	Naseby 1645. Nicholas Clerihew Bentley b. 1907.	
15	W.	Alcock and Brown's Trans-Atlantic Flight, 1919.	
16	Th.	Quatre Bras 1815.	
17	F.	John Wesley b. 1703. Bunker Hill 1775.	
18	S.	Waterloo 1815. Capt. M. Webb b. 1848.	
19	\$.	3rd S. after Trinity. Blaise Pascal b. 1623.	
20	M.	Black Hole of Calcutta 1756.	
21	Tu.	PRINCE WILLIAM OF WALES b. 1982.	
22	W.	H. Rider Haggard b. 1856. Puccini b. 1858.	
23	Th.	Plassey 1757. Duke of Windsor b. 1894.	
24	F.	St. John Baptist. Bannockburn 1314.	
25	S.	Korean War began, 1950	
26	\$.	4th S. after Trinity. U.N. Charter signed 1945.	
27	M.	Charles Parnell b. 1846. Helen Keller b. 1880.	
28	Tu.	Rousseau b. 1712. Treaty of Versailles, 1919.	
29	W.	St. Peter. Rubens b. 1577.	
30	Th.	John Gay b. 1685.	

**PHENOMENA**

June 3<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Sun.

8<sup>d</sup> 06<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (24°).

9<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°-8 S.

14<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1°-5 S.

16<sup>d</sup> 07<sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest eastern elongation (45°).

19<sup>d</sup> 17<sup>h</sup> Neptune at opposition.

20<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

21<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>h</sup> Summer Solstice.

22<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1°-2 S.

**CONSTELLATIONS**

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

**ALGOL**

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

☾ Last Quarter	.....	d h m	3 21 07
● New Moon	.....	11 04 37	
☽ First Quarter	.....	17 19 46	
○ Full Moon	.....	25 08 32	

Apogee (404,720 kilometres)	d h	1 08
Perigee (362,550 " )		13 06
Apogee (405,650 " )		28 23
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 86°.		

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

**MONTHLY NOTES**

- June 11. Queen's Official Birthday.
12. First day of Ramadān.
21. Longest day.
24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, despite being at greatest western elongation on the 8th, is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS, magnitude -3.9, is still a brilliant object in the western sky in the evenings, visible for several hours after sunset. It reaches greatest eastern elongation (45°) on the 16th. The crescent Moon will be seen near Venus on the evenings of the 13th and 14th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 3rd.

JUPITER, magnitude -2.1, just past opposition, is visible for practically the whole of the night in the constellation of Scorpius. The four Galilean satellites are readily observable with almost any small telescope

or good pair of binoculars provided that they are held rigidly. Jupiter again passes 0°.2 S. of Beta Scorpii on the 22nd, and the same evening the gibbous Moon passes just N. of the planet.

SATURN is an evening object, magnitude +0.7, in the constellation of Virgo. By the end of the month it has set below the west-south-west horizon before midnight.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 19th, in the eastern part of Sagittarius. It is not visible to the naked-eye as its magnitude is +7.7.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 11th (see p. 148 for details).

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon occurs on the 25th (see p. 148 for details).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
									h m	°	'	"	°
1	20 47	-21.7	54.2	14.8	149	77	76	19.2	0 15	0 38	4 20	8 31	8 09
2	21 36	-18.8	54.2	14.8	161	73	68	20.2	0 42	1 00	5 06	9 39	9 21
3	22 24	-15.2	54.4	14.8	173	70	58	21.2	1 03	1 17	5 51	10 48	10 35
4	23 10	-11.0	54.8	14.9	186	67	49	22.2	1 22	1 31	6 34	11 57	11 49
5	23 55	- 6.3	55.3	15.1	198	65	39	23.2	1 38	1 43	7 16	13 08	13 05
6	0 41	- 1.2	56.0	15.2	210	65	30	24.2	1 53	1 54	7 59	14 20	14 22
7	1 27	+ 4.1	56.7	15.5	222	65	21	25.2	2 09	2 06	8 44	15 35	15 42
8	2 16	+ 9.3	57.6	15.7	235	66	13	26.2	2 27	2 19	9 32	16 54	17 05
9	3 08	+14.3	58.4	15.9	247	69	6	27.2	2 48	2 35	10 23	18 15	18 33
10	4 04	+18.7	59.2	16.1	259	72	2	28.2	3 15	2 57	11 18	19 38	20 01
11	5 03	+22.0	59.9	16.3	271	68	0	29.2	3 51	3 27	12 18	20 56	21 23
12	6 07	+24.0	60.3	16.4	284	268	1	0-8	4 40	4 13	13 21	22 04	22 32
13	7 11	+24.4	60.5	16.5	296	273	5	1-8	5 44	5 17	14 25	22 57	23 22
14	8 16	+23.0	60.4	16.5	308	279	11	2-8	7 01	6 37	15 27	23 36	23 56
15	9 18	+20.0	60.1	16.4	320	285	20	3-8	8 25	8 06	16 25	..	..
16	10 16	+15.9	59.7	16.3	333	289	30	4-8	9 50	9 37	17 18	0 06	0 20
17	11 11	+10.9	59.1	16.1	345	292	41	5-8	11 13	11 05	18 09	0 29	0 38
18	12 03	+ 5.4	58.5	15.9	357	294	52	6-8	12 32	12 30	18 57	0 48	0 52
19	12 53	- 0.2	57.9	15.8	9	294	63	7-8	13 50	13 53	19 43	1 05	1 05
20	13 42	- 5.6	57.3	15.6	21	294	73	8-8	15 06	15 14	20 29	1 22	1 17
21	14 30	-10.8	56.7	15.4	34	292	82	9-8	16 22	16 35	21 16	1 40	1 30
22	15 20	-15.3	56.2	15.3	46	289	89	10-8	17 36	17 54	22 04	2 00	1 46
23	16 10	-19.1	55.7	15.2	58	284	95	11-8	18 47	19 10	22 54	2 24	2 05
24	17 02	-22.0	55.2	15.0	70	279	98	12-8	19 53	20 20	23 44	2 55	2 31
25	17 55	-23.8	54.8	14.9	82	266	100	13-8	20 51	21 19	..	3 33	3 06
26	18 48	-24.4	54.5	14.9	95	97	100	14-8	21 38	22 05	0 35	4 20	3 52
27	19 41	-23.9	54.3	14.8	107	88	97	15-8	22 16	22 40	1 26	5 16	4 49
28	20 32	-22.3	54.1	14.7	119	82	94	16-8	22 45	23 05	2 15	6 19	5 56
29	21 22	-19.8	54.1	14.7	131	77	88	17-8	23 08	23 24	3 02	7 26	7 07
30	22 10	-16.4	54.1	14.7	143	73	81	18-8	23 27	23 38	3 47	8 34	8 20

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	"	"	h m		h m	°	"	"	h m
1	3 06	13.5	10	24	10 30	16	4 03	18.0	7	54	10 29
4	3 13	14.0	9	29	10 25	19	4 20	19.3	6	61	10 35
7	3 22	14.7	8	35	10 23	22	4 40	20.6	6	69	10 43
10	3 34	15.7	8	41	10 23	25	5 02	21.8	6	76	10 54
13	3 47	16.8	7	47	10 25	28	5 27	22.8	6	84	11 07
16	4 03	18.0	7	54	10 29	31	5 53	23.6	5	90	11 21

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
						52°	56°						
						h m	h m						
1	7 48	23.7	20	58	15 13	22 48	23 06	1	4 36	22.4	4	100	12 00
6	8 10	22.6	21	55	15 15	22 44	23 00	6	4 51	22.9	4	100	11 55
11	8 31	21.3	22	52	15 16	22 36	22 52	11	5 06	23.4	4	100	11 50
16	8 51	19.8	24	50	15 16	22 27	22 41	16	5 21	23.7	4	100	11 45
21	9 09	18.2	25	47	15 15	22 17	22 29	21	5 35	23.9	4	100	11 40
26	9 27	16.5	27	44	15 12	22 03	22 14	26	5 50	24.1	4	100	11 36
31	9 43	14.7	29	40	15 08	21 50	21 59	31	6 05	24.1	4	100	11 31

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation



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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	16 15	20.3	23 35	3 04	2 36	13 50	8.4	21 10	1 57	1 46
11	16 10	20.1	22 51	2 23	1 55	13 48	8.3	20 30	1 17	1 06
21	16 05	20.0	22 07	1 42	1 15	13 47	8.3	19 49	0 36	0 25
31	16 01	19.8	21 24	1 01	0 34	13 47	8.3	19 10	23 52	23 41

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 42"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	16 20.7	21 23	23 41	2 15	1 21	17 52.9	22 10	1 17	3 34	2 37
11	16 19.0	21 19	23 00	1 33	0 42	17 51.8	22 10	0 37	2 53	1 56
21	16 17.3	21 15	22 19	0 51	0 03	17 50.6	22 09	23 52	2 13	1 16
31	16 15.9	21 12	21 38	0 10	23 18	17 49.5	22 09	23 12	1 32	0 35

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	DAY OF Week	 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° ♃ 23<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup></i>		PHENOMENA
2	S.	Archbp Cranmer b. 1489. Marston Moor 1644.		9 <sup>d</sup> 16 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction.
3	☾	5th S. after Trinity. St. Thomas.		13 <sup>d</sup> 08 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.
4	M.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A., 1776.		17 <sup>d</sup> 09 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.
5	Tu.	Sir Stamford Raffles b. 1781. Cecil Rhodes b. 1853.		19 <sup>d</sup> 15 <sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest brilliancy.
6	W.	Edward VI d. 1553. Sedgemoor 1685.		19 <sup>d</sup> 23 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.
7	Th.	Sir Thomas More d. 1535. Mahler b. 1860.		Jupiter 1° 4' S.
8	F.	Shelley d. 1822. von Zeppelin b. 1838.		
9	S.	Edward Heath b. 1916.		
10	☾	6th S. after Trinity. Calvin b. 1509.		
11	M.	Robert the Bruce b. 1274. Courtrai 1302.		
12	Tu.	Julius Caesar b. 102 B.C.		
13	W.	John Clare b. 1793. Marat d. 1793.		
14	Th.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE (Bastille stormed 1789).		
15	F.	ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. Rembrandt b. 1606.		
16	S.	Sir Joshua Reynolds b. 1723. Amundsen b. 1872.		
17	☾	7th S. after Trinity. Isaac Watts b. 1674.		
18	M.	William Thackeray b. 1811. W. G. Grace b. 1848.		
19	Tu.	Waterhouse b. 1830. Degas b. 1834.		
20	W.	Petrarch b. 1304. Sir Edmund Hillary b. 1919.		
21	Th.	Hemingway b. 1898. First Men on Moon 1969.		
22	F.	St. Mary Magdalene. Salamanca 1812.		
23	S.	Coventry Patmore b. 1823. Viscount Alanbrooke b. 1883.		
24	☾	8th S. after Trinity. A. Dumas (père) b. 1802.		
25	M.	St. James. First Cross Channel Flight 1909.		
26	Tu.	G. B. Shaw b. 1856. C. G. Jung b. 1875.		
27	W.	A. Dumas (fils) b. 1824. Hilaire Belloc b. 1870.		
28	Th.	J. S. Bach d. 1750. Robespierre exec. 1794.		
29	F.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.		
30	S.	Emily Brontë b. 1818. Henry Ford b. 1863.		
31	☾	9th S. after Trinity. Passchendaele begins 1917.		

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	17	19	22
5	14	22	19
8	11	25	15
11	7	28	12
14	4	31	9
17	1		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	3	12	12
● New Moon	10	12	18
☽ First Quarter	17	02	50
○ Full Moon	24	23	27

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

MONTHLY NOTES

	d	h
Perigee (358,690 kilometres)	11	10
Apogee (406,290	)	26 07
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 84°.		

- July
1. National Day, Canada.
  3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).
  5. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
  12. Bank holiday, Northern Ireland.

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

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

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

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 9th.

VENUS continues to be a brilliant object in the western skies in the evenings, magnitude -4.2, attaining its greatest brilliancy on the 19th. However the period available for observation shortens noticeably and by the end of the month it is setting only about half an hour after the Sun. Late in the evening of the 9th Venus passes 0°.7S. of Regulus, in Leo.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation.

JUPITER, magnitude -2.0, is a splendid object in the southern skies in the evenings, though by the end of the month it sets below the south-western horizon well before midnight. Shortly before it sets on the 19th the gibbous Moon passes just north of the planet.

SATURN is an evening object, magnitude +0.9, but by the end of the month is no longer visible after 22<sup>h</sup>. Even in a small telescope the Rings of Saturn are a beautiful sight and they are now well open, after the Earth's last passage through the ring plane early in 1980.

Day	THE MOON												
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set	
									52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	22 56	- 12.4	54.3	14.8	156	70	73	19.8	23 44	23 51	4 30	9 43	9 33
2	23 41	- 7.8	54.7	14.9	168	68	65	20.8	23 59	...	5 12	10 52	10 47
3	0 25	- 2.9	55.2	15.0	180	67	55	21.8	...	0 02	5 54	12 02	12 01
4	1 11	+ 2.2	55.9	15.2	192	67	45	22.8	0 14	0 13	6 37	13 14	13 18
5	1 58	+ 7.4	56.7	15.5	205	68	35	23.8	0 31	0 25	7 22	14 29	14 38
6	2 47	+12.4	57.6	15.7	217	71	25	24.8	0 50	0 39	8 10	15 47	16 02
7	3 40	+17.0	58.6	16.0	229	75	16	25.8	1 13	0 57	9 02	17 09	17 29
8	4 37	+20.8	59.5	16.2	241	80	9	26.8	1 43	1 22	9 59	18 30	18 55
9	5 39	+23.4	60.2	16.4	254	88	3	27.8	2 25	2 00	11 01	19 44	20 12
10	6 44	+24.4	60.8	16.6	266	105	0	28.8	3 23	2 55	12 06	20 45	21 12
11	7 50	+23.7	61.1	16.6	278	260	0	0.5	4 36	4 09	13 10	21 32	21 54
12	8 55	+21.3	61.1	16.6	290	276	3	1.5	6 00	5 38	14 12	22 06	22 23
13	9 56	+17.4	60.8	16.6	303	284	9	2.5	7 28	7 12	15 10	22 32	22 43
14	10 54	+12.5	60.2	16.4	315	288	17	3.5	8 54	8 45	16 03	22 53	22 59
15	11 48	+ 7.0	59.5	16.2	327	291	27	4.5	10 18	10 14	16 53	23 12	23 13
16	12 40	+ 1.2	58.7	16.0	339	292	38	5.5	11 38	11 39	17 41	23 29	23 25
17	13 30	- 4.4	57.9	15.8	352	292	49	6.5	12 56	13 02	18 28	23 46	23 38
18	14 19	- 9.7	57.1	15.5	4	290	59	7.5	14 12	14 23	19 14	...	23 53
19	15 08	-14.4	56.4	15.4	16	287	69	8.5	15 26	15 43	20 02	0 06	...
20	15 58	-18.4	55.7	15.2	28	283	78	9.5	16 38	17 00	20 51	0 29	0 11
21	16 50	-21.4	55.2	15.0	40	278	86	10.5	17 45	18 11	21 41	0 57	0 34
22	17 42	-23.5	54.8	14.9	53	272	92	11.5	18 45	19 13	22 31	1 32	1 06
23	18 35	-24.4	54.5	14.8	65	264	96	12.5	19 36	20 04	23 22	2 16	1 48
24	19 27	-24.1	54.2	14.8	77	250	99	13.5	20 16	20 41	...	3 09	2 42
25	20 19	-22.8	54.0	14.7	89	162	100	14.5	20 48	21 09	0 11	4 10	3 45
26	21 09	-20.5	54.0	14.7	101	92	99	15.5	21 13	21 30	0 58	5 16	4 55
27	21 57	-17.3	54.0	14.7	114	81	96	16.5	21 33	21 45	1 44	6 24	6 08
28	22 44	-13.4	54.1	14.7	126	75	92	17.5	21 50	21 58	2 28	7 32	7 21
29	23 29	- 9.0	54.4	14.8	138	72	86	18.5	22 06	22 09	3 10	8 41	8 35
30	0 13	- 4.2	54.7	14.9	150	70	79	19.5	22 20	22 20	3 51	9 50	9 48
31	0 57	+ 0.9	55.2	15.0	162	69	70	20.5	22 36	22 31	4 33	11 00	11 02

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
1	5 53	23.6	5	90	11 21	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	8 11	21.9	5	96	12 41	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	6 20	24.0	5	96	11 37		19	8 37	20.5	5	93	12 54	
7	6 49	24.1	5	99	11 54		22	9 00	18.8	5	89	13 05	
10	7 17	23.7	5	99	12 11		25	9 22	17.1	5	85	13 15	
13	7 45	23.0	5	99	12 26		28	9 42	15.2	5	81	13 23	
16	8 11	21.9	5	96	12 41		31	10 01	13.2	6	77	13 30	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						52°	56°							
						h m	h m							
1	9 43	14.7	29	40	15 08	21 50	21 59	1	6 05	24.1	4	100	11 31	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation
6	9 57	12.9	31	37	15 03	21 34	21 41	6	6 20	24.1	4	100	11 26	
11	10 10	11.0	33	33	14 56	21 16	21 21	11	6 34	24.0	4	100	11 21	
16	10 21	9.2	36	29	14 46	20 56	21 00	16	6 49	23.8	4	100	11 15	
21	10 29	7.5	39	25	14 35	20 34	20 36	21	7 03	23.5	4	99	11 10	
26	10 35	5.9	42	21	14 20	20 12	20 13	26	7 18	23.1	4	99	11 05	
31	10 37	4.6	45	16	14 03	19 48	19 48	31	7 32	22.7	4	99	10 59	

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

## JUPITER ♃

## SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 01	19-8	21 24	0 57	0 30	13 47	8-3	19 10	23 52	23 41
11	15 59	19-7	20 42	0 16	23 45	13 47	8-4	18 31	23 13	23 02
21	15 57	19-7	20 01	23 31	23 05	13 48	8-5	17 52	22 34	22 23
31	15 56	19-7	19 21	22 51	22 24	13 49	8-7	17 14	21 55	21 44

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 10".



## URANUS ♅

## NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 15-9	21 12	21 38	0 10	23 18	17 49-5	22 09	23 12	1 32	0 35
11	16 14-6	21 09	20 58	23 26	22 38	17 48-3	22 09	22 31	0 52	23 51
21	16 13-6	21 06	20 17	22 46	21 58	17 47-3	22 09	21 51	0 12	23 11
31	16 13-0	21 05	19 37	22 06	21 18	17 46-4	22 09	21 11	23 28	22 31

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° $\mp$ 23° 17' 	PHENOMENA
Month	Week		
1	M.	Minden 1754. The Nile 1798.	August 6 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 6° N.
2	Tu.	William II (Rufus) d. 1100. Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891.	7 <sup>d</sup> 12 <sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 1° 8 S.
3	W.	Stanley Baldwin b. 1867. Rupert Brooke b. 1887.	10 <sup>d</sup> 01 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 12° S.
4	Th.	QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER b. 1900.	10 <sup>d</sup> 11 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 6° S.
5	F.	Guy de Maupassant b. 1880.	13 <sup>d</sup> 18 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° 9 S.
6	S.	<b>Transfiguration.</b> First atomic bomb, 1945.	16 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 1° 3 S.
7	§.	<b>10th S. after Trinity.</b>	19 <sup>d</sup> 16 <sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (27°).
8	M.	Sir Godfrey Kneller b. 1648.	25 <sup>d</sup> 05 <sup>h</sup> Venus in inferior conjunction.
9	Tu.	Izaak Walton b. 1593. John Dryden b. 1631.	
10	W.	Otterburn 1388. Sir Charles Napier b. 1782.	
11	Th.	Battle of Britain began 1940.	
12	F.	George IV b. 1762. Robert Southey b. 1774.	
13	S.	Blenheim 1704. J. Logie Baird b. 1888.	
14	§.	<b>11th S. after Trinity.</b> Japan surrenders 1945.	CONSTELLATIONS
15	M.	PRINCESS ANNE b. 1950.	The following constellations are near the meridian at
16	Tu.	Peterloo Massacre 1819.	
17	W.	Frederick the Great d. 1786. W. Scawen Blunt	
18	Th.	Basil Cameron b. 1884. [b. 1840.]	d h                      d h
19	F.	Orville Wright b. 1871. Ogden Nash b. 1902.	July 1 24                  July 16 23
20	S.	Gen. Booth d. 1912. Trotsky d. 1940.	Aug. 1 22                  Aug. 16 21
			Sept. 1 20                  Sept. 15 19
21	§.	<b>12th S. after Trinity.</b> PRINCESS MARGARET b. 1930.	Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.
22	M.	Bosworth Field 1485. Debussy b. 1862.	MINIMA OF ALGOL
23	Tu.	William Wallace exec. 1305.	
24	W.	<b>St. Bartholomew.</b> Vesuvius erupts A.D. 79.	d h                      d h
25	Th.	Liberation of Paris 1944.	3 6                      20 11
26	F.	Crecy 1346. Sir Robert Walpole b. 1676.	6 3                      23 8
27	S.	Earl Mountbatten of Burma assass. 1979.	9 00                    26 4
			11 20                   29 1
28	§.	<b>13th S. after Trinity.</b> Goethe b. 1749.	14 17                   31 22
29	M.	John Locke b. 1632. Sir Charles Napier d. 1853.	17 14
30	Tu.	Mary Shelley b. 1797. Lord Rutherford b. 1871.	
31	W.	Henry V d. 1422. John Bunyan d. 1688.	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	2	00	52
● New Moon	8	19	18
☽ First Quarter	15	12	47
○ Full Moon	23	14	59
☾ Last Quarter	31	11	22

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

MONTHLY NOTES

- |  | d  | h  |
|--|----|----|
| Perigee (357,180                                   | 8  | 19 |
| Apogee (406,280                                    | 22 | 09 |
| Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 83°. |    |    |
- Aug. 1. Bank Holiday, Scotland. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.  
 12. Grouse shooting begins.  
 29. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, despite being at greatest elongation on the 19th, is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is visible as an evening object low above the western horizon just after sunset, for the first week of the month. Its magnitude is -4. Thereafter Venus is unsuitably placed for observation, inferior conjunction occurring on the 25th.

MARS is unsuitably placed for observation at first but later in the month it gradually becomes visible as a morning object, magnitude +1.9, low above the east-north-eastern horizon shortly after 03<sup>h</sup>.

JUPITER continues to be visible as an evening object, magnitude -1.8. Once again its motion is direct and it passes from Libra into Scorpius during the month. The Moon, near First Quarter, is near the planet on the evenings of the 15th and 16th.

SATURN, magnitude +0.9, is visible in the south-western sky in the evenings, still in the constellation of Virgo. The crescent Moon is near Saturn on the evening of the 13th. Titan, Saturn's largest satellite, is of magnitude +8.5, and thus visible in small telescopes.

METEORS. The maximum of the famous Perseid meteor shower occurs on the night of the 12th-13th.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	1 43	+ 6.0	55.8	15.2	175	70	61	21.5	22 53	22 44	5 16	12 12	12 19	
2	2 30	+10.9	56.6	15.4	187	72	50	22.5	23 13	22 59	6 01	13 27	13 39	
3	3 20	+15.5	57.5	15.7	199	75	40	23.5	23 39	23 20	6 50	14 45	15 03	
4	4 15	+19.5	58.4	15.9	211	79	30	24.5	..	23 50	7 44	16 04	16 27	
5	5 13	+22.6	59.3	16.2	223	85	20	25.5	0 14	..	8 42	17 20	17 47	
6	6 16	+24.2	60.2	16.4	236	93	11	26.5	1 03	0 35	9 44	18 27	18 55	
7	7 21	+24.3	60.9	16.6	248	102	5	27.5	2 07	1 40	10 49	19 21	19 46	
8	8 26	+22.6	61.3	16.7	260	119	1	28.5	3 27	3 03	11 52	20 01	20 21	
9	9 30	+19.2	61.4	16.7	272	232	0	0.2	4 55	4 37	12 53	20 31	20 45	
10	10 30	+14.5	61.2	16.7	285	276	2	1.2	6 25	6 13	13 50	20 55	21 03	
11	11 28	+ 9.0	60.6	16.5	297	285	7	2.2	7 53	7 47	14 43	21 15	21 18	
12	12 22	+ 3.1	59.9	16.3	309	288	15	3.2	9 18	9 17	15 33	21 33	21 31	
13	13 14	- 2.8	59.0	16.1	321	289	24	4.2	10 39	10 44	16 22	21 51	21 44	
14	14 04	- 8.4	58.0	15.8	334	289	34	5.2	11 58	12 08	17 10	22 10	21 59	
15	14 55	-13.4	57.1	15.6	346	286	44	6.2	13 15	13 30	17 58	22 32	22 16	
16	15 45	-17.6	56.3	15.3	358	283	55	7.2	14 29	14 49	18 47	22 58	22 37	
17	16 37	-20.9	55.6	15.1	10	279	65	8.2	15 38	16 03	19 37	23 31	23 06	
18	17 29	-23.2	55.0	15.0	23	273	74	9.2	16 41	17 09	20 28	..	23 45	
19	18 22	-24.4	54.6	14.9	35	267	82	10.2	17 34	18 02	21 18	0 13	..	
20	19 15	-24.4	54.3	14.8	47	260	89	11.2	18 17	18 44	22 08	1 03	0 35	
21	20 06	-23.3	54.1	14.7	59	253	94	12.2	18 51	19 14	22 56	2 02	1 36	
22	20 57	-21.2	54.0	14.7	71	242	98	13.2	19 18	19 36	23 42	3 07	2 45	
23	21 45	-18.1	54.0	14.7	83	218	100	14.2	19 39	19 53	..	4 14	3 57	
24	22 32	-14.3	54.1	14.7	96	118	100	15.2	19 57	20 06	0 26	5 23	5 11	
25	23 18	-10.0	54.3	14.8	108	85	98	16.2	20 13	20 18	1 09	6 32	6 24	
26	0 02	- 5.2	54.5	14.9	120	77	95	17.2	20 27	20 28	1 51	7 41	7 38	
27	0 46	- 0.2	54.9	15.0	132	73	90	18.2	20 42	20 39	2 32	8 51	8 52	
28	1 31	+ 4.9	55.4	15.1	144	72	83	19.2	20 58	20 50	3 14	10 02	10 08	
29	2 17	+ 9.9	55.9	15.2	157	73	75	20.2	21 17	21 04	3 58	11 15	11 25	
30	3 06	+14.6	56.6	15.4	169	75	65	21.2	21 39	21 22	4 45	12 30	12 46	
31	3 58	+18.7	57.3	15.6	181	79	55	22.2	22 09	21 47	5 35	13 47	14 08	

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	"	"		h m
1	10 07	12.5	6	76	13 32	16	11 20	+2.8	7	57	13 45
4	10 24	10.5	6	72	13 37	19	11 31	+1.1	7	52	13 43
7	10 40	8.5	6	69	13 41	22	11 40	-0.4	8	47	13 40
10	10 54	6.6	6	65	13 43	25	11 47	-1.8	8	42	13 35
13	11 08	4.7	7	61	13 45	28	11 53	-2.9	8	37	13 29
16	11 20	2.8	7	57	13 45	31	11 56	-3.7	9	30	13 19

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	"	"		h m
1	10 38	4.3	46	16	13 58	1	7 35	22.6	4	99	10 58
6	10 36	3.3	50	11	13 38	6	7 49	22.1	4	99	10 52
11	10 31	2.6	53	7	13 13	11	8 02	21.5	4	99	10 46
16	10 23	2.4	56	4	12 44	16	8 16	20.8	4	99	10 40
21	10 12	2.6	58	2	12 14	21	8 29	20.1	4	99	10 34
26	10 00	3.3	59	0	11 42	26	8 42	19.3	4	98	10 27
31	9 49	4.2	58	2	11 12	31	8 56	18.5	4	98	10 21

Venus is too close to the Sun for observation

Mars is too close to the Sun for observation



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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	15 56	19-7	19 17	22 47	22 20	13 49	8-7	17 10	21 51	21 40
11	15 57	19-8	18 39	22 08	21 41	13 51	8-9	16 33	21 12	21 00
21	16 00	19-9	18 02	21 30	21 03	13 54	9-2	15 57	20 34	20 21
31	16 03	20-1	17 26	20 52	20 25	13 57	9-5	15 20	19 56	19 44

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 12-9	21 05	19 34	22 02	21 14	17 46-4	22 09	21 07	23 24	22 27
11	16 12-6	21 04	18 54	21 23	20 35	17 45-6	22 09	20 27	22 44	21 47
21	16 12-7	21 04	18 15	20 43	19 55	17 45-1	22 10	19 47	22 04	21 07
31	16 13-1	21 05	17 36	20 04	19 16	17 44-8	22 10	19 07	21 25	20 28

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 Septem (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 180° ≈ 23 <sup>d</sup> 15 <sup>h</sup>		
1	Th.		Louis XIV d. 1715. Siegfried Sassoon d. 1967.		
2	F.		Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898.		
3	S.		Cromwell b. 1599. World War II begins 1939.		
4	☉.		14th S. after Trinity. Bruckner b. 1824.		
5	M.		Louis XIV b. 1638.		
6	Tu.		Sailing of <i>Mayflower</i> 1620.		
7	W.		Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. Borodino 1812.		
8	Th.		Richard I b. 1157. Dvorak b. 1841.		
9	F.		William I (the Conqueror) d. 1087. Flodden 1513.		
10	S.		Treaty of St. Germain 1919.		
11	☉.		15th S. after Trinity. D. H. Lawrence b. 1885.		
12	M.		Herbert Asquith b. 1852. Maurice Chevalier b. 1888.		
13	Tu.		William Cecil b. 1520. Quebec 1759.		
14	W.		Duke of Wellington d. 1852.		
15	Th.		BATTLE OF BRITAIN DAY.		
16	F.		Fire of Moscow, 1812. A. Bonar Law b. 1858.		
17	S.		James II d. 1701. Dag Hammarskjöld d. 1961.		
18	☉.		16th S. after Trinity. Samuel Johnson b. 1709.		
19	M.		Poitiers 1356. Sir Francis Chichester b. 1901.		
20	Tu.		Mungo Park b. 1771. Valmy 1792.		
21	W.		St. Matthew. H. G. Wells b. 1866.		
22	Th.		Michael Faraday b. 1791.		
23	F.		Wilkie Collins d. 1889. Sigmund Freud d. 1939.		
24	S.		Horace Walpole b. 1717.		
25	☉.		17th S. after Trinity. Stamford Bridge 1066.		
26	M.		Sir Barnes Wallace b. 1887. T. S. Eliot b. 1888.		
27	Tu.		Edward II d. 1329. Bossuet b. 1627.		
28	W.		Clemenceau b. 1841. Louis Pasteur d. 1895.		
29	Th.		St. Michael and All Angels. Lord Nelson b. 1758.		
30	F.		Pierre Corneille d. 1684. Lord Raglan b. 1788.		

PHENOMENA

September 5<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.  
 5<sup>d</sup> 14<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 13° S.  
 7<sup>d</sup> 20<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 10° S.  
 10<sup>d</sup> 07<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° 7 S.  
 12<sup>d</sup> 18<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0° 9 S.  
 14<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 9° S.  
 15<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction.  
 23<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> Autumnal Equinox.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h	d	h
	3	19	18	3
	6	16	21	00
	9	12	23	21
	12	9	26	17
	15	6	29	14

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	7	02	35
☾ First Quarter	14	02	24
○ Full Moon	22	06	36
☾ Last Quarter	29	20	05

Perigee (358,490 kilometres) d h  
 Apogee (405,670 " ) 18 17  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 81°.

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

MONTHLY NOTES

- Sept. 1. Partridge shooting begins.  
 8. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5744).  
 17. Jewish Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur).  
 22. First day of Tabernacles.  
 29. Michaelmas. Quarter day.

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

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

Lat.	Sept. 1			Sept. 11			Sept. 21			Sept. 30		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	35	79	127	34	76	120	34	74	115	34	73	113
56	39	89	146	38	84	135	37	82	129	37	80	126

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation at first but becomes visible as a morning object during the last week of the month, magnitude +1½ to 0. It is visible above the eastern horizon around the beginning of civil twilight.

VENUS becomes visible as a morning object at the beginning of the month, magnitude -4. It is visible above the eastern horizon before dawn. There is a rapid lengthening of the available period of observation and by the end of the month Venus is visible for about 2½ hours before sunrise. Venus moves past Mars during September, though the separation is never less than 9'.

MARS is a morning object, magnitude +2.0, visible low above the eastern horizon shortly after 03<sup>h</sup>.

JUPITER, magnitude -1.6, is still visible in the south western sky in the evenings but by the end of the month is only visible for little more than an hour after sunset. For the third time this year a lunar occultation of the planet is visible, during darkness, from the British Isles. This occurs on the early evening of the 12th when the Moon is getting towards First Quarter.

SATURN is coming towards the end of its period of evening visibility, and before the end of the month has gone below the horizon before the sky has become dark enough for observation.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The morning cone may be seen in the eastern sky before twilight commences.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	4 53	+21.9	58.1	15.8	193	83	44	23.2	22 50	22 24	6 30	15 02	15 29	
2	5 53	+24.0	59.0	16.1	205	90	33	24.2	23 46	23 17	7 28	16 12	16 40	
3	6 55	+24.6	59.8	16.3	218	97	23	25.2	..	..	8 30	17 10	17 37	
4	7 59	+23.6	60.5	16.5	230	104	14	26.2	0 57	0 30	9 32	17 55	18 17	
5	9 02	+20.9	60.9	16.6	242	113	7	27.2	2 20	1 59	10 34	18 29	18 45	
6	10 04	+16.8	61.2	16.7	254	126	2	28.2	3 50	3 34	11 32	18 55	19 06	
7	11 02	+11.5	61.1	16.6	267	186	0	29.2	5 20	5 11	12 28	19 16	19 22	
8	11 58	+ 5.6	60.7	16.5	279	272	1	0.9	6 48	6 45	13 20	19 35	19 36	
9	12 52	- 0.5	60.0	16.4	291	284	5	1.9	8 13	8 16	14 11	19 53	19 49	
10	13 45	- 6.4	59.2	16.1	303	286	12	2.9	9 36	9 44	15 01	20 12	20 02	
11	14 36	-11.9	58.2	15.9	316	286	20	3.9	10 57	11 10	15 50	20 33	20 18	
12	15 29	-16.6	57.3	15.6	328	283	29	4.9	12 14	12 33	16 41	20 58	20 38	
13	16 21	-20.3	56.4	15.4	340	279	39	5.9	13 28	13 52	17 31	21 29	21 05	
14	17 14	-22.9	55.6	15.2	352	275	49	6.9	14 34	15 02	18 23	22 08	21 40	
15	18 08	-24.4	55.0	15.0	4	289	59	7.9	15 31	16 00	19 14	22 56	22 27	
16	19 01	-24.7	54.6	14.9	17	263	68	8.9	16 18	16 46	20 04	23 53	23 25	
17	19 53	-23.9	54.2	14.8	29	257	77	9.9	16 54	17 19	20 52	..	..	
18	20 44	-22.0	54.1	14.7	41	251	84	10.9	17 23	17 43	21 39	0 56	0 32	
19	21 33	-19.1	54.1	14.7	53	246	90	11.9	17 45	18 01	22 24	2 03	1 44	
20	22 20	-15.5	54.2	14.8	65	239	95	12.9	18 04	18 15	23 07	3 12	2 58	
21	23 06	-11.2	54.3	14.8	77	228	98	13.9	18 20	18 26	23 49	4 22	4 12	
22	23 51	- 6.4	54.6	14.9	90	188	100	14.9	18 35	18 37	..	5 31	5 27	
23	0 35	- 1.4	55.0	15.0	102	97	99	15.9	18 49	18 47	0 31	6 41	6 41	
24	1 20	+ 3.8	55.4	15.1	114	80	97	16.9	19 04	18 58	1 13	7 53	7 57	
25	2 06	+ 8.9	55.8	15.2	126	76	93	17.9	19 22	19 11	1 57	9 06	9 15	
26	2 54	+13.7	56.3	15.3	138	76	87	18.9	19 43	19 27	2 43	10 21	10 35	
27	3 45	+18.0	56.8	15.5	150	79	79	19.9	20 10	19 48	3 32	11 37	11 57	
28	4 39	+21.5	57.4	15.6	163	82	70	20.9	20 46	20 20	4 25	12 53	13 18	
29	5 37	+23.8	58.1	15.8	175	88	59	21.9	21 34	21 06	5 20	14 03	14 32	
30	6 37	+24.9	58.7	16.0	187	94	48	22.9	22 38	22 10	6 19	15 03	15 32	

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.	
													52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m			h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	11 56	-3.9	9	28	13 16	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	11 25	0.3	10	0	11 44	6 16	6 19
4	11 56	-4.1	10	21	13 03		19	11 16	2.2	10	4	11 24	5 46	5 44
7	11 52	-3.8	10	14	12 47		22	11 10	3.9	9	9	11 07	5 20	5 20
10	11 45	-2.9	10	7	12 27		25	11 09	5.0	9	21	10 55	5 02	5 01
13	11 35	-1.5	10	2	12 06		28	11 14	5.5	8	35	10 48	4 53	4 52
16	11 25	+0.3	10	0	11 44		31	11 23	5.2	7	49	10 46	4 52	4 51

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
							h m							°	'
1	9 47	4.5	57	3	11 06	5 17	5 16	1	8 58	18.3	4	98	10 19	3 16	3 03
6	9 39	5.5	55	5	10 38	4 45	4 45	6	9 11	17.5	4	98	10 12	3 14	3 02
11	9 34	6.6	52	10	10 14	4 16	4 15	11	9 24	16.5	4	98	10 05	3 12	3 01
16	9 33	7.4	48	14	9 54	3 50	3 48	16	9 36	15.6	4	97	9 58	3 10	3 00
21	9 36	8.1	45	18	9 38	3 30	3 27	21	9 48	14.6	4	97	9 51	3 08	2 59
26	9 43	8.5	42	23	9 25	3 14	3 11	26	10 01	13.5	4	97	9 43	3 06	2 58
31	9 52	8.6	39	27	9 15	3 04	3 00	31	10 13	12.5	4	97	9 35	3 04	2 57

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	°				h m	h m
1	16 03	20-1	17 22	20 48	20 21	13 57	9-5	15 17	19 52	19 40
11	16 08	20-4	16 48	20 12	19 44	14 01	9-9	14 41	19 14	19 01
21	16 13	20-6	16 14	19 37	19 08	14 04	10-3	14 05	18 36	18 23
31	16 20	20-9	15 41	19 01	18 31	14 09	10-6	13 30	17 59	17 45

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 14". Diameters of Saturn's rings 36" and 10".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high.	
								52°	56°
								h m	°
1	16 13-2	21 06	17 32	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	17 44-8	22 10	19 03	21 21	20 24
11	16 14-0	21 08	16 53		17 44-7	22 10	18 24	20 41	19 44
21	16 15-1	21 11	16 15		17 44-9	22 11	17 45	20 01	19 04
31	16 16-6	21 15	15 38		17 45-3	22 12	17 06	19 22	18 25

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 210° 7 24<sup>d</sup> 00<sup>h</sup></i>		PHENOMENA	
Month	Week				
1	S.	Henry III b. 1207. Sir Edwin Landseer d. 1873.		October 1 <sup>d</sup> 07 <sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest brilliancy. 1 <sup>d</sup> 10 <sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest western elongation (18°). 3 <sup>d</sup> 07 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 9° S. 3 <sup>d</sup> 16 <sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S. 5 <sup>d</sup> 03 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S. 7 <sup>d</sup> 23 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 1° 4 S. 10 <sup>d</sup> 11 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0° 4 S. 28 <sup>d</sup> 13 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 1° 7 S. 30 <sup>d</sup> 17 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in superior conjunction. 31 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.	
2	☿.	18th S. after Trinity. Archbp. Runcie b. 1921.			
3	M.	MICHAELMASS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN.			
4	Tu.	Rembrandt d. 1669.			
5	W.	Diderot b. 1713. R101 disaster, 1930.			
6	Th.	William Tyndale exec. 1536. Jenny Lind b. 1820.			
7	F.	Archbp. Laud b. 1573. Edgar Allan Poe d. 1849.			
8	S.	Henry Fielding d. 1754. Earl Attlee d. 1967.			
9	☿.	19th S. after Trinity.			
10	M.	Jean Watteau b. 1684. Verdi b. 1813.			
11	Tu.	Camperdown 1797. Jean Cocteau d. 1963.			
12	W.	Edward VI b. 1537. Vaughn Williams b. 1872.			
13	Th.	Lily Langtry b. 1852. Margaret Thatcher b. 1925.			
14	F.	Hastings 1066. James II b. 1633.			
15	S.	Nietzche b. 1844. Oscar Wilde b. 1856.			
16	☿.	20th S. after Trinity. Marie Antoinette exec. 1793.			
17	M.	Sir Philip Sydney d. 1586. Saratoga 1777.			
18	Tu.	St. Luke. Canaletto b. 1697.			
19	W.	John I d. 1216. Leigh Hunt b. 1784.			
20	Th.	Sir Christopher Wren b. 1632. Palmerston b. 1784.			
21	F.	Samuel Taylor Coleridge b. 1772. Trafalgar 1805.			
22	S.	Liszt b. 1811. Sarah Bernhardt b. 1845.			
23	☿.	21st S. after Trinity. El Alamein, 1942.			
24	M.	Peace of Westphalia 1648.			
25	Tu.	Agincourt 1415. Bizet b. 1838. Picasso b. 1881.			
26	W.	Scarlatti b. 1685. Danton b. 1759. Trotsky b. 1879.			
27	Th.	Theodore Roosevelt b. 1853.			
28	F.	SS. Simon and Jude.			
29	S.	Sir Walter Raleigh exec. 1618. James Boswell [b. 1740.			
30	☿.	22nd S. after Trinity. Dostoyevsky b. 1821.			
31	M.	Hallowmass Eve. John Evelyn b. 1632.			

**CONSTELLATIONS**  
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

**MINIMA OF ALGOL**

d	h	d	h
2	11	19	16
5	8	22	13
8	5	25	10
11	1	28	6
13	22	31	3
16	19		

**PHASES OF THE MOON**

	d	h	m
● New Moon	6	11	16
☾ First Quarter	13	19	42
○ Full Moon	21	21	53
☾ Last Quarter	29	03	37

d h  
 Perigee (362,430 kilometres) 4 11  
 Apogee (404,810 " ) 16 08  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 79°.

**MONTHLY NOTES**

- Oct. 1. Pheasant shooting begins.  
 8. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1404).  
 23. Summer Time ends at 01<sup>h</sup> G.M.T.

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

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

Lat. °	Oct. 1			Oct. 11			Oct. 21			Oct. 31		
	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A	C	N	A
52	34	73	113	34	73	112	34	74	113	36	75	114
56	37	80	125	37	80	124	38	81	124	40	83	126

## ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY reaches greatest western elongation on the 1st and is visible as a morning object, for the first half of the month, magnitude 0 to -1. It is visible low above the eastern horizon around the time of beginning of civil twilight. For observers in the northern hemisphere this is the most suitable morning apparition of 1983. However Mercury was at perihelion on September 30, which is why its maximum elongation is only 18°, and why the duration of visibility is relatively short. The thin, waning crescent Moon, only 1½ days before New, passes 4° N. of Mercury on the morning of the 5th.

VENUS is a brilliant object, magnitude -4.2, visible

in the eastern sky for more than 3 hours before dawn. On the morning of the 7th Venus will be seen passing south of Regulus. Venus remains near Mars during the whole of October, being closest (1°.7) on the 28th.

MARS is a morning object, magnitude +1.9, and may be seen in the eastern sky for several hours before it becomes invisible in the morning twilight.

JUPITER, magnitude -1.4, is visible for a short while after sunset in the evenings, low in the southwestern sky. It will be seen close to the thin crescent Moon on the evening of the 10th.

SATURN, is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 31st.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	7 38	+24.3	59.3	16.2	199	100	37	23.9	23 54	23 30	7 20	15 51	16 16	
2	8 40	+22.2	59.8	16.3	211	107	26	24.9	..	..	8 19	16 28	16 47	
3	9 40	+18.7	60.3	16.4	224	113	17	25.9	1 19	1 01	9 17	16 56	17 10	
4	10 39	+13.9	60.5	16.5	236	119	9	26.9	2 47	2 35	10 13	17 18	17 26	
5	11 35	+ 8.2	60.5	16.5	248	127	3	27.9	4 15	4 09	11 06	17 37	17 40	
6	12 29	+ 2.1	60.2	16.4	260	150	0	28.9	5 42	5 41	11 57	17 55	17 53	
7	13 22	- 4.0	59.7	16.3	273	261	1	0.5	7 07	7 12	12 47	18 13	18 06	
8	14 14	- 9.8	59.0	16.1	285	280	3	1.5	8 30	8 41	13 38	18 33	18 21	
9	15 07	-15.0	58.2	15.9	297	282	8	2.5	9 52	10 08	14 29	18 56	18 39	
10	16 01	-19.2	57.3	15.6	309	280	15	3.5	11 10	11 32	15 21	19 25	19 02	
11	16 55	-22.4	56.5	15.4	321	276	23	4.5	12 22	12 48	16 13	20 01	19 34	
12	17 50	-24.3	55.7	15.2	334	271	33	5.5	13 24	13 54	17 06	20 46	20 17	
13	18 44	-25.0	55.1	15.0	346	266	42	6.5	14 16	14 45	17 57	21 40	21 12	
14	19 37	-24.5	54.6	14.9	358	261	52	7.5	14 56	15 22	18 47	22 42	22 17	
15	20 29	-22.9	54.3	14.8	10	255	61	8.5	15 27	15 49	19 35	23 49	23 28	
16	21 19	-20.2	54.2	14.8	22	250	70	9.5	15 51	16 08	20 20	..	..	
17	22 06	-16.8	54.2	14.8	35	246	78	10.5	16 11	16 23	21 04	0 58	0 42	
18	22 52	-12.6	54.4	14.8	47	242	86	11.5	16 27	16 35	21 46	2 07	1 56	
19	23 38	- 8.0	54.7	14.9	59	239	92	12.5	16 42	16 46	22 28	3 17	3 11	
20	0 22	- 2.9	55.1	15.0	71	235	96	13.5	16 56	16 56	23 10	4 28	4 26	
21	1 07	+ 2.3	55.5	15.1	83	225	99	14.5	17 11	17 06	23 54	5 39	5 42	
22	1 53	+ 7.6	56.0	15.3	95	144	100	15.5	17 28	17 18	..	6 53	7 01	
23	2 42	+12.6	56.5	15.4	107	85	99	16.5	17 47	17 33	0 39	8 09	8 22	
24	3 32	+17.2	57.0	15.5	120	80	95	17.5	18 12	17 52	1 28	9 26	9 45	
25	4 26	+20.9	57.5	15.7	132	82	90	18.5	18 45	18 20	2 20	10 44	11 08	
26	5 23	+23.6	57.9	15.8	144	86	82	19.5	19 29	19 01	3 16	11 57	12 26	
27	6 23	+25.0	58.3	15.9	156	91	73	20.5	20 28	19 58	4 14	13 01	13 30	
28	7 24	+24.8	58.7	16.0	168	98	63	21.5	21 39	21 13	5 14	13 52	14 19	
29	8 25	+23.1	59.1	16.1	180	104	52	22.5	23 00	22 40	6 12	14 31	14 53	
30	9 24	+20.0	59.3	16.2	193	109	40	23.5	..	..	7 09	15 00	15 16	
31	10 21	+15.6	59.5	16.2	205	114	29	24.5	0 25	0 10	8 04	15 23	15 34	

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	
						52°	56°							
						h m	h m							
1	11 23	+5.2	7	49	10 46	4 52	4 51	16	12 46	3.0	5	93	11 11	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	11 36	+4.3	6	62	10 48	4 58	4 58	19	13 05	5.2	5	96	11 18	
7	11 52	+2.9	6	74	10 52	5 10	5 11	22	13 24	7.4	5	98	11 25	
10	12 09	+1.1	6	82	10 58	5 25	5 27	25	13 43	9.5	5	99	11 32	
13	12 27	-0.9	5	89	11 05	5 42	5 46	28	14 01	11.6	5	100	11 39	
16	12 46	-3.0	5	93	11 11	6 00	6 06	31	14 20	13.5	5	100	11 46	

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high	
						52°	56°							56°	56°
						h m	h m							h m	h m
1	9 52	8.6	39	27	9 15	3 04	3 00	1	10 13	12.5	4	97	9 35	3 04	2 57
6	10 04	8.4	36	31	9 07	2 56	2 52	6	10 24	11.4	4	96	9 27	3 02	2 56
11	10 18	7.9	33	35	9 01	2 51	2 48	11	10 36	10.3	4	96	9 19	3 00	2 55
16	10 33	7.2	31	39	8 57	2 52	2 49	16	10 48	9.1	4	96	9 11	2 57	2 53
21	10 50	6.3	29	42	8 54	2 54	2 52	21	10 59	8.0	4	95	9 03	2 55	2 52
26	11 07	5.2	27	45	8 52	2 59	2 58	26	11 11	6.8	4	95	8 55	2 52	2 51
31	11 25	3.9	26	48	8 50	3 05	3 05	31	11 22	5.7	4	95	8 46	2 50	2 49



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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
				52°	56°				
				h m	h m				
1	16 20	20-9	15 41	19 01	18 31	14 09	10-6	13 30	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
11	16 27	21-2	15 09	18 26	17 55	14 13	11-0	12 55	
21	16 35	21-5	14 37	17 51	17 19	14 18	11-4	12 20	
31	16 43	21-8	14 06	17 16	16 44	14 22	11-8	11 46	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 31"; of Saturn 14". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit					
									h m	h m	h m	h m
									1	16 16-6	21 15	15 38
11	16 18-4	21 19	15 00	17 46-0	22 12	16 27						
21	16 20-4	21 24	14 23	17 46-8	22 13	15 49						
31	16 22-6	21 30	13 46	17 47-9	22 14	15 11						

Diameter 4".

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude 240° † 22<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup></i> 	PHENOMENA
Month	Week		
1	Tu.	<b>All Saints.</b> Cellini b. 1500. L. S. Lowry b. 1887.	November 1 <sup>d</sup> 04 <sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.
2	W.	<b>All Souls.</b> Marie Antoinette b. 1755.	1 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 5° S.
3	Th.	Henry Ireton b. 1611. Henri Matisse d. 1954.	4 <sup>d</sup> 20 <sup>h</sup> Venus at greatest western elongation (47°).
4	F.	Felix Mendelssohn d. 1847. Wilfred Owen d. 1918.	7 <sup>d</sup> 07 <sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 0° 2 N.
5	S.	Guy Fawkes Day 1605. Inkerman 1854.	26 <sup>d</sup> 06 <sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with Jupiter. Mercury 3° S.
6	☿.	<b>23rd S. after Trinity.</b> Tchaikovsky d. 1893.	29 <sup>d</sup> 15 <sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.
7	M.	Marie Curie b. 1867. October Revolution 1917.	30 <sup>d</sup> 21 <sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° S.
8	Tu.	John Milton d. 1674.	
9	W.	Turgenov b. 1818. Edward VII b. 1841.	
10	Th.	Martin Luther b. 1483. Schiller b. 1759.	
11	F.	ARMISTICE DAY, 1918.	
12	S.	Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865. <i>Tirpitz</i> sunk, 1944.	
13	♄.	<b>24th S. after Trinity.</b> R. L. Stevenson b. 1850.	
14	M.	PRINCE OF WALES b. 1948.	
15	Tu.	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham b. 1708.	
16	W.	Henry III d. 1272. Suez Canal opened 1896.	
17	Th.	Mary I d. 1558. Viscount Montgomery b. 1887.	
18	F.	Weber b. 1786. Sir William Gilbert b. 1836.	
19	S.	Charles I b. 1605. Franz Schubert d. 1828.	
20	♁.	<b>25th S. after Trinity.</b> QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY 1947.	
21	M.	Voltaire b. 1694. André Gide b. 1849.	
22	Tu.	George Eliot b. 1819. J. F. Kennedy assass. 1963.	
23	W.	Perkin Warbeck d. 1499. Richard Hakluyt d. 1616.	
24	Th.	Spinoza b. 1632. Laurence Sterne b. 1713.	
25	F.	Andrew Carnegie b. 1835. Leonard Woolf b. 1880.	
26	S.	William Cowper b. 1731.	
27	♁.	<b>Advent Sunday.</b> Celsius b. 1820.	
28	M.	William Blake b. 1757. Engels b. 1820.	
29	Tu.	Donizetti b. 1798. C. S. Lewis b. 1898.	
30	W.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874.	

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	00	17	8
5	21	20	5
8	18	23	2
11	14	25	22
14	11	28	19

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	4	22	21
☾ First Quarter	12	15	49
☽ Full Moon	20	12	29
☾ Last Quarter	27	10	50

	d	h
Perigee (367,770 kilometres)	1	03
Apogee (404,350 " )	13	03
Perigee (369,860 " )	26	02
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 78°.		

MONTHLY NOTES

- Nov. 1. Fox-hunting begins.  
 11. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day.  
 12. Lord Mayor's Show.  
 13. Remembrance Sunday.  
 28. Removal Day, Scotland.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY is unsuitably placed for observation, throughout November.

VENUS is a brilliant morning object, magnitude -4.0, dominating the eastern skies for several hours before dawn. The thin crescent Moon passes 5° N. of Venus on the morning of the 1st and will again be close to the planet on the 30th.

MARS is a morning object, magnitude +1.8, and visible in the eastern sky by around 03<sup>h</sup>. During the month Mars moves from Leo into Virgo. The thin crescent Moon passes 4° N. of Mars on the morning of

the 1st. Note the spectacle of the proximity of two planets to the Moon (though Venus will then be about 250 times brighter than Mars!).

JUPITER, magnitude -1.4, may possibly be detected low above the south-western horizon shortly after 17<sup>h</sup> for the first few days of the month. Thereafter it is unsuitably placed for observation.

SATURN is unsuitably placed for observation at first but gradually becomes visible as a morning object towards the end of the month. It may then be detected low above the south-eastern horizon at around 06<sup>h</sup>. Saturn's magnitude is +0.8.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	'	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	11 16	+10.3	59.6	16.2	217	117	19	25.5	1 50	1 42	8 56	15 42	15 48	
2	12 09	+ 4.5	59.6	16.2	229	120	11	26.5	3 15	3 12	9 46	16 00	16 00	
3	13 01	- 1.6	59.3	16.2	241	122	5	27.5	4 39	4 41	10 35	16 17	16 12	
4	13 53	- 7.5	59.0	16.1	254	128	1	28.5	6 02	6 10	11 25	16 35	16 25	
5	14 45	-13.0	58.4	15.9	266	214	0	0.1	7 24	7 38	12 16	16 56	16 41	
6	15 39	-17.7	57.8	15.7	278	276	1	1.1	8 45	9 05	13 08	17 22	17 01	
7	16 33	-21.4	57.1	15.5	290	277	5	2.1	10 02	10 27	14 01	17 54	17 28	
8	17 29	-23.9	56.3	15.3	302	274	11	3.1	11 11	11 40	14 54	18 35	18 06	
9	18 24	-25.1	55.7	15.2	315	269	18	4.1	12 08	12 38	15 47	19 27	18 57	
10	19 19	-25.0	55.1	15.0	327	264	26	5.1	12 54	13 22	16 39	20 27	19 59	
11	20 12	-23.7	54.6	14.9	339	259	34	6.1	13 29	13 53	17 28	21 33	21 09	
12	21 02	-21.4	54.3	14.8	351	254	44	7.1	13 56	14 15	18 14	22 41	22 23	
13	21 51	-18.2	54.2	14.8	3	250	53	8.1	14 17	14 31	18 59	23 50	23 37	
14	22 37	-14.2	54.3	14.8	16	247	63	9.1	14 34	14 44	19 41			
15	23 23	- 9.7	54.5	14.9	28	244	71	10.1	14 49	14 55	20 23	1 00	0 51	
16	0 07	- 4.8	54.9	15.0	40	243	80	11.1	15 03	15 04	21 05	2 10	2 06	
17	0 52	+ 0.4	55.4	15.1	52	242	87	12.1	15 17	15 14	21 47	3 21	3 21	
18	1 37	+ 5.7	56.0	15.3	64	242	93	13.1	15 33	15 25	22 32	4 33	4 39	
19	2 25	+10.9	56.7	15.4	76	242	97	14.1	15 51	15 38	23 20	5 49	6 00	
20	3 15	+15.7	57.3	15.6	88	236	100	15.1	16 14	15 56		7 08	7 24	
21	4 09	+19.9	57.9	15.8	101	90	100	16.1	16 44	16 20	0 12	8 28	8 50	
22	5 07	+23.0	58.4	15.9	113	84	97	17.1	17 24	16 56	1 08	9 45	10 13	
23	6 07	+24.9	58.8	16.0	125	88	93	18.1	18 19	17 49	2 07	10 55	11 24	
24	7 09	+25.1	59.1	16.1	137	94	86	19.1	19 28	19 01	3 07	11 51	12 19	
25	8 11	+23.8	59.2	16.1	149	100	77	20.1	20 48	20 25	4 08	12 34	12 58	
26	9 11	+20.9	59.3	16.2	161	106	66	21.1	22 12	21 55	5 06	13 06	13 24	
27	10 09	+16.8	59.3	16.1	173	110	55	22.1	23 36	23 25	6 00	13 30	13 42	
28	11 03	+11.8	59.1	16.1	186	114	44	23.1			6 52	13 50	13 57	
29	11 55	+ 6.1	59.0	16.1	198	116	33	24.1	0 59	0 54	7 41	14 07	14 09	
30	12 46	+ 0.2	58.7	16.0	210	116	23	25.1	2 20	2 21	8 30	14 23	14 20	

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
	h m	°	'		h m		h m	°	'		h m
1	14 26	14.2	5	100	11 48	16	16 01	22.0	5	97	12 24
4	14 45	16.0	5	100	11 55	19	16 20	23.1	5	96	12 31
7	15 04	17.7	5	99	12 02	22	16 39	24.0	5	94	12 39
10	15 22	19.3	5	99	12 09	25	16 59	24.8	5	92	12 47
13	15 41	20.7	5	98	12 17	28	17 19	25.3	5	90	12 55
16	16 01	22.0	5	97	12 24	31	17 38	25.7	5	87	13 02

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high		
						52°	56°								56°	56°	
							h m	h m								h m	h m
1	11 29	+3.6	25	48	8 50	3 05	3 05	1	11 24	+5.4	4	95	8 45	2 50	2 49		
6	11 48	+2.0	24	51	8 50	3 11	3 12	6	11 35	+4.3	4	94	8 36	2 47	2 47		
11	12 08	+0.4	23	54	8 49	3 19	3 22	11	11 46	+3.1	5	94	8 27	2 44	2 45		
16	12 28	-1.4	22	56	8 50	3 28	3 33	16	11 57	+1.9	5	94	8 18	2 41	2 43		
21	12 48	-3.3	21	58	8 50	3 39	3 46	21	12 08	+0.8	5	93	8 10	2 38	2 41		
26	13 09	-5.2	20	61	8 52	3 50	3 58	26	12 19	-0.4	5	93	8 01	2 35	2 39		
31	13 30	-7.1	19	63	8 53	4 04	4 14	31	12 29	-1.5	5	93	7 52	2 32	2 37		

MARS ♂

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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
	h m	°	h m		h m	°	h m	
1	16 44	21.9	14 03	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation	14 23	11.9	11 42	Saturn is too close to the Sun for observation
11	16 53	22.1	13 33		14 27	12.3	11 08	
21	17 02	22.4	13 03		14 32	12.6	10 33	
31	17 12	22.6	12 33		14 37	13.0	9 58	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 30"; of Saturn 14". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 11".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
	h m	°	h m		h m	°	h m	
1	16 22.9	21 30	13 42	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	17 48.0	22 14	15 07	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
11	16 25.3	21 36	13 05		17 49.3	22 15	14 29	
21	16 27.8	21 41	12 28		17 50.7	22 15	13 51	
31	16 30.4	21 47	11 51		17 52.2	22 16	13 13	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day OF Week	 <p><i>Decem</i> (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 27° v̄ 22<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup></p> 
2	F.	Austerlitz 1805. Maria Callas b. 1923.
3	S.	Samuel Crompton b. 1753. Sir Rowland Hill b. 1795.
4	♄.	<b>2nd S. in Advent.</b> Thomas Carlyle b. 1795.
5	M.	Christina Rossetti b. 1830. Walt Disney b. 1901.
6	Tu.	Warren Hastings b. 1732. Joseph Conrad b. 1857.
7	W.	Lord Darnley b. 1545. Pearl Harbour, 1941.
8	Th.	Mary, Queen of Scots b. 1542. Sibelius b. 1865.
9	F.	John Milton b. 1608. Lord Butler b. 1902.
10	S.	Abdication of Edward VIII 1936.
11	♄.	<b>3rd S. in Advent.</b> Berlioz b. 1803.
12	M.	Gustave Flaubert b. 1821.
13	Tu.	Dr. Samuel Johnson d. 1784.
14	W.	Prince Albert d. 1861. George VI b. 1895.
15	Th.	Jan Vermeer d. 1675. Rasputin d. 1916.
16	F.	Beethoven b. 1770. Jane Austin b. 1775.
17	S.	First flight by Wright brothers 1903.
18	♄.	<b>4th S. in Advent.</b> Charles Wesley b. 1707.
19	M.	Emily Brontë d. 1848. J. W. M. Turner d. 1851.
20	Tu.	Sir Robert Menzies b. 1894. Gen. Ludendorff d. 1937.
21	W.	<b>MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.</b>
22	Th.	Puccini b. 1858. Dame Peggy Ashcroft b. 1907.
23	F.	Roger Ascham d. 1568. Richard Arkwright b. 1732.
24	S.	Christmas Eve. Matthew Arnold b. 1822.
25	♄.	<b>Christmas Day.</b>
26	M.	<b>St. Stephen.</b> Thomas Grey b. 1716.
27	Tu.	<b>St. John.</b> Louis Pasteur b. 1822.
28	W.	<b>Holy Innocents Day.</b>
29	Th.	Thomas à Beckett d. 1170. Gladstone b. 1809.
30	F.	Rudyard Kipling b. 1865. Pablo Casals b. 1876.
31	S.	The Young Pretender b. 1720. Matisse b. 1869.

PHENOMENA

December 2<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.

2<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 9 S.

6<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0° 9 S.

13<sup>d</sup> 21<sup>h</sup> Mercury at greatest elongation (21°).

14<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup> Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

17<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 0° 2 N.

21<sup>d</sup> 10<sup>h</sup> Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

22<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> Winter Solstice.

28<sup>d</sup> 00<sup>h</sup> Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° S.

29<sup>d</sup> 16<sup>h</sup> Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 0° 6 S.

30<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0° 7 N.

31<sup>d</sup> 08<sup>h</sup> Mercury in inferior conjunction.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

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

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

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d h	d h
1	16	18 21
4	13	21 18
7	10	24 15
10	7	27 11
13	3	30 8
16	0	

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d h m
● New Moon	4 12 26
☾ First Quarter	12 13 09
● Full Moon	20 02 00
☾ Last Quarter	26 18 52

Apogee (404,690 kilometres) d h 11 01  
 Perigee (364,850 ) 22 18  
 Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 76°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- Dec. 10. Grouse shooting ends.
- 22. Shortest day.
- 25. Quarter day.
- 26 and 27. General Holiday, England, Wales, N. Ireland and Scotland.
- 31. Various licences expire.

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

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

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

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES

MERCURY, despite being at greatest eastern elongation on the 13th, is unsuitably placed for observation.

VENUS is still a magnificent object in the morning sky, magnitude -3.7, though the period available for observation dwindles as it moves southwards in declination. Venus is now moving slowly towards the Sun, passing only 0°.2 N. of Saturn on the 17th, after sunrise. The Moon is near Venus on the mornings of the 1st, 30th and 31st.

MARS is visible as a morning object, magnitude +1.6, in the constellation of Virgo, passing 4° north of Spica on the morning of the 27th.

JUPITER is unsuitably placed for observation, conjunction occurring on the 14th.

SATURN is a morning object, magnitude +0.8, visible low above the south-eastern horizon before twilight inhibits observation. On the morning of the 2nd the thin crescent Moon will be seen extremely close to Saturn at moonrise.

ECLIPSE. An annular eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 4th. The partial phase will be visible from the British Isles (see p. 148 for details).

METEORS. The maximum of the well-known Geminid meteor shower occurs on the morning of the 14th.

Day	THE MOON													
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Sun's Co-long.	P.A. of Bright Limb	Phase	Age	Rise		Transit	Set		
									52°	56°		52°	56°	
h m	°	'	"	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	13 37	- 5.6	58.4	15.9	222	116	14	26.1	3 41	3 47	9 18	14 40	14 32	
2	14 27	-11.2	58.0	15.8	234	114	7	27.1	5 02	5 13	10 06	14 59	14 46	
3	15 19	-16.1	57.5	15.7	246	111	3	28.1	6 22	6 39	10 57	15 22	15 03	
4	16 13	-20.1	57.0	15.5	259	109	0	29.1	7 40	8 03	11 49	15 50	15 27	
5	17 08	-23.1	56.5	15.4	271	277	0	0.5	8 53	9 21	12 42	16 27	15 59	
6	18 04	-24.8	55.9	15.2	283	274	2	1.5	9 57	10 27	13 36	17 15	16 44	
7	18 59	-25.2	55.4	15.1	295	269	6	2.5	10 48	11 18	14 29	18 12	17 43	
8	19 53	-24.3	54.9	15.0	307	263	12	3.5	11 28	11 54	15 19	19 16	18 51	
9	20 45	-22.4	54.5	14.9	320	258	19	4.5	11 58	12 19	16 07	20 24	20 04	
10	21 35	-19.4	54.3	14.8	332	254	27	5.5	12 21	12 38	16 53	21 33	21 18	
11	22 22	-15.7	54.2	14.8	344	250	36	6.5	12 39	12 51	17 36	22 43	22 32	
12	23 07	-11.4	54.3	14.8	356	248	45	7.5	12 55	13 03	18 17	23 52	23 46	
13	23 51	- 6.6	54.5	14.9	8	246	54	8.5	13 09	13 12	18 58	..	..	
14	0 35	- 1.6	55.0	15.0	20	245	64	9.5	13 23	13 22	19 40	1 01	1 00	
15	1 20	+ 3.7	55.5	15.1	33	246	73	10.5	13 37	13 32	20 23	2 12	2 15	
16	2 06	+ 8.9	56.3	15.3	45	247	81	11.5	13 54	13 44	21 09	3 25	3 33	
17	2 55	+13.8	57.0	15.5	57	250	89	12.5	14 14	13 59	21 59	4 42	4 55	
18	3 47	+18.3	57.9	15.8	69	254	95	13.5	14 40	14 20	22 53	6 01	6 21	
19	4 44	+21.9	58.6	16.0	81	261	98	14.5	15 16	14 50	23 52	7 22	7 47	
20	5 44	+24.4	59.3	16.2	93	309	100	15.5	16 06	15 36	..	8 37	9 07	
21	6 48	+25.2	59.8	16.3	105	85	99	16.5	17 11	16 42	0 54	9 42	10 11	
22	7 52	+24.4	60.0	16.4	117	94	95	17.5	18 30	18 05	1 57	10 31	10 57	
23	8 54	+21.9	60.1	16.4	130	101	89	18.5	19 56	19 37	2 58	11 08	11 28	
24	9 54	+18.0	60.0	16.3	142	106	80	19.5	21 22	21 10	3 55	11 35	11 49	
25	10 51	+13.0	59.7	16.3	154	110	70	20.5	22 47	22 40	4 49	11 56	12 05	
26	11 44	+ 7.4	59.2	16.1	166	113	59	21.5	..	..	5 39	12 14	12 18	
27	12 35	+ 1.6	58.8	16.0	178	114	48	22.5	0 09	0 08	6 28	12 31	12 29	
28	13 25	- 4.3	58.2	15.9	190	113	37	23.5	1 29	1 33	7 15	12 47	12 41	
29	14 15	- 9.9	57.7	15.7	203	111	26	24.5	2 48	2 58	8 03	13 05	12 54	
30	15 05	-14.9	57.2	15.6	215	108	18	25.5	4 07	4 22	8 52	13 26	13 09	
31	15 58	-19.1	56.7	15.5	227	103	10	26.5	5 25	5 45	9 42	13 51	13 30	

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit
h m	°	'	"		h m	h m	°	'	"		h m
1	17 38	25.7	5	87	13 02	16	19 01	24.3	7	54	13 24
4	17 57	25.8	6	83	13 09	19	19 09	23.6	8	42	13 20
7	18 15	25.8	6	79	13 16	22	19 12	22.7	8	29	13 10
10	18 33	25.5	6	72	13 21	25	19 08	21.9	9	16	12 53
13	18 48	25.0	7	64	13 24	28	18 57	21.2	10	6	12 29
16	19 01	24.3	7	54	13 24	31	18 41	20.7	10	0	12 00

Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
						h m	°							'	"
1	13 30	7.1	19	63	8 53	4 04	4 14	1	12 29	1.5	5	93	7 52	2 32	2 37
6	13 52	9.1	18	65	8 55	4 16	4 28	6	12 40	2.6	5	93	7 43	2 29	2 35
11	14 14	11.0	18	67	8 58	4 30	4 44	11	12 51	3.7	5	92	7 33	2 26	2 32
16	14 37	12.8	17	69	9 01	4 45	5 01	16	13 01	4.8	5	92	7 24	2 22	2 29
21	15 00	14.6	16	70	9 04	4 59	5 18	21	13 11	5.8	5	92	7 15	2 19	2 27
26	15 24	16.2	16	72	9 08	5 14	5 35	26	13 22	6.8	6	91	7 05	2 15	2 24
31	15 48	17.7	15	74	9 13	5 29	5 52	31	13 32	7.8	6	91	6 56	2 11	2 21



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

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high.	
								52°	56°
	h m	°	h m		h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	17 12	22-6	12 33	Jupiter is too close to the Sun for observation	14 37	13-0	9 58	5 43	5 59
11	17 22	22-8	12 04		14 41	13-3	9 23	5 10	5 26
21	17 31	22-9	11 34		14 45	13-6	8 47	4 36	4 53
31	17 41	23-0	11 04		14 48	13-8	8 12	4 02	4 19

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 29"; of Saturn 14". Diameters of Saturn's rings 36" and 12".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit		R.A.	Dec.	Transit	
1	16 30-4	21 47	11 51	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation	17 52-2	22 16	13 13	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation
11	16 33-1	21 53	11 15		17 53-8	22 16	12 35	
21	16 35-6	21 58	10 38		17 55-4	22 17	11 58	
31	16 38-1	22 03	10 01		17 57-0	22 17	11 20	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

## INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

## GENERAL

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

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0<sup>h</sup> G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named.

(See notes on *British Summer Time*, p. 142).

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 16th edition, 1973; £4.50), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the *British Astronomical Association Handbook*, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1.)

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

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

## FIRST PAGE OF EACH MONTH

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

The FASTS and FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book.

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

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

Times of MINIMA OF ALGOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light.

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

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

## SECOND PAGE OF EACH MONTH

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

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12<sup>h</sup> to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. Apparent Solar Time is equal to the Mean Solar Time plus the Equation of Time. For example at noon on Aug. 8 the Equation of Time is -5<sup>m</sup> 39<sup>s</sup> and thus at 12<sup>h</sup> Mean Time on that day the Apparent Time is 12<sup>h</sup> - 5<sup>m</sup> 39<sup>s</sup> = 11<sup>h</sup> 54<sup>m</sup> 21<sup>s</sup>.

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

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

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

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34', and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16', the time given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° + 34' + 16' or 90° 50', or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is 50'. The upper limb is then 34' below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the

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

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

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

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

To assist observers the durations of civil, nautical and astronomical twilights are given at intervals of ten days. The beginning of a particular twilight is found by subtracting the duration from the time of sunrise, while the end is found by adding the duration to the time of sunset. Thus the beginning of astronomical twilight in latitude  $52^{\circ}$ , on the Greenwich meridian, on March 11 is found as  $06^{\text{h}} 26^{\text{m}} - 113^{\text{m}} = 04^{\text{h}} 33^{\text{m}}$  and similarly the end of civil twilight as  $17^{\text{h}} 56^{\text{m}} + 34^{\text{m}} = 18^{\text{h}} 30^{\text{m}}$ .

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

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

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

### THIRD PAGE OF EACH MONTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude  $\lambda$  of the place. If the place is in west longitude,  $\lambda$  is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude  $\lambda$  is the complement to  $24^{\text{h}}$  (or  $360^{\circ}$ ) of the longitude and will be greater than  $12^{\text{h}}$  (or  $180^{\circ}$ ). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely  $\lambda$  and the fraction  $\lambda/24$  (or  $\lambda^{\circ}/360$ ) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is  $10^{\text{h}} 05^{\text{m}}$  east, so  $\lambda = 13^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$  and the fraction  $\lambda/24$  is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1983 Oct. 11 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich . . . . Oct	10	15	21
$\lambda$ . . . . .		13	55
$0.58 \times (15^{\text{h}} 21^{\text{m}} - 14^{\text{h}} 29^{\text{m}})$ . . . . .			30
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney . . . . .	11	05	46
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time . . . . .		10	00
Local standard time of transit . . . . .	11	15	46

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

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

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of  $5^{\circ}$  has been tabulated. If the time of transit is between  $00^{\text{h}}$  and  $12^{\text{h}}$  the time refers to an altitude of  $5^{\circ}$  above the eastern horizon; if between  $12^{\text{h}}$  and  $24^{\text{h}}$ , to the western horizon. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to these rules may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

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

#### PAGE FOUR OF EACH MONTH

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

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when

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

#### TIME

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

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

#### Greenwich Mean Time

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

usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon).

### Universal Time

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

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

### Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of  $23^{\circ} 26'$ . As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the components due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February ( $-14$  mins.) and early November ( $+16$  mins.). It has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

### Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the

sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1.2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at  $0^h$  on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 146.

*Example.* To find the G.S.T. at August  $8^d 02^h 41^m 11^s$  G.M.T.

	h	m	s
G.S.T. at $0^h$ .. .. .	21	03	45
G.M.T. .. .. .	2	41	11
Acceleration for $2^h$ .. .. .			20
" " $41^m 11^s$ .. .. .			7
Sum = G.S.T. = .. .. .	23	45	23

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer  $5^h$  east of Greenwich, or  $19^h$  west, would find his L.S.T. as  $4^h 45^m 23^s$ .

### Ephemeris Time

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

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

ment with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1983 the estimated difference E.T. - U.T. is 54 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

#### Atomic Time

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

#### Radio Time Signals

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

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

the MSF standard frequency transmissions, which consists of five cycles of a 1,000 c.p.s. tone, are derived from the same master control at the transmitting station, and are radiated for ten minutes in each quarter-hour on 2, 5, and 10 MHz for 24 hours per day, and continuously on 60 kHz. The carrier frequencies of all the MSF transmissions, and of GBR, are closely controlled, and measured regularly at the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the caesium atomic resonance.

The new Coordinated Universal Time (U.T.C.) system standard frequency emissions and radio time signals are broadcast on MSF, GBR, and by other national transmitters, eg. by WWV and WWVH in the U.S.A. in conformity with the International Atomic Time Scale in which the time intervals between pips correspond exactly to the seconds defined as follows: "The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the 2 hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium 133 atom."

As the rate of rotation of the Earth is variable the time signals will be adjusted by the introduction of a leap second when necessary in order that UTC shall not depart from UT by more than 0.9. For convenience it has been decided to introduce leap seconds, when necessary, on the last second of a month preferably on 31 Dec. and/or 30 June. In the case of a positive leap second 23<sup>h</sup> 59<sup>m</sup> 60<sup>s</sup> will be followed one second later by 0<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> 00<sup>s</sup> of the first day of the month. In the case of a negative leap second (required if the Earth were to have a sudden change of rate and begin to gain relative to UTC) 23<sup>h</sup> 59<sup>m</sup> 58<sup>s</sup> will be followed one second later by 0<sup>h</sup> 00<sup>m</sup> 00<sup>s</sup> of the first day of the month.

From 1972 Jan. 1 the six pips on the BBC have consisted of 5 short pips from second 55 to second 59 followed by one lengthened pip, the start of which indicates the exact minute.

#### SUMMER TIME

In the United Kingdom, Summer Time, one hour in advance of G.M.T. will be kept between 01<sup>h</sup> G.M.T. on the last Sunday in March and 01<sup>h</sup> G.M.T. on the day following the fourth Saturday in October. Thus, in 1983, Summer Time will be in force between March 27 and October 23.

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

*The Commonwealth.*—Parts of Australia; Bahamas; Canada; Channel Islands; Gibraltar; Hong Kong; New Zealand; Bermuda; Malta.

*Foreign Countries.*—Albania; Argentina; Austria; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canary Is.; Chile; parts of China; Costa Rica; Cuba; Cyprus Larnaca; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Faroe; Finland; Formosa; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Iceland; Israel; Italy; Libya; Macau; Mexico; Morocco; Norway; Pescadores Is.; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Sicily; Sudan; Sweden; Switzerland; Taiwan; Turkey; Uruguay; parts of U.S.A.; U.S.S.R.

In the Dominican Republic, the Irish Republic, and Paraguay, the variation occurs in winter and is called Winter Time.

## STANDARD TIME

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.\* Since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used.

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

*Fast on Greenwich Time*

- 12 hrs. F .. Fiji, Kiribati Republic, New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of  $160^{\circ}$  E.), Nauru I.
- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. Norfolk I.
- 11 „ F .. New Caledonia, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape, Sakhalin, Republic of Vanuatu, Caroline Is. ( $150^{\circ}$ E. to  $160^{\circ}$ E.).
- 10 „ F .. Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, Admiralty Islds., Australian Capital Territory, Mariana Islds, Caroline Is. ( $135^{\circ}$ E. to  $150^{\circ}$ E.).
- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area).
- 9 „ F .. Japan, Schouten Islds., Kurile Islds., Manchuria, Korea, Irian Jaya, Caroline Is. (west of  $135^{\circ}$ E.).
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. Molucca Islds.
- 8 „ F .. China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Macau, Timor, Western Australia, Sulawesi (Celebes), Kalimantan†, Formosa, Pescadores Islds, Malaysia.
- 7 „ F .. Sumatra, Java, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam (north), Vietnam (south).
- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. Burma, Cocos-Keeling Islds.
- 6 „ F .. Bangladesh, Chagos Archipelago.
- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. India, Sri Lanka, Laccadive Islds., Andaman and Nicobar Islds.
- 5 „ F .. Pakistan.
- 4 „ F .. Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, U.S.S.R.,  $40^{\circ}$  E. to  $52^{\circ}$  30' E, United Arab Emirates.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ F .. Iran.
- 3 „ F .. U.S.S.R. west of  $40^{\circ}$  E, Iraq, Ethiopia, Yemen (Dem. Repub.), Socotra I., Somali Republic, Comoro Islds., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Turkey, Cyprus.
- 2 „ F .. Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Finland, Israel, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Zimbabwe, Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Crete, Lebanon, Libya, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho.
- E. European*
- 1 hr. F .. Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxemburg, Spain, Monaco, Balearic Islds., Poland, Austria.

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

*Slow on Greenwich time*

- 1 hr. S .. Azores, Cape Verde Is.
- 2 hrs. S .. Fernando Noronha I., South Georgia.
- 3 „ S .. Greenland (excluding Thule), Eastern Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, French Guiana, Guyana.
- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  „ S .. Newfoundland, Surinam.
- 4 „ S .. Canada east of  $68^{\circ}$  W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Islds., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, Chile, Caraçao I., Venezuela, Labrador, Dominican Republic.
- 5 hrs. S .. Canada from  $68^{\circ}$  W. to  $85^{\circ}$  W. (north) or  $90^{\circ}$  W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Islds., Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Cuba.
- 6 hrs. S .. Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from  $85^{\circ}$  W. to  $102^{\circ}$  W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
- Central*
- 7 hrs. S .. Canada from  $102^{\circ}$  W. to  $120^{\circ}$  W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- Mountain*
- 8 hrs. S .. Canada west of  $120^{\circ}$  W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico, Yukon (east of  $138^{\circ}$  W.).
- Pacific*
- 9 hrs. S .. Alaska  $137^{\circ}$  W. to  $141^{\circ}$  W., Yukon (west of  $138^{\circ}$  W.).
- 10 „ S .. Alaska from  $141^{\circ}$  W. to  $161^{\circ}$  W., Low Archipelago, Austral and Society Islds., Hawaii, Fanning I., Christmas Islds. (Pacific Ocean).
- 11 „ S .. Aleutian Islds., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Islds.

In the Tonga Islands the time 13h fast and in Chatham Is. 12h 45m fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

## THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

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

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
$60^{\circ}$ S.	$180^{\circ}$	$15^{\circ}$ S.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	$53^{\circ}$ N.	$170^{\circ}$ E.
$51^{\circ}$ S.	$180^{\circ}$	$5^{\circ}$ S.	$180^{\circ}$	$65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.	$169^{\circ}$ W.
$45^{\circ}$ S.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	$48^{\circ}$ N.	$180^{\circ}$	$75^{\circ}$ N.	$180^{\circ}$

\* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. † Formerly Indonesian Borneo.

RISING AND SETTING TIMES

Table 1. Hour Angle

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

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

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

*Example.*—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50' south (or minus) and the longitude 11h 39m east. Taking the declination as +20°.7, we find

Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec. 20°, opposite signs	h m
Proportional part for 6° 50' of Lat.	+ 5 11
Proportional part for 0°.7 of Dec.	— 15
Correction (Table 2)	— 3
	+ 6
Hour angle	4 59
Sun transits	11 57
Longitudinal correction	+ 21
N.Z. Mean Time	17 17

Table 2. Correction for Refraction and Semi-Diameter

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



MOONRISE AND MOONSET

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

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

Table 3. Longitude Correction

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

Notation

- φ = latitude of observer
- λ = longitude of observer (measured positively towards the west)
- T<sub>-1</sub> = time of transit of Moon on previous day
- T<sub>0</sub> = time of transit of Moon on day in question
- T<sub>1</sub> = time of transit of Moon on following day
- δ<sub>0</sub> = approximate declination of Moon
- δ<sub>R</sub> = declination of Moon at moonrise
- δ<sub>S</sub> = declination of Moon at moonset
- h<sub>0</sub> = approximate hour angle of Moon
- h<sub>R</sub> = hour angle of Moon at moonrise
- h<sub>S</sub> = hour angle of Moon at moonset
- t<sub>R</sub> = time of moonrise
- t<sub>S</sub> = time of moonset

Method

1. With arguments φ, δ<sub>0</sub> enter Table 1 on p. 144 to determine h<sub>0</sub> where h<sub>0</sub> is negative for moonrise and positive for moonset.
  - 2. Form approximate times from
    - t<sub>R</sub> = T<sub>0</sub> + λ + h<sub>0</sub>
    - t<sub>S</sub> = T<sub>0</sub> + λ + h<sub>0</sub>
  - 3. Determine δ<sub>R</sub>, δ<sub>S</sub> for times t<sub>R</sub>, t<sub>S</sub> respectively.
  - 4. Re-enter Table 1 on p. 144 with—
    - (a) arguments φ, δ<sub>R</sub> to determine h<sub>R</sub>
    - (b) arguments φ, δ<sub>S</sub> to determine h<sub>S</sub>
  - 5. Form
    - t<sub>R</sub> = T<sub>0</sub> + λ + h<sub>R</sub> + AX
    - t<sub>S</sub> = T<sub>0</sub> + λ + h<sub>S</sub> + AX

where A = (λ + h)

X = (T<sub>0</sub> - T<sub>-1</sub>) if (λ + h) is negative  
 and X = (T<sub>1</sub> - T<sub>0</sub>) if (λ + h) is positive

AX is the respondent in Table 3.

Example.—To find the times of moonrise and moonset at Vancouver (φ = +49°, λ = +8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup>) on 1983 October 10. The starting data (from p. 128) are

h m  
 T<sub>-1</sub> = 14 29  
 T<sub>0</sub> = 15 21  
 T<sub>1</sub> = 16 13  
 δ = -19°

1. h<sub>0</sub> = 4<sup>h</sup> 26<sup>m</sup>
2. Approximate values
  - t<sub>R</sub> = 10<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> + 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> + (-4<sup>h</sup> 26<sup>m</sup>)
  - = 10<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> 07<sup>m</sup>
  - t<sub>S</sub> = 10<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> + 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> + (+4<sup>h</sup> 26<sup>m</sup>)
  - = 11<sup>d</sup> 03<sup>h</sup> 59<sup>m</sup>
3. δ<sub>R</sub> = -22° 0  
 δ<sub>S</sub> = -22° 7
4. h<sub>R</sub> = -4<sup>h</sup> 08<sup>m</sup>  
 h<sub>S</sub> = +4<sup>h</sup> 04<sup>m</sup>
5. t<sub>R</sub> = 10<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> + 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> + (-4<sup>h</sup> 08<sup>m</sup>) + 8<sup>m</sup>  
 = 10<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> 33<sup>m</sup>  
 t<sub>S</sub> = 10<sup>d</sup> 15<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup> + 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> + (+4<sup>h</sup> 04<sup>m</sup>) + 27<sup>m</sup>  
 = 11<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> 04<sup>m</sup>

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

Moonrise = 10<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> 33<sup>m</sup> - 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> = 10<sup>d</sup> 11<sup>h</sup> 21<sup>m</sup>  
 Moonset = 11<sup>d</sup> 04<sup>h</sup> 04<sup>m</sup> - 8<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> = 10<sup>d</sup> 19<sup>h</sup> 52<sup>m</sup>

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax	8° 794
Precession for the year 1983	50° 275
"    in R.A.	3° 074
"    in Declination	20° 040
Constant of Nutation	9° 211
Constant of Aberration	20° 496
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1983)	23° 26' 29"
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57' 02".70
Velocity of Light in vacu per sec	299792.5 km.
Moon motion per sec	20.0 km.
Equatorial radius of the Earth	6378-140 km.
Polar radius of the Earth	6356-755 km.

North Galactic Pole	∠ R.A. 12 <sup>h</sup> 49 <sup>m</sup> (1950.0). (I.A.U. Standard). ∫ Dec. 27° 4 N.
Solar Apex	R.A. 18 <sup>h</sup> 06 <sup>m</sup> Dec. + 30°
Length of Year	Tropical . . . . . 365-24220
(In Mean	Sidereal . . . . . 365-25636
Solar Days)	Anomalistic . . . . . 365-25964
	(Perihelion to Perihelion)
	Eclipse . . . . . 346-6200
Length of Month	New Moon to New . . . . . d h m s 29 12 44 02.9
(Mean Values)	Sidereal . . . . . 27 07 43 11.5
	Anomalistic . . . . . 27 13 18 33.2
	(Perigee to Perigee)

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME										MEAN REFRACTION									
Acceleration					Retardation					Alt. Ref.	Alt. Ref.								
h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	h			m	s						
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0	1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0		
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	02	1	2	0	20	14	2	18	3	03	1		
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	07	2	3	0	29	15	2	27	9	09	2	1 20	21
4	0	39	16	2	38	15	13	3	4	0	39	16	2	37	15	15	3	1 30	20
5	0	49	17	2	48	21	18	4	5	0	49	17	2	47	21	21	4	1 41	19
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	23	5	6	0	59	18	2	57	27	28	4	1 52	18
7	1	09	19	3	07	33	28	6	7	1	09	19	3	07	33	34	6	2 05	18
8	1	19	20	3	17	39	34	7	8	1	19	20	3	17	39	40	7	2 19	17
9	1	29	21	3	27	45	39	8	9	1	29	21	3	26	45	46	8	2 35	16
10	1	39	22	3	37	51	44	9	10	1	38	22	3	36	51	53	9	2 52	15
11	1	48	23	3	47	57	49	10	11	1	48	23	3	46	57	59	10	2 52	14
12	1	58	24	3	57	60	00	10	12	1	58	24	3	56	60	00	10	3 12	13
																		3 34	13
																		4 00	12
																		4 30	11

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

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

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

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

Example.—Convert 14<sup>h</sup>27<sup>m</sup>35<sup>s</sup> from S.T. to M.T.

	h	m	s
Given S.T. ....	14	27	35
Retardation for 14 <sup>h</sup> .....			2 18
Retardation for 27 <sup>m</sup> 35 <sup>s</sup> .....			5

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

For further explanation, see p. 141.

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

THE SUMMER TIME ACTS

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

During the Second World War the duration of Summer Time was extended and in the years 1941-45 and in 1947, Double Summer Time (2 hrs. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time) was in force. Summer

Time was extended in each year from 1948 to 1952 and again in 1961-1964, by Order in Council.

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

1958 Apr. 20—Oct. 5	1972 Mar. 19—Oct. 29
1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1973 Mar. 18—Oct. 28
1960 Apr. 10—Oct. 2	1974 Mar. 17—Oct. 27
1961 Mar. 26—Oct. 29	1975 Mar. 16—Oct. 26
1962 Mar. 25—Oct. 28	1976 Mar. 21—Oct. 24
1963 Mar. 31—Oct. 27	1977 Mar. 20—Oct. 23
1964 Mar. 22—Oct. 25	1978 Mar. 19—Oct. 29
1965 Mar. 21—Oct. 24	1979 Mar. 18—Oct. 28
1966 Mar. 20—Oct. 23	1980 Mar. 16—Oct. 26
1967 Mar. 19—Oct. 29	1981 Mar. 29—Oct. 25
1968 Feb. 18—Oct. 27	1982 Mar. 28—Oct. 24

(British Standard Time, also one hour ahead of G.M.T., was kept between 1968 Oct. 27-1971 Oct. 31.) In 1983 Summer Time will be in force from March 27 to October 23.

ASTRONOMERS ROYAL

John Flamsteed, first Astronomer Royal .1675-1719	Sir George Biddell Airy .....1835-1881
Edmund Halley .....1720-1742	Sir William Henry Mahoney Christie ...1881-1910
James Bradley .....1742-1762	Sir Frank Watson Dyson .....1910-1933
Nathaniel Bliss .....1762-1764	Sir Harold Spencer Jones .....1933-1955
Nevil Maskelyne .....1765-1811	Sir Richard van der Riet Woolley .....1955-1971
John Pond .....1811-1835	Sir Martin Ryle .....1972-



## CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1983

## ECLIPSES, 1983

There will be three eclipses during 1983, two of the Sun and one of the Moon. *Penumbral eclipses are not mentioned in this section as they are difficult to observe.*

1. A total eclipse of the Sun on June 11. The path of totality begins in the south-western part of the Indian Ocean, crosses south-eastern Indonesia, the southern part of New Guinea and ends among the islands of the Republic of Vanuatu (the New Hebrides) in the Pacific Ocean. The partial phase is visible from Madagascar, Sri Lanka, south-eastern Asia, Australia, Tasmania, part of New Zealand and part of Antarctica. The eclipse begins at 02<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>m</sup> and ends at 07<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup>; the total phase begins at 03<sup>h</sup> 11<sup>m</sup> and ends at 06<sup>h</sup> 14<sup>m</sup>. The maximum duration of totality is 5<sup>m</sup> 11<sup>s</sup>.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon on June 25. The beginning of the umbral phase is visible from the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, South America, North America except the northern part, the Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, New Zealand and the extreme eastern part of Australia; the end is visible in South America except the north-eastern part, North America except the north-eastern part, the Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, New Zealand and Australia except the extreme western part. The eclipse begins at 07<sup>h</sup> 14<sup>m</sup> and ends at 09<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup>. At the time of maximum eclipse 0.34 of the Moon's diameter is obscured.

3. An annular eclipse of the Sun on December 4. It is visible as a partial eclipse in the north-eastern part of South America, the extreme south-eastern part of Canada, the southern tip of Greenland, Iceland, Europe except the northern part (but including the British Isles), Africa except the extreme south and the south-western part of Asia. The eclipse begins at 09<sup>h</sup> 41<sup>m</sup> and ends at 15<sup>h</sup> 20<sup>m</sup>. The annular phase begins in the North Atlantic Ocean, crosses Africa near the equator and ends in the north-eastern part of Somalia.

Observers in the British Isles will only be able to witness a small partial eclipse as the Moon obscures a small portion of the southern limb of the Sun. From Greenwich the eclipse will be seen to start at 11<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> and end at 12<sup>h</sup> 28<sup>m</sup>. Both duration and magnitude decrease as one goes further north and at Edinburgh it starts at 11<sup>h</sup> 40<sup>m</sup> and ends at 12<sup>h</sup> 16<sup>m</sup>.

## LUNAR OCCULTATIONS

The list on the opposite page includes most of the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun

sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2.0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (1) or reappearance (2) is to be observed. The column headed "El. of Moon" gives the elongation of the Moon from the Sun, in degrees. The elongation increases from 0° at New Moon to 180° at Full Moon and on to 360° (or 0°) at New Moon again. Times and position angles (*P*), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 30', Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 56° 00', Long. 3° 12' west).

The coefficients *a* and *b* are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1<sup>m</sup> generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is  $\Delta\lambda$  degrees west and  $\Delta\phi$  degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding  $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$  to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the reappearance of Jupiter on September 12 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude .....	0-0	+3-2
Long. of Liverpool .....	+3-0	+3-0
$\Delta\lambda$ .....	+3-0	-0-2
Latitude .....	+51-5	+56-0
Lat. of Liverpool .....	+53-4	+53-4
$\Delta\phi$ .....	+1-9	-2-6
	h m	h m
G.M.T. ....	19 34.7	19 24.5
<i>a</i> . $\Delta\lambda$ .....	-3-6	+0-2
<i>b</i> . $\Delta\phi$ .....	-2-9	+3-6
	19 28.2	19 28.3

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

N = star not occulted.

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

S = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

G = occultation is of very short duration.

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

## LUNAR OCCULTATIONS 1983

Date	Z.C. No.	Mag.	Phase	El. of Moon	GREENWICH					EDINBURGH					
					U.T.		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>	U.T.		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>P</i>	
					h	m	m	m	°	h	m	m	m	°	
Jan.	10	2353	4.6	2	318			S			7	28.4	-1.3	+1.0	268
	19	18	6.0	1	61	18	58.2	-1.2	-1.1	82	18	51.2	-0.9	-0.6	67
	22	393	6.8	1	98	22	17.6	-0.8	-0.5	62	22	13.9	-0.7	-0.1	46
	22	398	6.7	1	99			N			23	48.5	-0.1	-4.6	136
	22	401	6.3	1	99	24	02.2	-0.1	-2.1	106	23	53.0	-0.3	-1.7	91
	24	523	6.5	1	112	0	58.1	-0.1	-1.9	103	0	49.7	-0.2	-1.6	91
	24	643	6.7	1	122	17	43.8	-1.0	+1.5	72	17	48.4	-0.7	+1.7	60
	24	668	3.6	1	124	21	52.5	-1.2	+1.4	35	21	59.1	..	..	11
	25	817	4.8	1	137	20	46.9	..	..	4			N		
	26	851	6.3	1	140	2	01.1	-0.1	-2.5	130	1	49.9	-0.3	-2.2	118
26	976	3.2	2	149	16	51.5	+0.2	+2.4	218	17	01.8	+0.1	+2.0	231	
31	1702	4.2	1	223	21	41.1	-0.2	+0.5	126			A			
31	1702	4.2	2	223	22	39.0	-0.5	+1.2	280	22	42.1	-0.4	+0.9	294	
Feb.	20	600	6.8	1	92	19	04.4	-1.8	-2.0	118	18	53.6	-1.4	-0.7	98
	22	929	5.8	1	119	22	07.9	-1.5	+1.4	38			G		
22	931	6.7	1	119	22	19.4	-1.3	-0.3	69	22	15.4	-1.2	+0.3	55	
22	942	6.3	1	120	23	09.3	-0.9	-1.2	88	23	01.8	-1.0	-0.8	77	
24	1118	6.0	1	135	2	15.1	-0.5	-0.9	67	2	09.2	-0.6	-0.9	60	
Mar.	19	577	6.0	1	62	20	24.0	-0.7	-0.1	48	20	22.3	-0.8	+0.5	32
	22	1050	5.8	1	101	20	53.3	-1.4	+0.1	64	20	50.5	-1.4	+0.8	49
Apr.	16	691	6.6	1	45	20	25.8	-0.1	-1.8	104	20	17.5	-0.2	-1.6	94
	17	861	6.5	1	60			A			23	15.6	0.0	-0.8	56
	18	1017	6.8	1	72	21	06.0	-0.6	-1.4	90	20	58.1	-0.6	-1.2	82
	19	1036	6.5	1	73			A			0	17.7	+0.3	-1.4	99
19	1161	6.2	1	85	21	34.7	-0.6	-1.7	107	21	25.4	-0.7	-1.6	100	
May	24	1994	6.5	1	148	0	50.5	-1.0	-1.5	103	0	40.6	-1.0	-1.4	101
	26	Jupiter	-2.1	2	182	20	26.2	-1.1	+2.1	251			A		
June	9	Mercury	0.6	1	337	9	33.9	-2.3	-0.7	114	9	27.8	-1.5	+0.5	96
	9	Mercury	0.6	2	337	10	25.6	-0.6	+3.2	194	10	34.1	-0.9	+1.9	213
22	2302	2.9	1	152	20	37.5	-0.4	-0.9	163			S			
July	22	2302	2.9	2	152	21	28.2	-2.2	+0.9	244	21	25.9	-1.8	+0.9	248
	16	1921	5.9	1	86	21	19.5	-0.3	-2.4	172			S		
	17	2033	4.3	1	99	21	20.8	-0.6	-2.4	172	21	09.4	-0.5	-1.9	170
	28	3349	4.2	1	213	2	07.6	-1.3	+0.8	52	2	07.7	-1.1	+0.9	44
28	3349	4.2	2	213	3	28.0	-1.4	-0.1	248			S			
Aug.	17	2507	6.7	1	115	21	04.2	-1.5	-0.6	81			A		
	25	3536	4.7	2	204	23	12.0	-1.4	+1.3	275	23	13.6	-1.2	+1.3	283
	26	5	4.7	2	204	1	37.1	-1.3	+1.0	231	1	36.9	-1.2	+0.8	241
Sept.	1	752	4.7	2	276	3	13.5	-0.5	+2.1	234	3	20.3	-0.6	+1.8	247
	2	916	4.3	1	289			N			3	01.2	..	..	155
2	916	4.3	2	289			N			3	15.7	..	..	183	
12	Jupiter	-1.6	1	72	18	18.1	-1.5	-0.9	100	18	09.8	-1.3	-0.7	99	
12	Jupiter	-1.6	2	72	19	34.7	-1.2	-1.5	292	19	24.5	-1.1	-1.4	296	
25	327	4.5	1	210	2	38.8	-2.1	-1.2	106	2	30.4	-1.5	-0.1	88	
25	327	4.5	2	210	3	32.1	-0.6	+2.3	193	3	36.9	-0.8	+1.1	213	
Oct.	16	3227	6.4	1	121	21	10.9	-1.5	-0.1	72	21	06.5	-1.2	+0.1	63
	17	3343	5.8	1	131	20	13.8	-1.8	+0.5	90	20	11.5	-1.4	+0.7	83
	17	3349	4.2	1	132	21	51.8	-1.1	+0.4	48	21	50.8	-0.9	+0.6	38
Nov.	12	3178	6.2	1	89	19	30.7	-1.8	-0.8	95	19	22.8	-1.4	-0.4	85
	15	5	4.7	1	124	22	50.7	-1.5	-1.4	92	22	42.1	-1.1	-0.7	75
15	3536	4.7	1	123	20	31.4	-1.1	+1.0	40	20	33.5	-0.8	+1.2	28	
18	249	4.7	1	148	2	24.1	-0.7	-3.9	123	2	09.1	-0.7	-2.1	100	
18	354	5.5	1	159	23	55.9	-0.3	+3.3	3			N			
Dec.	9	3130	5.5	1	58	18	32.6	-1.1	-0.9	76			A		
	11	3374	6.3	1	80			G			19	26.0	-1.9	-1.6	108

## MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1983.0

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum	
		h	m			
$\alpha$ Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i> .....	2.1	0	07.5	+29 00	A0p	The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.
$\beta$ Cassiopeiæ <i>Caph</i> .....	2.3	0	08.3	+59 03	F5	
$\gamma$ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i> .....	2.8	0	12.4	+15 05	B2	
$\alpha$ Phœnicis .....	2.4	0	25.4	-42 24	K0	
$\alpha$ Cassiopeiæ <i>Schedar</i> .....	2.2	0	39.5	+56 27	K0	
$\beta$ Ceti <i>Diphda</i> .....	2.0	0	42.7	-18 05	K0	
$\gamma$ Cassiopeiæ* .....	Var.	0	55.7	+60 37	B0p	
$\beta$ Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i> .....	2.1	1	08.8	+35 32	M0	
$\delta$ Cassiopeiæ .....	2.7	1	24.7	+60 09	A5	
$\alpha$ Eridani <i>Achernar</i> .....	0.5	1	37.1	-57 19	B5	
$\beta$ Arietis <i>Sheratan</i> .....	2.6	1	53.7	+20 44	A5	
$\gamma$ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i> .....	2.3	2	02.8	+42 15	K0	
$\alpha$ Arietis <i>Hamal</i> .....	2.0	2	06.2	+23 23	K2	
$\alpha$ Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i> .....	2.0	2	14.5	+89 11	F8	
$\beta$ Persei <i>Algol*</i> .....	Var.	3	07.1	+40 53	B8	
$\alpha$ Persei <i>Mirfak</i> .....	1.8	3	23.1	+49 48	F5	
$\eta$ Tauri <i>Alcyone</i> .....	2.9	3	46.5	+24 03	B5p	
$\alpha$ Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i> .....	0.9	4	34.9	+16 29	K5	
$\beta$ Orionis <i>Rigel</i> .....	0.1	5	13.7	- 8 13	B8p	
$\alpha$ Aurigæ <i>Capella</i> .....	0.1	5	15.4	+45 59	G0	
$\gamma$ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i> .....	1.6	5	24.2	+ 6 20	B2	
$\beta$ Tauri <i>Elnath</i> .....	1.7	5	25.2	+28 36	B8	
$\delta$ Orionis .....	2.2	5	31.1	- 0 19	B0	
$\alpha$ Leporis .....	2.6	5	32.0	-17 50	F0	
$\epsilon$ Orionis .....	1.7	5	35.3	- 1 13	B0	
$\zeta$ Orionis .....	1.8	5	39.9	- 1 57	B0	
$\kappa$ Orionis .....	2.1	5	46.9	- 9 40	B0	
$\alpha$ Orionis <i>Betelgeuse*</i> .....	Var.	5	54.3	+ 7 24	M0	
$\beta$ Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i> .....	1.9	5	58.3	+44 57	A0p	
$\beta$ Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i> .....	2.0	6	21.9	-17 57	B1	
$\alpha$ Carinæ <i>Canopus</i> .....	-0.7	6	23.6	-52 41	F0	
$\gamma$ Geminorum <i>Alhena</i> .....	1.9	6	36.7	+16 25	A0	
$\alpha$ Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i> .....	-1.5	6	44.4	-16 42	A0	
$\epsilon$ Canis Majoris .....	1.5	6	58.0	-28 57	B1	
$\delta$ Canis Majoris .....	1.9	7	07.7	-26 22	F8p	
$\alpha$ Geminorum <i>Castor</i> .....	1.6	7	33.5	+31 56	A0	
$\alpha$ Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i> .....	0.4	7	38.4	+ 5 16	F5	
$\beta$ Geminorum <i>Pollux</i> .....	1.1	7	44.3	+28 04	K0	
$\zeta$ Puppis .....	2.3	8	03.0	-39 57	Od	
$\gamma$ Velorum .....	1.8	8	09.0	-47 17	Oap	
$\epsilon$ Carinæ .....	1.9	8	22.2	-59 27	K0	
$\delta$ Velorum .....	2.0	8	44.2	-54 39	A0	
$\lambda$ Velorum <i>Suhail</i> .....	2.2	9	07.4	-43 22	K5	
$\beta$ Carinæ .....	1.7	9	13.0	-69 39	A0	
$\iota$ Carinæ .....	2.2	9	16.6	-59 12	F0	
$\alpha$ Hydræ <i>Alphard</i> .....	2.0	9	26.8	- 8 35	K2	
$\alpha$ Leonis <i>Regulus</i> .....	1.3	10	07.5	+12 03	B8	
$\gamma$ Leonis <i>Algeiba</i> .....	1.9	10	19.0	+19 56	K0	
$\beta$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i> .....	2.4	11	00.8	+56 28	A0	
$\alpha$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i> .....	1.8	11	02.7	+61 51	K0	

\*  $\gamma$  Cassiopeiæ, 1982 mag. 2.4. $\beta$  Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.2. $\alpha$  Orionis, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

## MEAN PLACES OF STARS, 1983.0

NAME	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum		
		h m	° '			
$\delta$ Leonis .....	2.6	11 13.2	+20 37	A3	Thus in London (Lat. 51° 30') the meridian altitude of <i>Sirius</i> is found as follows:	
$\beta$ Leonis <i>Denebola</i> .....	2.1	11 48.2	+14 40	A2		
$\gamma$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i> .....	2.4	11 52.9	+53 47	A0		
$\gamma$ Corvi .....	2.6	12 14.9	-17 27	B8		
$\alpha$ Crucis .....	1.0	12 25.6	-63 00	B1		
$\gamma$ Crucis .....	1.6	12 30.2	-57 01	M3		Altitude of equator .....
$\gamma$ Centauri .....	2.2	12 40.6	-48 52	A0		Declination south .....
$\gamma$ Virginis .....	2.7	12 40.8	- 1 21	F0		Difference .....
$\beta$ Crucis .....	1.3	12 46.7	-59 36	B1		The altitude of <i>Capella</i> (Dec. +45° 59') at lower transit is:
$\epsilon$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alioth</i> .....	1.8	12 53.3	+66 03	A0p		Altitude of pole .....
$\alpha$ Canum Venaticorum .....	2.9	12 55.2	+38 25	A0p	Polar distance of star ....	
$\zeta$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i> .....	2.1	13 23.2	+55 01	A2p	Difference .....	
$\alpha$ Virginis <i>Spica</i> .....	1.0	13 24.3	-11 04	B2	The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars <i>Sirius</i> and <i>Canopus</i> , the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are <i>Polaris</i> and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's <i>Star Atlas</i> (see page 138). The stars <i>Sirius</i> and <i>Canopus</i> and the planets <i>Venus</i> and <i>Jupiter</i> are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars fainter than the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.	
$\eta$ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alkaid</i> .....	1.9	13 46.9	+49 24	B3	Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from <i>Astronomical Phenomena</i> , and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.	
$\beta$ Centauri <i>Hadar</i> .....	0.6	14 02.6	-60 17	B1		
$\theta$ Centauri .....	2.1	14 05.7	-36 17	K0		
$\alpha$ Bootis <i>Arcturus</i> .....	0.0	14 14.9	+19 16	K0		
$\alpha$ Centauri <i>Rigil Kent</i> .....	0.1	14 38.4	-60 46	G0		
$\epsilon$ Bootis .....	2.4	14 44.2	+27 09	K0		
$\beta$ Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i> .....	2.1	14 50.7	+74 13	K5		
$\alpha$ Coronæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i> ...	2.2	15 34.0	+26 46	A0		
$\delta$ Scorpii .....	2.3	15 59.3	-22 34	B0		
$\beta$ Scorpii .....	2.6	16 04.4	-19 46	B1		
$\alpha$ Scorpii <i>Antares</i> .....	1.0	16 28.4	-26 24	M0		
$\alpha$ Trianguli Australis .....	1.9	16 46.9	-69 00	K2		
$\epsilon$ Scorpii .....	2.3	16 49.1	-34 16	K0		
$\alpha$ Herculis* .....	Var.	17 13.9	+14 25	M3		
$\lambda$ Scorpii .....	1.6	17 32.5	-37 06	B2		
$\alpha$ Ophiuchi <i>Rasalhague</i> .....	2.1	17 34.1	+12 34	A5		
$\theta$ Scorpii .....	1.9	17 36.1	-42 59	F0		
$\kappa$ Scorpii .....	2.4	17 41.3	-39 01	B2		
$\gamma$ Draconis .....	2.2	17 56.2	+51 29	K5		
$\epsilon$ Sagittarii <i>Kaus Australis</i> ....	1.9	18 23.0	-34 24	A0		
$\alpha$ Lyræ <i>Vega</i> .....	0.0	18 36.4	+38 46	A0		
$\sigma$ Sagittarii .....	2.0	18 54.2	-26 19	B3		
$\beta$ Cygni <i>Albireo</i> .....	3.1	19 30.0	+27 55	K0		
$\alpha$ Aquilæ <i>Altair</i> .....	0.8	19 50.0	+ 8 49	A5		
$\beta$ Capricorni .....	3.1	20 20.1	-14 50	G0		
$\gamma$ Cygni .....	2.2	20 21.6	+40 12	F8p		
$\alpha$ Pavonis .....	1.9	20 24.3	-56 47	B3		
$\alpha$ Cygni <i>Deneb</i> .....	1.3	20 40.9	+45 13	A2p		
$\alpha$ Cephei <i>Alderamin</i> .....	2.4	21 18.2	+62 31	A5		
$\epsilon$ Pegasi .....	2.4	21 43.3	+ 9 48	K0		
$\delta$ Capricorni .....	2.9	21 46.1	-16 12	A5		
$\alpha$ Gruis .....	1.7	22 07.2	-47 03	B5		
$\delta$ Cephei* .....	3.7	22 28.5	+58 20	*		
$\beta$ Gruis .....	2.1	22 41.7	-46 58	M3		
$\alpha$ Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i> ...	1.2	22 56.7	-29 43	A3		
$\beta$ Pegasi <i>Scheat</i> .....	2.4	23 02.9	+27 59	M0		
$\alpha$ Pegasi <i>Markab</i> .....	2.5	23 03.9	+15 07	A0		
* $\alpha$ Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.						
$\delta$ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4, Spectrum F5 to G0.						

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis	
	Radii of Earth's Orbit	Millions of kilometres						y d	Days
Sun	...	...	...	...	...	1,392,000	332.948	25	09
Mercury	0.39	58	88	116	7 00	4,880	0.055	59	
Venus	0.72	108	225	584	3 24	12,100	0.815	243	
Earth	1.00	150	1 0	...	...	12,756 <i>eq.</i>	1.00		23 56
Mars	1.52	228	1 322	780	1 51	6,790	0.107		24 37
Jupiter	5.20	778	11 315	399	1 18	{ 142,800 <i>eq.</i> 134,200 <i>p.</i>	318		{ 9 50 9 56
Saturn	9.54	1427	29 167	378	2 29	{ 120,000 <i>eq.</i> 108,000 <i>p.</i>	95		{ 10 14 10 38
Uranus	19.19	2870	84 6	370	0 46	52,000	14.6		16-28
Neptune	30.07	4497	164 288	367	1 46	48,400	17.2		18-20
Pluto	39.46	5950	247 255	367	17 09	3,000?	0.01		6 09

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution	Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution
<i>Earth</i>		km.	d h m	<i>Saturn</i>		km.	d h m
Moon	—	384,400	27 07 43	Mimas	12	186,000	22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	238,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	9,400	7 39	Tethys	11	295,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	23,500	1 06 18	Dione	11	378,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	527,000	4 12 25
V. Amalthea	13	181,000	11 57	Titan	8½	1,222,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	422,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	14	1,483,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	671,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	3,560,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede	5	1,070,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	16	12,950,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,883,000	16 16 32	<i>Uranus</i>			
XIII. Leda	20	11,000,000	240	Miranda	17	130,000	1 10 00
VI. Himalia	14	11,480,000	251	Ariel	14	192,000	2 12 29
X. Lysithea	19	11,720,000	259	Umbriel	15	267,000	4 03 28
VII. Elara	16	11,740,000	260	Titania	14	438,000	8 16 56
XII. Ananke	19	21,200,000	631	Oberon	14	586,000	13 11 07
XI. Carme	18	22,600,000	692	<i>Neptune</i>			
VIII. Pasiphae	19	23,500,000	744	Triton	13½	355,000	5 21 03
IX. Sinope	18	23,600,000	758	Nereid	19	5,562,000	359 10 00
				<i>Pluto</i>			
				Charon	17	20,000	6 09 22

THE EARTH

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 12,756 kilometres, and that of the polar axis is 12,714 kilometres. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the

high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

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



## TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

A magnetic compass points along the horizontal component of a magnetic line of force. These directions converge on the "magnetic dip-poles". At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would become vertical. Not only do the positions of these poles change with time, but their exact location is ill-defined, particularly so in the case of the north dip-pole where the lines of force, on the north side of it, instead of converging radially, tend to bunch into a channel. Although it is therefore unrealistic to attempt to specify the locations of the dip-poles exactly, the present adopted positions are  $77^{\circ}3$  N.,  $101^{\circ}8$  W. and  $65^{\circ}6$  S.,  $139^{\circ}4$  E. The two magnetic dip-poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 1,200 kilometres. The distances of the magnetic dip-poles from the north and south geographical poles are about 1,300 and 2,700 kilometres respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is zero and a magnetized needle remains horizontal. This line runs between  $2^{\circ}$  and  $10^{\circ}$  north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it recrosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Secular changes differ throughout the world. Although the London observations strongly suggest a cycle of several hundred years, an exact repetition is unlikely.

London		Greenwich	
1580	$11^{\circ} 15' E.$	1850	$22^{\circ} 24' W.$
1622	$5 56 E.$	1900	$16 29 W.$
1665	$1 22 W.$	1925	$13 10 W.$
1730	$13 00 W.$	1950	$9 07 W.$
1773	$21 09 W.$	1975	$6 39 W.$

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

In the British Isles, isogonic lines now run approximately north-east to south-west. Though there are considerable local deviations due to geographical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at  $50^{\circ}$  N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1982 is  $4^{\circ} 54'$  west and allowing an increase of  $14'$  for each degree of latitude northwards and one of  $31'$  for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at  $53^{\circ}$  N.,  $5^{\circ}$  W., declination will be about  $4^{\circ} 54' + 42' + 155'$ , i.e.  $8^{\circ} 14'$  west. The average annual change at the present time is about  $12'$  decrease.

The number of magnetic observatories now approaches 200—widely scattered over the globe. There

are three in Great Britain maintained by the Government: at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands. Some recent annual mean values of the magnetic elements for Hartland are given below.

The normal worldwide terrestrial magnetic field corresponds approximately to that of a very strong small bar magnet near the centre of the Earth but with appreciable smooth spatial departures. The origin and slow secular change of the normal field is not yet fully understood but is generally ascribed to electric currents associated with fluid motions within the Earth's core. Superposed on the normal field are local and regional anomalies whose magnitudes may in places exceed that of the normal field; these are due to the influence of mineral deposits in the Earth's crust. A small proportion of the field is of external origin, mostly associated with electric currents in the ionosphere. The configuration of the external field and the ionization of the atmosphere depend on the incident particle and radiation flux. There are, therefore, short-term and non-periodic as well as diurnal, 27-day, seasonal and 11-year periodic changes in the magnetic field, dependent upon the position of the Sun and the degree of solar activity.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force	Vertical Force
	o /	o /	oersted	oersted
1950	11 06	66 54	0-1848	0-4334
1955	10 30	66 49	0-1859	0-4340
1960	9 59	66 44	0-1871	0-4350
1965	9 30	66 34	0-1887	0-4354
1970	9 06	66 26	0-1903	0-4364
1975	8 32	66 17	0-1921	0-4373
1980	7 44	66 10	0-1933	0-4377
1981	7 34	66 10	0-1933	0-4378

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

## Artificial Satellites Launched in 1980-81

Designation	Satellite	Launch date	$i$	$P$	$e$	Perigee height (km)
1980-		1980	°	m		
101	<i>Cosmos 1227, rocket, engine</i>	December 16	72.8	89.5	0.008	199
102	<i>Cosmos 1228-1235, rocket</i>	December 23	74.0	114.4	0.004	1,394
103	<i>Prognoz 8, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket</i>	December 25	65.8	5,689.0	0.930	980
104	<i>Statsionar-Ekran 6, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket</i>	December 26	0.1	1,439.8	0.000	35,859
105	<i>Cosmos 1236, rocket</i>	December 26	67.1	89.8	0.015	169
1981-		1981				
01	<i>Cosmos 1237, rocket, engine</i>	January 6	72.9	90.3	0.014	195
02	<i>Molniya 3P, rocket, launcher rocket, launcher</i>	January 9	62.8	735.7	0.747	439
03	<i>Cosmos 1238, rocket</i>	January 16	83.0	109.0	0.103	406
04	<i>Cosmos 1239, rocket</i>	January 16	82.3	89.0	0.001	216
05	<i>Cosmos 1240, rocket</i>	January 20	64.9	89.8	0.014	171
06	<i>Cosmos 1241, rocket</i>	January 21	65.8	105.0	0.002	977
07	<i>Progress 12, rocket</i>	January 24	51.7	89.1	0.008	181
08	<i>Cosmos 1242, rocket</i>	January 27	81.2	97.6	0.002	626
09	<i>Molniya 1BA, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket</i>	January 30	62.8	735.6	0.748	430
10	<i>Cosmos 1243, rocket</i>	February 2	65.8	97.8	0.051	297
11	<i>Intercosmos 21, rocket</i>	February 6	74.0	94.5	0.003	475
12	<i>Kiku 3</i>	February 11	28.6	636.3	0.730	248
13	<i>Cosmos 1244, rocket</i>	February 12	82.9	104.9	0.003	963
14	<i>Cosmos 1245, rocket, engine</i>	February 13	72.8	90.0	0.013	190
15	<i>Cosmos 1246, rocket</i>	February 18	64.9	89.2	0.006	198
16	<i>Cosmos 1247, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket</i>	February 19	62.9	707.3	0.734	608
17	<i>Hinotori, rocket</i>	February 21	31.3	96.6	0.005	571
18	<i>Comstar 1D, rocket</i>	February 21	0.2	1,425.9	0.005	35,388
19	?	February 28	96.4	89.2	0.015	138
20	<i>Cosmos 1248, rocket</i>	March 5	67.1	89.7	0.013	173
21	<i>Cosmos 1249, platform, rocket</i>	March 5	65.0	89.7	0.001	252
22	<i>Cosmos 1250-1257, rocket</i>	March 6	74.0	114.5	0.004	1,399
23	<i>Soyuz T-4, rocket, module</i>	March 12	51.6	90.1	0.005	245
24	<i>Cosmos 1253, rocket</i>	March 14	65.8	98.0	0.051	303
25	?	March 16	2.0	1,421.1	0.001	35,463
26	<i>Cosmos 1259, rocket, engine</i>	March 17	70.3	90.4	0.013	208
27	<i>Statsionar-Raduga 8, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket</i>	March 18	0.7	1,475.2	0.000	36,551
28	<i>Cosmos 1260, rocket</i>	March 20	65.0	93.3	0.001	425
29	<i>Soyuz 39*, rocket</i>	March 22	51.7	89.0	0.005	195
30	<i>Molniya 3Q, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket</i>	March 24	62.7	736.0	0.741	609
31	<i>Cosmos 1261, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket</i>	March 31	62.9	710.5	0.736	589
32	<i>Cosmos 1262, rocket, engine</i>	April 7	72.9	90.4	0.015	197
33	<i>Cosmos 1263, rocket</i>	April 9	83.0	109.1	0.104	397
34	<i>STS1*</i>	April 12	40.3	89.2	0.001	237
35	<i>Cosmos 1264, rocket, engine</i>	April 15	70.4	90.5	0.014	208
36	<i>Cosmos 1265, rocket, engine</i>	April 16	72.7	92.6	0.022	253
37	<i>Cosmos 1266, platform, rocket</i>	April 21	65.0	103.6	0.005	891
38	<i>SDS7, rocket</i>	April 24				
39	<i>Cosmos 1267, rocket</i>	April 25	51.6	88.9	0.005	192
40	<i>Cosmos 1268, rocket, engine</i>	April 28	70.4	90.3	0.012	210
41	<i>Cosmos 1269, rocket</i>	May 7	74.1	100.9	0.001	796
42	<i>Soyuz 40*, rocket</i>	May 14	51.6	89.0	0.006	191
43	<i>Meteor 2-07, rocket</i>	May 14	81.3	102.5	0.003	855
44	<i>Nova 1, rocket</i>	May 15	90.0	109.0	0.001	1,170
45	<i>Cosmos 1270, rocket</i>	May 18	64.9	89.7	0.013	173

## Artificial Satellites Launched in 1981

Designation	Satellite	Launch date	$i$	$P$	$e$	Perigee height (km)
1981-		1981	°	m		
46	Cosmos 1271, rocket	May 19	81.2	97.5	0.002	628
47	Cosmos 1272, rocket, engine	May 21	70.4	90.4	0.013	209
48	Cosmos 1273, rocket, capsule	May 22	82.3	89.3	0.004	210
49	GOES 5	May 22	0.5	1,430.1	0.005	35,453
50	Intelsat 5 F-1, rocket	May 23	0.5	1,404.9	0.038	33,615
51	Rohini 2, rocket	May 31	46.3	90.5	0.017	186
52	Cosmos 1274, rocket	June 3	67.1	89.8	0.014	172
53	Cosmos 1275, rocket	June 4	83.0	104.9	0.003	964
54	Molniya 3R, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	June 9	62.8	91.0	0.019	195
55	Cosmos 1276, rocket, capsule	June 16	82.4	89.1	0.002	216
56	Cosmos 1277, rocket, engine	June 17	70.4	90.4	0.013	208
57	Meteosat 2, Apple, CAT3	June 19	1.0	1,442.1	0.002	35,847
58	Cosmos 1278, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	June 19	62.8	727.4	0.739	623
59	NOAA 7	June 23	98.9	102.0	0.001	845
60	Molniya 1BB, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	June 24	62.8	736.1	0.741	617
61	Statsionar-Ekran 7, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket	June 26	0.1	1,426.5	0.000	35,599
62	Cosmos 1279, rocket, engine	July 1	70.4	90.3	0.011	212
63	Cosmos 1280, rocket, engine	July 2	82.3	89.5	0.006	211
64	Cosmos 1281, rocket, engine	July 7	72.8	90.4	0.015	197
65	Meteor 31, rocket, Iskra	July 10	98.0	97.8	0.002	638
66	Cosmos 1282, rocket	July 15	64.9	89.4	0.011	173
67	Cosmos 1283, rocket, engine	July 17	82.3	88.8	0.005	182
68	Cosmos 1284, rocket, engine	July 29	82.3	88.8	0.004	183
69	Statsionar-Raduga 9, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	July 30	0.4	1,476.8	0.000	36,582
70	Dynamics Explorer 1, 2	August 3	89.9	410.9	0.621	559
71	Cosmos 1285, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket	August 4	63.0	727.6	0.740	594
72	Cosmos 1286, rocket	August 4	65.0	93.3	0.001	432
73	Fleetsatcom 5, rocket	August 6	6.3	1,558.1	0.068	35,102
74	Cosmos 1287-1294, rocket	August 6	74.0	115.8	0.003	1,466
75	Intercosmos 22, rocket	August 7	81.2	101.9	0.007	800
76	Himawari 2, rocket	August 10	0.2	1,436.0	0.000	35,776
77	Cosmos 1295, rocket	August 12	82.9	104.8	0.004	952
78	Cosmos 1296, rocket	August 13	67.1	89.8	0.014	172
79	Cosmos 1297, rocket, engine	August 18	72.9	90.1	0.012	199
80	Cosmos 1298, rocket	August 21	64.9	89.5	0.012	174
81	Cosmos 1299, rocket, platform	August 24	65.1	104.0	0.005	910
82	Cosmos 1300, rocket	August 24	82.5	97.8	0.002	638
83	Cosmos 1301, rocket, engine	August 27	82.3	89.4	0.004	213
84	Cosmos 1302, rocket	August 28	74.0	100.8	0.002	783
85	?, rocket	September 3	97.0	92.3	0.021	244
86	Cosmos 1303, rocket, engine	September 4	70.4	90.4	0.013	208
87	Cosmos 1304, rocket	September 4	82.9	104.0	0.005	912
88	Cosmos 1305, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	September 11	62.8	263.7	0.486	626
89	Cosmos 1306, rocket	September 14	65.0	93.3	0.004	409
90	Cosmos 1307, rocket, engine	September 15	72.9	92.3	0.005	356
91	Cosmos 1308, rocket	September 18	82.9	104.9	0.002	970
92	Cosmos 1309, rocket	September 18	82.3	89.2	0.003	212
93	China 9A, 9B, 9C, rocket	September 19	59.5	103.3	0.093	232
94	Aureole 3, rocket	September 21	82.5	109.5	0.105	406
95	Cosmos 1310, rocket	September 23	65.8	94.5	0.003	477

## Artificial Satellites Launched in 1981-82

Designation	Satellite	Launch date	<i>i</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>e</i>	Perigee height (km)
		1981	°	m		
96	SBS2	September 24	0.3	1,401.7	0.020	34,288
97	Cosmos 1311, rocket	September 28	83.0	94.4	0.004	465
98	Cosmos 1312, rocket	September 30	82.6	116.0	0.001	1,493
99	<i>Cosmos 1313, rocket, engine</i>	October 1	70.4	89.5	0.006	206
100	SME, UOSAT	October 6	97.5	95.5	0.000	538
101	<i>Cosmos 1314, rocket, engine</i>	October 9	82.3	89.0	0.002	214
102	Statsionar-Raduga 10, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	October 9	0.1	1,443.4	0.000	35,932
103	Cosmos 1315, rocket	October 14	81.2	97.7	0.003	627
104	<i>Cosmos 1316, rocket, engine</i>	October 15	70.4	90.5	0.013	209
105	Molniya 35, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket	October 17	62.8	736.3	0.741	618
106	Venus 13, launcher rocket, launcher	October 30		(space probe)		
107	IMEWS 12	October 31	2.0	1,421.1	0.001	35,463
108	Cosmos 1317, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	October 31	62.9	725.7	0.740	584
109	<i>Cosmos 1318, rocket</i>	November 3	67.1	89.7	0.014	172
110	Venus 14, launcher, launcher rocket	November 4		(space probe)		
111	STS 2	November 12	38.0	89.6	0.001	253
112	<i>Cosmos 1319, rocket, engine</i>	November 13	70.4	90.4	0.013	209
113	Molniya 1BC, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	November 17	62.8	702.0	0.739	441
114	RCA Satcom 3R	November 20	0.8	1,418.8	0.007	35,206
115	Bhaskara 2, rocket	November 20	50.6	95.2	0.002	520
116	Cosmos 1320-1327, rocket	November 28	74.0	117.3	0.010	1,482
117	Cosmos 1328, rocket	December 3	82.5	97.8	0.002	637
118	<i>Cosmos 1329, rocket, engine</i>	December 4	65.0	89.4	0.002	232
119	Intelsat 5F-3, rocket	December 15	0.3	1,439.1	0.004	35,676
120	Radio 3-8, rocket	December 17	82.9	118.5	0.006	1,564
121	<i>Cosmos 1330, rocket</i>	December 19	70.4	90.0	0.016	168
122	MARECS 1, CAT 4	December 20	2.3	1,430.7	0.001	35,640
123	Molniya 1BD, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	December 23	62.9	699.4	0.737	484
		1982				
01	Cosmos 1331, rocket	January 7	74.0	100.7	0.003	774
02	<i>Cosmos 1332, rocket</i>	January 12	82.3	89.1	0.003	211
03	Cosmos 1333, rocket	January 14	82.9	105.0	0.003	971
04	RCA Satcom 4	January 16	0.2	1,422.0	0.005	35,293
05	<i>Cosmos 1334, rocket, engine</i>	January 20	72.8	89.7	0.005	230
06	?, rocket	January 21	97.3	91.8	0.028	177
07	Cosmos 1335, rocket	January 29	74.0	94.6	0.003	482
08	<i>Cosmos 1336, rocket</i>	January 30	70.3	89.7	0.014	170
09	Statsionar-Ekran 8, launcher rocket, launcher, rocket	February 5	0.1	1,426.9	0.000	35,609
10	Cosmos 1337, rocket	February 11	65.0	93.3	0.001	429
11	<i>Cosmos 1338, rocket</i>	February 16	72.8	90.1	0.014	186
12	Cosmos 1339, rocket	February 17	82.9	104.8	0.004	955
13	Cosmos 1340, rocket	February 19	81.2	97.5	0.002	626
14	Westar 4	February 26	0.2	1,421.7	0.012	35,005
15	Molniya 1BE, launcher, launcher rocket, rocket	February 26	62.9	735.3	0.746	476

## Additions to the list in the 1975 Almanack

1973-		1973				
107	Aureole 2, rocket	December 26	74.0	109.2	0.184	400
108	Cosmos 626, rocket, platform	December 27	64.9	104.0	0.005	910
109	Cosmos 627, rocket	December 29	82.9	105.1	0.003	974

### SATELLITE ORBITS

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

### SATELLITE LAUNCHINGS

Apart from their names, *e.g.* Cosmos 6 Rocket or Injun 3, the satellites are also classified according to their date of launch. Thus 1961  $\alpha$  refers to the launching of Samos 2. The next satellite launching was 1961  $\beta$  and so on. A number following the Greek letter is intended to indicate the relative brightness of the satellites put in orbit. From the beginning of 1963 the Greek letters are replaced by numbers and the numbers by roman letters *e.g.* 1963-01A. In this table are given the designation and names of the main objects in orbit (in the order A, B, C . . . etc.), the launch date and some initial orbital data. These are the inclination to the equator ( $i$ ), the nodal period of revolution ( $P$ ), the eccentricity,  $e$ , and the perigee height. The names of those satellites which have

already disintegrated in the Earth's atmosphere or returned to the Earth's surface are printed in *italics*.

### OBSERVATION OF SATELLITES

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

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

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

Satellite research has already provided some interesting results. Among them may be mentioned a revised value of the Earth's oblateness. 1/298-2, and the discovery of the Van Allen radiation belts.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

### Royal Greenwich Observatory Herstmonceux, East Sussex

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the Department of Navigation and Astronomy of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and six equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work. The Isaac Newton telescope has been removed from Herstmonceux and is being installed on the island of La Palma in the Canaries. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom and the time zones of the world are based on Greenwich Mean Time.

### H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

The *Nautical Almanac* was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Almanac, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

### Royal Observatory Blackford Hill, Edinburgh

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818 and its Royal Charter dates from 1822. Its endowments include the Crawford Library of historical books and manuscripts. It is now responsible for some major national astronomical facilities funded by the Science and Engineering Research Council, including a 1.2 m Schmidt telescope in Australia, a 3.8 m infrared telescope in Hawaii and COSMOS, a fast automatic plate measuring machine. The Observatory is also part of the U.K. Starlink network for astronomical image and data processing. The Observatory specializes in the development of advanced technologies and the application of these to studies of the properties of matter in extreme environments in space. The Astronomy Department of Edinburgh University is housed in the Observatory. *Director and Astronomer Royal for Scotland*, Prof. M. S. Longair.

HOME FINANCE  
Central government financial transactions

£ million

	Consolidated Fund		National Loans Fund				Other funds and accounts	Central government borrowing requirement
	Revenue	Expenditure	Consolidated fund deficit	Other transactions		Deficit		
				Receipts	Payments			
1979 .....	48,801	-57,924	-9,123	7,678	-9,778	-11,223	793	-10,430
1980 .....	62,295	-71,087	-8,792	9,514	-12,484	-11,762	606	-11,156
1981 .....	71,892	-82,352	-10,460	10,732	-11,668	-11,397	1,258	-10,139
Financial years								
1979-80 .....	54,331	-61,007	-6,676	8,400	-10,683	-8,959	732	-8,227
1980-81 .....	66,213	-76,170	-9,957	9,854	-13,411	-13,514	558	-12,956
1981-82 .....	76,754	-84,785	-8,029	11,204	-11,969	-8,794	1,207	-7,587
1981 2nd quarter	12,111	-18,992	-6,880	2,114	-2,192	-6,958	-463	-7,421
3rd quarter	16,929	-20,383	-3,453	3,394	-3,743	-3,802	1,535	-2,267
4th quarter	20,301	-20,829	-528	2,227	-2,291	-592	-15	-617
1982 1st quarter	27,413	-24,581	2,832	3,469	-3,743	2,558	150	2,708
2nd quarter	17,256	-20,954	-3,698	2,053	-1,846	-3,491	350	-3,141
1981 September .....	5,258	-6,907	-1,649	1,178	-1,299	-1,770	1,383	-387
October .....	6,113	-6,274	-161	401	-491	-251	700	449
November .....	7,343	-7,540	-197	1,345	-1,385	-237	18	-219
December .....	6,845	-7,015	-170	481	-415	-104	-733	-837
1982 January .....	9,878	-7,231	2,647	290	-1,521	1,416	803	2,219
February .....	6,963	-7,437	-474	349	-763	-888	780	-108
March .....	10,572	-9,913	659	2,830	-1,459	2,030	-1,433	597
April .....	5,989	-6,933	-944	456	-356	-844	19	-825
May .....	5,589	-7,382	-1,793	1,174	-943	-1,562	445	-1,117
June .....	5,678	-6,639	-961	423	-547	-1,085	-114	-1,199

## Public sector borrowing requirement

£ million

	Total		Contributions by			Financed by				
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted†	Central government*	Local authorities	Public corporations	Non-bank private sector		Monetary sector	Overseas sector	
						Notes and coin	Other	Borrowing in sterling from banks	External finance	
									Foreign currency borrowing from banks	Direct external finance
1979 .....	12,608		10,430	1,761	417	797	10,908	1,538	-614	-21
1980 .....	12,206		11,156	1,781	-731	724	9,059	2,374	-728	777
1981 .....	10,630		10,139	1,076	-585	602	8,595	287	-799	1,945
Financial years										
1979-80 .....	9,912		8,227	2,148	-463	552	8,416	1,329	-633	248
1980-81 .....	13,194		12,956	951	-713	420	8,863	3,720	-471	662
1981-82 .....	8,832		7,587	1,028	217	515	6,937	151	-891	2,120
1979 4th quarter	3,955	3,451	3,544	351	60	182	2,160	1,629	-131	115
1980 1st quarter	-1,223	348	-1,956	1,388	-655	-9	1,141	-2,072	-181	-102
2nd quarter	4,817	3,769	4,619	541	-343	106	2,688	1,447	21	555
3rd quarter	3,775	4,161	3,246	313	216	40	3,308	249	-409	587
4th quarter	4,837	3,881	5,247	-461	51	587	1,922	2,750	-159	-263
1981 1st quarter	-235	1,383	-156	558	-637	-313	945	-726	78	-217
2nd quarter	7,843	6,373	7,421	317	105	144	6,523	957	-761	980
3rd quarter	2,205	3,138	2,267	270	-332	241	847	320	-218	1,015
4th quarter	817	318	607	-69	279	530	280	-264	104	167
1982 1st quarter	-2,033	-998	-2,708	510	165	-400	-713	-862	-16	-42
2nd quarter			3,141							

†Financial year constrained.

\*An increase in debt is shown positive.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (£ million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<b>Current account</b>						
Visible trade						
Exports (fob)	19,330	25,191	31,728	35,063	40,678	47,389
Imports (fob)	22,663	29,120	34,012	36,605	44,136	46,211
Visible balance	-3,333	-3,929	-2,284	-1,542	-3,458	+1,178
Invisibles						
Credits	11,467	15,000	16,788	18,958	23,694	25,764
Debits	9,655	11,952	14,545	16,477	21,099	23,736
Invisible balance	+1,812	+3,048	+2,243	+2,481	+2,595	+2,028
<i>of which:</i>						
Services balance	+1,519	+2,443	+3,254	+3,711	+4,039	+4,188
Interest, profits and dividends balance	+773	+1,365	+104	+592	+846	-38
Transfers balance	-480	-760	-1,115	-1,822	-2,290	-2,122
<b>Current Balance</b>	-1,521	-881	-41	+939	-863	+3,206
<b>Capital transfers</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Investment and other capital transactions</b>						
Overseas investment in United Kingdom						
Direct	+615	+799	+1,326	+1,292	+1,818	+2,094
Investment by oil companies	+883	+819	+1,131	+666	+1,215	+1,714
Portfolio	-4	+435	+1,853	-85	+1,253	+841
<i>of which: British government stocks</i>	-13	+116	+979	-3	+929	+568
Miscellaneous investment	+20	+35	+89	+35	+21	-
Total overseas investment in United Kingdom	+1,514	+2,088	+4,399	+1,908	+4,307	+4,649
United Kingdom private investment overseas						
Direct	-1,171	-2,145	-1,885	-2,740	-2,788	-2,569
Investment by oil companies and miscellaneous investment	-137	-214	-461	-821	-2,858	-1,364
Portfolio	-59	+90	+12	-1,073	-909	-2,958
Total United Kingdom private investment overseas	-1,367	-2,269	-2,334	-4,634	-6,555	-6,891
Official long-term capital	-291	-160	-303	-336	-401	-125
Import credit	+59	+39	+297	+349	+72	-238
Export credit	-577	-1,103	-635	-920	-849	-907
Foreign currency borrowing or lending abroad by United Kingdom banks	+253	-106	+364	-433	+1,623	+2,024
Exchange reserves in sterling:						
British government stocks	+7	+14	+5	-115	+248	+930
Banking and money market liabilities, etc.	-624	-1,421	-24	-4	+531	+316
Other external banking and money market liabilities in sterling	+550	+255	+1,481	+293	+2,581	+2,569
External sterling lending by United Kingdom banks	+94	-348	+58	-507	+198	-2,462
Other external borrowing or lending						
United Kingdom public sector	+56	+27	+750	+22	-7	-165
United Kingdom private sector	+260	+109	+98	+66	+497	-938
Other transactions	+200	-198	+56	+51	-68	-237
<b>Total investment and other capital transactions</b>	+134	-3,073	+4,212	-4,260	+2,177	-1,475
Allocation of SDRs	-	-	-	-	+195	+180
Gold subscription to IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Official financing</b>						
Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities	-	+984	+1,113	-1,016	-596	-140
Foreign currency borrowing (net)	+810	+1,791	+1,114	-187	-250	-941
Official reserves (drawings on +/additions to -)	+655	+853	-9,588	+2,329	-1,059	-291
Total official financing	+1,465	+3,628	-7,361	+1,126	-1,905	-1,372
<b>Balancing item</b>	-78	+326	+3,190	+2,195	+396	-539

## UNEMPLOYMENT (Thousands)

	United Kingdom		Great Britain				Northern Ireland			
	Total	Percent- age rate	Total	Percent- age rate	Males	Females	Total	Percent- age rate	Males	Females
1977	1,483.6	6.2	1,422.7	6.0	1,027.5	395.2	60.9	11.0	41.8	19.2
1978 Monthly	1,475.0	6.1	1,409.7	6.0	995.2	414.4	65.4	11.5	45.0	20.4
1979 averages	1,390.5	5.7	1,325.5	5.6	919.6	405.9	64.9	11.3	44.3	20.7
1980	1,794.7	7.4	1,715.9	7.3	1,180.0	535.8	78.8	13.7	53.6	25.2
1981	2,733.8	11.3	2,628.4	11.1	1,870.4	758.0	105.4	18.3	73.9	31.5
1979 February 8	1,451.9	6.0	1,387.6	5.9	993.9	393.7	64.2	11.2	45.5	18.7
March 8	1,402.3	5.8	1,339.8	5.7	961.2	378.6	62.4	10.8	44.3	18.2
April 5	1,340.6	5.5	1,279.8	5.4	916.2	363.6	60.8	10.6	43.0	17.8
May 10	1,299.3	5.4	1,238.5	5.2	879.5	359.0	60.8	10.6	42.6	18.2
June 14	1,343.9	5.5	1,281.1	5.4	887.2	393.9	62.8	10.9	43.0	19.8
July 12	1,464.0	6.0	1,392.0	5.9	933.7	458.3	72.0	12.5	46.8	25.2
August 9	1,455.5	6.0	1,383.9	5.8	928.2	455.7	71.6	12.4	46.7	24.9
September 13	1,394.5	5.7	1,325.0	5.6	890.4	434.6	69.6	12.1	45.8	23.8
October 11	1,367.6	5.6	1,302.8	5.5	882.7	420.1	64.8	11.3	43.0	21.8
November 8	1,355.2	5.6	1,292.3	5.5	882.0	410.3	62.9	10.9	42.4	20.5
December 6	1,355.5	5.6	1,292.0	5.5	890.8	401.3	63.4	11.0	43.4	20.0
1980 January 10	1,470.6	6.1	1,404.4	6.0	970.4	434.0	66.2	11.5	45.7	20.5
February 14	1,488.9	6.2	1,422.0	6.0	985.2	436.8	66.9	11.6	46.3	20.6
March 13	1,478.0	6.1	1,411.7	6.0	979.3	432.4	66.3	11.5	45.8	20.4
April 10	1,522.9	6.3	1,454.7	6.2	1,011.0	443.7	68.3	11.9	47.1	21.2
May 8	1,509.2	6.2	1,441.4	6.1	1,001.9	439.5	67.8	11.8	46.7	21.1
June 12	1,659.7	6.9	1,586.6	6.7	1,082.9	503.7	73.0	12.7	49.5	23.5
July 10	1,896.6	7.8	1,811.9	7.7	1,209.3	602.7	84.7	14.7	55.3	29.3
August 14	2,001.2	8.3	1,913.1	8.1	1,284.3	628.9	88.1	15.3	58.0	30.1
September 11	2,039.5	8.4	1,950.2	8.3	1,319.1	631.0	89.3	15.5	59.7	29.7
October 9	2,062.9	8.5	1,973.0	8.4	1,353.1	619.9	89.9	15.6	61.1	28.7
November 13	2,162.9	8.9	2,071.2	8.8	1,443.4	627.8	91.7	15.9	62.8	28.9
December 11	2,244.2	9.3	2,150.5	9.1	1,520.8	629.7	93.8	16.3	65.0	28.8
1981 January 15	2,419.5	10.1	2,320.5	10.0	1,647.1	673.4	99.0	17.3	69.3	29.7
February 12	2,463.3	10.3	2,363.4	10.1	1,686.1	677.4	99.8	17.4	70.3	29.5
March 12	2,484.7	10.4	2,384.8	10.2	1,712.5	672.4	99.9	17.4	70.7	29.2
April 9	2,525.2	10.6	2,426.3	10.4	1,749.3	676.9	98.9	17.3	70.4	28.5
May 14	2,558.4	10.7	2,456.9	10.5	1,775.4	681.4	101.5	17.7	72.1	29.5
June 11	2,680.5	11.2	2,576.6	11.1	1,844.5	732.1	103.8	18.1	73.3	30.5
July 9	2,852.1	11.9	2,744.0	11.8	1,935.6	808.4	108.1	18.9	75.2	32.9
August 13	2,940.5	12.3	2,831.3	12.1	1,990.8	840.6	109.2	19.0	76.2	33.0
September 10	2,998.8	12.6	2,884.8	12.4	2,025.8	859.0	114.0	19.9	78.8	35.2
October 8	2,988.6	12.5	2,876.4	12.3	2,028.6	847.9	112.2	19.6	77.8	34.4
November 12	2,953.3	12.4	2,843.8	12.2	2,020.2	823.6	109.5	19.1	76.5	33.0
December 10	2,940.7	12.3	2,832.0	12.2	2,028.8	803.2	108.7	19.0	76.3	32.4
1982 January 14	3,070.6	12.9	2,957.3	12.7	2,123.7	833.6	113.3	19.8	79.6	33.7
February 11	3,044.9	12.8	2,932.7	12.6	2,105.9	826.8	112.2	19.6	79.0	33.2
March 11	2,992.3	12.5	2,881.6	12.4	2,071.7	809.9	110.8	19.3	78.2	32.6
April 15	3,007.8	12.6	2,895.9	12.4	2,083.1	812.8	111.9	19.5	78.9	33.0
May 13	2,969.4	12.4	2,856.5	12.3	2,055.9	800.6	113.0	19.7	79.6	33.4
June 10	3,061.2	12.8	2,945.2	12.6	2,102.1	843.0	116.1	20.3	81.4	34.6



## FUEL AND POWER

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

## England and Wales

In the year ended March 31, 1982, the electricity industry sold 196,163 million units to all consumers, a reduction of 0.1 per cent over 1980-81. Average price per unit to consumers was 4.068p compared with 3.586p in 1980-81. At the end of the year there were 20,663,882 consumers, 0.70 per cent more than at March 31, 1981.

75,274 million units were supplied to industry (a decrease of 1.7 per cent), 72,143 million to domestic users (0.2 per cent more) and 39,382 million to commercial users (2.9 per cent more), 14,651 million units were sold on off-peak tariffs, a decrease of 1.2 per cent over 1980-81.

On March 31, 1982, the Central Electricity Generating Board had 108 power stations (1981, 128) with a maximum output capacity of 55,185 MW, a decrease of 2.68 per cent in capacity over 1981. In 1981-82, 2,396 MW of new plant was commissioned. C.E.G.B. power stations supplied 210,000 million kWh in 1981-82, 0.6 per cent less than in 1980-81. Maximum simultaneous demand met during the year was 42,597 MW (1980-81, 42,600).

Transmission lines (double and single circuit) in service at the end of the year totalled 7,757 route km., and distribution lines 600,697 circuit km.

The industry employed 146,655 persons at March 31, 1982, 8,255 less than in 1980-81.

## Electricity Industry Finance 1980-82

	£ million	
	1980-81	1981-82
<i>Revenue</i>		
Sales of Electricity .....	7,044.8	7,980.8
Other .....	67.4	75.7
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,112.0</b>	<b>8,056.5</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Generation and Purchases ....	4,250.8	4,716.0
Main Transmission and Distribution .....	345.8	319.4
Consumer Service .....	149.6	165.6
Administration, Collection of Accounts etc. ....	280.8	315.1
Rates .....	236.4	279.9
Depreciation .....	1,123.5	1,245.3
Other .....	312.0	472.0
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>6,698.9</b>	<b>7,524.6</b>
Operating Profit before working capital deducted—Electricity Supply .....	413.1	532.4
Contracting and Sales of Appliances .....	3.4	(-2.7)
	416.5	529.7
Less monetary working capital .....	113.3	54.6
<b>TOTAL OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS(-) .....</b>	<b>302.2</b>	<b>475.1</b>
Interest .....	575.6	555.2
<b>Profit/Loss .....</b>	<b>(-272.4)</b>	<b>(-80.1)</b>

## COAL PRODUCTION†

Year (March)	NCB Mines	Open Cast	Other	Total
1980 .....	109.3	13.0	1.0	123.3
1981 .....	110.3	15.3	1.1	126.6
1982 .....	108.6	14.3	1.4	124.3

† million tonnes.

## £ million

	1980-81†	1981-82†
<i>Income</i>		
From Sales (Net)		
Coal .....	3,607.7	4,064.1
Coke .....	124.2	164.0
Gas, Benzole, Tar, etc. ....	33.4	31.4
Processed Fuel .....	77.3	83.0
Miscellaneous Products and Services .....	233.2	249.9
	4,075.8	4,592.4
Other Receipts .....	559.5	393.9
<b>NET INCOME .....</b>	<b>4,635.3</b>	<b>4,986.3</b>
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.	2,475.9	2,736.1
Contract work .....	330.3	345.4
Materials, Repairs, Power ...	1,168.0	1,238.1
Depreciation and other expenses .....	591.6	751.2
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ....</b>	<b>4,565.8</b>	<b>5,070.8</b>
<b>PROFIT (LOSS) .....</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>(84.5)</b>
Less Interest Payable, etc. .	256.3	343.8
Surplus (Deficit) for year ...	(206.8)	(428.3)
Government deficit grant ...	149.0	428.3
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT) CARRIED TO RESERVES .....</b>	<b>(57.8)</b>	<b>—</b>

†April to March.

## GAS SUPPLY

	1980-81	1981-82
	(Million Therms)	
<b>Total gas available</b>	<b>16,956</b>	<b>17,551</b>

## British Gas Corporation Finance

	1980-81	1981-82
<i>£ million</i>		
<b>TURNOVER</b>		
Gas .....	3,724.2	4,623.7
Oil .....	119.7	132.3
Installation and contracting	169.5	182.2
Other service work .....	47.1	49.6
Appliances .....	204.2	211.7
Other income .....	30.7	35.8
<b>TOTAL TURNOVER .....</b>	<b>4,295.4</b>	<b>5,235.3</b>
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>		
Trading costs .....	3,414.3	4,365.1
Current Cost depreciation ..	428.7	500.8
Monetary working capital adjustment .....	71.3	58.6
<b>TOTAL COSTS .....</b>	<b>3,914.3</b>	<b>4,924.5</b>
<b>CURRENT COST OPERATING PROFIT .....</b>	<b>381.1</b>	<b>310.8</b>
Taxation .....	229.5	(190.6)
Interest .....	(4.5)	23.4
<b>CURRENT COST PROFIT RETAINED .....</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>143.6</b>

## BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1981

The British Railways Board was set up, along with our other separate nationalized transport undertakings, by the terms of the Transport Act, 1962. This Act dissolved the British Transport Commission and shared its assets between the new bodies which assumed their responsibilities on January 1, 1963. Under the Act the finances of the railways were reconstructed and previous restrictions were modified to give them greater commercial freedom than they had enjoyed in the past.

The Transport Act of 1968 reduced the railways' commencing debt and enabled the Secretary of State for the Environment to make grants for the maintenance of unremunerative passenger services.

The Railways Act of 1974 further reduced the Board's capital debt but increased its borrowing powers. It also introduced a new system of financial support in accordance with E.E.C. regulations; the Secretary of State is authorized to impose general obligations on the Board in respect of passenger services and is empowered to compensate the Board for meeting these obligations. The Secretary of State's power to make grants for unremunerative passenger services was withdrawn.

For the purposes of management and operation the railways are divided into Regions. They cover the following areas:

1. London Midland Region—bounded by a line joining Carlisle, Oldham, Nottingham, Bedford, London, Banbury, Kidderminster, Aberystwyth.
2. Western Region—west of a line joining Yeovil, Westbury, Reading, London and the southern border of the L.M. Region.
3. Southern Region—south of a line joining Dorchester, Salisbury, London and the Thames.
4. Eastern Region—east of a line joining London, Peterborough, Sheffield, Bradford and Carlisle.
5. Scottish Region—north of a line joining Carlisle and Berwick.

*Staff.*—On Dec. 31, 1981, British Rail employed a total staff of 170,397 compared with 178,059 on Dec. 31, 1980.

*Financial Results, 1981.*—The Profit and Loss Account for 1981 showed a deficit of £37,200,000, compared with one of £76,900,000 for 1980 while the railway working surplus (before taking interest charges or revenue from other activities into account) was £25,200,000, compared with a loss of £28,700,000 for the previous year.

	£ million
Railways	1981
Gross receipts:	
Passenger (including Grants)	1,832.9
Freight (inc. parcels and mails)	623.0
Miscellaneous	19.9
TOTAL	2,475.0
Working expenses:	
Train services	1,055.7
Terminal	263.9

Miscellaneous traffic expenses	50.4
Track and signalling	602.9
General expenses	423.9
Provision for replacement of assets	80.3
TOTAL	2,477.0
Railway net loss	2.0
Net income from Operational Property (Letting), Advertising and Catering	27.2
OPERATING PROFIT	25.2

## OPERATING STATISTICS

At the end of 1981, British Rail had 26,570 miles of standard gauge lines and sidings in use, representing 10,831 miles of route of which 2,317 miles were electrified. Standard rail on main line has a weight of 110 lbs. per yard. British Rail had 3,131 locomotives (diesel and diesel electric, 2,864 and electric, 267); 3,096 diesel multiple-unit vehicles, 7,306 electric multiple-unit vehicles and 5,070 locomotive-hauled passenger carriages with a capacity of 1,043,675 seats or berths in 1981. Loaded train miles run in passenger service totalled 208,889,000. 718,488,000 passenger journeys were made during the year, including 322,525,000 made by holders of season tickets. The average distance of each passenger journey on ordinary fare was 34.9 miles; and on season ticket, 16.4 miles. Passenger stations in use in 1981 numbered 2,361 and freight stations 378.

*Freight.*—There were 87,955 freight-vehicles and 2,796 other vehicles in the non-passenger-carrying stock. 95,152,000 tonnes of coal and coke were carried in 1981, 18,187,000 tonnes of iron and steel and 33,828,000 tonnes of other traffic. Loaded train miles run in freight service totalled 30,417,000.

Casualties in Train Accidents  
(includes British Railways, London Transport and other railways).

	1980	1981
Fatal accidents	7	7
Passengers killed	0	4
Passengers seriously injured	27	12
Railwaymen killed	4	1
Railwaymen seriously injured	7	3
Other persons killed	3	2
Other persons seriously injured	4	6
Passengers carried per passenger killed	—	300,000,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed	—	5,400,000,000

## Railway Accidents in which 20 Persons and over were Killed in the United Kingdom since 1948

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1948	Apl. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.
1967	Nov. 5	Hither Green	S. Region	49	Track failure.
1975	Feb. 28	Moorgate	L.T.E.	43	Terminal overrun.

## ROADS

On April 1, 1981, the total mileage of public roads in Great Britain, excluding green lanes, was 212,501 of which 161,649 were in England, 31,049 in Scotland and 19,803 in Wales.

## Highway Authorities

The powers and responsibilities of highway authorities in England and Wales are set out in the Highways Acts 1980. They are concerned mainly with the construction, improvement and maintenance of highways. The Secretary of State for Transport and the Secretary of State for Wales are the highway authorities for the trunk roads in England and in Wales respectively. (Trunk roads constitute the national system of routes for through traffic and include most motorways.)

Under the Local Government Act 1972, since April 1, 1974, the county councils are the highway authorities for all highways in England (outside Greater London) and Wales, other than trunk roads. However, the district councils have a right to maintain unclassified urban roads, footpaths and bridleways and may under agency arrangements carry out other highway functions on behalf of the county councils. In Greater London the most important non-trunk roads are metropolitan roads, for which the Greater London Council is highway authority. The Common Council of the City of London and the London borough councils are highway authorities for all other non-trunk roads in their areas.

For Scotland there is separate legislation under which the Secretary of State for Scotland is the highway authority for trunk roads. The highway authorities for non-trunk public roads are the Regional and Islands Councils. There are general powers available in the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, which would enable them if they wished to delegate functions to the District Councils.

On April 1, 1975, a new system of grant-aiding local authority expenditure on transport came into effect. From that date transport expenditure by the G.L.C., and all county councils in England and Wales became eligible for an annual block grant. The grant, known as Transport Supplementary Grant, represents about one-third of Central Government's aid towards all local transport services; the balance being assisted through the rate support grant along with other rate borne expenditure. For the financial year 1982-83 local authorities in England received a total of £456,900,000 in transport supplementary grants.

## Motorways

The network in England and Wales is based on five main routes—London-Yorkshire (M1), London-South Wales (M4), Birmingham-Bristol-Exeter (M5), Birmingham-Carlisle (M6) and Lancashire-Yorkshire (M62). Other important motorways in use or under construction include: Medway Towns (M2); London-Basingstoke (M3); London-Cambridge (M11); Rotherham-Goole (M18); London-Folkestone (M20); London orbital route (M25); London-Oxford (M40); North Cheshire (M56); and South Humberside (M180). Motorways in use or under construction in Scotland include: Edinburgh-Glasgow-Greenock (M8); Edinburgh-Stirling (M9); Maryville-Mollisburn (M73); Draffon (Stonehouse)-Maryville (M74); Stirling-Haggs (M80); Friarton Bridge, Perth (M85); Inverkeithing-Perth (M90) and (M80)-Kincardine Bridge (M876).

On April 1, 1981, 1,760 miles of trunk and principal motorway were open to traffic in Great Britain (England 1,520, Scotland 174 and Wales 66), 64 miles were under construction (England 55, Wales 9).

## Motor Vehicles

The number of vehicles in Great Britain with current licences in 1981 totalled 19,355,000; cars 15,267,000; motor cycles, scooters and mopeds 1,371,000; public transport vehicles 110,000; goods vehicles 1,652,000; agricultural tractors 365,000. There were 410,000 vehicles exempt from licensing.

## Driving Tests

The number of driving tests conducted in Great Britain in the year 1981 was 2,031,300, of which 52.4 per cent resulted in failure.

## Expenditure

Expenditure on roads in Great Britain during 1979-80 was £1,610.8m compared with £1,337.6m in 1978-79. The expenditure during 1979-80 may be broken down as follows: New Construction and Improvement £825.1m (Trunk roads £457.1m; Principal and other roads, £368.2m); Maintenance £785.7m (Trunk roads, £136.3m, Principal and other roads, £649.4m); Cleansing, Gritting and Snow-Clearing, and other expenditure. In addition, the cost of Road Lighting was £129.4m, of vehicle parking £63.1m (gross) and of administration £232.1m.

Expenditure on new construction and in improvement of trunk roads (including motorways) in England during 1979-80 was £326.2m. In Scotland and Wales, the figures were £68.1m and £62.8m respectively. Expenditure on new construction and improvement of principal roads in 1979-80 was £182.9m in England, £65.5m in Scotland (part of which covered new construction and improvement on other roads) and £21.0m in Wales.

## Road Casualties

In 1981 there were 57 vehicles for every kilometre of road or one vehicle for every 18 metres. Sixteen road users were killed and 874 injured on an average day. Of those killed 39% were car users, 32% pedestrians, 21% motor cyclists. Nine per cent of those killed were children.

Year	Killed	Injured	Year	Killed	Injured
1962	6,709	334,987	1972	7,763	351,964
1963	6,922	349,257	1973	7,406	346,374
1964	7,820	377,679	1974	6,833	318,035
1965	7,952	389,985	1975	6,366	318,584
1966	7,985	384,472	1976	6,570	333,103
1967	7,319	362,659	1977	6,614	341,447
1968	6,810	342,398	1978	6,831	342,964
1969	7,365	345,529	1979	6,362	328,000
1970	7,499	355,869	1980	6,010	323,000
1971	7,699	344,328	1981	5,846	318,994

MERCHANT SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD. Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping

Flag	1966			1971			1976			1981		
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		
Liberia	1,436	20,603,301	2,060	38,552,240	2,600	73,477,326	2,751	79,096,390	2,751	79,096,390		
Greece	1,497	7,163,209	2,056	13,065,930	2,921	25,034,586	3,142	43,004,990	3,142	43,004,990		
Japan	6,105	14,722,805	8,851	30,509,280	9,748	41,693,186	10,442	40,895,681	10,442	40,895,681		
Panama	702	4,543,071	1,031	6,282,264	2,680	32,621,108	2,975	27,686,573	2,975	27,686,573		
United Kingdom	4,303	21,541,740	3,785	27,334,695	3,549	32,692,802	3,867	25,419,437	3,867	25,419,437		
U.S.S.R.	2,024	9,492,031	6,675	16,194,326	2,945	23,492,898	7,867	23,492,898	7,867	23,492,898		
Norway	2,786	16,421,123	2,814	21,720,202	2,959	27,943,834	2,409	21,674,886	2,409	21,674,886		
*U.S.A.	3,332	20,797,435	3,327	16,265,669	4,388	14,908,445	5,869	18,908,281	5,869	18,908,281		
France	1,539	5,260,248	1,899	6,011,176	1,719	11,077,549	1,198	11,455,033	1,198	11,455,033		
Italy	1,403	5,850,921	1,690	6,850,551	1,739	11,278,016	1,677	10,641,242	1,677	10,641,242		
China, People's Republic of	231	689,289	285	3,092,256	551	3,588,726	1,549	9,541,031†	1,549	9,541,031†		
Spain	1,905	2,241,590	2,279	3,934,199	2,792	6,027,763	2,678	8,133,658	2,678	8,133,658		
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,608	5,766,554	2,525	8,678,584	1,957	9,254,671	1,820	7,706,227	1,820	7,706,227		
Singapore	22	18,134	58	591,777	722	5,481,790	824	6,888,452	824	6,888,452		
India	360	1,794,554	387	2,478,031	1,325	5,093,984	620	6,019,902	620	6,019,902		
Netherlands	1,770	4,979,369	1,530	5,269,145	1,325	5,919,892	1,271	5,467,486	1,271	5,467,486		
Korea (South)	150	1,931,169	337	940,009	936	3,096,293	1,634	5,141,505	1,634	5,141,505		
Brazil	392	2,838,367	420	1,730,877	520	3,096,293	627	5,133,224	627	5,133,224		
Denmark	1,005	4,389,341	1,264	3,520,021	1,413	5,143,022	1,169	5,047,734	1,169	5,047,734		
Sweden	1,105	4,389,341	937	4,978,278	764	7,971,246	827	4,033,893	827	4,033,893		
Poland	483	1,109,071	606	1,760,397	733	3,263,206	827	3,579,081	827	3,579,081		
Canada	1,198	2,125,434	1,228	2,366,175	1,269	2,638,692	1,300	3,158,864	1,300	3,158,864		
Saudi Arabia	96	34,400	33	45,492	84	588,745	286	3,121,821	286	3,121,821		
Hong Kong	176	946,668	108	572,243	98	423,218	223	2,580,420	223	2,580,420		
Yugoslavia	346	1,079,364	356	1,543,149	423	1,943,750	487	2,540,592	487	2,540,592		
Philippines	206	604,492	318	945,508	457	1,018,065	827	2,539,817	827	2,539,817		
Finland	422	1,027,798	390	1,470,825	350	2,115,322	341	2,444,504	341	2,444,504		
Kuwait	30	131,794	178	646,548	182	1,106,816	231	2,317,275	231	2,317,275		
Argentina	322	1,279,439	335	1,311,874	379	1,469,754	521	2,306,760	521	2,306,760		
Romania	39	156,332	71	363,996	161	984,184	335	2,031,524	335	2,031,524		
Belgium	224	875,582	224	1,183,081	258	1,499,431	312	1,918,997	312	1,918,997		
Cyprus	295	744,356	350	1,105,236	424	1,247,172	527	1,767,990	527	1,767,990		
Australia	440	592,417	501	618,905	882	1,046,198	832	1,744,968	832	1,744,968		
Indonesia	281	640,334	328	713,767	405	1,079,347	532	1,663,679	532	1,663,679		
Turkey	300	642,263	430	1,016,205	446	1,437,054	449	1,570,158	449	1,570,158		
German Democratic Republic	32	29,188	36	46,435	87	748,774	148	1,491,489	148	1,491,489		
Iraq	331	748,800	384	925,793	431	1,173,710	351	1,376,529	351	1,376,529		
Portugal	6	6,574	27	94,338	86	463,084	129	1,287,833	129	1,287,833		
Algeria	26	35,854	77	131,667	168	683,369	234	1,201,667	234	1,201,667		
Bran	84	396,643	176	703,878	176	993,381	188	1,193,853	188	1,193,853		
Bulgaria	95	305,838	185	400,665	290	593,875	456	1,134,625	456	1,134,625		
Mexico	99	238,006	264	384,865	294	603,750	408	920,137	408	920,137		
Cuba												
World Total	43,014	171,129,833	55,041	247,202,634	65,887	371,999,926	73,864	420,834,913	73,864	420,834,913		

\* Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet. † Including 1,897,836 tons gross for Taiwan.  
 TONNAGE CLASSIFIED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER.  
 At July 1981, 26.5 per cent (111,488,536 tons) of the tonnage owned in the world was classed by Lloyd's Register.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS

## ENGLAND AND WALES

## Serious offences recorded by the police (thousands)

	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Other
1977	2,636.5	82.2	21.3	604.1	13.7	1,487.5	120.6	297.4	9.7
1978	2,561.5	87.1	22.4	565.7	13.1	1,441.3	122.2	306.2	3.5
1979	2,536.7	95.0	21.8	549.1	12.5	1,416.1	118.0	320.5	3.7
1980	2,688.2	97.2	21.1	622.6	15.0	1,463.5	105.2	359.5	4.1
1981	2,963.8	100.2	19.4	723.2	20.3	1,603.2	106.7	386.7	4.1
1981 1st quarter	702.6	22.2	4.6	182.3	4.8	370.7	23.5	93.7	0.9
2nd quarter	756.3	25.9	5.1	186.3	5.1	404.3	26.4	102.2	0.9
3rd quarter	743.0	27.4	5.3	171.9	4.6	409.7	27.1	96.0	1.0
4th quarter	761.9	24.7	4.5	182.8	5.8	418.5	29.7	94.8	1.2
1982 1st quarter	800.9	24.2	4.4	209.0	6.2	424.6	28.5	103.2	0.9

## SCOTLAND

## Crimes and offences recorded by the police (thousands)

	Total crimes and offences (annual)	†Total crimes and offences (monthly)	Non-sexual crimes of violence against the person	Crimes involving indecency	Crimes involving dishonesty	Fire-raising, malicious and reckless conduct	Other crimes	Miscellaneous offences	Offences relating to motor vehicles
1977	641.3	644.4	10.4	4.4	292.1	53.5	5.6	117.3	161.1
1978	640.7	644.3	10.4	4.7	264.4	51.6	5.6	122.1	184.6
1979	673.9	676.8	10.4	4.7	270.9	56.3	6.6	123.4	204.4
1980	724.7	729.2	11.3	5.3	281.6	60.4	8.4	124.5	237.8
1981	744.4	740.6	12.3	4.8	318.5	61.3	9.5	117.8	216.4
1981 1st quarter	183.5	3.0	1.2	71.8	15.5	2.2	30.5	59.3	
2nd quarter	187.8	3.1	1.2	81.5	16.2	2.5	30.2	53.1	
3rd quarter	175.9	2.9	1.3	78.7	14.5	2.3	28.4	47.8	
4th quarter	193.4	3.2	1.2	86.5	15.1	2.5	28.7	56.2	
1982 1st quarter	186.5	3.2	1.0	84.9	16.6	2.7	27.4	50.7	

†Components may not add to totals due to separate rounding.

## PRISONS

## Receptions into prison: by number of previous custodial sentences (England and Wales)

Number of previous custodial sentences	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Males: total	29,845	26,071	27,138	30,664	32,914	33,906	34,832	36,412	38,016
None	7,267	6,102	5,888	7,097	7,565	7,996	7,950	7,628	8,059
1 sentence	4,642	3,786	4,030	4,090	4,648	4,804	4,950	5,224	5,558
2 sentences	3,967	3,292	3,369	3,495	3,802	4,044	4,291	4,412	4,687
3 sentences	2,998	2,570	2,551	2,828	3,078	3,128	3,333	3,373	3,475
4-5 sentences	3,545	3,129	3,144	3,928	3,918	4,045	4,099	4,107	4,313
6-10 sentences	3,363	2,817	2,937	3,718	3,840	3,928	3,842	3,843	4,063
11 or more sentences	1,710	1,573	1,582	1,868	2,007	1,940	1,851	1,933	1,888
Previous conviction information not available	2,353	2,802	3,637	3,640	4,056	4,021	4,516	5,892	5,973
Females: total	1,201	1,136	1,112	1,351	1,614	1,839	2,000	2,109	2,265
None	508	344	297	539	591	673	639	579	638
1 sentence	141	113	108	132	153	199	232	226	244
2 sentences	85	71	52	69	96	128	97	104	130
3 sentences	46	36	31	31	37	61	47	65	65
4-5 sentences	44	32	37	41	24	43	45	59	52
6-10 sentences	27	21	23	27	26	27	38	35	39
11 or more sentences	17	11	6	12	11	17	12	12	7
Previous conviction information not available	333	508	553	500	676	691	890	1,029	1,090

## AGRICULTURE

## Agricultural land: area and harvest

	Area at the June Census (thousand hectares)				Estimated quantity harvested (thousand tonnes)			
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>Cereals</b>								
Wheat	1,257	1,371	1,441	1,491	6,610	7,170	8,470	8,583
Barley	2,348	2,343	2,330	2,327	9,850	9,620	10,320	10,149
Oats	180	136	148	144	705	540	600	622
Mixed corn for threshing	17	16	13	11	65	58	59	44
Rye for threshing	9	7	6	6	30	25	25	24
<b>Potatoes</b>								
Early crop	29	26	27	24	420	365	455	373
Main crop	185	178	179	167	6,910	6,120	6,650	5,840
<b>Fodder crops</b>								
Beans for stockfeeding	38	42	48	45	130	128	149	123
Turnips and swedes	91	87	84	79	5,565	5,370	5,065	—
Fodder beet and mangolds	6	6	6	5	425	385	370	320
Maize for threshing or stockfeeding	26	25	22	18	1,015	895	785	635
Rape for stockfeeding	22	20						
Kale, cabbage, savoy and kohlrabi	48	40	54	49	{ 625 }	1,825	2,115	
Other crops for stockfeeding	25	25	29	26				
<b>Horticultural crops</b>								
Orchards and small fruit	64	65	66					
Vegetables grown in the open:								
Brussels sprouts	15	14	14		223	224	222	197
Cabbage, savoy, kale, winter cauliflower	20	20	26					
Cauliflower (summer and autumn)	9	9	—		948	904	893	884
Carrots } Parsnips }	21	18	16		{ 753 }	684	521	603
Turnips and swedes	4	4	4		{ 65 }	56	52	57
Beetroot	3	2	2		189	170	129	123
Onions	9	7	8		109	98	107	113
Leeks	—	—	—		259	239	253	243
Beans (broad, runner and french)	17	18	13		32	38	34	39
Peas, green for market	7	6			161	175	102	113
Peas, green for processing	52	55	59		{ 34 }	38	18	22
Peas, for harvesting dry	36	36	34		{ 210 }	229	205	254
Celery	1	1	1		103	121	111	88
Lettuce	4	4	4		66	64	54	52
Rhubarb	—	—	—		133	127	132	140
Other vegetables	—	—	—		45	46	41	39
Flowers, nursery stock, bulbs grown in open:								
Hardy nursery stock	7	7	7					
Bulb flowers and bulbs	5	6	4					
Other flowers	1	1	1					
Area under glass	2	2	2					
<b>Other crops</b>								
Sugar beet	209	214	213	210	7,080	7,660	7,380	—
Rape grown for oilseed	64	74	92	125	155	198	300	325
Hops	6	6	6	6	10	10	10	—
Mustard for seed, fodder or ploughing in	5							
Other crops not for stockfeeding	11	8	7	7				
Bare fallow	67	72	59	76				
<b>Total tillage</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>5,071</b>				
Lucerne	17	17	—	—				
All grasses under five years old	2,052	1,903	1,965	1,911				
<b>Total arable</b>	<b>7,001</b>	<b>6,896</b>	<b>6,996</b>	<b>6,982</b>				
All grasses five years old and over	5,002	5,127	5,140	5,103				
<b>Total crops and grass</b>	<b>12,003</b>	<b>12,023</b>	<b>12,136</b>	<b>12,085</b>				
<b>Rough grazing</b>								
Sole rights	5,169	5,116	5,119	5,021				
Common (estimated)	1,206	1,212	1,214	1,214				
Woodland on agricultural holdings	258	262	271	277				
All other land on agricultural holdings	209	216	214	211				
<b>Total agricultural area</b>	<b>18,846</b>	<b>18,830</b>	<b>18,953</b>	<b>18,807</b>				
<b>Total area of the United Kingdom</b>	<b>24,100</b>	<b>24,098</b>	<b>24,088</b>	<b>24,089</b>				

## Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Poultry on Agricultural Holdings (Thousands)

Cattle and Calves	Total cattle and calves	Cows and heifers in milk		Cows in calf but not in milk		Heifers in calf with first calf		Bulls for service	All other cattle and calves		
		Dairy	Beef	Dairy	Beef	Dairy	Beef		2 years old and over	1 year old and under 2	Under 1 year old
1975 June	14,717	2,903	1,605	339	294	664	239	97	987	3,559	4,030
December	13,915	2,574	825	668	997	502	252	92	1,029	3,309	3,668
1976 June	14,069	2,906	1,493	322	271	713	227	93	981	3,287	3,778
December	13,667	2,627	803	691	944	455	234	90	1,034	3,037	3,751
1977 June	13,854	2,935	1,432	330	249	634	189	93	1,011	3,220	3,761
December	13,523	2,662	740	665	901	454	190	93	1,057	3,197	3,563
1978 June	13,625	2,956	1,339	315	241	678	180	92	1,025	3,236	3,563
December	13,493	2,704	729	684	865	459	200	89	1,097	3,112	3,554
1979 June	13,543	2,972	1,297	316	238	684	180	90	1,029	3,108	3,629
December	13,318	2,659	733	689	795	442	169	86	1,041	3,098	3,606
1980 June	13,426	2,938	1,241	290	238	677	161	86	1,005	3,153	3,636
December	13,062	2,608	701	669	750	449	171	82	972	3,086	3,575
1981 June	13,137	2,907	1,190	284	228	700	162	84	963	3,041	3,576
†December	12,965	2,615	678	680	732	442	178	81	946	3,043	3,570

Sheep and Lambs	Total sheep and lambs	Sheep 1 year old and over				Lambs under 1 year old
		Ewes for breeding	Two tooth ewes (shearlings)	Rams for service	Others	
1975 June	28,270	11,279	2,471	326	972	13,222
December	19,536	12,746	344	731	5,715	
1976 June	28,265	11,298	2,369	320	829	13,449
December	19,880	12,734	342	666	6,138	
1977 June	28,104	11,215	2,487	319	864	13,219
December	20,504	12,926	351	812	6,415	
1978 June	29,686	11,444	2,717	332	953	14,241
December	21,651	13,433	365	799	7,053	
1979 June	29,860	11,677	2,862	341	970	14,010
December	21,658	13,646	375	889	6,749	
1980 June	31,446	12,178	2,745	353	927	15,243
December	21,604	14,038	378	714	6,473	
1981 June	32,091	12,521	2,743	358	841	15,628
†December	22,185	14,420	387	707	3,682	

Pigs	Total pigs	Sows and gilts for breeding				Boars for service	Barren sows for fattening	All other pigs				
		Sows in pig	Gilts in pig	Other sows kept for breeding	50 kg gilts (110 lb) and over expected to be used for breeding			110 kg (240 lb) and over <sup>3</sup>	80 kg (175 lb) and under 110 kg (240 lb)	50 kg (110 lb) and under 80 kg (175 lb)	20 kg (45 lb) and under 50 kg (110 lb)	Under 20 kg (45 lb)
1975 June	7,532	485	104	225	87	40	14	79	611	1,697	2,255	1,935
December	7,668	496	122	226	102	41	15	86	628	1,766	2,281	1,905
1976 June	7,947	512	137	235	101	43	12	116	708	1,784	2,271	2,028
December	8,151	538	111	239	91	44	16	131	700	1,851	2,402	2,027
1977 June	7,736	503	103	222	76	41	17	114	646	1,758	2,262	1,994
December	7,733	502	102	218	91	41	17	117	651	1,797	2,220	1,978
1978 June	7,708	510	118	214	90	41	12	105	670	1,774	2,216	1,959
December	7,965	534	109	222	90	42	13	128	680	1,834	2,258	2,055
1979 June	7,844	525	108	214	82	42	14	112	694	1,766	2,253	2,035
December	7,794	519	91	207	90	41	13	106	659	1,763	2,283	2,021
1980 June	7,815	517	109	204	84	42	12	102	657	1,772	2,240	2,074
December	7,770	514	101	203	89	42	14	109	634	1,773	2,244	2,047
1981 June	7,828	522	112	203	87	43	11	90	638	1,776	2,227	2,119
December	7,917	532	108	197	89	43	12	93	626	1,839	2,283	2,094

Poultry	Total poultry	Fowls for producing eggs for eating			Fowls for breeding (including cocks and cockerels)	Broilers and other table fowls	Total fowls	Other poultry		
		Birds that have been in the laying flock for:		Growing pullets (from day old to point of lay)				Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
		less than 12 months	12 months or more							
1975 June	136,572	39,817	9,543	18,195	5,997	56,708	130,259	1,201	112	5,000
December	127,042	39,823	8,676	16,228	5,568	50,111	120,407	1,227		5,407
1976 June	142,222	39,687	9,398	18,383	6,125	61,325	134,917	1,272	127	5,905
December	130,415	40,515	8,127	17,316	6,136	51,204	123,298	1,082	113	5,922
1977 June	134,286	39,988	9,132	16,341	6,238	56,153	127,851	1,206	121	5,108
December	128,293	39,355	9,635	16,139	5,909	48,483	119,520	1,158	111	7,504
1978 June	137,329	38,873	11,616	17,273	6,433	56,319	130,514	1,320	124	5,371
December	129,218	39,230	10,780	14,377	6,244	50,733	121,364	1,2,3	102	6,538
1979 June	134,700	35,739	11,885	15,434	6,643	57,132	126,832	1,514		6,354
December	123,898	33,350	12,795	13,572	6,637	49,023	115,378	1,245	94	7,181
1980 June	135,105	34,415	11,596	14,457	6,678	59,917	127,063	1,390	133	6,519
December	108,294	29,298	11,258	10,800	4,701	43,360	99,417	1,212	118	7,547
1981 June	132,286	31,737	12,736	14,219	6,117	57,890	122,639	1,333	148	8,167
†December	111,533	28,303	11,228	11,594	5,010	46,783	102,919	1,316	120	7,178

† Provisional

## BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES (Thousands)

	Live births					Marriages				
	United Kingdom	England and Wales		Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	England and Wales		Scotland	Northern Ireland
		Total	Wales				Total	Wales		
1976	675.5	584.3	33.4	64.9	26.4	406.0	358.6	19.5	37.5	9.9
1977	657.0	569.3	31.8	62.3	25.4	403.9	357.0	19.7	37.3	9.7
1978	687.0	596.4	33.3	64.3	26.2	416.4	368.3	20.6	37.8	10.3
1979	734.6	638.0	36.2	68.4	28.2	416.9	368.9	20.2	37.9	10.2
1980	753.7	656.2	37.4	68.9	28.7	418.4	370.0	21.1	38.5	9.9
†1981	730.4	634.1	34.8	69.0	27.3	397.0	351.3	19.7	36.1	9.6
1979 1st quarter	180.0	156.2	8.7	16.7	7.1	77.8	69.3	3.8	6.8	1.7
2nd quarter	189.6	164.8	9.4	17.4	7.4	108.5	96.6	5.2	9.3	2.6
3rd quarter	186.4	162.1	9.1	17.1	7.1	141.9	125.0	6.9	12.8	4.1
4th quarter	178.6	154.9	9.0	17.1	6.5	88.7†	78.0	4.4	9.0	1.8
1980 1st quarter	186.1	162.3	9.3	16.7	7.1	75.9	67.7	4.0	6.7	1.5
2nd quarter	193.2	168.1	9.8	17.5	7.5	114.2	101.4	5.7	10.1	2.7
3rd quarter	192.8	168.3	9.5	17.3	7.2	141.9	125.0	7.0	13.0	4.0
4th quarter	181.6	157.4	8.8	17.4	6.7	86.4	76.0	4.5	8.7	1.7
1981 1st quarter†	180.5	156.2	8.9	17.5	6.7	71.6	63.7	3.6	6.3	1.6
2nd quarter†	184	160	9	17.1	7.0	110.9	98.4	5.4	9.9	2.6
3rd quarter†	189	165	9	17.3	7.0	135.6	119.7	6.9	12.1	3.8
4th quarter†	177	153	8	17.1	6.6	78.9	69.4	3.8	7.8	1.6
1982 1st quarter†	178	155	8	16.6	6.6				5.8	
2nd quarter†					6.9					

† Provisional.

## DEATHS REGISTERED\* (Thousands)

	Total					Infants under one year				
	United Kingdom	England and Wales		Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	England and Wales		Scotland	Northern Ireland
		Total	Wales				Total	Wales		
1976	680.8	598.5	36.3	65.2	17.0	9.78	8.33	0.46	0.96	0.48
1977	655.1	575.9	35.2	62.3	16.9	9.28	7.84	0.43	1.00	0.44
1978	667.2	585.9	36.0	65.1	16.1	9.13	7.88	0.44	0.83	0.42
†1979	675.6	593.0	36.1	65.7	16.8	9.47	8.18	0.45	0.89	0.41
†1980	661.5	581.4	34.1	63.3	16.8	9.11	7.90	0.43	0.83	0.38
†1981	657	577	35	64	16					
1979 1st quarter	199.1	175.4	10.6	18.8	4.9	2.59	2.26	0.12	0.21	0.12
2nd quarter	162.7	142.8	9.1	15.8	4.2	2.39	2.05	0.13	0.24	0.10
3rd quarter	146.3	128.1	7.8	14.6	3.6	2.10	1.79	0.10	0.21	0.10
4th quarter	167.4	146.7	8.5	16.6	4.1	2.40	2.08	0.10	0.23	0.09
1980 1st quarter	183.6	161.6	9.6	17.3	4.7	2.55	2.20	0.12	0.24	0.11
2nd quarter	161.3	141.3	8.6	15.7	4.3	2.24	1.95	0.10	0.20	0.10
3rd quarter	147.1	129.2	7.7	14.2	3.7	2.02	1.74	0.09	0.18	0.09
4th quarter	169.4	149.3	9.2	16.0	4.1	2.31	2.01	0.12	0.21	0.08
1981 1st quarter†	182.4	160.6	9.8	17.3	4.6	2.29	1.96	0.15	0.24	0.09
2nd quarter†	157.0	137.8	8.4	15.2	3.9	1.96	1.70	0.10	0.17	0.09
3rd quarter†	147	129	8	14.3	3.5				0.16	0.07
4th quarter†	172	151	9	17.0	4.2				0.20	0.09
1982 1st quarter†				19.4	4.7				0.18	0.11
2nd quarter†					3.9					0.09

\* Excluding stillbirths. † Provisional.



## Deaths Analysed by Cause (United Kingdom)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
<b>Total deaths</b>	<b>667,359</b>	<b>662,477</b>	<b>680,799</b>	<b>655,285</b>	<b>667,177</b>
<b>Deaths from natural causes</b>	<b>641,626</b>	<b>637,340</b>	<b>655,733</b>	<b>630,778</b>	<b>641,542</b>
<b>Infective and parasitic diseases</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,226</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>2,826</b>
Cholera	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	2	1	1	4	1
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	13	10	4	6	6
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	564	502	423	395	353
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	934	860	786	641	602
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	571	629	578	526	456
Diphtheria	—	1	—	—	—
Whooping cough	16	12	3	8	17
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	6	7	2	4	4
Meningococcal infection	262	189	156	99	110
Acute poliomyelitis	1	3	2	1	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	23	20	16	26	21
Typhus and other rickettsioses	—	1	4	5	2
Malaria	4	5	3	8	9
Syphilis and its sequelae	143	118	121	97	101
<b>Neoplasms</b>	<b>139,223</b>	<b>139,858</b>	<b>143,239</b>	<b>142,874</b>	<b>144,845</b>
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	13,572	13,549	13,386	12,889	12,979
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	37,378	37,159	37,987	38,323	39,017
Malignant neoplasm of breast	12,675	13,081	13,238	13,361	13,499
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	4,141	4,077	4,172	4,111	4,170
Leukaemia	3,453	3,594	3,584	3,612	3,793
Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1,410	1,429	1,400	1,350	1,348
<b>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</b>	<b>8,174</b>	<b>8,075</b>	<b>8,008</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>7,683</b>
Diabetes mellitus	5,894	5,869	5,816	5,600	5,610
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	295	306	296	260	233
<b>Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,722</b>
Anaemias	1,773	1,700	1,586	1,463	1,416
<b>Mental disorders</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>2,986</b>
<b>Diseases of nervous system and sense organs</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>6,996</b>
Meningitis	347	370	340	293	324
<b>Diseases of the circulatory system</b>	<b>346,174</b>	<b>342,592</b>	<b>343,649</b>	<b>334,864</b>	<b>340,372</b>
Acute rheumatic fever	48	45	54	54	37
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	6,703	6,626	6,495	6,411	6,254
Hypertensive disease	9,460	8,952	8,470	8,107	7,677
Ischaemic heart disease	176,991	177,392	180,813	179,465	184,819
Other forms of heart disease	30,994	30,304	30,069	27,493	27,582
Cerebrovascular disease	91,503	89,344	87,547	84,587	84,971
<b>Diseases of the respiratory system</b>	<b>88,818</b>	<b>89,154</b>	<b>104,544</b>	<b>90,635</b>	<b>93,651</b>
Influenza	1,467	1,692	7,661	1,507	1,626
Pneumonia	50,902	51,899	60,165	55,463	57,020
Bronchitis, emphysema	28,773	27,685	27,692	24,867	25,371
Asthma	1,255	1,315	1,198	1,218	1,325
<b>Diseases of the digestive system</b>	<b>17,002</b>	<b>16,933</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>16,343</b>
Peptic ulcer	4,861	4,745	4,762	4,675	4,650
Appendicitis	346	328	307	274	232
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2,725	2,690	2,638	2,555	2,483
Cirrhosis of liver	2,149	2,208	2,289	2,220	2,364
<b>Diseases of the genito-urinary system</b>	<b>9,284</b>	<b>8,977</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>9,120</b>
Nephritis and nephrosis	3,322	3,451	3,523	3,568	3,796
Hyperplasia of prostate	1,247	1,083	1,103	1,001	952
<b>Complications of pregnancy, child birth and puerperium</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>72</b>
Abortion	16	8	8	7	6
<b>Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,054</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,153</b>	<b>3,387</b>
<b>Congenital anomalies</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>4,056</b>
<b>Causes of perinatal mortality</b>	<b>5,437</b>	<b>4,961</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>3,670</b>
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	3,198	2,965	2,566	2,440	2,260
Symptoms and other ill-defined conditions	3,795	3,627	3,465	3,375	3,345
<b>Deaths by violence</b>	<b>25,774</b>	<b>25,137</b>	<b>25,066</b>	<b>24,507</b>	<b>25,635</b>
<b>All accidents</b>	<b>19,123</b>	<b>18,472</b>	<b>18,097</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>18,495</b>
Motor vehicle accidents	7,553	6,956	7,214	7,014	7,901
<b>Suicide and other self-inflicted injuries</b>	<b>4,398</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>4,468</b>	<b>4,531</b>
<b>All other external causes</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>2,609</b>

## TIDAL CONSTANTS

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 172, 173, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The columns headed "Springs" and "Neaps" show the height of the tide above datum for Mean High Water Springs and Mean High Water Neaps respectively.

Tidal data is no longer available for a number of places which formerly appeared in the list below. These places (with the name of the substitute now recorded) are: *Air Point* (Mostyn Quay); *Ardrishaig* (East Loch Tarbert); *Arisaig* (Loch Moidart); *Ayr Pt., I.o.M.* (Peel), *Beachy Head* (Eastbourne); *Beaumaris* (Menai Bridge); *Brieile* (Scheveningen); *Broughty Ferry* (Newburgh); *Burryport* (Whiteford Lighthouse); *Caen* (Cayeux); *Caernarvon* (Llanddwyd Isl.); *Dumbarton* (Bowling); *Fareham* (Itchenor); *Fifeness* (Anstruther Easter); *Glasson Dock* (Tarn Pt.); *Gravesend* (Tilbury); *Greenwich* (R. Albert Dock); *Hythe* (Totland Bay); *Lancaster* (Duddon Bar); *Lynmouth* (Porlock Bay); *Nash Pt.* (Chepstow); *Needles Pt.* (Freshwater Bay); *Neath* (Porthcawl); *Nore Lt.* (Chatham); *Port Harrington* (Hestan Islet); *Portishead* (Avonmouth); *St. Agnes* (Coverack); *St. Mary's* (Sennen Cove); *Start Pt.* (Lulworth Cove); *Stockton* (Seaham); *Sutton Bridge* (Blacktoft); *Torbay* (Torquay); *Worms Head* (Ferryside); *Honfleur Harbour* (Duclair).

Port	Diff.	Springs Neaps		Port	Diff.	Springs Neaps			
		h.m.	metres			h.m.	metres		
Aberdeen	Leith	-1 18	4.3	3.4	Cromer	Hull	+0 43	5.3	4.2
Aberdovey	Liverpool	-3 15	4.8	3.8	Dartmouth	London	+4 33	4.8	3.6
Aberystwyth	Liverpool	-3 33	4.8	3.7	Deal	London	-2 31	6.1	5.0
Aldeburgh	London	-3 05	2.8	2.7	Devonport	London	+4 05	5.5	4.4
Alderney	London	+5 33	6.3	4.7	Dieppe	London	-2 55	9.1	7.1
Alloua	Leith	+0 48	5.6	4.2	Dingle Hbr.	Liverpool	+5 31	3.8	2.9
Amlwch	Liverpool	-0 45	7.3	5.7	Donegal Hbr.	Liverpool	-5 28	3.9	3.0
Anstruther Easter	Leith	-0 22	5.5	4.4	Douglas	Liverpool	-0 4	6.9	5.4
Antwerp	London	+0 59	5.6	4.3	Dover	London	-2 46	6.7	5.3
Appledore	Bristol	1 20	7.5	5.2	Duclair	London	-0 28	7.8	6.4
Arbroath	Leith	-0 32	5.0	4.1	Duddon Bar	Liverpool	+0 03	8.5	6.6
Ardressan	Greenock	-0 20	3.2	2.7	Dunbar	Leith	-0 08	5.2	4.2
†Arundel	London	-1 03	3.1	2.2	Dundalk (Slidr's Pt) L'pool		+0 19	5.1	4.2
Avonmouth	Bristol	0 00	13.2	10.0	Dundee	Leith	+0 12	5.3	4.3
Ayr	Greenock	-0 25	3.0	2.6	Dunegness	London	-3 00	8.0	6.3
Ballycotton	Bristol	-1 48	4.1	3.3	Dunkirk	London	-1 46	5.8	4.7
Banff	Leith	-2 43	3.5	2.8	Eastbourne	London	-2 51	7.3	5.6
Bantry	Liverpool	+5 52	3.4	2.6	East Loch Tarbert G'nock		+0 05	3.4	2.9
Bardsey Island	Liverpool	-3 22	4.4	3.4	Exmouth Dock	London	+4 55	4.0	2.8
Barmouth	Liverpool	-3 08	4.9	3.9	Eyemouth	Leith	-0 20	4.7	3.7
Barnstaple	Bristol	-1 06	4.1	1.4	Falmouth	London	+3 35	5.3	4.2
Barrow	Liverpool	+0 15	9.1	7.1	Ferryside	Bristol	-1 03	6.7	4.5
Barry	Bristol	-0 22	11.4	8.7	Filey Bay	Leith	+1 49	5.8	4.9
Belfast	London	-2 45	3.5	3.0	Fishguard	Liverpool	-4 11	4.8	3.5
Berwick	Leith	-0 03	4.7	3.8	Flushing	London	-0 31	4.8	3.9
Bideford	Bristol	-1 20	5.9	3.6	Folkestone	London	-2 58	7.1	5.7
Blacktoft	Hull	+0 42	5.5	3.8	Forby	Liverpool	-0 21	9.0	7.3
Blakeney	Hull	+0 37	3.1	2.1	Fowey	London	+3 53	5.4	4.3
Blyth	Leith	+0 49	5.0	3.9	Fraserburgh	Leith	-2 18	3.9	3.1
Boscastle	Bristol	-1 26	7.3	5.6	*Freshwater Bay	London	-4 33	2.6	2.3
Boulogne	London	-2 35	8.9	7.1	Galway	Liverpool	+6 13	5.1	3.9
Bowling	Greenock	+0 24	4.0	3.4	Glasgow	Greenock	+0 29	4.8	4.0
Brest	London	+2 37	7.4	5.8	Goole	Hull	+1 11	5.6	3.6
Bridgewater	Bristol	-0 22	4.6	1.9	Grlestone	London	-5 00	2.4	2.0
Bridlington	Leith	+2 02	6.1	4.7	Granton	Leith	0 00	5.6	4.5
Bridport	London	+4 37	4.1	3.0	Granville	London	+5 32	12.8	9.5
Brighton	London	-2 51	6.5	5.1	Grimsby	Hull	-0 20	7.0	5.6
Buckie	Leith	-2 56	4.1	3.2	Hartlepool	Leith	+0 57	5.1	4.0
Bude Haven	Bristol	-1 38	7.7	5.8	Harwich	London	-2 02	4.0	3.4
Bull Sand Fort	Hull	-0 38	6.9	5.5	Hastings	London	-2 51	7.5	5.8
Burntisland	Leith	0 00	5.6	4.5	Haverfordwest	Liverpool	-4 54	2.2	0.3
Calais	London	-2 04	6.9	5.6	Hestan Islet	Liverpool	+0 25	8.3	6.3
Campbeltown	Greenock	-0 32	3.0	2.5	Hilbre Island	Liverpool	-0 16	9.0	7.2
Cape Cornwall	Bristol	-2 36	6.0	4.3	Holyhead	Liverpool	-0 53	5.7	4.5
Cardiff	Bristol	-0 16	12.3	9.4	Hook of Holland	London	+0 08	2.0	1.7
Cardigan, Port	Liverpool	-4 06	4.7	3.5	*Hurst Point	London	-3 38	2.7	2.3
Cardmarthen	Bristol	-0 53	2.6	0.4	Ifracombe	Bristol	-1 20	9.2	6.9
Cayeux	London	-2 47	10.1	7.7	Ijmuiden	London	+0 58	2.1	1.7
Chatham (N.Lock)	London	-1 10	6.0	4.9	Inveraray	Greenock	+0 11	3.3	3.0
Chepstow	Bristol	+0 20	No Data		Invergordon	Leith	-2 47	4.4	3.5
Cherbourg	London	-5 51	6.2	4.8	Ipswich	London	-1 42	4.2	3.4
Chester	Liverpool	+1 05	4.0	2.0	Itchenor	London	-2 15	5.1	4.0
Chichester Hbr.	London	-2 25	4.9	4.0	Kinsale	Liverpool	-6 10	4.0	3.2
*Christchurch Hbr. L'don		-4 53	1.8	1.4	Kirkcudbright	Liverpool	+0 15	7.5	5.9
Cobh	Liverpool	-5 58	4.1	3.3	Kirkwall	Leith	-4 13	2.9	2.2
Coverack	Bristol	-2 03	5.3	4.2	Lamlash	Greenock	-0 26	3.2	2.7
Cowes	London	-2 23	4.2	3.5	Lerwick	Leith	-3 48	2.2	1.6
Cromarty	Leith	-2 55	4.3	3.4	Le Havre	London	-3 46	7.8	6.4

† Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in area.

\* 1st H.W. (Springs).

Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps	Port	Diff.	Springs	Neaps
	h.m.	metres	metres		h.m.	metres	metres
Limerick Dock <i>Liverpool</i>	-4 42	6.0	4.6	St. Anne's .... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0 04	9.3	7.1
Littlehampton ... <i>London</i>	-2 33	5.7	4.6	St. Helier .... <i>London</i>	+4 48	11.1	8.1
Lizard Point .... <i>Bristol</i>	-2 18	5.3	4.2	St. Ives .... <i>Bristol</i>	-2 00	6.6	4.9
Llandwyn Island <i>L'pool</i>	-1 46	4.3	3.4	St. Malo .... <i>London</i>	+4 29	12.1	9.1
Llanelli .... <i>Bristol</i>	-1 01	7.8	5.8	St. Peter Port ... <i>London</i>	+4 54	9.0	6.7
Loch Long .... <i>Greenock</i>	-0 05	3.4	2.9	Salcombe .... <i>London</i>	+4 10	5.3	4.1
Loch Moidart ... <i>Greenock</i>	+5 52	4.8	3.5	Saltash .... <i>London</i>	+4 14	5.6	4.4
Londonderry ... <i>London</i>	-5 37	2.7	2.0	Scarborough .... <i>Leith</i>	+1 47	5.7	4.6
Looe .... <i>London</i>	+3 55	5.4	4.2	Scheveningen ... <i>London</i>	+0 18	2.1	1.7
Lossiemouth .... <i>Leith</i>	-3 00	4.1	3.2	Scrabster .... <i>Leith</i>	+6 05	5.0	3.7
Lowestoft .... <i>London</i>	-4 25	2.4	2.1	Seaham .... <i>Leith</i>	+0 52	5.2	4.1
Lulworth Cove ... <i>London</i>	+5 00	2.3	1.5	Selsey Bill .... <i>London</i>	-2 28	5.3	4.4
Lundy Island ... <i>Bristol</i>	-1 28	8.0	5.9	Sennen Cove ... <i>Bristol</i>	-2 36	6.1	4.8
Lyme Regis .... <i>London</i>	+4 55	4.3	3.1	Sharpness Dock ... <i>Bristol</i>	+0 42	9.3	5.8
*Lymington ... <i>London</i>	-3 18	3.0	2.6	Sheerness ... <i>London</i>	-1 16	5.7	4.8
Margate .... <i>London</i>	-1 53	4.8	3.9	Shoreham .... <i>London</i>	-2 43	6.2	5.0
Maryport .... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 24	8.6	6.6	Silloth .... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 35	9.2	6.9
Menai Bridge ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0 22	7.3	5.7	*Southampton ... <i>London</i>	-2 53	4.5	3.7
Mevagissey ... <i>London</i>	+3 53	5.4	4.3	Southend .... <i>London</i>	-1 22	5.7	4.8
Middlesbrough ... <i>Leith</i>	+1 08	5.6	4.5	Southwold .... <i>London</i>	-3 50	2.5	2.2
Milford Haven <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 12	7.0	5.2	Spurn Head .... <i>Hull</i> (see Bull Sand Fort)			
Minehead .... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 40	10.6	8.1	Stirling .... <i>Leith</i>	+1 14	2.9	1.6
Montrose .... <i>Leith</i>	-0 18	4.8	3.9	Stonehaven .... <i>Leith</i>	-1 08	4.5	3.6
Morecambe ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 01	9.5	7.6	Stornoway ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-4 22	4.8	3.7
Mostyn Quay ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0 10	8.7	6.9	Stranraer ... <i>Greenock</i>	-0 20	3.0	2.5
Newburgh .... <i>Leith</i>	+0 50	4.1	3.0	Stromness .... <i>Leith</i>	-5 24	3.4	2.6
Newcastle on Tyne <i>Leith</i>	+0 53	5.3	4.1	Sunderland .... <i>Leith</i>	+0 50	5.2	4.2
Newhaven ... <i>London</i>	-2 48	6.6	5.2	*Swanage .... <i>London</i>	-5 13	2.0	1.4
Newport (Gwent) <i>Bristol</i>	-0 15	12.1	9.0	Swansea .... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 51	9.6	7.3
Newquay .... <i>Bristol</i>	-2 03	7.0	5.3	Tarn Point ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 05	8.3	6.4
New Quay (Card.) <i>L'pool</i>	3 40	4.7	3.6	Tay River (Bar) ... <i>Leith</i>	-0 20	5.2	4.2
North Shields ... <i>Leith</i>	+0 50	5.0	3.9	Tees R. (Ent.) ... <i>Leith</i>	+1 07	5.5	4.3
North Sunderland <i>Leith</i>	+0 04	4.8	3.7	Teignmouth ... <i>London</i>	+4 37	4.8	3.6
Oban .... <i>Greenock</i>	+5 45	4.0	2.9	Tenby .... <i>Bristol</i>	-1 10	8.4	6.3
Old Lynn Road ... <i>Hull</i>	+0 13	No Data		Tilbury .... <i>London</i>	-0 49	6.5	5.4
Orfordness ... <i>London</i>	-2 50	2.8	2.7	Tobermory ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 13	4.4	3.3
Ostend .... <i>London</i>	-1 24	5.0	4.1	Torquay ... <i>London</i>	+4 40	4.9	3.7
Padstow .... <i>Bristol</i>	-1 50	7.3	5.6	*Totland Bay ... <i>London</i>	-3 53	2.7	2.3
Peel (I.O.M.) ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-0 02	5.3	4.2	Trean .... <i>Greenock</i>	-0 25	3.2	2.7
Pembroke Dock <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 12	7.0	5.2	Truro ... <i>London</i>	+3 43	5.3	4.2
Penzance .... <i>Bristol</i>	-2 20	5.6	4.4	Tyne River (Ent.) ... <i>Leith</i>	+0 55	5.1	3.9
Peterhead .... <i>Leith</i>	-1 58	3.8	3.1	Ushant ... <i>London</i>	+2 32	7.4	5.7
Plymouth B'water <i>London</i>	+3 59	5.5	4.4	Valentia Hbr ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+5 29	3.8	3.0
*Poole (Entrance) <i>London</i>	-5 03	2.0	1.4	Walton-on-Naze <i>London</i>	-2 10	4.2	3.4
Portlock Bay ... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 50	10.2	7.8	Waterford Hbr <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 45	4.1	3.3
Portmadoc ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-3 07	5.1	4.0	Weston S. Mare ... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 25	12.0	9.0
Portpatrick ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 22	3.8	3.0	†Wexford Hbr ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 06	1.7	1.4
Port Talbot ... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 58	9.6	7.3	Whitby ... <i>Leith</i>	+1 21	5.4	4.3
Porthcawl ... <i>Bristol</i>	-0 58	9.9	7.5	Whiteford Lt. Hse. <i>Bristol</i>	-1 04	8.7	6.7
Portland ... <i>London</i>	+5 10	2.1	1.4	Whitehaven ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 02	8.2	6.3
Portsmouth ... <i>London</i>	-2 23	4.7	3.8	Wick ... <i>Leith</i>	-3 26	3.4	2.7
Preston ... <i>Liverpool</i>	00 00	5.4	3.5	Wisbech Cut ... <i>Hull</i>	+0 16	7.4	5.5
Pwllheli ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-3 17	4.9	3.7	Woolwich ... <i>London</i>	-0 22	7.0	5.9
Ramsey (I.O.M.) <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 04	7.3	5.8	Worlington ... <i>Liverpool</i>	+0 09	8.4	6.4
Ramsgate ... <i>London</i>	-2 26	4.9	3.8	Worthing ... <i>London</i>	-2 35	6.1	4.8
Rosslare ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 29	2.0	1.5	Yarmouth Roads <i>London</i> (see Gorleston)			
Rosyth ... <i>Leith</i>	+0 08	5.8	4.7	*Yarmth. (I.O.W.) <i>London</i>	-3 28	3.1	2.5
R.A. Dock ... <i>London</i> (see Woolwich)				Youghal ... <i>Liverpool</i>	-5 52	4.1	3.3
Ryde ... <i>London</i>	-2 23	4.5	3.7				

† Approximate figures only, owing to abnormality of tides in area.  
EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on *January 8, 1983*:—

\* 1st H.W. (Springs).

(a) *Morning Tide.*

Appropriate time of high  
water at *Greenock* ... 0755 hrs. (*Jan. 8*)  
Tidal difference ... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer* .. 0735 hrs.

(b) *Afternoon Tide.*

Appropriate time of high  
water at *Greenock* ... 1939 hrs. (*Jan. 8*).  
Tidal difference ... -0020 hrs.

H.W. at *Stranraer* .. 1919 hrs.

Tidal predictions (pp. 172-183) for London Bridge, Liverpool, Avonmouth, Hull, Dún Laoghaire and Leith are computed by the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences, copyright reserved. Those for Greenock have been supplied by the Hydrographer of the Navy and are crown copyright.

JANUARY, 1983

High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE														
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.												
1	Sa	246	7.2	15.8	7.5	0	9.8	1292	9.8	893	13.7	2053	13.5	7.7	1940	7.7	125	3.5	1323	3.9	399	5.8	1557	5.8	0	8	4.1	1299	4.3					
2	Su	334	7.2	1589	7.6	0	9.7	1312	9.7	911	13.6	2126	13.2	8.11	7.6	2023	7.7	218	3.5	1412	4.0	417	5.8	1646	5.7	1	0	4.1	1322	4.3				
3	M	420	7.2	1648	7.5	140	9.4	14	9.5	957	13.3	2226	12.8	8.58	7.4	21	8	7.6	3	9	3.4	1459	4.0	5	9	5.6	1738	5.3	250	3.9	1511	4.2		
4	Tu	5	8	1789	7.3	230	9.1	1450	9.2	1044	12.7	2312	12.1	9.48	7.1	2155	7.4	359	3.4	1546	3.9	6	3	5.4	1833	5.3	352	3.7	1613	4.0				
5	W	556	6.8	1829	6.9	321	8.6	1542	8.8	1130	12.1	2245	11.6	10.40	6.7	2245	7.0	447	3.3	1634	3.7	7	0	5.2	1929	5.0	459	3.6	1721	3.9				
6	Th	646	6.6	1923	6.6	417	8.2	1640	8.4	0	11.5	1221	11.6	11.89	6.3	2344	6.7	537	3.1	1725	3.5	759	5.0	2029	5.0	489	3.6	1721	3.9					
7	F	740	6.3	2023	6.3	519	7.8	1744	8.0	0	11.0	1316	11.1	12.50	6.1	2501	6.1	638	3.0	1825	3.2	9	3	4.8	2131	4.9	611	3.5	1834	3.8				
8	Sa	843	6.1	2131	6.2	627	7.7	1855	7.8	132	10.7	1420	10.9	0.86	6.5	14	6.1	755	2.9	1989	3.1	10	8	4.8	2235	4.8	722	3.5	1944	3.7				
9	Su	957	6.1	2242	6.4	735	7.7	20	2	3	10.7	1534	11.0	2.12	6.4	15	6.2	905	3.0	2053	3.1	11	11.2	4.8	2339	4.9	821	3.5	2045	3.7				
10	Tu	1112	6.2	2344	6.4	836	7.9	21	0	8.0	4.3	11.1	16.41	3.3	3.22	6.4	16	2	6.4	959	3.1	12	11.2	4.8	2439	4.9	912	3.6	2137	3.7				
11	Tu		1211	6.4	927	8.3	2149	8.2	5.12	11.6	17.37	11.8	4.21	6.4	16.49	6.6	10.46	3.3	2247	3.3	13	12.3	5.0	2559	5.0	956	3.7	2221	3.7					
12	W	035	6.6	1259	6.5	1010	8.5	2231	8.4	6	1	12.1	18.24	12.1	5.12	6.5	17.32	6.8	11.27	3.4	14	12.3	5.0	2659	5.1	1033	3.8	2259	3.7					
13	Th	117	6.7	1340	6.6	1048	8.8	23	9	8.6	6.45	12.5	19	6.3	5.56	6.6	18	8	6.9	1206	3.5	15	12.3	5.0	2759	5.1	11	6	3.9	2334	3.7			
14	F	6.8	6.8	1416	6.8	1125	8.9	2344	8.7	7.24	12.6	19.42	12.4	6.85	6.7	18.42	7.0	0.17	3.3	12.41	3.5	16	12.3	5.0	2859	5.2	11.40	3.9						
15	Sa	227	6.9	1451	6.8	1158	9.0			7.59	12.6	20.15	12.3	7.9	6.7	19.12	7.1	0.88	3.2	13.15	3.5	17	12.3	5.0	2959	5.3	0	6	3.7	1212	3.9			
16	Su	3	1	6.9	1527	6.9	0.18	8.7	12.32	9.0	8.90	12.5	20.46	12.2	7.40	6.8	19.42	7.2	1.36	3.2	13.47	3.5	18	12.3	5.0	3059	5.2	1.36	3.6	12.44	3.9			
17	Tu	335	6.9	16	2	6.9	0.50	8.7	13	6	9	12.4	21.17	12.1	8.11	6.9	20.15	7.3	2.11	3.1	14.19	3.5	19	12.3	5.0	3159	5.2	1.13	3.6	13.20	3.9			
18	W	4	7	6.8	1635	6.8	123	8.8	13.40	8.8	9.32	12.2	21.48	12.0	8.44	6.8	20.50	7.2	2.45	3.1	14.50	3.4	20	12.3	5.0	3259	5.1	1.49	3.6	13.57	3.9			
19	Th	441	6.7	1711	6.7	157	8.4	1413	8.7	10	4	12.0	22.20	11.7	9.21	6.7	21.27	7.0	3.19	3.1	15.24	3.4	21	12.3	5.0	3359	5.0	2.27	3.5	14.86	3.9			
20	Th	512	6.6	1746	6.5	232	8.2	1451	8.5	10.88	11.7	22.84	11.4	9.59	6.5	22	6	6.8	3.4	16	1	3.4	22	12.3	5.0	3459	4.8	3	8	3.5	15.18	3.8		
21	F	546	6.4	1824	6.3	312	8.0	1535	8.3	11.15	11.4	23.33	11.0	10.41	6.3	22.51	6.6	4.32	3.2	16.44	3.4	23	12.3	5.0	3559	4.7	7	8	4.7	19.18	3.7			
22	Sa	625	6.2	1912	6.1	4	2	7.8	1623	8.0			11.30	6.1	23.46	6.4	5.14	3.2	17.36	3.3	24	12.3	5.0	3659	4.6	20	9	4.8	4.6	3.4	17	7	3.6	
23	Su	717	6.1	2016	6.0	5	4	7.6	1736	7.9	0.94	10.4	14.32	10.7	0.85	6.3	13.49	6.0	6.07	3.2	18.39	3.3	25	12.3	5.0	3759	4.5	21.10	4.7	6	3	3.4	18.17	3.6
24	Tu	830	5.9	2134	6.0	618	7.6	1852	8.0	1.40	10.4	15.00	11.2	1.22	6.4	15	4	6.2	8.27	3.2	19.20	3.3	26	12.3	5.0	3859	4.4	22.21	4.7	7.12	3.4	19.29	3.6	
25	W	955	6.0	2247	6.2	734	7.9	20	5	8.3	3.10	10.7	15.50	11.2	2.12	6.4	15	4	6.2	8.27	3.2	20.20	3.3	27	12.3	5.0	3959	4.3	23.32	4.7	8.14	3.6	20.32	3.7
26	Th	1111	6.3	2356	6.6	842	8.4	2110	8.7	4.24	11.3	17	11.9	3.27	6.6	16	1.2	6.6	9.38	3.3	21.28	3.4	28	12.3	5.0	4059	4.2	24.43	4.7	9.16	3.8	21.30	3.8	
27	Th									5.32	12.3	18	12.6	4.37	6.9	17	1.9	7.0	10.37	3.5	22.27	3.4	29	12.3	5.0	4159	4.1	25.54	4.7	10.18	4.0	22.32	3.9	
28	F	055	6.8	1319	7.0	1034	9.4	23	2	9.5	6.32	13.0	19	4	3.2	5.36	7.3	7.57	7.3	11.31	3.6	30	12.3	5.0	4259	4.0	26.65	4.7	11.20	4.1	23.43	4.1		
29	Sa	148	7.0	1412	7.2	1125	9.7	2351	9.7	7.96	13.5	19.55	13.6	6.27	7.6	18.42	7.7	8.25	3.4	12.24	3.8	31	12.3	5.0	4359	3.9	27.76	4.7	12.31	4.1				
30	Su	236	7.1	15	1	7.5				8.13	13.8	20.42	13.8	7.14	7.7	19.24	7.9	9.20	3.4	13.14	3.9	32	12.3	5.0	4459	3.8	28.87	4.7	13.42	4.4				
31	M	321	7.3	1548	7.7	0.89	9.8	1259	10.0	8.57	14.0	21.24	13.7	7.89	7.7	20	6	7.0	2.12	3.4	14.03	4.0	33	12.3	5.0	4559	3.7	29.98	4.7	14.53	4.4			

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).  
 ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

FEBRUARY, 1983  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE						
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	
1	Tu	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	h.m.	m.	
2	W	4 49	7 3	1 19	7 4	2 9	9 3	1 42	9 5	1 11	1 4	1 27	2 32	1 27	1 10	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	4 0	
3	Th	5 32	7 1	1 8	3 7	2 53	8 9	1 51	9 0	1 14	1 4	1 27	2 32	1 27	1 10	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	4 0	
4	F	6 15	6 8	1 848	6 6	3 38	8 4	1 55	8 4	1 14	1 1	1 19	1 22	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
5	Sa	7 2	6 4	1 938	6 3	4 28	7 8	1 65	7 4	0 8	1 1	1 19	1 22	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
6	Su	7 58	6 1	2 036	6 0	5 29	7 4	1 8	7 4	0 57	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
7	M	9 5	5 9	2 146	5 9	6 46	7 2	1 92	7 2	2 2	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
8	Tu	10 31	5 8	2 3	6 0	8 2	7 4	2 039	7 4	3 24	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
9	W	11 46	6 0			9 4	7 8	2 134	7 8	4 42	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
10	Th	0 8	6 2	1 239	6 3	9 52	8 2	2 217	8 2	5 40	1 1	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
11	F	0 55	6 4	1 321	6 5	10 33	8 6	2 255	8 5	6 25	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
12	Sa	1 34	6 6	1 359	6 7	11 8	8 9	2 329	8 7	7 4	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
13	Su	2 9	6 8	1 433	6 9	11 42	9 1			7 38	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
14	M	2 43	7 0	1 541	7 1	0 31	8 9	1 246	9 2	8 11	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
15	Tu	3 17	7 0	1 614	7 1	1 2	8 9	1 319	9 2	9 12	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
16	W	3 49	7 0	1 645	6 9	1 33	8 8	1 349	9 1	9 45	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
17	Th	4 20	6 8	1 719	6 8	2 6	8 7	1 425	8 9	10 17	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
18	F	4 49	6 8	1 784	6 5	2 42	8 5	1 5	8 6	10 51	1 1	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
19	Sa	5 22	6 7	1 856	6 2	3 25	8 2	1 552	8 3	11 30	1 1	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
20	Su	5 56	6 5	1 938	6 0	4 21	7 8	1 622	7 9	12 24	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
21	M	6 45	6 2	2 053	5 8	5 37	7 6	1 822	7 7	0 53	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
22	Tu	7 54	6 0	2 217	6 0	7 7	7 6	1 948	7 8	2 36	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
23	W	9 24	5 9	2 336	6 3	8 26	8 1	2 1	8 4	4 2	1 0	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
24	Th	10 52	6 2	2 336	6 3	8 26	8 1	2 1	8 4	5 18	1 1	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
25	F	0 42	6 7	1 310	7 0	10 26	9 5	2 252	9 5	6 21	1 2	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
26	Sa	1 35	7 0	1 4	2 7 3	11 13	9 8	2 339	9 8	7 13	1 3	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
27	Su	2 22	7 2	1 449	7 6	11 58	10 0			7 58	1 3	1 22	1 25	1 10	6 5	2 3	6 9	2 27	7 3	3 42	3 4	1 51	5 7	1 17	1 17	
28	M																									

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

MARCH, 1983

High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE									
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.							
1	Tu	3 5	7.4	1532	7.7	022	9.8	1241	10.1	839	14.1	21 3	14.0	740	7.8	1945	8.2	157	3.4	1350	3.9	348	5.8	16 9	5.9	032	4.1	1250	4.4
2	W	346	7.5	1613	7.6	1 3	9.7	1321	9.9	918	14.0	21.42	13.7	819	7.7	2026	8.1	239	3.4	1432	3.9	430	5.7	1652	5.8	11 4	4.0	1337	4.4
3	Th	426	7.4	1652	7.4	142	9.4	14 1	9.5	956	13.6	2219	13.1	868	7.4	21 8	7.8	316	3.4	15 9	3.9	516	5.5	1738	5.5	2 0	3.9	1424	4.2
4	F	5 5	7.2	1730	7.0	220	9.0	1439	9.0	1033	12.9	2252	12.2	938	7.1	2149	7.3	349	3.4	1546	3.8	6 2	5.2	1825	5.2	247	3.8	1514	4.0
5	Sa	543	6.9	1810	6.6	258	8.5	1518	8.4	11 6	12.0	2326	11.3	1017	6.6	2234	6.8	422	3.4	1626	3.5	648	4.9	1912	4.9	338	3.6	16 9	3.7
6	Su	624	6.5	1850	6.3	341	7.9	16 6	7.7	1143	11.1	2326	6.2	544	5.8	2326	6.2	459	3.2	1713	3.0	735	4.6	20 4	4.6	436	3.4	1714	3.4
7	M	714	6.1	1942	5.9	435	7.4	1711	7.1	0 4	10.5	1228	10.2	1154	5.8	2326	6.2	544	3.1	18 8	3.0	830	4.3	21 7	4.4	545	3.2	1884	3.2
8	Tu	819	5.8	2046	5.7	550	7.0	1845	6.8	1 2	9.7	1338	9.5	035	5.7	13 6	5.6	645	2.9	1918	2.8	940	4.2	2230	4.3	7 2	3.2	1963	3.2
9	W	939	5.6	22 9	5.6	724	7.0	2015	7.7	233	9.4	1518	9.5	2 6	5.4	1430	5.6	828	2.8	2065	2.8	11 3	4.3	2347	4.4	810	3.3	2055	3.3
10	Th	1118	5.8	2337	5.8	837	7.5	2114	7.6	412	9.9	1645	10.2	341	5.6	1550	5.9	957	2.9	2215	2.9	1049	3.1	23 6	3.0	944	3.3	2142	3.4
11	F		6.2	1257	6.5	928	8.0	2156	8.1	513	10.8	1739	11.0	438	6.0	1644	6.3	1049	3.1	23 6	3.0	044	4.6	13 3	4.7	946	3.6	2219	3.5
12	Sa	1 9	6.5	1334	6.7	1044	8.9	2233	8.5	6 0	11.5	1821	11.6	522	6.3	1723	6.7	1128	3.2	2347	3.0	130	4.8	1343	4.9	1022	3.7	2252	3.6
13	Su	144	6.7	14 8	6.9	1150	9.1	2336	9.0	712	12.4	1928	12.4	627	6.9	1757	7.1	12 3	3.3			2 8	5.0	1416	5.1	1053	3.9	2320	3.7
14	M	218	7.0	1442	7.1	1180	9.3			744	12.8	20 1	12.8	655	7.2	1859	7.3	023	3.0	1235	3.3	240	5.1	1445	5.3	1124	4.0	2350	3.8
15	Tu	251	7.1	1514	7.2	0 7	9.1	1222	9.4	816	13.1	2033	13.1	724	7.3	1933	7.6	055	3.0	13 7	3.3	3 9	5.3	1515	5.4	1155	4.0		
16	W	324	7.2	1548	7.3	036	9.2	1253	9.4	850	13.2	21 4	13.1	757	7.3	20 6	7.6	126	3.1	1337	3.4	339	5.4	1546	5.5	021	3.8	1229	4.1
17	Th	355	7.2	1620	7.1	1 9	9.1	1327	9.3	922	13.1	2136	12.9	830	7.4	226	3.3	144 0	5.5	1440	5.5	411	5.3	1619	5.5	051	3.9	13 3	4.1
18	F	426	7.1	1652	6.9	141	9.0	14 1	9.1	956	12.7	22 9	12.3	9 4	7.1	2117	7.2	258	3.4	1518	3.5	523	5.3	1736	5.3	128	3.8	1342	4.1
19	Sa	5 1	6.9	1729	6.6	218	8.8	1442	8.8	1031	12.0	2242	11.6	941	6.8	2159	6.9	334	3.5	16 1	3.5	6 5	4.9	1820	5.1	250	3.7	1511	3.8
20	Su	539	6.6	1810	6.3	3 1	8.4	1531	8.3	1111	11.1	2325	10.8	1023	6.5	2251	6.6	415	3.5	1651	3.4	653	4.7	1912	4.8	343	3.5	1610	3.6
21	M	628	6.3	19 4	5.9	356	7.9	1638	7.8									5 3	3.4	1749	3.2	751	4.5	2022	4.6	449	3.4	1724	3.4
22	Tu	740	6.0	2056	5.7	516	7.5	1810	7.8	035	10.1	1335	9.8	0 6	6.2	1236	5.8	558	3.2	19 7	2.9	9 8	4.4	2149	4.5	6 7	3.3	1854	3.4
23	W	910	6.0	2155	5.9	682	7.5	1940	7.8	345	10.6	1635	11.1	315	6.3	1539	6.3	9 5	3.1	2229	3.0	1037	4.5	2316	4.7	729	3.4	2014	3.5
24	Th	1041	6.3	2319	6.3	815	8.0	2053	8.4	918	8.7	2149	9.0	5 5	11.6	1744	12.2	424	6.8	1623	6.8	1016	3.2	2321	3.1	838	3.6	2118	3.7
25	F	1157	6.7																										
26	Sa	025	6.7	1257	7.2	1010	9.3	2237	9.4	6 5	12.7	1846	13.0	518	7.2	1723	7.3	1110	3.4			023	5.0	1253	5.1	934	3.9	22 8	3.8
27	Su	119	7.0	1347	7.4	1057	9.7	2320	9.7	6 5	13.3	1921	13.6	6 0	7.5	1843	8.0	050	3.2	1246	3.7	245	5.6	1424	5.4	1022	4.1	2252	4.0
28	M	2 4	7.2	1430	7.5	1139	9.9			737	13.8	20 1	13.9	639	7.6	1843	8.0	050	3.3	1246	3.7	245	5.7	15 4	5.8	11 6	4.2	2331	4.0
29	Tu	246	7.3	1511	7.6	0 0	9.7	1218	9.9	816	14.0	2039	13.9	716	7.7	1923	8.1	131	3.3	1329	3.8	325	5.7	1545	5.8	011	4.1	1232	4.3
30	W	324	7.4	1549	7.5	038	9.6	1256	9.7	853	13.9	2114	13.7	752	7.6	20 4	8.0	2 9	3.4	14 8	3.8	4 5	5.6	1626	5.7	050	4.0	1314	4.2

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).  
 ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).

APRIL, 1983

High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		AVONMOUTH		HULL (Albert Dock)		GREENOCK		LEITH AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE															
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.														
1	F	4 0	7.3	1624	7.2	113	9.4	1331	9.3	928	13.5	2148	13.1	830	7.4	2044	7.6	446	5.4	17.9	5.5	213	3.8	1359	4.1				
2	Sa	437	7.1	1658	6.9	148	9.0	14	6.8	10	12.8	2220	12.3	9	7.1	2124	7.1	527	5.4	17.5	5.2	213	3.8	1445	3.8				
3	Su	512	6.8	1730	6.6	223	8.6	1444	8.3	1033	11.9	2248	11.3	942	6.7	22	6	345	3.5	1557	3.6	259	3.6	1536	3.6				
4	M	551	6.5	18	8	3	8.0	1528	7.6	11	4	10.9	2320	10.3	1019	6.3	2252	5.9	419	3.1	1641	3.2	350	3.4	1635	3.3			
5	Tu	638	6.1	1853	6.3	30	352	7.5	1627	7.6	11	43	9.9	11	4	5.9	2356	5.4	5	1	1733	3.0	452	3.2	1750	3.1			
6	W	738	5.8	1965	5.6	5	7.0	1756	6.6	0	7	9.5	1243	8.8	12	12	12	5.5	553	2.9	1834	2.8	6	7	1915	3.1			
7	Th	854	5.6	2112	5.4	635	6.9	1935	6.9	137	8.9	1429	8.8	121	5.2	1335	5.4	7	6	2.7	2147	2.8	823	3.3	21	8			
8	F	1028	5.6	2248	5.6	757	7.3	2039	7.4	325	9.3	16	0	9.5	16	4	6.2	1012	2.9	2237	2.9	0	5	4	4	4			
9	Sa	1137	6.0	2351	5.9	851	7.8	2124	7.9	433	10.2	1658	10.4	4	7	5.8	16	6	1052	3.0	2314	3.0	0	52	4.7	13	5		
10	Sa	1224	6.0	2451	5.9	935	8.3	2159	8.4	520	11.1	1742	11.2	449	6.3	1648	6.6	1052	3.0	2314	3.0	0	132	4.9	1340	5.1			
11	M	085	6.3	13	2	67	1012	8.8	2233	8.8	6	11.8	1819	11.9	525	6.7	1723	7.0	1127	3.2	2347	3.0	0	2	5	5	1	1412	5.3
12	Tu	112	6.6	1337	6.9	1045	9.1	23	5	9.0	638	12.4	1856	12.5	554	7.0	1758	7.3	12	1	3.2	0	0	237	5.3	1443	5.5		
13	W	147	6.9	1411	7.1	1119	9.4	2337	9.3	714	12.9	1931	12.9	625	7.2	1832	7.5	019	3.1	1235	3.3	0	3	8	5.4	1516	5.6		
14	Th	254	7.3	1519	7.3	1153	9.5	2337	9.3	749	13.2	20	13.2	657	7.4	19	7.6	051	3.1	13	9	3.4	0	342	5.5	1553	5.6		
15	F	329	7.3	1555	7.2	045	9.4	13	4	9.4	826	13.3	2042	13.3	730	7.4	1942	7.5	124	3.3	1344	3.4	0	420	5.4	1633	5.6		
16	Sa	4	6	7.2	1631	7.0	121	9.2	1344	9.2	9	13.2	2118	13.0	8	5	7.3	2020	7.4	157	3.4	1422	3.5	5	1	5.2	1717	5.4	
17	Su	4	6	7.2	1631	7.0	121	9.2	1344	9.2	9	13.2	2118	13.0	8	5	7.3	2020	7.4	157	3.4	1422	3.5	5	1	5.2	1717	5.4	
18	M	4	6	7.2	1631	7.0	121	9.2	1344	9.2	9	13.2	2118	13.0	8	5	7.3	2020	7.4	157	3.4	1422	3.5	5	1	5.2	1717	5.4	
19	Tu	520	6.7	1757	6.2	249	8.5	1522	8.2	1020	11.9	2234	11.5	919	6.8	2146	6.9	311	3.6	1549	3.4	545	5.0	18	6	5.1	228	3.8	
20	W	637	6.3	1855	5.9	348	8.0	1634	7.7	11	8	11.0	2326	10.7	10	6	6.5	2242	6.5	354	3.6	1641	3.2	739	4.6	2018	4.6		
21	Th	740	6.1	2012	5.8	5	9	7.6	18	3	7.6	10	10.0	12	10	10	10	10	443	3.4	1740	3.0	856	4.6	2018	4.6			
22	F	826	6.1	2136	6.0	639	7.7	1928	7.9	039	10.1	1330	9.9	138	6.1	14	1	6.0	538	3.2	19	4	2.8	856	4.6	23	1	4.8	
23	Sa	1026	6.4	2258	6.3	757	8.2	2036	8.4	328	10.8	1617	11.2	3	5	6.4	1518	6.4	847	3.0	2217	3.0	1134	4.8	821	3.7	21	4	
24	Su	1140	6.9	2338	6.2	868	8.7	2129	8.9	444	11.7	1722	12.2	4	9	6.8	1614	6.9	957	3.1	23	1	3.1	0	5	5	1231	5.2	
25	M	0	4	6.9	2216	9.2	949	9.2	2216	9.2	544	12.6	1812	12.9	458	7.3	1742	7.5	1020	2.9	2217	3.0	1134	4.8	821	3.7	21	4	
26	Tu	057	7.0	1327	7.4	1034	9.5	2257	9.4	632	13.1	1856	13.3	539	7.3	1742	7.5	1020	2.9	2217	3.0	1134	4.8	821	3.7	21	4		
27	W	142	7.1	14	9	7.4	1115	9.6	2334	9.5	713	13.4	1935	13.5	615	7.4	1821	7.7	022	3.3	1220	3.5	10	5	4	2235	3.9		
28	Th	223	7.2	1447	7.4	1153	9.5	2334	9.5	751	13.5	2047	13.6	650	7.5	1942	7.7	1	0	3.3	13	2	3.6	3	0	5	1620	5.6	
29	F	3	0	7.2	1522	7.1	011	9.4	1229	9.3	827	13.5	2047	13.4	727	7.4	1942	7.7	1	0	3.3	13	2	3.6	3	0	5	1620	5.6
30	Sa	335	7.2	1555	7.1	045	9.2	13	4	9.0	9	13.1	2121	12.9	8	4	7.3	2023	7.2	2	8	3.5	1417	3.6	417	5.3	1642	5.4	

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).





JUNE, 1983

High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE									
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.				
1	W	5 4	6 5	17 6	6 4	8 3	1434	7 8	1016	10 8	2231	10 6	9 21	6 5	2 2	6 0	319	3 4	1552	3 0	546	4 7	1825	4 6	243	3 6	1524	3 1	
2	Th	544	6 3	1746	6 2	253	8 0	1521	7 4	1049	10 2	23 9	10 1	10 0	6 2	2248	5 7	358	3 2	1635	2 9	631	4 5	1914	4 4	329	3 5	1616	3 1
3	F	631	6 1	1831	5 9	343	7 6	1619	7 2	1132	9 8	2398	9 7	1051	6 0	2347	5 5	440	3 0	1723	2 8	721	4 4	20 9	4 3	420	3 4	1717	3 1
4	Sa	724	5 9	1924	5 7	445	7 4	1727	7 1		1225	9 5	1157	5 8			531	2 9	1816	2 7	919	4 4	21 9	4 3	518	3 3	1824	3 1	
5	Su	827	5 8	2036	5 6	557	7 6	1836	7 2	1 7	9 6	1341	9 5	1056	5 5	1310	5 8	633	2 8	1923	2 7	819	4 4	2210	4 4	623	3 4	1925	3 3
6	M	935	5 8	2150	5 7	657	7 6	1937	7 6	335	10 7	16 2	10 9	3 1	6 1	1512	6 0	753	2 8	2037	2 8	1020	4 5	23 7	4 6	723	3 5	2014	3 5
7	Tu	1037	6 1	2252	6 0	755	8 0	2029	8 1	480	11 5	1655	11 7	383	6 4	16 4	6 7	954	3 1	2217	3 1	1117	4 7		9 2	3 7	2137	3 8	
8	W	1132	6 4	2346	6 3	846	8 4	2114	8 5	522	12 2	1747	12 4	449	6 8	1662	7 0	1042	3 2	2259	3 2		12 9	4 9	9 2	3 7	2137	3 8	
9	Th					932	8 8	2169	8 9	614	12 7	1836	12 9	525	7 0	1740	7 2	1129	3 3	2343	3 3		212	5 4	1431	5 6	1159	4 0	
10	F	036	6 6	13 9	6 9	1019	9 2	2241	9 2	7 3	13 0	1924	13 1	6 7	7 2	1827	7 3	1217	3 3										
11	Sa	2 9	7 1	1437	7 1	1 1	4 9 4	2326	9 4	751	13 1	2011	13 2	649	7 3	1913	7 4	026	3 5	1306	3 3								
12	Su	256	7 3	1522	7 1	011	9 5	1298	9 5	840	13 1	2057	13 1	731	7 3	1959	7 4	111	3 6	1356	3 3								
13	M	343	7 4	16 9	7 0	059	9 4	1327	9 3	928	12 8	2146	12 8	815	7 2	2049	7 3	155	3 7	1448	3 2								
14	Tu	434	7 3	1657	6 9	148	9 3	1419	9 0	1016	12 4	2235	12 3	9 0	7 1	2139	7 0	242	3 7	1540	3 2								
15	W	527	7 1	1747	6 7	242	9 0	1515	8 6	11 6	11 9	2326	11 9	949	7 0	2234	6 7	319	3 6	1633	3 1								
16	Th	622	6 9	1841	6 5	338	8 7	1617	8 3		12 0	11 4	1042	6 8	2339	6 5	419	3 6	1729	2 9	718	5 0	1953	5 0	4 1	3 9	1660	3 5	
17	F	721	6 7	1940	6 4	441	8 4	1722	8 0	22	11 5	1257	11 1	1146	6 6			615	3 3	1837	2 8								
18	Sa	825	6 5	2044	6 3	547	8 2	1831	8 0	123	11 3	14 2	11 0	057	6 3	13 0	6 5	512	3 1	20 4	2 8								
19	Su	934	6 5	2157	6 3	666	8 2	1937	8 1	230	11 3	15 11	11 2	2 8	6 4	1415	6 6	734	3 0	21 0	2 8								
20	M	1044	6 6	23 8	6 4	8 1	8 3	2034	8 3	341	11 5	1619	11 6	310	6 5	1518	6 7	849	3 0	22 0	2 9								
21	Tu	1146	6 7			857	8 4	2125	8 5	444	11 7	1715	11 9	4 3	6 6	1616	6 8	948	3 0	2244	3 1								
22	W	0 8	6 5	1238	6 8	1031	8 6	2249	8 9	625	12 0	1846	12 5	532	6 9	1753	6 8	1127	3 1										
23	Th	057	6 6	1323	6 8	1112	8 7	2327	8 9	7 7	12 3	1927	12 6	611	6 9	1835	6 8	0 5	3 3	1256	3 1								
24	F	141	6 6	14 1	6 8	1150	8 6			747	12 3	20 2	12 5	648	6 9	1916	6 7	043	3 3	1261	3 1								
25	Sa	220	6 7	1436	6 8	1150	8 6			823	12 2	2039	12 3	723	6 9	1952	6 6	118	3 4	1386	3 1								
26	Su	257	6 8	1510	6 8	0 4	8 9			858	11 9	2111	12 0	755	6 9	20 1	6 5	152	3 4	1416	3 0								
27	M	334	6 8	1542	6 7	039	8 9			926	11 6	2142	11 6	826	6 9	21 1	6 5	225	3 4	1453	2 9								
28	Tu	410	6 7	1616	6 6	114	8 7	1335	8 3	959	11 6	2211	11 6	9 1	6 8	2138	6 3	259	3 3	1531	2 9								
29	W	447	6 6	1649	6 5	151	8 6	1412	8 1																				
30	Th																												

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).  
‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

JULY, 1983

High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		AVONMOUTH		HULL (Albert Dock)		GREENOCK		LEITH AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE					
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.				
1	F	523	6.4	229	8.3	1031	10.9	939	6.6	334	3.2	6	3	48	254	3.7	1535	3.3	
2	Sa	61	6.3	311	8.1	11	6	1023	6.4	411	3.1	646	4.7	1927	3.5	339	3.6	1625	3.2
3	Sa	643	6.1	359	7.9	1147	10.3	1113	6.1	455	3.0	734	4.6	2019	4.4	429	3.5	1721	3.2
4	M	733	6.0	464	7.7	1017	10.4	0	5.8	544	3.0	827	4.6	2114	4.5	524	3.6	1824	3.3
5	W	833	5.9	557	7.7	121	10.3	4	5.8	647	2.9	924	4.6	2214	4.6	628	3.5	1925	3.4
6	Th	942	6.0	649	7.9	240	10.6	2	6.0	759	3.0	1026	4.6	2313	4.7	732	3.6	2018	3.6
7	Th	1047	6.2	735	8.2	349	11.2	310	6.2	858	3.1	1130	4.8			828	3.7	21	5
8	F	1149	6.4	836	8.6	451	11.8	4	6.5	9	3.1	1234	5.0			921	3.8	21	5
9	Sa	0	6.5	966	9.0	550	12.4	5	6.8	1010	3.1	1298	5.0			10	3.9	22	5
10	Su	1	6.8	1048	9.3	648	12.8	5	7.1	11	3.2	1327	5.3			10	3.9	22	5
11	M	157	7.0	1139	9.5	742	13.1	6	7.3	12	3.2	1422	5.6			10	3.9	23	19
12	W	247	7.3	1229	9.6	832	13.3	7	7.5	12	3.2	1551	5.7			11	4.0		
13	Th	336	7.4	1319	9.5	919	13.3	8	7.6	13	3.2	1649	5.7			11	4.0		
14	Th	426	7.5	1408	9.6	10	13.1	8	7.6	14	3.2	1740	5.5			11	4.0		
15	F	515	7.4	1488	9.9	105	12.6	9	7.4	15	3.8	1822	5.3			12	4.2		
16	Sa	6	5	1550	8.5	1137	12.1	10	7.2	16	3.6	1930	5.1			12	4.2		
17	Su	666	6.8	1647	8.1	049	11.5	11	6.9	17	3.0	2029	4.9			13	4.1		
18	M	752	6.5	1750	7.7	148	11.0	12	6.4	18	3.0	2131	4.8			13	4.1		
19	W	834	6.3	1859	7.7	257	10.9	13	6.4	19	2.8	2234	4.8			13	4.1		
20	Th	10	3	1948	7.9	352	10.6	14	6.4	20	2.8	2337	4.8			13	4.1		
21	Th	1113	6.3	2043	8.2	410	11.0	15	6.4	21	2.8	2440	4.8			13	4.1		
22	F			2140	8.6	513	11.3	16	6.4	22	3.0	2543	4.8			13	4.1		
23	Sa	039	6.4	2235	8.7	615	11.7	17	6.4	23	3.0	2646	4.8			13	4.1		
24	Su	126	6.5	2330	8.6	711	11.7	18	6.4	24	3.0	2749	4.8			13	4.1		
25	M	2	5	2360	8.6	811	12.1	19	6.6	25	3.0	2852	4.8			13	4.1		
26	Tu	2	5	2453	8.6	911	12.4	20	6.6	26	3.0	2955	4.8			13	4.1		
27	W	317	6.8	2548	8.6	1011	12.7	21	6.6	27	3.0	3058	4.8			13	4.1		
28	Th	352	6.8	2643	8.6	1111	13.0	22	6.6	28	3.0	3161	4.8			13	4.1		
29	F	426	6.8	2738	8.4	1211	13.3	23	6.6	29	3.0	3264	4.8			13	4.1		
30	Sa	459	6.7	2833	8.3	1311	13.6	24	6.6	30	3.0	3367	4.8			13	4.1		
31	Su	532	6.5	2928	8.5	1411	13.9	25	6.6	31	3.0	3470	4.7			13	4.1		

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

AUGUST, 1983  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE					
		†Datum of Predictions 3·20 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 4·93 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 6·50 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 3·90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 1·62 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 2·90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 0·20 m. above					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
1	M	6 7	6 3	18 8	8 3	1539	7 6	1113	11 0	2337	10 9	1035	6 4	423	3 2	1654	3 0	655	4 8	1936	4 6	346	3 7	1631	3 4
2	Tu	6 8	6 1	18 5	8 0	1634	7 6	1154	10 6	1253	10 3	1125	6 2	5 8	3 1	1738	3 0	743	4 7	2027	4 5	439	3 6	1730	3 4
3	W	7 40	5 9	19 49	8 5	17 43	7 5	127	10 3	1425	10 3	117	5 9	6 3	3 1	1832	3 0	838	4 7	2129	4 5	535	3 5	1838	3 4
4	Th	8 60	5 8	21 11	9 1	19 07	8 1	132	10 6	1546	10 9	233	6 0	1 1	3 4	2058	3 1	11	3 4 7	2238	4 6	655	3 5	1943	3 5
5	F	10 7	5 9	22 31	6 0	7 34	7 9	202	8 1	16 46	11 7	343	6 3	16 4	6 6	951	3 0	22	5 3 2	12 16	4 9	8 3	3 6	20 41	3 7
6	Sa	11 19	6 2	23 47	6 4	8 43	8 3	2115	8 6	18 22	11 7	444	6 7	10 65	3 1	2 3	3 4	050	5 0	13 19	5 2	958	3 9	22 19	4 1
7	Su																								
8	M	0 52	6 8	1 22	6 5	9 43	8 8	2210	9 1	536	12 0	18 3	12 5	4 4	6 7	17 15	6 9	144	5 3	14 13	5 6	1049	4 0	23 6	4 2
9	Tu	1 48	7 1	1 32	6 8	10 38	9 3	23 1	9 6	638	12 7	18 59	13 1	5 21	7 3	11 55	3 1	232	5 5	15 1	5 7	1136	4 1	23 54	4 4
10	W	2 37	7 4	1 45	7 2	11 29	9 6	12 17	9 8	8 19	13 6	20 36	13 9	7 3	7 8	19 40	7 8	050	3 6	15 47	5 8	042	4 4	13 13	4 1
11	Th	3 25	7 6	1 54	7 4	12 10	10 3	13 4	9 7	9 4	13 7	21 19	13 9	7 4	8 0	20 23	7 7	140	3 7	14 35	3 2	316	5 7	15 47	5 8
12	F	4 10	7 6	1 62	7 4	12 10	10 3	13 4	9 7	9 4	13 7	21 19	13 9	7 4	8 0	20 23	7 7	140	3 7	14 35	3 2	316	5 7	15 47	5 8
13	Sa	5 40	7 4	1 75	7 0	2 6	9 7	14 32	9 1	10 27	13 1	22 44	13 0	9 11	7 8	21 50	7 2	3 9	3 8	16 1	3 2	450	5 8	17 21	5 6
14	Su	6 25	6 7	1 83	6 6	3 36	8 7	16 4	8 1	11 50	11 5	23 26	12 2	9 57	7 4	22 37	6 8	3 50	3 7	16 38	3 2	632	5 4	19 4	5 1
15	M	7 13	6 4	1 93	6 3	4 28	8 7	17 4	7 7	13 0	11 4	23 36	10 8	10 47	6 5	23 30	6 4	519	3 5	17 19	3 0	724	5 1	19 57	4 9
16	Tu	8 8	6 1	2 03	6 0	5 34	7 5	18 17	7 4	1 0	10 6	23 36	10 8	11 47	6 5	23 30	6 4	519	3 5	17 19	3 0	724	5 1	19 57	4 9
17	W	9 12	5 9	2 15	5 9	6 57	7 3	19 37	7 5	2 9	10 1	14 56	10 1	14 4	5 9	14 26	5 9	726	2 8	20 44	2 7	825	4 7	22 2	4 5
18	Th	10 34	5 9	2 31	6 0	8 18	7 4	20 44	7 8	3 3	10 1	16 19	10 5	25 8	6 0	15 46	5 9	862	2 7	21 59	2 9	918	4 7	23 3	3 9
19	F	11 47	6 1	2 47	6 1	9 18	7 8	21 36	8 3	4 52	10 6	17 22	11 2	4 4	6 2	16 43	6 1	10 6	2 8	22 52	3 0	1010	4 8	24 5	5 0
20	Sa	12 47	6 3	2 58	6 3	10 4	8 2	22 19	8 7	5 49	11 3	18 10	11 8	4 57	6 5	17 33	6 4	11 3	2 9	23 36	3 1	1150	2 9	25 0	5 1
21	Su	1 6	6 5	3 09	6 5	11 18	8 5	23 07	8 9	6 34	11 8	18 52	12 2	5 37	6 8	18 12	6 6	11 50	2 9	23 36	3 1	1150	2 9	25 0	5 1
22	M	2 7	6 5	3 21	6 5	12 30	8 7	24 00	9 1	7 12	12 0	19 28	12 4	6 12	7 0	19 45	6 7	014	3 2	13 9	2 8	359	5 2	15 30	5 2
23	Tu	3 17	6 7	3 35	6 7	13 43	8 8	25 03	9 1	8 24	12 2	20 09	12 6	6 43	7 2	19 13	6 9	049	3 2	13 9	2 8	359	5 2	15 30	5 2
24	W	4 22	6 8	3 49	6 8	14 56	8 9	26 06	9 1	9 36	12 4	20 29	12 6	7 13	7 3	19 41	7 0	121	3 2	13 43	2 8	359	5 3	15 30	5 2
25	Th	5 27	6 9	3 63	6 9	16 09	9 0	27 09	9 1	10 48	12 4	20 49	12 6	8 26	7 4	20 11	7 1	151	3 2	14 12	2 9	365	5 3	16 29	5 2
26	F	6 32	7 0	3 77	7 0	17 22	9 1	28 12	9 2	11 60	12 4	20 69	12 6	9 39	7 5	20 22	7 1	162	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1
27	Sa	7 37	7 0	3 91	7 0	18 35	9 1	29 15	9 3	12 71	12 4	20 89	12 6	10 52	7 6	20 43	7 0	173	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1
28	Su	8 42	6 8	4 05	6 8	19 48	9 1	30 18	9 4	13 82	12 4	21 09	12 6	11 64	7 7	20 63	7 0	184	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1
29	M	9 47	6 6	4 20	6 8	20 61	9 1	31 21	9 5	14 93	12 4	21 29	12 6	12 76	7 8	20 79	7 0	195	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1
30	Tu	10 52	6 5	4 34	6 8	21 74	9 1	32 24	9 6	16 04	12 4	21 49	12 6	13 87	7 9	20 95	7 0	206	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1
31	W	11 57	6 2	4 48	6 2	22 87	9 1	33 27	9 7	17 15	12 4	22 09	12 6	14 98	8 0	21 11	7 0	217	3 2	14 41	2 9	371	5 3	17 2	5 1

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

SEPTEMBER, 1983  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		AVONMOUTH		HULL (Albert Dock)		GREENOCK		LEITH AND GRANTON		DUN LAOGHAIRE					
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.		
1	Th	659	5.9	1916	5.9	423	7.8	1659	7.5	1147	6.0	535	3.1	1757	3.1	510	3.6	18 0	3.4
2	F	8 6	5.7	2040	5.8	544	7.5	1831	7.5	928	5.8	1314	5.9	641	3.0	925	4.5	2214	3.5
3	Sa	984	5.7	2210	6.0	716	7.7	1955	7.9	243	10.0	1822	10.4	813	2.9	2031	4.7	750	3.6
4	Su	1068	6.1	2334	6.4	833	8.2	21 3	8.6	410	10.8	1642	11.4	949	2.9	2153	3.2	855	3.7
5	M			1211	6.5	935	8.8	2159	9.2	526	11.8	1751	12.5	1065	3.0	2254	3.3	951	3.9
6	Tu	042	6.9	13 7	6.9	1027	9.4	2248	9.7	627	12.8	1846	13.3	519	7.1	1756	7.4	1150	3.1
7	W	135	7.3	1557	7.2	1115	9.7	2333	10.1	716	13.5	1933	13.9	6 1	7.6	1838	7.7	1241	3.1
8	Th	223	7.5	1442	7.4	1158	9.9			8 1	13.9	2016	14.2	642	8.0	1919	7.9	039	3.7
9	F	3 8	7.6	1522	7.5	017	10.2	1241	9.9	842	14.1	2057	14.2	723	8.2	1958	7.8	127	3.8
10	Sa	350	7.6	16 3	7.5	069	10.1	1321	9.6	921	13.9	2136	13.9	8 4	8.2	2039	7.6	211	3.8
11	Su	431	7.4	1644	7.3	138	9.8	14 1	9.2	10 0	13.4	2214	13.1	847	7.9	2119	7.3	251	3.8
12	M	511	7.0	1723	7.0	219	9.2	1440	8.7	1037	12.5	2251	12.1	931	7.4	22 2	6.8	328	3.7
13	Tu	550	6.6	18 4	6.6	3 0	8.6	1522	8.2	1112	11.5	2327	11.1	1017	6.8	2247	6.4	4 8	3.5
14	W	631	6.3	1853	6.3	348	7.9	1617	7.6	1150	10.5			1113	6.2	2342	6.0	451	3.3
15	Th	720	5.9	1954	5.9	452	7.2	1730	7.2	011	10.1	1243	9.7	1225	5.7	2425	5.7	543	3.0
16	F	822	5.7	2111	5.7	625	6.9	19 6	7.2	119	9.4	1412	9.3	052	5.7	1359	5.4	649	2.8
17	Sa	942	5.5	2252	5.8	759	7.1	2022	7.6	3 0	9.3	1553	9.8	216	5.7	1531	5.6	826	2.7
18	Su	1118	5.8	2357	6.2	9 0	7.7	2114	8.2	430	10.0	1658	10.8	338	5.9	1628	6.0	957	2.7
19	M			1214	6.2	945	8.2	2155	8.6	525	10.9	1746	11.6	431	6.4	1712	6.3	1051	2.8
20	Tu	043	6.6	1256	6.5	1020	8.6	2231	9.0	6 8	11.6	1825	12.2	512	6.8	1747	6.7	1132	2.9
21	W	121	6.8	1333	6.7	1052	8.8	23 4	9.2	645	12.1	19 0	12.5	546	7.1	1818	6.9	12 7	2.9
22	Th	155	6.9	14 5	6.9	1122	9.0	2334	9.4	747	12.3	1931	12.7	617	7.3	1845	7.1	024	3.2
23	F	226	7.0	1436	7.1	1151	9.1			747	12.6	20 2	12.9	646	7.5	1912	7.3	056	3.2
24	Sa	297	7.1	15 5	7.1	0 5	9.4			818	12.8	2033	13.0	717	7.5	1941	7.3	125	3.3
25	Su	359	7.1	1536	7.1	035	9.4			847	12.8	21 4	12.9	749	7.5	2012	7.2	154	3.3
26	M	4 0	7.0	16 7	7.0	1 6	9.2	1320	8.9	917	12.6	2135	12.4	822	7.3	2044	7.0	223	3.3
27	Tu	433	6.8	1640	6.9	138	9.0	1354	8.7	946	12.1	22 6	11.8	857	7.0	2118	6.7	257	3.4
28	W	5 6	6.6	1718	6.6	215	8.7	1433	8.4	1017	11.4	2241	11.0	935	6.7	2156	6.4	337	3.3
29	Th	544	6.2	18 1	6.3	3 0	8.2	1524	8.0	1054	10.7	2326	10.2	1023	6.4	2245	6.1	425	3.3
30	F	631	5.9	19 2	5.9	4 2	7.7	1635	7.5	1150	10.0			1126	6.0	2356	5.8	519	3.1

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn).  
‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

OCTOBER, 1983  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE										
		†Datum of Predictions 3.20 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 4.93 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 6.50 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 3.90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 1.62 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 2.90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 0.20 m. above										
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.					
1	Sa	7.41	5.6	20.27	7.4	18.14	7.5	10.48	9.6	13.30	9.7	1.41	5.7	14.46	6.1	8.17	2.8	20.13	3.0	10.56	5.0	1.57	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
2	Sa	9.12	6.6	22.0	7.6	6.94	8.0	25.7	10.7	15.5	10.3	6.8	6.1	15.59	6.6	9.54	2.9	21.43	3.2	11.44	5.0	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
3	Ms	10.41	6.1	23.23	8.7	8.92	8.0	29.2	11.9	17.36	12.6	4.10	6.7	16.54	7.1	10.50	3.1	22.41	3.4	12.23	3.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
4	Tu	11.53	6.6		9.9	9.21	8.9	31.2	11.9	17.36	12.6	4.10	6.7	16.54	7.1	10.50	3.1	22.41	3.4	12.23	3.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
5	W	09.7	7.1	22.49	10.4	9.4	22.28	9.8	13.0	18.28	13.4	4.58	7.2	17.17	7.7	11.35	3.2	23.32	3.5	13.03	3.3	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
6	Th	11.9	7.5	13.37	10.5	9.8	23.12	10.1	6.6	13.6	19.13	13.9	5.39	7.7	18.17	7.7	12.20	3.2	23.32	3.5	13.03	3.3	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4
7	F	2.5	7.6	14.19	7.4	11.36	9.9	23.63	10.1	7.8	14.0	19.64	14.2	6.18	8.0	18.55	7.8	12.20	3.2	23.32	3.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
8	Sa	24.7	7.6	15.0	7.5					8.1	20.32	14.1	6.59	8.2	19.31	7.8	1.3	13.4	3.4	13.4	3.4	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
9	Ms	32.7	7.5	15.98	7.5					8.64	13.9	21.10	7.6	1.48	3.8	14.22	3.4	14.1	3.4	14.1	3.4	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
10	M	4.3	7.3	16.17	7.3					9.81	13.4	21.46	7.3	2.27	3.8	14.55	3.5	14.55	3.5	14.55	3.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
11	Tu	4.40	6.9	16.55	7.0					10.4	12.5	22.20	7.3	3.3	3.7	15.29	3.5	15.29	3.5	15.29	3.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
12	W	5.15	6.6	17.34	6.6					10.42	11.4	22.52	7.7	4.4	4.4	16.4	3.4	16.4	3.4	16.4	3.4	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
13	Th	5.51	6.2	18.21	6.2					11.9	10.4	23.30	9.8	5.9	5.9	16.47	3.2	17.38	3.0	17.38	3.0	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
14	F	6.35	5.9	19.19	5.8					11.56	9.4		9.4	5.4	5.4	17.38	3.0	17.38	3.0	17.38	3.0	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
15	Sa	7.34	5.5	20.33	5.6					12.26	9.0	13.26	8.9	6.1	6.1	18.46	2.8	18.46	2.8	18.46	2.8	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
16	Su	8.53	5.4	22.6	5.7					12.8	8.0	14.44	7.4	7.2	7.2	19.44	2.7	19.44	2.7	19.44	2.7	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
17	M	10.31	5.6	23.22	6.1					13.4	6.9	15.12	9.3	8.2	8.2	20.39	2.6	20.39	2.6	20.39	2.6	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
18	Tu	11.37	6.0							14.1	5.8	16.01	10.3	9.1	9.1	21.11	2.5	21.11	2.5	21.11	2.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
19	W	0.10	6.4	12.22	6.4					14.8	4.8	17.50	11.9	9.9	9.9	22.16	2.4	22.16	2.4	22.16	2.4	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
20	Th	0.49	6.7	12.59	6.7					15.6	3.9	18.25	12.4	10.9	10.9	23.06	2.3	23.06	2.3	23.06	2.3	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
21	F	1.23	6.9	13.81	6.9					16.4	3.2	19.4	13.2	11.9	11.9	24.06	2.2	24.06	2.2	24.06	2.2	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
22	Sa	1.54	7.0	14.4	7.2					17.2	2.4	20.34	13.9	12.8	12.8	25.06	2.1	25.06	2.1	25.06	2.1	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
23	Su	2.26	7.1	14.36	7.2					18.0	1.6	21.31	14.6	13.9	13.9	26.06	2.0	26.06	2.0	26.06	2.0	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
24	M	3.0	7.2	15.8	7.2					18.8	0.9	22.42	15.3	15.3	15.3	27.06	1.9	27.06	1.9	27.06	1.9	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
25	Tu	3.34	7.1	15.43	7.2					19.6	0.2	23.53	16.0	16.0	16.0	28.06	1.8	28.06	1.8	28.06	1.8	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
26	W	4.7	7.0	16.21	7.0					20.4	0.0	24.64	16.7	16.7	16.7	29.06	1.7	29.06	1.7	29.06	1.7	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
27	Th	4.45	6.7	17.5	6.7					21.2	0.0	25.75	17.4	17.4	17.4	30.06	1.6	30.06	1.6	30.06	1.6	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
28	F	5.27	6.3	17.56	6.4					22.0	0.0	26.86	18.1	18.1	18.1	31.06	1.5	31.06	1.5	31.06	1.5	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
29	Sa	6.11	5.9	19.2	6.0					22.8	0.0	27.97	18.8	18.8	18.8	32.06	1.4	32.06	1.4	32.06	1.4	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
30	Su	7.31	5.7	20.22	6.0					23.6	0.0	29.08	19.5	19.5	19.5	33.06	1.3	33.06	1.3	33.06	1.3	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	
31	M	8.57	5.8	21.48	6.3					24.4	0.0	30.19	20.2	20.2	20.2	34.06	1.2	34.06	1.2	34.06	1.2	1.93	5.4	13.43	5.6	10.25	4.1	22.37	4.4	

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

NOVEMBER, 1983  
High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE ‡Datum of Predictions 3.20 m. below			LIVERPOOL ‡Datum of Predictions 4.93 m. below			AVONMOUTH ‡Datum of Predictions 6.50 m. below			HULL (Albert Dock) ‡Datum of Predictions 3.90 m. below			GREENOCK ‡Datum of Predictions 1.62 m. below			LEITH AND GRANTON ‡Datum of Predictions 2.90 m. below			DUN LAOGHAIRE ‡Datum of Predictions 0.20 m. above										
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.					
1	Tu	1020	6.2	23 5	6.7	8 4	8.3	2026	8.7	339	10.9	1610	11.6	h.m.	243	6.3	1539	6.7	0945	3.0	2124	3.2	1135	5.1	2358	5.2	834	3.8	2047	4.1
2	W	1132	6.7			9 0	8.9	2119	9.3	451	12.0	1713	12.6	345	6.8	1633	7.1	1031	3.1	2221	3.4	1230	5.4	1230	5.4	925	4.0	2135	4.3	
3	Th	0 7	7.2	1228	7.1	059	7.4	1358	7.4	546	12.9	18 5	13.3	434	7.3	1715	7.4	1111	3.2	2310	3.5	049	5.5	1318	5.6	10 7	4.1	2221	4.4	
4	F	059	7.4	1358	7.4	144	7.4	1358	7.4	632	13.9	1849	13.6	515	7.6	1754	7.6	1153	3.3	2357	3.6	132	5.7	14 0	5.7	1046	4.2	23 2	4.4	
5	Sa	225	7.4	1437	7.3	111	9.7	2329	9.8	752	13.8	20 8	13.7	639	7.9	1829	7.6	1234	3.4			213	5.8	1441	5.8	1123	4.3	2344	4.4	
6	Su	3 1	7.3	1515	7.3	0 8	9.6	1227	9.5	752	13.8	20 8	13.7	639	7.9	1829	7.6	1234	3.4			213	5.8	1441	5.8	1123	4.3	2344	4.4	
7	Tu	338	7.1	1583	7.2	046	9.3	13 2	9.2	829	13.2	21 7	12.7	847	6.9	2058	6.8					313	3.5	1515	5.7	1189	4.3			
8	W	412	6.9	1631	6.9	123	8.8	1398	8.8	938	12.4	2153	11.7	931	6.4	2134	6.5					401	3.7	1515	5.7	1189	4.3			
9	Th	444	6.6	1711	6.6	2 1	8.3	1418	8.3	1010	11.4	2226	10.8	981	6.4	2134	6.5					401	3.7	1515	5.7	1189	4.3			
10	F	519	6.2	1754	6.2	243	7.7	15 4	7.4	1041	10.4	23 1	9.9	1014	5.9	2213	6.1					401	3.7	1515	5.7	1189	4.3			
11	F	558	5.9	1846	5.9	338	7.2	16 4	7.4	1122	9.7	2350	9.2	11 8	5.5	23 8	5.8					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
12	Sa	650	5.6	1952	5.6	451	6.8	1722	7.2			1229	9.1									450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
13	Sa	650	5.6	1952	5.6	451	6.8	1722	7.2			1229	9.1									450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
14	M	8 4	5.4	21 7	5.6	619	6.9	1842	7.3	112	8.8	14 9	9.1	022	5.6	1342	5.2					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
15	Tu	927	5.5	2223	5.8	733	7.2	1945	7.7	244	9.0	1617	10.7	154	6.0	1556	6.0					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
16	Tu	1041	5.8	2320	6.2	825	7.7	2034	8.2	349	10.0	1744	11.6	341	6.9	17 5	6.9					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
17	F	0 5	6.5	1217	6.5	941	8.6	2153	8.9	525	11.7	1744	12.2	418	6.9	17 5	6.9					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
18	F	0 5	6.5	1217	6.5	941	8.6	2153	8.9	525	11.7	1744	12.2	418	6.9	17 5	6.9					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
19	Sa	043	6.8	1255	6.8	1014	8.9	2230	9.2	645	12.8	19 6	13.0	547	7.3	1739	7.1					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
20	Su	120	7.0	1331	7.0	1049	9.2	23 6	9.4	645	12.8	19 6	13.0	547	7.3	1739	7.1					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
21	M	158	7.1	14 9	7.1	1125	9.4	2344	9.5	723	13.0	1945	13.1	625	7.4	1848	7.3					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
22	Tu	234	7.2	1447	7.3	024	9.4	1242	9.3	842	12.9	21 7	12.6	745	7.3	20 1	7.1					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
23	Tu	312	7.1	1528	7.3	024	9.4	1242	9.3	842	12.9	21 7	12.6	745	7.3	20 1	7.1					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
24	Th	352	7.0	1613	7.2	1 6	9.2	1324	9.1	922	12.5	2152	12.1	827	7.1	2042	7.0					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
25	F	435	6.8	17 2	6.9	154	8.8	1413	8.8	10 1	11.9	2241	11.4	914	6.9	2127	6.7					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
26	Sa	523	6.4	1757	6.6	247	8.4	1511	8.4	11 1	11.3	2337	10.9	10 7	6.6	2219	6.5					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
27	Su	618	6.1	19 0	6.3	352	8.0	1620	8.1			12 1	10.9	1111	6.3	2322	6.3					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
28	Tu	618	6.1	19 0	6.3	352	8.0	1620	8.1	041	10.6	1310	10.8			2235	6.2					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
29	Tu	836	6.0	2127	6.4	625	7.9	1850	8.3	154	10.7	1426	11.1	043	6.2	14 2	6.3					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	
30	W	953	6.3	2240	6.7	734	8.2	1957	8.6	311	11.2	1542	11.7	2 8	6.5	1510	6.6					450	3.0	17 4	3.1	739	4.4	1953	4.4	

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

**DECEMBER, 1983**

**High Water at the undermentioned Places (G.M.T.\*)—**

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			AVONMOUTH			HULL (Albert Dock)			GREENOCK			LEITH AND GRANTON			DUN LAOGHAIRE														
		†Datum of Predictions 3·20 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 4·93 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 6·50 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 3·90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 1·62 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 2·90 m. below			†Datum of Predictions 0·20 m. above														
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.									
1	Th	11	4	6·6	833	8·6	2053	8·9	421	11·9	1647	12·3	312	6·8	6·9	1004	3·2	2154	3·4	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	9	2	3·9	2118	4·1							
2	F	12	4	6·9	924	8·9	2142	9·2	518	12·5	1740	12·8	4	7·1	1651	7·1	1046	3·3	2244	3·5	123	5·4	1252	5·4	948	4·0	22	5	4·2					
3	Sa	086	7·1	1253	7·0	1047	9·2	2227	9·3	6	13·0	1827	13·0	457	7·3	1732	7·3	1126	3·4	2332	3·5	1023	5·5	1336	5·5	1028	4·1	2249	4·2					
4	Su	123	7·1	1338	7·0	1049	9·3	2349	9·2	649	13·2	1917	13·1	542	7·4	1810	7·3	12	6	3·5	—	155	5·6	1419	5·5	11	5	4·1	2330	4·1				
5	F	2	7	1419	7·0	1129	9·3	—	12	5	9·3	8	13·2	2025	12·9	7·2	1924	7·2	1	0	3·5	1246	3·6	239	5·6	15	0	5·5	1141	4·2				
6	Tu	240	7·0	1457	7·1	—	—	—	8	8	13·2	1947	13·1	627	7·4	1848	7·3	0	1	3·5	1323	3·6	322	5·5	15	40	11	4	40	1219	4·1			
7	W	315	7·0	1535	7·0	027	8·9	1242	9·1	848	12·9	21	12·4	752	7·0	20	1	1	3·5	1358	3·7	4	5	5·4	1619	5·3	053	3·9	13	0	4·1			
8	Th	349	6·8	1614	6·9	1	3	86	1341	8·8	1118	12·3	2135	11·7	822	6·7	2034	6·9	22	3·4	1434	3·6	446	5·2	1658	5·1	136	3·7	1343	4·0				
9	F	421	6·6	1652	6·6	14	8	1357	8·5	950	11·6	22	11·0	910	6·4	21	7	6·7	301	3·3	1510	3·6	528	4·9	1738	4·9	220	3·6	1427	3·8				
10	Sa	455	6·4	1733	6·3	220	7·9	1439	8·2	1023	10·9	2240	10·4	948	6·1	2145	6·5	34	3·2	1560	3·4	613	4·7	1822	4·7	3	7	3·4	1513	3·7				
11	Su	533	6·1	1817	6·1	3	5	1528	7·8	1059	10·3	2319	9·9	1030	5·8	2230	6·2	425	3·0	1633	3·2	7	1	4·5	1910	4·5	359	3·2	16	3	3·6			
12	M	617	5·9	1919	5·8	359	7·2	1624	7·5	1146	9·9	—	—	1120	5·6	2327	6·0	512	2·9	1723	3·1	753	4·3	20	4	4·5	0	3·2	17	0	3·5			
13	Tu	7	9	5·7	20	9	5·7	5·4	7·0	1729	7·4	0	—	—	—	1225	5·5	5	2·9	1823	3·0	851	4·3	21	1	4·5	6	7	3·2	18	0	3·5		
14	W	819	5·5	2115	5·7	614	7·1	1836	7·5	123	9·4	1412	9·8	038	5·9	1337	5·6	708	2·8	1939	2·9	952	4·4	22	0	4·5	7	9	3·3	19	5	3·5		
15	Th	931	5·6	2217	5·9	719	7·4	1935	7·8	242	9·7	1517	10·4	149	6·0	1442	5·8	922	2·9	2060	3·1	1060	4·6	2256	4·7	8	0	3·4	20	0	3·6			
16	F	1033	5·9	2312	6·2	812	7·8	2029	8·2	343	10·4	1613	11·1	251	6·2	1536	6·2	917	3·0	2143	3·2	1144	4·8	2350	4·9	845	3·6	2048	3·8					
17	Sa	1126	6·2	—	—	858	8·3	2115	8·6	437	11·3	17	4	345	6·8	17	6	6·9	1042	3·3	2315	3·4	039	5·1	1317	5·2	10	3	4·0	2212	4·0			
18	Su	0	1	6·5	1217	6·5	941	8·7	2159	8·9	527	12·0	1754	12·4	436	6·8	17	6	6·9	1042	3·3	2315	3·4	039	5·1	1317	5·2	10	3	4·0	2212	4·0		
19	M	049	6·8	13	3	6·8	1023	9·0	2242	9·2	617	12·6	1843	12·8	522	7·1	1749	7·1	1123	3·4	—	—	127	5·3	1359	5·3	1040	4·1	2253	4·0				
20	Tu	134	6·9	1349	7·0	11	5	9·3	2327	9·4	7	3	13·0	1930	13·0	6	7	7·2	1829	7·2	0	1	3·4	12	5	3·6	213	5·5	1442	5·5	1119	4·2	2338	4·1
21	W	184	7·1	1434	7·2	1149	9·5	—	—	749	13·2	2016	13·1	662	7·3	1910	7·3	047	3·4	1250	3·7	—	—	258	5·6	1525	5·6	—	—	12	1	4·2		
22	Th	3	0	7·1	1521	7·3	012	9·4	1234	9·5	834	13·2	21	3	13·0	7·4	1951	7·4	136	3·4	1335	3·8	344	5·6	1611	5·6	405	4·0	1246	4·2				
23	F	345	7·1	1619	7·3	1	0	9·3	1320	9·4	919	13·0	2149	12·7	823	7·3	2034	7·3	226	3·4	1422	3·9	442	5·6	1659	5·5	114	4·0	1336	4·2				
24	Sa	430	7·0	1659	7·2	149	9·1	1411	10·9	10	12·8	2238	12·3	910	7·2	2119	7·2	318	3·3	1510	3·9	524	5·4	1752	5·3	2	3	3·9	1428	4·2				
25	Su	518	6·8	1751	6·9	242	8·8	15	4	8·9	1057	12·3	2327	11·8	10	0	6·9	22	7	4	0	3·3	1558	3·8	618	5·2	1848	5·2	3	6	3·8	1525	4·1	
26	M	6	8	6·5	1848	6·7	339	8·4	16	2	8·6	1149	11·9	1055	6·6	23	2	6·8	5	1	3·2	1649	3·6	718	5·1	1947	5·1	4	3	3·6	1631	4·0		
27	Tu	7	4	6	1949	6·5	441	8·0	17	6	8·4	022	11·4	1246	11·5	—	—	—	5	1	3·2	1746	3·4	821	4·9	2049	5·0	520	3·5	1742	3·9			
28	W	8	8	6·3	2057	6·4	549	8·0	1815	8·2	124	11·1	1352	11·3	010	6·6	1323	6·3	714	3·0	1857	3·3	928	4·9	2154	5·0	634	3·5	1855	3·8				
29	Th	918	6·3	22	7	6·5	659	8·0	1924	8·2	234	11·1	15	4	11·4	127	6·6	1432	6·4	834	3·0	2018	3·2	1034	5·0	2259	5·1	741	3·6	20	2	3·9		
30	F	1031	6·4	2313	6·6	8	2	8·1	2027	8·4	345	11·3	1614	11·6	239	6·7	1532	6·6	933	3·1	2125	3·2	1135	5·1	2359	5·2	840	3·7	21	1	3·9			
31	Sa	1139	6·5	—	—	9	0	8·4	2124	8·5	448	11·8	1713	11·9	345	6·8	1627	6·8	1020	3·2	2221	3·3	—	—	—	—	1230	5·2	928	3·8	2152	3·9		

\* All times shown are Greenwich Mean Time. † Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Newlyn). ‡ Difference of height in metres from Ordnance Datum (Dublin).

## NAUTICAL MEASURES

*Distance* is measured in nautical (or sea) miles. The nautical mile is traditionally defined as the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth; but as this length varies in different latitudes (owing to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere), 6,080 feet, a "rounded off value" of the mean length, has been adopted in British practice as the standard length of the nautical mile. On this basis 33 nautical miles exactly equal 38 statute miles; the statute (land) mile contains 5,280 feet. A *cable*, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. *Soundings at sea* are recorded in fathoms (6 feet); 100 fathoms = 1 cable length; 10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

NOTE.—The British standard nautical mile of 6,080 feet is now obsolete. The international nautical mile of 1,852 metres was adopted in the Hydrographic Department in 1970. Also, the cable and the fathom are obsolescent. Distances are tending to be expressed in decimal parts of a sea mile, or in metres, rather than cables. Depths are expressed in metres on all new Admiralty charts.

*Speed* is measured in *nautical miles per hour*, called *knots*. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots"

and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1-1515	15	17-2727	29	33-3939
2	2-3030	16	18-4242	30	34-5454
3	3-4545	17	19-5757	31	35-6969
4	4-6060	18	20-7272	32	36-8484
5	5-7575	19	21-8787	33	38-0000
6	6-9090	20	23-0303	34	39-1515
7	8-0606	21	24-1818	35	40-3030
8	9-2121	22	25-3333	36	41-4545
9	10-3636	23	26-4848	37	42-6060
10	11-5151	24	27-6363	38	43-7575
11	12-6666	25	28-7878	39	44-9090
12	13-8180	26	29-9393	40	46-0606
13	14-9696	27	31-0908	41	47-2121
14	16-1212	28	32-2424	42	48-3636

*Net tonnage*.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

*Gross tonnage*.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

## CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES

## TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20–400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500–2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 5,000 million years ago.

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

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

*Devonian*, including the Old Red Sandstone.

*Carboniferous*, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

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

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

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

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

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

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

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

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

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

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

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

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

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces



around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

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

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

### MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

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

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene.

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

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

Mt. Carmel has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late-Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neanderthal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Kabwe (formerly Broken Hill), Zambia, are related to the Neanderthal group.

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

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

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

Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

### HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

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

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

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

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

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the less areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting

of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low

status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

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

## TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

### MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

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

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

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

The **Week** is a period of 7 days.

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

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

The **Historical Year.**—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 165<sup>8</sup>, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The **Masonic Year.**—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations etc., issued by the United

Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini* 1983—*Anno Lucis* 5983. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis I: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which places the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

**Regnal Years.**—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 31 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1982. The system was used for dating Acts of Parliament until 1962. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI. and 1 Elizabeth II. Since 1962 Acts of Parliament have been dated by the calendar year.

**New Year's Day.**—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. New Year's Day in *Scotland* was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, and Tuscany 1751.

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

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events

in the Tropical Year whose length is 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar. For the remainder of this century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the Calendar is earlier as the century progresses. In the year 2000 the Summer Solstice reaches its earliest date for 100 years, *i.e.*, June 21<sup>d</sup> 02<sup>h</sup>.

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

**The Shortest day.**—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. For the remainder of this century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. In the year 2000 the Winter Solstice reaches its earliest date, Dec. *i.e.*, 21<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>h</sup>. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of the year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 12 or 13 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

**Lord Mayor's Day.**—The Lord Mayor of London was previously elected on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday. The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

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

**Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.**—In the year

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

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

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

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

**Epact.**—The age of the calendar Moon, diminished by one day, on January 1, in the ecclesiastical lunar calendar.

## THE FOUR SEASONS

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

**Summer**, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign of Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24.

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

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

## THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

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

**Old and New Style.**—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 186). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1918, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Greek and Rumanian Churches accepted the Gregorian Calendar in 1924, though some Orthodox Churches still follow the Paschalian one. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

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

**Epiphany.**—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of exceptional importance from the time of the Council of Nicaea (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. **Plow Monday**, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

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

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

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

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

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

**A Fixed Easter.**—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days—(March 22–April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Efforts have been made recently by the World Council of Churches to secure a unanimous choice of date for Easter by its 239 member Churches. Press reports suggested the second Sunday in April as their most likely choice.

**Holy Days and Saints Days** were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future

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

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saint's Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. **Red Letter Days** (see also p. 225) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

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

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

**Whit Sunday.**—It is generally said that this name is a variant of **White Sunday**, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptized. But other derivations have been suggested.

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

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries **Thomas of London** (born 1118; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after **Whit Sunday** and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

**Advent Sunday** is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between **Advent** and **Christmas Day** in all cases. The Sunday preceding **Advent** is the 27th after **Trinity** if **Easter** falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after **Trinity** when **Easter Day** is on April 24 or 25. If the date of **Easter** were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*) there would generally be 24 Sundays after **Trinity**, the number being 25 only in the years when **Easter** fell on April 9. With a **Fixed Easter** there would never be a sixth Sunday after **Epiphany**. There would be a fifth Sunday when **Easter Day** fell on April 15 or April 14, the year being a leap year.

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1979–88

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Sundays after Trinity	Advent
1979	Feb. 28	April 15	May 24	June 3	xxiv	Dec. 2
1980	Feb. 20	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1981	March 4	April 19	May 28	June 7	xxiii	Nov. 29
1982	Feb. 24	April 11	May 20	May 30	xxiv	Nov. 28
1983	Feb. 16	April 3	May 12	May 22	xxv	Nov. 27
1984	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1985	Feb. 20	April 7	May 16	May 26	xxv	Dec. 1
1986	Feb. 12	March 30	May 8	May 18	xxvi	Nov. 30
1987	March 4	April 19	May 28	June 7	xxiii	Nov. 29
1988	Feb. 17	April 3	May 12	May 22	xxv	Nov. 27

## NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

**Ash Wednesday** (first day in *Lent*) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.

**Easter Day** can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.

**Ascension Day** can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.

**Whit Sunday** can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.

**Rogation Sunday** is the Sunday next before **Holy Thursday** (Ascension Day).

**Trinity Sunday** is the Sunday next after **Whit Sunday**.

**Corpus Christi** falls on the Thursday next after **Trinity Sunday**.

There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii *Sundays after Trinity*.

**Advent Sunday** is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS, 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c " 28
d " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d " 29
e " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(ns)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1806-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE (1983):—Jan. 3; April 4; May 2; May 30; Aug. 29; Dec. 26 and 27.

Liberation Day (May 9) is a bank and public holiday in the Channel Islands.

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day and on all Saturdays.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day; and on Saturdays throughout the year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Spring Bank Holiday (see col. 1), Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE (1983):—Jan. 3 and 4; May 2 and 30; Aug. 1; Dec. 26 and 27.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and on Saturdays.

Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their original numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and Abib was to be the first month of the year.

In the first Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (Circ. 120 B.C.)

which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5743 A.D. (1982-83) is the 5th year of the 303rd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar) *Cycle* of 19 years and the 3rd year of the 206th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Teku ah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of the month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with

these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri I, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I, and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II, or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is 2h. 21m. in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

Jewish Calendar 5743-44

Jewish Month		A.M. 5743		A.M. 5744	
Tishri	1 .. ..	1982	September 18	1983	September 8
Marcheshvan	1 .. ..		October 18		October 8
Kislev	1 .. ..		November 17		November 7
Tebet	1 .. ..		December 17		December 7
Shebat	1 .. ..	1983	January 15	1984	January 5
Adar	1 .. ..		February 14		February 4
Ve-Adar	1 .. ..				March 5
Nisan	1 .. ..		March 15		April 3
Iyar	1 .. ..		April 14		May 3
Sivan	1 .. ..		May 13		June 1
Tammuz	1 .. ..		June 12		July 1
Ab	1 .. ..		July 11		July 30
Elul	1 .. ..		August 10		August 29

A.M. 5743 (743) is a Common Abundant Year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days. A.M. 5744 (744) is an Embolismic Regular Year of 13 months, 55 Sabbaths and 384 days.

Jewish Fasts and Festivals

<i>Tishri</i>	1	Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	<i>Tebet</i>	10	Fast of Tebet.
"	3	*Fast of Gedaliah.	<i>Adar</i>	13	§Fast of Esther.
"	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	"	14	Purim.
"	15-22	Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).	"	15	Shushan Purim.
"	21	Hoshana Rabba.	<i>Nisan</i>	15-21	Passover.
"	22	Solemn Assembly.	<i>Sivan</i>	6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	23	Rejoicing of the Law.	<i>Tammuz</i>	17	*Fast of Tammuz.
<i>Kislev</i>	25	Dedication of the Temple	<i>Ab</i>	9	*Fast of Ab.

NOTES.—\* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year 1980 is 2733 A.U.C. (MMDCCLXXXIII). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus,

found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the table below. The year containing 366 days was called *bissexillis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissexus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

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

ROMAN NUMERALS

1 ..... I	9 ..... IX	17 ..... XVII	70 ..... LXX	600 ..... DC
2 ..... II	10 ..... X	18 ..... XVIII	80 ..... LXXX	700 ..... DCC
3 ..... III	11 ..... XI	19 ..... XIX	90 ..... XC	800 ..... DCCC
4 ..... IV	12 ..... XII	20 ..... XX	100 ..... C	900 ..... CM
5 ..... V	13 ..... XIII	30 ..... XXX	200 ..... CC	1000 ..... M
6 ..... VI	14 ..... XIV	40 ..... XL	300 ..... CCC	1500 ..... MD
7 ..... VII	15 ..... XV	50 ..... L	400 ..... CD	1900 ..... MCM
8 ..... VIII	16 ..... XVI	60 ..... LX	500 ..... D	2000 ..... MM

Other Examples: 43 = XLIII; 66 = LXVI; 98 = XCVIII.  
 339 = CCCXXXIX; 619 = DCXIX; 988 = CMLXXXVIII; 996 = CMXCVI.  
 1674 = MDCLXXIV; 1962 = MCMLXII.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, e.g.:

6,000 =  $\overline{\text{VI}}$ ; 16,000 =  $\overline{\text{XVI}}$ ; 160,000 =  $\overline{\text{CLX}}$ ; 666,000 =  $\overline{\text{DCLXVI}}$ .



## THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Julian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Iran, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of

completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle. If the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year A.H. 1403 (remainder 23) is a common year.; A.H. 1404 (remainder 5) is a *kabishah* year.

## Hejira Years 1403 and 1404

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1403	A.H. 1404
Muharram (30) . . . . .	1982 Oct. 19	1983 Oct. 8
Safar (29) . . . . .	Nov. 18	Nov. 7
Rabia I (30) . . . . .	Dec. 17	Dec. 6
Rabia II (29) . . . . .	1983 Jan. 16	1984 Jan. 5
Jumâda I (30) . . . . .	Feb. 14	Feb. 3
Jumâda II (29) . . . . .	Mar 16	Mar. 4
Rajab (30) . . . . .	April 14	April 2
Shaabân (29) . . . . .	May 14	May 2
Ramadân (30) . . . . .	June 12	May 31
Shawwâl (29) . . . . .	July 12	June 30
Dhû'l-Qa'da (30) . . . . .	Aug. 10	July 29
Dhû'l-Hijja (29 or 30)	Sept. 9	Aug. 28

## OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

**China.**—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

**Ethiopia.**—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

**Greece.**—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

**India.**—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1983 is, therefore, the year 2040 of the Vikrama Era.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era*

begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1983 is 1905 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

**Iran.**—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

**Japan.**—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the former British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:

Epoch Meiji	from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
„ Taishō	„ 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
„ Shōwa	„ 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 58 begins 1983 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokyūyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

EASY REFERENCE CALENDAR

for any year between 1753 and 2000 together with the dates of Easter in each of those years TO SELECT THE CORRECT CALENDAR FOR ANY YEAR consult the INDEX below

INDEX TO CALENDARS

Table with 4 columns of years and letters (C, I, L, M, A, G, F, K, B, E, H, J, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z) representing calendar types. Includes a note for \* Leap Year.

A

B (Leap year)

Grid of calendar month headers (January, May, September, February, June, October, March, July, November, April, August, December) for both sections A and B.

Easter Days

Easter Days

Table listing Easter dates for years 1753-2000, with columns for the day of the week and the year.

C

D (Leap year)

Calendar grid for month C (January to April) with days of the week and dates.

Calendar grid for month D (Leap year) (January to April) with days of the week and dates.

Easter Days

Easter Days table for month C, listing dates and corresponding years (1883-1906).

Easter Days

Easter Days table for month D, listing dates and corresponding years (1940-1968).

E

F (Leap year)

Calendar grid for month E (January to April) with days of the week and dates.

Calendar grid for month F (Leap year) (January to April) with days of the week and dates.

Easter Days

Easter Days table for month E, listing dates and corresponding years (1799-1967).

Easter Days

Easter Days table for month F, listing dates and corresponding years (1788-1952).

**G**

	<i>January</i>	<i>May</i>
Su. . .	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
M. . .	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26
Tu. . .	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27
W. . .	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28
Th. . .	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29
F. . .	3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30
S. . .	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31

	<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>
Su. . .	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29
M. . .	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30
Tu. . .	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24
W. . .	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
Th. . .	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26
F. . .	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27
S. . .	1 8 15 22	7 14 21 28

	<i>March</i>	<i>July</i>
Su. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
M. . .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Tu. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
W. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Th. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
F. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
S. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26

	<i>April</i>	<i>August</i>
Su. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
M. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Tu. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
W. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Th. . .	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
F. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
S. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30

**Easter Days**

March 23.	1845	1913.
March 30.	1755	1766
	1886	1997.
April 6	1806	1817
April 13.	1800	1873
April 20.	1783	1794
		1851
		1862
		1919
		1930.

**H (Leap year)**

	<i>January</i>	<i>May</i>
Su. . .	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
M. . .	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Tu. . .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
W. . .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Th. . .	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
F. . .	3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29
S. . .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

	<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>
Su. . .	2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28
M. . .	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Tu. . .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
W. . .	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24
Th. . .	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
F. . .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
S. . .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27

	<i>March</i>	<i>July</i>
Su. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
M. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Tu. . .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
W. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Th. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
F. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
S. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25

	<i>April</i>	<i>August</i>
Su. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
M. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Tu. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
W. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Th. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
F. . .	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
S. . .	4 11 18 25	8 15 22 29

**Easter Days**

March 29.	1812	1964.
April 5	1896.	
April 12.	1868	1936.
April 19.	1772	1840
		1908
		1992.

**I**

	<i>January</i>	<i>May</i>
Su. . .	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31
M. . .	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
Tu. . .	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26
W. . .	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27
Th. . .	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28
F. . .	2 9 16 23 30	1 8 15 22 29
S. . .	3 10 17 24 31	2 9 16 23 30

	<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>
Su. . .	1 8 15 22	7 14 21 28
M. . .	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29
Tu. . .	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30
W. . .	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24
Th. . .	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25
F. . .	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26
S. . .	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27

	<i>March</i>	<i>July</i>
Su. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
M. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Tu. . .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
W. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Th. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
F. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
S. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25

	<i>April</i>	<i>August</i>
Su. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
M. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Tu. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
W. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Th. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
F. . .	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
S. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29

**Easter Days**

March 22.	1761	1818.
March 29.	1807	1891
April 5.	1795	1801
	1953.	1863
April 12.	1789	1846
April 19.	1767	1778
		1857
		1903
		1914
		1925
		1998.

**J (Leap year)**

	<i>January</i>	<i>May</i>
Su. . .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
M. . .	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Tu. . .	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
W. . .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Th. . .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
F. . .	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
S. . .	3 10 17 24 31	1 8 15 22 29

	<i>February</i>	<i>June</i>
Su. . .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
M. . .	2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28
Tu. . .	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
W. . .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Th. . .	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24
F. . .	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
S. . .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

	<i>March</i>	<i>July</i>
Su. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
M. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Tu. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
W. . .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Th. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
F. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 18 23 30
S. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24

	<i>April</i>	<i>August</i>
Su. . .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
M. . .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Tu. . .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
W. . .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Th. . .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
F. . .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
S. . .	3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28

**Easter Days**

March 28.	1880	1948
April 4.	1920	
April 11.	1784	1852.
April 18.	1756	1824
		1976.



## The World

The **Superficial Area** of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The **Diameter** of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The **Equatorial Circumference** is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

### AREA AND POPULATION

The total population of the world in mid-1975, was estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Office* at 3,967,000,000 compared with 3,003,000,000 in 1960 and 2,070,000,000 in 1930. Figures of areas in the following table are of land area and inland water, but exclude uninhabited polar regions and some uninhabited islands. Figures for Europe and Asia exclude U.S.S.R. which is shown separately. Figures for Oceania exclude Hawaii which is included with North America, being the 50th State of U.S.A.

Continent, etc.	Area		Estimated Population, 1975
	Sq. miles '000	Sq. km. '000	
Europe .....	1,903	4,929	473,000,000
Asia*	10,661	27,611	2,256,000,000
U.S.S.R. ....	8,649	22,402	255,000,000
Africa .....	11,683	30,258	401,000,000
America .....	16,241	42,063	561,000,000
Oceania .....	3,286	8,510	21,000,000
Total .....	52,422	135,773	3,967,000,000

\* Excludes U.S.S.R. (shown separately); includes European and Asiatic Turkey.

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the year 2000 were:—

Continent	[millions]	
	2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent
Europe (including U.S.S.R.) .....	947	15·1
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.) ..	3,870	61·8
Africa .....	517	8·2
N. America .....	312	5·0
Latin America† .....	592	9·4
Oceania .....	29	0·5
World .....	6,267	100

† Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A.

### THE CONTINENTS

**Europe** (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its

length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

**Africa** is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

**North America**, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

**South America** is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

**Oceania** extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

## Countries and Their Capitals

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases where later information becomes available during printing the new figures are given in the overseas sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

## AFRICA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria	855,200	18,250,000	Algiers	3,250,000
Angola	488,000	5,798,000	ψ Luanda	480,613
Benin	47,000	3,200,000	ψ Porto Novo	104,000
Botswana	220,000	937,000	Gaborone	60,000
Burundi	10,747	3,900,000	Bujumbura	150,000
Cameroon	475,400†	8,320,000	Yaoundé	337,000
Cape Verde Islands	1,516	306,046	ψ Praia	6,000
Central African Republic	234,000	3,200,000	Bangui	350,000
Chad	488,000	4,000,000	Njaména	150,000
Comoros	800	385,000	Moroni	..
Congo	129,960	2,100,000	Brazzaville	156,000
Djibouti	9,000	350,000	ψ Djibouti	150,000
Egypt	385,110	44,000,000	Cairo	11,000,000
Equatorial Guinea	28,000†	150,000	ψ Malabo	9,000
Ethiopia	400,000	29,416,000	Addis Ababa	912,000
Gabon	101,400	750,000	ψ Libreville	150,000
Gambia	4,003	620,000	ψ Banjul	50,000
Ghana	92,100	8,545,561	ψ Accra	851,614
Guinea	96,865	5,133,000	ψ Conakry	120,000
Guinea-Bissau	14,000	800,000	ψ Bissau	..
Ivory Coast	127,000	7,000,000	ψ Abidjan	1,700,000
Kenya	224,960	15,332,000	Nairobi	1,000,000
Lesotho	11,716	1,204,000	Maseru	240,081
Liberia	43,000	1,481,524	ψ Monrovia	220,000
Libya	810,000	2,900,000	ψ Tripoli	837,169
Madagascar	228,000	8,000,000	Antananarivo	400,000
Malawi	45,747	5,547,460*	Lilongwe	102,924*
Mali	465,000	6,297,000	Bamako	404,000
Mauritania	419,000	1,545,000	Nouakchott	135,000
Mauritius, etc.	805	924,243	ψ Port Louis	145,817
Morocco	180,000	19,470,000	ψ Rabat	865,100
Mozambique	297,657	850,000	ψ Maputo	600,000
Namibia	318,261	1,039,400	Windhoek	61,260
Niger	459,000	4,030,000	Niamey	100,000
Nigeria	356,669	79,760,000	ψ Lagos	3,000,000
Réunion	1,000	476,675	St. Denis	104,603
Rwanda	10,169	4,500,000	Kigali	7,000
St. Helena	47	5,147	ψ Jamestown	1,576
Ascension	38	1,051	ψ Georgetown	..
Tristan da Cunha	45	295	ψ Edinburgh	..
Sao Tomé & Príncipe	372	82,000	ψ São Tomé	3,187
Senegal	77,814	5,377,000	ψ Dakar	581,000
Seychelles	171	64,303	ψ Victoria	25,000
Sierra Leone	27,925*	14,600,000*	ψ Freetown	274,000
Somalia	246,000	4,000,000	ψ Mogadishu	450,000
South Africa	1,130,422†	23,894,000	Pretoria	563,384
			ψ Cape Town	1,107,764
Spanish Presidios:—				
Ceuta	5	67,187	..	..
Melilla	72	64,942	..	..
Sahara	125,000	63,000	Villa Cisneros	250
Sudan	967,500	19,500,000	Khartoum	194,000
Swaziland	6,782	600,000	Mbabane	25,000
Tanzania	362,820	17,551,925	ψ Dar-es-Salaam	757,346
Togo	21,000	2,348,000	Lomé	247,000
Tunisia	63,380	6,520,000	ψ Tunis	1,133,000
Uganda	91,000	12,600,000	Kampala	331,000
Upper Volta	100,000	6,600,000	Ouagadougou	200,000
Zaire	905,582	21,637,000	Kinshasa	2,500,000
Zambia	290,587	5,834,000	Lusaka	641,000
Zimbabwe	150,820	7,260,000	Salisbury	601,000

† Sq. km.

ψ Seaport.

\* Latest census result.

## AMERICA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
<b>North America</b>				
Canada .....	3,851,809	24,343,181*	Ottawa .....	303,114
<i>Alberta</i> .....	255,000	2,237,724*	Edmonton .....	657,057*
<i>British Columbia</i> .....	366,000	2,744,467*	ψ Victoria .....	233,481*
<i>Manitoba</i> .....	251,000	1,026,241*	Winnipeg .....	584,842
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	28,000	696,403*	ψ Fredericton .....	45,248
<i>Newfoundland</i> .....	156,000	567,681*	ψ St. John's .....	154,820
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	21,425	847,442*	ψ Halifax .....	271,200
<i>Ontario</i> .....	412,000	8,625,107*	Toronto .....	2,131,159
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....	2,184	122,506*	ψ Charlottetown .....	15,282*
<i>Quebec</i> .....	594,860	6,438,403*	ψ Quebec .....	166,474*
<i>Saskatchewan</i> .....	251,700	968,313*	Regina .....	162,613*
<i>Yukon Territory</i> .....	207,000	23,153*	Whitehorse .....	14,814
<i>Northwest Territories</i> .....	1,305,000	45,741*	Yellowknife .....	9,483
Mexico .....	761,604	62,500,000	Mexico City .....	8,941,912
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	93	5,200	ψ St. Pierre .....	3,500
United States .....	3,536,855	226,074,825*	Washington, D.C. .....	3,060,240
<b>Central America and the West Indies</b>				
Anguilla .....	35	7,000	.....	.....
Antigua and Barbuda .....	170	74,500	ψ St. John's .....	22,000
Bahamas .....	5,380	237,090*	ψ Nassau .....	135,437*
Barbados .....	166	248,983	ψ Bridgetown .....	7,552
Belize .....	8,867	144,857*	Belmopan .....	4,000
Bermuda .....	21	54,670*	ψ Hamilton .....	1,617
Cayman Islands .....	100	17,955	ψ George Town .....	8,200
Costa Rica .....	19,653	2,183,625	San José .....	808,919
Cuba .....	44,178	9,700,000	ψ Havana .....	1,924,886
Dominica .....	290	74,069*	ψ Roseau .....	8,346*
Dominican Republic .....	19,322	5,647,977*	ψ Santo Domingo .....	1,550,739
Grenada .....	133	109,200	ψ St. George's .....	7,500
Guadeloupe .....	688	324,530	ψ Pointe à Pitre .....	23,889
Guatemala .....	42,042	6,835,900	Guatemala .....	1,500,000
Haiti .....	10,700	6,009,000	ψ Port au Prince .....	506,525
Honduras .....	43,278	3,500,000	Tegucigalpa .....	472,700
Jamaica .....	4,244	2,223,400	ψ Kingston .....	662,501
Martinique .....	400	324,832	ψ Fort de France .....	100,576
Montserrat .....	39	12,073	ψ Plymouth .....	1,623
Netherlands Antilles .....	394	250,000	ψ Willemstad .....	154,928
Nicaragua .....	57,145	2,700,000	Managua .....	615,000
Panama .....	31,890	1,718,000	ψ Panama City .....	418,000
Panama Canal Zone .....	647	51,000	ψ Balboa Heights .....	3,950
Puerto Rico .....	3,435	3,187,570*	ψ San Juan .....	518,700
St. Kitts-Nevis .....	101	44,404*	ψ Basseterre .....	15,000
St. Lucia .....	238	120,300	ψ Castries .....	48,782
St. Vincent .....	133	119,942	ψ Kingstown .....	34,000
El Salvador .....	8,200	4,539,000	San Salvador .....	425,119
Trinidad and Tobago .....	1,980	1,136,900	ψ Port of Spain .....	120,000
Turks and Caicos Islds .....	192	7,436	ψ Grand Turk .....	3,146
Virgin Islands:—				
<i>British</i> .....	59	12,034*	ψ Road Town .....	2,479
<i>U.S.</i> .....	133	95,591*	ψ Charlotte Amalie .....	11,000
<b>South America</b>				
Argentina .....	1,079,965*	27,862,771*	ψ Buenos Aires .....	9,677,200
Bolivia .....	415,000	4,700,000	La Paz .....	654,700
Brazil .....	3,289,440	119,098,922	Brasilia .....	1,176,748
Chile .....	290,000	11,000,000	Santiago .....	4,000,000
Colombia .....	440,000	27,729,847	Bogotá .....	5,000,000
Ecuador .....	226,000	8,000,000	Quito .....	800,000
Falkland Islands .....	4,700	1,813	ψ Stanley .....	1,050
Guiana, <i>French</i> .....	35,000	48,000	ψ Cayenne .....	20,000
Guyana .....	83,000	795,000	ψ Georgetown .....	165,000
Paraguay .....	157,000	3,167,900	ψ Asunción .....	437,000
Peru .....	531,000	14,121,564	Lima .....	3,595,000
Surinam .....	63,250	375,000	ψ Paramaribo .....	110,000
Uruguay .....	72,172	2,886,187	ψ Montevideo .....	1,298,546
Venezuela .....	353,894	16,000,000	Caracas .....	3,507,800

ψ Seaport. \* Latest census report.



## ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Iran) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Thailand to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Afghanistan	250,000	15,500,000	Kabul	970,000
Bahrain	231	358,857	ψ Manama	120,000
Bangladesh	55,126	89,940,000	Dacca	3,458,602
Bhutan	18,000	1,247,000	Thimphu	..
Brunei	2,226	212,840	ψ Bandar Seri Begawan	58,000
Burma	262,000	33,310,000	ψ Rangoon	3,186,886
Cambodia	70,000	6,000,000	ψ Phnom Penh	..
China	3,700,000	982,550,000	Peking	8,706,000
Taiwan	13,800	18,203,000	Taipei	2,196,237
Macau	5	248,316	ψ Macau	157,175
Hong Kong	404	5,108,000	ψ Victoria	767,000
India	1,261,816	683,880,051*	Delhi	4,065,698
Indonesia	735,000	147,000,000	ψ Jakarta	6,503,449
Iran (Persia)	628,000	39,190,000	Tehran	6,200,000
Iraq	172,000	12,171,480	Baghdad	3,205,645
Israel	7,992	3,921,700	Jerusalem	448,200
Japan	142,812	118,390,000	Tokyo	11,648,378
Jordan	37,700	2,150,000	Amman	750,000
Korea:—				
North Korea	48,000	18,000,000	Pyongyang	1,500,000
South Korea	38,500	37,600,000	Seoul	8,367,000
Kuwait	7,500	1,562,000	ψ Kuwait	400,000
Laos	90,000	3,000,000	Vientiane	90,000
Lebanon	4,300	2,780,000	ψ Beirut	702,000
Malaysia	130,000	13,435,588*	Kuala Lumpur	937,875*
Johore	7,330	1,601,504*	Johore Bahru	..
Kedah	3,640	1,102,200*	Alor Star	..
Kelantan	5,765	877,575	Koto Bahru	..
Malacca	640	453,153*	ψ Malacca	..
Negri Sembilan	2,570	563,955*	Seremban	..
Pahang	13,900	770,644*	Kuantan	..
Penang	400	911,586*	ψ George Town	234,930
Perak	8,100	1,762,288*	Ipoh	125,776
Perlis	310	147,726*	Kangar	..
Sabah	29,000	1,002,608*	Kota Kinabalu	41,830
Sarawak	48,000	1,294,753*	ψ Kuching	63,491
Selangor	3,166	1,467,441*	Shah Alam	451,810
Trengganu	5,000	406,000	Kuala Trengganu	..
Maldiv Islands	115	143,469	ψ Malé	29,555
Mongolia	600,000	1,641,000	Ulan Bator	420,000
Nepal	54,362	15,000,000	Kathmandu	235,000
Oman	120,000	850,000	ψ Muscat	7,000
Pakistan	310,403	83,780,000	Islamabad	201,000
Philippine Islands	114,834	42,759,000	ψ Manila	1,438,253
Qatar	4,000	250,000	Doha	200,000
Saudi Arabia	927,000	9,160,000	Riyadh	1,000,000
Singapore	226	2,362,700*	..	..
Sri Lanka	25,332	14,800,001*	ψ Colombo	585,776
Syria	70,800	9,622,632	Damascus	2,250,000
Thailand (Siam)	198,247	47,600,000	ψ Bangkok	5,153,902
Timor, Eastern	7,329	610,541	ψ Dili	7,000
Turkey	285,000	45,217,556	Ankara	3,196,460
United Arab Emirates	32,000	1,000,000	..	..
U.S.S.R. (Asia)				
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia)	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan)	11,300	3,119,000	Erevan	1,019,000
Azerbaijan	33,436	6,202,000	ψ Baku	1,550,000
Georgia	27,000	5,071,000	Tbilisi	1,066,000
Turkmenistan	188,400	2,897,000	Ashkhabad	312,000
Uzbekistan	157,000	16,158,000	Tashkent	1,780,000
Tadjikistan	54,000	4,007,000	Dushanbe	494,000
Kazakhstan	1,065,000	15,053,000	Alma Ata	910,000
Kirghizia	77,000	3,653,000	Frunze	533,000
Vietnam	129,000	55,000,000	Hanoi	2,543,800
Yemen	75,000	8,556,974	Sana'a	277,817
Yemen P.D.R.	112,000	1,800,000	ψ Aden	270,000

ψ Seaport.

\* Latest census report.

## EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania	10,700	2,670,000	Tirana	200,000
Andorra	190	31,000	Andorra La Vella	..
Austria	32,376	7,553,380	Vienna	1,580,600
Belgium	11,781	9,848,647*	Brussels	997,293*
Bulgaria	43,000	8,730,000	Sofia	1,056,945
Cyprus	3,572	618,300	Nicosia	233,500
Czechoslovakia	49,400	15,237,788	Prague	1,191,125
Denmark	17,000	5,119,155	ψ Copenhagen	579,145
Finland	130,165	4,811,391	ψ Helsinki	482,800
France	213,000	53,962,000	Paris	2,050,500
Germany—				
<i>Federal Republic of</i>				
<i>Germany</i> †	96,011	61,657,900	Bonn	288,100
<i>German Democratic</i>				
<i>Republic</i>	41,768	16,740,000	East Berlin	1,152,529
Gibraltar	2	29,648*	ψ Gibraltar	..
Greece	51,182	8,768,641	Athens	2,540,241
Hungary	36,000	10,710,000	Budapest	2,093,000
Iceland	40,500	231,608	ψ Reykjavik	85,469
Irish Republic	26,600	3,440,427*	ψ Dublin	525,360
Italy	131,000	56,500,000	Rome	2,830,569
Liechtenstein	62	26,125	Vaduz	4,980
Luxemburg	999	365,100	Luxemburg	79,600
Malta and Gozo	121	316,850	ψ Valletta	14,042
Monaco	‡	25,029	Monaco-ville	1,443
Netherlands	13,500	14,208,586	The Hague	673,391
Norway	°386,308	4,107,063	ψ Oslo	450,386
Poland	121,000	35,032,000*	Warsaw	1,572,000
Portugal§	34,000	9,862,700	ψ Lisbon	1,707,500
Romania	°237,500	22,048,305	Bucharest	1,960,097
San Marino	23	21,359	San Marino	..
Spain	196,700	37,682,355	Madrid	3,146,071
Sweden	173,436	8,318,000	ψ Stockholm	647,214
Switzerland	15,950	6,365,900	Berne	145,254
THE UNITED KINGDOM †	93,026	55,870,000*	ψ London	6,696,008*
<i>England</i>	50,053	46,221,000*		
<i>Wales</i>	7,969	2,790,000*	ψ Cardiff	278,900
<i>Scotland</i>	29,798	5,117,000*	ψ Edinburgh	446,361
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	5,206	1,490,000*	ψ Belfast	297,862*
U.S.S.R. (Europe)		268,800,000		
<i>R.S.F.S.R.</i>	6,593,391	139,165,000	Moscow	8,203,000
<i>Ukraine</i>	252,046	50,135,000	Kiev	2,144,000
<i>Belorussia</i>	80,300	9,675,000	Minsk	1,276,000
<i>Moldavia</i>	13,912	3,995,000	Kishinev	503,000
<i>Estonia</i>	17,413	1,485,000	ψ Tallinn	430,000
<i>Latvia</i>	24,695	2,539,000	ψ Riga	835,000
<i>Lithuania</i>	26,173	3,445,000	Vilnius	481,000
Vatican City State	109 acres	731	Vatican City	..
Yugoslavia	98,725	22,420,000	Belgrade	1,455,000

† Land areas are shown for U.K. and parts (total area of U.K., 94,216 sq. miles). ‡ Data include West Berlin.  
§ Data include Madeira (314 sq. miles) and the Azores (922 sq. miles). ψ Seaport. ° sq. kilometres. \* Latest census report.

## THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 2,700 B.C.. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.—Ionic temple erected about 350 B.C. in honour of the goddess and burned by the Goths in A.D. 262.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. According to legend it stood at the harbour entrance of the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

## OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia .....	2,968,000	15,053,600*	Canberra .....	228,200*
<i>New South Wales</i> .....	309,000	5,269,800*	ψ Sydney .....	3,204,211*
<i>Queensland</i> .....	667,000	2,386,200*	ψ Brisbane .....	1,086,470*
<i>South Australia</i> .....	380,070	1,325,900*	Adelaide .....	952,700
<i>Tasmania</i> .....	26,883	428,600*	ψ Hobart .....	128,603*
<i>Victoria</i> .....	87,884	3,971,000*	ψ Melbourne .....	2,578,527*
<i>Western Australia</i> .....	975,920	1,317,600*	Perth .....	918,000*
<i>Northern Territory</i> .....	520,280	126,300*	ψ Darwin .....	46,655
<i>Norfolk Island</i> .....	13	2,175*	ψ Kingston .....	..
Fiji .....	7,072	634,151	ψ Suva .....	66,018
French Polynesia .....	2,500	119,200	ψ Papeete .....	15,220
Kiribati .....	264	56,452*	Tarawa .....	20,000
Guam .....	209	105,816*	Agaña .....	..
Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands† .....	687	116,974*	Saipan .....	..
Nauru .....	8	7,254*	ψ Nauru .....	..
New Caledonia .....	7,200	100,600	ψ Noumea .....	12,000
New Zealand .....	103,736	3,175,737*	ψ Wellington .....	343,982*
<i>Cook Islands</i> .....	200	18,153*	Avarua .....	..
<i>Niue</i> .....		3,226	Alofi .....	956
Ross Dependency .....	175,000	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea .....	178,260	3,006,799	ψ Port Moresby .....	131,000
Samoa:—				
Eastern .....	76	32,395*	ψ Pago Pago .....	1,251
Western .....	1,097	158,130*	ψ Apia .....	33,100*
Solomon Islands .....	11,500	196,823	ψ Honiara .....	14,942
Tonga, etc. ....	288	98,000	ψ Nuku'alofoa .....	18,396
Tuvalu .....	10	9,000	ψ Funafuti .....	2,120
Vanuatu .....	6,050	112,596*	ψ Vila .....	14,801*

† Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.    ψ Seaport.    \* Latest census result.

## OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 36,198 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)	Seas		
			Name	Greatest Depth (feet)	
Malay .....	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342	Okhotsk .....	582,000	Kurile Trough, 13,422
Caribbean .....	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000	East China ....	480,000	about 10,500
Mediterranean .....	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435	Hudson Bay ...	472,000	about 1,500
Bering .....	878,000	Buldır Trough, 11,154	Japan .....	405,000	about 10,200
			Andaman .....	305,000	about 11,000
			North Sea .....	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
			Red Sea .....	178,000	20° N., 7,254
			Baltic .....	158,000	about 1,300

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL  
(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

*Europe:* Netherlands coastal areas (15).  
*Asia:* Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).  
 China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).  
 U.S.S.R.—Iran: Caspian Sea (85).  
 Arabia: Turcial Oman-Qatar (70).  
*Africa:* Libyan Desert Depressions:—  
 Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).  
 Wadi Ryan (140), Sittra (110).

*Africa:* Libyan Desert Depressions (continued)—  
 Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).  
 Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrain (50).  
 Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).  
 Algeria-Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).  
*America:* Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).  
*Australia:* Lake Eyre (40).

\* Water surface

## THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Population		Population
Ψ = Seaport		Ψ = Seaport	
TOKYO, Japan	11,648,378	DAMASCUS, Syria	2,250,000
Ψ Shanghai, China	11,320,000	TAIPEI, Taiwan	2,196,237
CAIRO, Egypt	11,000,000	Kiev, U.S.S.R.	2,144,000
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina	9,677,200	Toronto, Canada	2,131,159
MEXICO CITY, Mexico	8,941,912	Harbin, China	2,100,000
PEKING, China	8,706,000	BUDAPEST, Hungary	2,093,000
São Paulo, Brazil	8,490,763	Ψ Nagoya, Japan	2,081,465
SEOUL, S. Korea	8,367,000	PARIS, France	2,050,500
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.	8,203,000	Ψ PHNOM PENH, Cambodia	2,000,000
Tientsin, China	7,390,000	Medellin, Colombia	2,000,000
Ψ Surabaya, Indonesia	7,027,913	Izmir, Turkey	1,968,614
Ψ New York, U.S.A.	7,015,608	BUCHAREST, Rumania	1,960,097
Ψ LONDON, U.K.	6,696,000	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba	1,924,886
Ψ JAKARTA, Indonesia	6,506,449	Berlin (West), Germany	1,896,200
Chungking, China	6,200,000	Aleppo, Syria	1,862,713
TEHRAN, Iran	6,200,000	Tashkent, U.S.S.R.	1,780,000
Ψ Bombay, India	5,850,000	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	1,774,712
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand	5,153,902	Ψ Barcelona, Spain	1,750,000
Ψ KARACHI, Pakistan	5,103,000	Guadalajara, Mexico	1,725,107
Ψ Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5,094,396	Ψ LISBON, Portugal	1,707,500
BOGOTA, Colombia	5,000,000	Ψ ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast	1,700,000
Ψ Canton, China	5,000,000	Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A.	1,680,235
Ψ Istanbul, Turkey	4,870,747	Ψ Hamburg, Germany	1,645,100
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R.	4,676,000	Milan, Italy	1,634,638
Shenyang, China	4,400,000	VIENNA, Austria	1,580,600
Luda, China	4,200,000	SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic	1,550,739
DELHI, India	4,065,698	Ψ Baku, U.S.S.R.	1,550,000
SANTIAGO, Chile	4,000,000	Pyongyang, N. Korea	1,550,000
LIMA, Peru	3,595,000	Ψ Houston, U.S.A.	1,544,992
CARACAS, Venezuela	3,507,800	GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala	1,500,000
Wuhan, China	3,500,000	Taegu, Korea	1,487,098
Ψ ALGIERS, Algeria	3,250,000	Kyoto, Japan	1,469,891
BAGHDAD, Iraq	3,205,645	Adana, Turkey	1,467,346
Ψ Sydney, Australia	3,204,211	WARSAW, Poland	1,463,000
ANKARA, Turkey	3,196,460	Bandung, Indonesia	1,462,637
Ψ RANGOON, Burma	3,186,886	BELGRADE, Yugoslavia	1,455,000
MADRID, Spain	3,146,071	Kharkov, U.S.S.R.	1,444,000
Ψ Calcutta, India	3,141,180	Johannesburg, South Africa	1,441,335
Ψ Ho Chi-Minh City, Vietnam	3,000,000	Ψ Sapporo, Japan	1,439,554
Ψ LAGOS, Nigeria	3,000,000	Ψ MANILA, Philippines	1,438,253
Ψ Chicago, U.S.A.	2,969,570	Ψ Oporto, Portugal	1,389,800
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A.	2,950,010	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden	1,386,980
Lahore, Pakistan	2,920,000	Ψ Kobé, Japan	1,376,759
Ψ Pusan, Korea	2,879,570	Gorky, U.S.S.R.	1,367,000
Ψ ROME, Italy	2,830,569	Monterrey, Mexico	1,350,000
Ψ Montreal, Canada	2,828,349	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R.	1,343,000
Ψ Yokohama, Japan	2,817,479	Munich, Germany	1,298,900
Ψ Osaka, Japan	2,629,395	Ψ MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay	1,298,546
Ψ Melbourne, Australia	2,578,527	Minsk, U.S.S.R.	1,276,000
HANOI, Vietnam	2,543,800	Cali, Colombia	1,256,000
ATHENS, Greece	2,540,241	Hyderabad, India	1,251,119
Ψ Alexandria, Egypt	2,521,000	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R.	1,239,000
KINSHASA, Zaire	2,500,000	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R.	1,238,000
Ψ Madras, India	2,470,289	Marrakesh, Morocco	1,224,100
Ψ Nanking, China	2,400,000	Ψ Naples, Italy	1,210,503
Ψ SINGAPORE	2,362,700	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark	1,202,790
Ψ Casablanca, Morocco	2,357,200		

## THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally five in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "antient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkstone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient

privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.  
*Lord Warden, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.*

*Judge, Court of Admiralty, Gerald Darling, R.D., Q.C. Registrar, I. G. Gill, P.O. Box 9, Margate, Kent.*

*Lord Wardens since 1904*

Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willington	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941
Sir Robert Menzies	1965
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother	1978

## THE WORLD'S LAKES

The areas of some of these lakes are subject to seasonal variation.

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	750	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Island	75	4,000
Superior	North America	350	31,820	Onega	U.S.S.R.	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,828	Eyre	Australia	130	3,700
Aral	U.S.S.R.	265	26,000	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	206	23,010	Titicaca	South America	110	3,200
Michigan	North America	307	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Nicaragua	Central America	100	3,000
Great Bear	Canada	175	12,200	Gairdner	Australia	100	3,000
Baikal	U.S.S.R.	300	12,150	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Great Slave	Canada	330	11,170	Torrens	Australia	130	2,200
Malawi	Africa	360	11,000	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Erie	North America	241	9,940	Issyk-Kul	U.S.S.R.	115	2,250
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,140
Maracaibo	South America	130	8,296	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Balkhash	U.S.S.R.	323	7,050	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Ladoga	U.S.S.R.	130	7,000	Manitoba	Canada	130	1,817
Chad	Africa	175	6,000	Van	Asia Minor	80	1,450
Nettilling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

## VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,344	Nyamuragira	Zaire	10,150
Kluchevskaya	U.S.S.R.	15,584	Villarica	Chile	9,325
Mount Wrangell	Alaska	14,000	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,680	Paricutin	Mexico	9,100
Cameroun	Cameroon	13,350	Asama	Japan	8,340
Erebos	Antarctica	12,200	Mt. St. Helens	Washington, U.S.A.	8,300
Nyiragongo	Zaire	11,560	Ngauruhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Iliamna	Aleutian Range, U.S.A.	11,000	Hecla	Iceland	4,892
Etna	Sicily	10,958	Vesuvius	Italy	4,190
Baker	Cascades	10,778	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,034

## QUIESCENT

Llullaillaco	Chile	22,057	Tristan da Cunha	South Atlantic	6,700
Demavend	Iran	18,384	Pelée	Martinique, W. Indies	4,430
Pico de Teyde	Tenerife	12,198	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
Semerou	Indonesia	12,060	Soufrière	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
Haleakala	Hawaii	10,022	Krakatoa	Sunda Strait	2,600
Tongariro	New Zealand	6,458			

## BELIEVED EXTINCT

Aconcagua	Andes	22,834	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,480
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,560	Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,887
Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,340	Karisimbi	Rwanda and Zaire	14,786
Antisana	Ecuador	18,713	Fujiyama	Japan	12,388
Citlaltepétl	Mexico	18,700			

## THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains some of the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name	Range or Country	Height in Feet	Name	Range or Country	Height in Feet
EVEREST	Himalayas	29,028	Sajama	Andes	21,390
K2	Karakoram	28,250	Chimborazo	Andes	20,560
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	28,208	McKinley	Alaska	20,320
Makalu	Himalayas	27,824	Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850
Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	26,810	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,344
Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	26,660	Kilimanjaro	Tanzania	19,340
Annapurna	Himalayas	26,502	Antisana	Andes	18,713
Nanda Devi	Himalayas	25,645	Citlaltepétl	S. Madre	18,700
Kamet	Himalayas	25,447	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,480
Namcha Barwa	China	25,445	Demavend	Elburz	18,384
Minya Konka	China	24,900	Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,008
Pik Kommunizma	Pamirs	24,590	Popocatepetl	S. Madre	17,887
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,406	Foraker	Alaska	17,395
Aconcagua	Andes	22,834	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Bonete	Andes	22,545	Tolima	Andes	17,109
Ojos del Salado	Andes	22,516	Kenya	Kenya	17,058
Huascaran	Andes	22,204	Ararat	Armenia	16,945
Llullaillaco	Andes	22,057	Vinson Massif	Antarctica	16,863

## THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,150
Amazon	Atlantic	3,900
Missouri-Mississippi— Red Rock	Gulf of Mexico	3,800
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Ob-Irtys	Arctic	3,200
Hwang-ho	North Pacific	2,900
Congo	Atlantic	2,900
Amur	North Pacific	2,800
Lena	Arctic	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Yenisei	Arctic	2,300
Madeira	Amazon	2,100
Yukon	Bering Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio Grande del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
São Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,630
Murray	Southern Ocean	1,600
Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea (Thames Head to Nore)	215

## SOME FAMOUS BRIDGES

Among the outstanding *suspension bridges* of the World are the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, New York (main span, 4,260 ft.); the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco (4,200 ft.); Mackinac Bridge, Michigan (3,800 ft.); Bosphorus, Turkey (3,523 ft.); George Washington Bridge, New York (3,500 ft.); the Ponte

Salazar (Tagus Bridge), Portugal (3,323 ft.); Forth Road Bridge, Scotland (3,300 ft.); Severn Bridge, England (3,240 ft.); Tacoma Bridge, Washington, U.S.A. (2,800 ft.); Orinoco Bridge, Venezuela (2,336 ft.) and the Kanmon Bridge, Japan (2,336 ft.). Lengths shown above are all those of the main or longest span. The Humber Bridge was opened in 1981 and has the longest single central span, 4,626 ft., of any suspension bridge in the world.

The Transbay Bridge (*suspension and cantilever*), crossing San Francisco Bay from Oakland to San Francisco is 7½ miles long, with spans of 2,310 ft. each. Among important *steel arch* bridges are the Bayonne Bridge, from New Jersey to Staten Island, U.S.A. (1,652 ft.); Sydney Harbour Bridge, Australia (1,650 ft.); the Runcorn-Widnes Bridge, England (1,082 ft.); and the Glen Canyon Bridge over the Colorado River, U.S.A. (1,028 ft.). Major *concrete trestle* bridges include the Lake Pontchartrain Causeway, U.S.A. of 2,170 spans extending 24 miles and the Oosterscheldebrug, Netherlands, 3½ miles long. Gladesville Bridge, Sydney, Australia, is a *concrete arch* bridge of 1,000 ft. span. The Tay Bridge in Scotland is a *steel box girder* bridge supported on twin piers (42 spans), 7,365 ft long.

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel (17.6 miles long) joining Cape Charles, Virginia, to Chesapeake Beach has 12.5 miles of *concrete trestle* bridge.

## PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,028
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,320
South America: Aconcagua	22,834
Australia: Kosciusko	7,316
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Carstenz, Indonesia	16,500
Antarctica: Vinson Massif	16,863

## THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Sq. Miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Sq. Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	840,000	Sulawesi (Indonesian)	Indian	69,000
New Guinea	Pacific	305,000	South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,093
Borneo (various)	"	290,000	Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,800
Madagascar	Indian	228,000	North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,281
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	190,000	Cuba	Atlantic	44,000
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000	Newfoundland (Canadian)	Atlantic	42,750
Honshū (Japanese)	Pacific	88,839	Luzon (Philippine)	Pacific	40,400
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745	Iceland	Atlantic	40,000
Victoria (Canadian)	Arctic	80,000	Mindanao (Philippine)	Pacific	36,500
Ellesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	77,000	Ireland	Atlantic	32,600

## GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened	Length, miles	Depth (ft.)†	Width (ft.)†
North Sea (Netherlands)	1876	14½	43	148
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26	72
Kiel (Germany)	1895	61	31	132
Manchester (England)	1894	35½	30	120
Panama	1914	50½	45	300
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	42	197
Terneuzen-Ghent (Netherlands-Belgium)	1895	18½	38	102
St. Lawrence Seaway (Canada)	1959	378*	27	200

† Of largest vessels permitted. \* Includes Lake Ontario and Welland Canal.

INLAND WATERWAYS.—The British Waterways Board are the navigational authority for nearly 2,000 miles of canals and river navigations in England, Scotland and Wales. Some 340 miles are maintained and are being developed as commercial waterways for use by freight-carrying vessels, and another 1,100 miles are being developed for boating, fishing and other amenities. Over a third has now been restored to full navigational use and other stretches are available to small boats. The Manchester Ship Canal, Bridgewater Canal, Rochdale Canal, River Thames and Fenland Waterways are among those which are the responsibility of other authorities.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height

In order of volume

Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1)	Indo-China	15,840
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612	Guayra (2)	Brazil	5,300
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A.	(a) 1,430	Victoria (3)	Zimbabwe Rhodesia —Zambia	1,760
Gavarnie	Pyrenees	1,385	Niagara (4)	Canada-U.S.A.	1,200
Wollomombie	New South Wales	(b) 1,100			
Staubach	Switzerland	980			
Seward	Peru	887			
Vettisfoss	Norway	856			
King Edward VIII	Guyana	840			
Gersoppa	Mysore, India	(c) 830			
Sutherland	New Zealand	(d) 815			
Kaieteur (Kōituök)	Guyana	741			
Kalambo	Tanzania	(e) 704			
Maletsunyane	Lesotho	630			
Bridalveil	Yosemite, U.S.A.	620			
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594			
Skjeggedalssfoss	Norway	525			
Eas-Coul-Aulin	Scotland	(f) 511			

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.; (b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.; (e) 3,000 ft.; (f) 658 ft.

(1) Height, 50-70 ft.; (2) 90-130 ft.; (3) 236-354 ft.; (4) 158-175 ft.

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region;  
S.R. = Southern Region; W.R. = Western Region

United Kingdom

		Miles	Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	628
Totley	L.M.R.	3	950
Standedge	E.R.	3	66
Woodhead	L.M.R.	3	66
Sodbury	W.R.	2	924
Disley	L.M.R.	2	346
Bramhope	E.R.	2	241
Ffestiniog	L.M.R.	2	338
Cowburn	L.M.R.	2	182
Sevenoaks	S.R.	1	1693
Rhondda	W.R.	1	1683
Morley	E.R.	1	1609
Box	W.R.	1	1452
Catesby	L.M.R.	1	1240
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	1	1224
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	1	1125
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	1	946
Ponsbourne	E.R.	1	924
Bleamoor	L.M.R.	1	869
Polhill	S.R.	1	851
Queensbury	E.R.	1	741
Merthyr	W.R.	1	737
Kilsby	L.M.R.	1	666
Shepherd's Well	S.R.	1	609
Gildersome	E.R.	1	571
Strood	S.R.	1	569
Oxted	S.R.	1	501
Clayton	S.R.	1	499
Sydenham	S.R.	1	381
Drewton	E.R.	1	354

Miles Yards

Merstham New (Quarry)	S.R.	1	353
Greenock	Scottish Region	1	351
Wapping	L.M.R.	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Bradway	E.R.	1	267
Slough	L.M.R.	1	255
Watford, New	L.M.R.	1	230
Llangyfelach	W.R.	1	192
Abbot's Cliff	S.R.	1	182
Halton	L.M.R.	1	176
Cærphilly	W.R.	1	173
Corby	L.M.R.	1	166
Wenvoe	W.R.	1	107
Sapperton	W.R.	1	100
Sharnbrook	L.M.R.	1	100

The London Underground Northern Line between Morden and East Finchley by the City Branch serves 25 stations and uses tunnels totalling 17½ miles in length).

The World

Simplon	Switzerland-Italy	12	560
Apennine	Italy	11	880
St. Gotthard	Switzerland	9	550
Lötschberg	Switzerland	9	130
Mont Cenis	Italy	8	870
Cascade	United States	7	1410
Arlberg	Austria	6	650
Moffat	United States	6	200
Shimizu	Japan	6	70

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of five feet from the same level is nearly three miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly six miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
20 ft.	5.9 "	1,000 ft.	41.6 "	5,000 "	93.1 "
50 "	9.3 "	2,000 "	58.9 "	20,000 "	186.2 "
100 "	13.2 "	3,000 "	72.1 "		

## CONTROL OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS 1981

The following tables show the number of Foreign nationals (Table 1) and Commonwealth citizens (Table 2) accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom during 1981. The figures relate to people subject to immigration control under the Immigration Act 1971, including certain holders of United Kingdom passports; they do not include people who are patrial under Section 2 of the Act.

Table 1  
TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT ON ARRIVAL AND/OR ON REMOVAL OF  
TIME LIMIT—FOREIGN NATIONALS 1981

Nationals of	Total accepted for settlement			
	Total	Men	Women	Children
Belgium .....	70	10	40	10
Denmark .....	150	30	100	20
France .....	440	110	310	30
Germany (Federal Rep.) .....	520	120	330	70
Greece .....	120	70	40	10
Italy .....	660	360	250	40
Luxembourg .....	†	—	†	—
Netherlands .....	250	80	140	30
TOTAL E.E.C. ....	2,220	780	1,220	210
Algeria .....	110	100	10	†
Argentina .....	90	30	50	10
Austria .....	110	30	60	10
Brazil .....	120	20	90	20
Bulgaria .....	10	†	10	—
Chile .....	240	100	90	50
China .....	160	20	110	40
Colombia .....	300	70	180	50
Cuba .....	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia .....	20	†	20	†
Egypt .....	390	240	120	40
Ethiopia .....	30	20	20	†
Finland .....	120	20	90	10
German Democratic Republic .....	†	—	†	†
Hungary .....	40	10	30	†
Indonesia .....	50	10	30	10
Iran .....	1,340	860	360	130
Iraq .....	330	190	90	60
Israel .....	330	130	140	50
Japan .....	880	260	380	240
Jordan .....	120	80	30	10
Lebanon .....	260	110	100	60
Libya .....	90	60	10	20
Mexico .....	60	10	40	10
Morocco .....	190	60	90	30
Norway .....	190	50	110	30
Pakistan .....	8,910	930	3,980	4,000
Peru .....	30	10	20	†
Philippines .....	1,730	260	1,350	130
Poland .....	600	60	490	50
Portugal .....	630	250	270	110
Romania .....	10	†	†	†
Saudi Arabia .....	20	10	†	†
Somalia .....	40	10	20	10
South Africa .....	830	280	320	230
Spain .....	560	230	260	80
Sudan .....	60	30	20	10
Sweden .....	250	60	140	50
Switzerland .....	160	50	100	10
Syria .....	90	50	20	20
Thailand .....	210	30	160	20
Tunisia .....	50	40	10	†
Turkey .....	550	260	170	120
U.S.A. ....	3,450	1,060	1,550	830
U.S.S.R. ....	40	—	30	†
Uruguay .....	10	10	†	†
Venezuela .....	60	20	40	10
Yugoslavia .....	110	40	50	20
Other foreign countries* } Stateless	4,480	1,450	1,480	1,550
TOTAL—NON E.E.C. ....	28,480	7,590	12,740	8,150
TOTAL—FOREIGN .....	30,700	8,370	13,960	8,360

\* Separate figures are not available. Includes an estimate of 3,100 refugees from South-East Asia accepted for settlement.

† Negligible.



Table 2  
TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT ON ARRIVAL AND ON REMOVAL OF  
TIME LIMIT—COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS 1981

Country or territory issuing passport	Total accepted for settlement			
	Total	Men	Women	Children
Australia .....	2,420	980	1,270	170
Bangladesh .....	5,800	340	1,830	3,630
Barbados .....	80	30	40	10
Canada .....	880	370	400	100
Cyprus .....	560	290	240	30
Ghana .....	340	120	150	60
Guyana .....	220	50	110	60
Hong Kong .....	1,430	390	480	560
India .....	6,460	2,340	3,140	980
Jamaica .....	440	100	180	160
Kenya .....	430	120	180	130
Malaysia .....	640	220	370	50
Malta .....	180	90	70	20
Mauritius .....	490	180	280	30
New Zealand .....	2,050	850	1,100	100
Nigeria .....	250	120	100	30
Sierra Leone .....	40	20	20	†
Singapore .....	120	40	70	10
Sri Lanka .....	770	290	340	140
Tanzania .....	280	80	130	70
Trinidad and Tobago .....	150	40	90	20
Uganda .....	40	20	20	†
West Indies Associated States .....	90	30	40	30
Zambia .....	80	30	40	10
Zimbabwe .....	220	90	90	40
U.K. passport holders .....	2,760	1,250	1,030	480
All other territories .....	230	40	110	70
<b>TOTAL—COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS .....</b>	<b>27,440</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>7,030</b>

NOTE: The figures in this table have been rounded; because of this the sum of the constituent items may not agree with the totals shown.

### EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM (Thousands)

Analysis by occupation and sex

	Total			Professional			Manual and Clerical			Not gainfully employed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1970	291	154	137	56	39	18	102	64	38	132	51	81
1971	240	124	116	51	35	16	87	51	36	102	38	64
1972	233	124	109	49	33	17	84	52	32	100	39	61
1973	246	124	122	51	33	19	87	53	34	108	39	69
1974	269	141	128	62	40	23	97	60	37	110	42	68
1975	238	126	112	60	43	18	73	44	29	104	39	65
1976	210	118	93	70	50	20	56	36	20	84	31	53
1977	209	117	91	66	49	17	62	39	23	81	30	51
1978	192	108	85	56	39	16	56	36	20	81	33	48
1979	189	106	82	58	43	15	52	30	22	79	34	45
1980	229	134	95	65	49	16	62	42	20	102	43	59

## ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A. D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd.
EGBERT	<i>Saxons and Danes</i> King of Wessex and all England		827	859	—	Yrs. 12
ETHELWULF		Son of Egbert	859	858	—	19
{ ETHELWALD		Son of Ethelwulf	860	866	—	—
{ ETHELBERT		Son of Ethelwulf				
ETHELRED		Son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	8
ALFRED THE GREAT		Son of Ethelwulf	871	899	52	28
EDWARD THE ELDER		Son of Alfred the Great	899	925	26	26
ATHELSTAN		Eldest son of Edward the Elder (by 1)	925	940	15	15
EDMUND		Third son of Edward the Elder (by 1)	940	946	45	15
EDRED		Fourth son of Edward the Elder (by 3)	946	955	25	6
EDWY	Son of Edred (by 1)	955	959	32	9	
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund (by 1)	959	975	18	3	
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar (by 1)	975	978	32	17	
ETHELRED II	Younger son of Edgar (by 2)	978	1016	17	4	
					48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred II (by 1)		1016	27	0	0
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election		1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute (by 1)		1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Son of Canute (by 2)		1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II (by 2)		1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Son of Earl Godwin		1066	1066	44	0
	<i>The House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by Conquest		1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I		1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I		1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.		1135	1154	50	19
	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and Egbert.		1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II		1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II		1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Elder son of John		1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry III		1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I		1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd Yrs.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399 (d. 1400)	34	22
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montfort, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest surviving son of Henry IV	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III	Elizabeth Widvile (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widvile and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	75 days
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales, s. of Henry VI	1483	1485	32	2
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1st Katherine of Aragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Catherine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guildford Dudley	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katherine of Aragon	Philip II of Spain	1553	1588	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	(Died unmarried)	1558	1603	69	44

## BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
						Yrs. 22
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, grand-daughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. Only surviving son of James I	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	<i>Commonwealth</i> <i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8</i> Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France declared May 19, 1649	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
CHARLES II	<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8</i> Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.)	Second son of Charles I (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; 2nd Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II	{ Son of William Prince of Orange and grand-son of Charles I Eldest Daughter of James II	Prince George of Denmark	1689	{ 1702 1694 1714	{ 51 33 49	{ 13 6 12
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	Prince George of Denmark	1702	1714	67	13
GEORGE I	<i>The House of Hanover</i> Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia, dau. of George William, D. of Celle.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Caroline, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	Adelaide, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, Pr. of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
EDWARD VII	<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i> Eldest son of Victoria	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V	<i>The House of Windsor</i> Surviving son of Edward VII	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII	Eldest son of George V (abdicated 1936)	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1936	1972	77	{ 325 days
GEORGE VI	Second son of George V	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II	Elder daughter of George VI	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

## SCOTTISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 1057 to 1603

	SOVEREIGN	MARRIED	Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duffcan I	1st Ingiborg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093
DONALD BÀN	Brother of Malcolm Canmore		1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage (Restored)		1094	1094
DONALD BÀN	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage		1094	1097
EDGAR	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Died unmarried	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England	1107	1124
DAVID I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton	1124	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Died unmarried	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II	Son of William the Lion	1st Joanna, daughter of King John; 2nd Mary, daughter of Ingeilram de Coucy ( <i>Picardy</i> )	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage	1st Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; 2nd Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, grand-daughter of Alexander III.	Died unmarried	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion		1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion		1306	1329
DAVID II	Son of Robert I, by second marriage	1st Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; 2nd Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	1st Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; 2nd Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1371	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II	1st Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; 2nd Euphemia, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1390	1406
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie.	1406	1437
JAMES II	Son of James I	Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1437	1460
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, and Sweden.	1460	1488
JAMES IV	Eldest son of James III	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513
JAMES V	Son of James IV	1st Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; 2nd Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage	1st Francis, Dauphin of France; 2nd Henry, Lord Darnley; 3rd James, Earl of Bothwell	1542	1587
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1625

## WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958. He was invested at Caernarvon on July 1, 1969.

## Independent Princes, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaif)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaif, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallon, his brother	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaif	999-1008
Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1282

## English Princes, since A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII)	1910
Charles Philip Arthur George	1958

## THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840 Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.I.M. William II, *German Emperor* 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Louis Ferdinand, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira (died Sept. 8, 1967), daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue four sons and two daughters); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911, died April 1966; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917, died April 21, 1975).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920); died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) The late Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppín, died Jan. 27, 1958.

(Princess Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleide, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922.)

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue).

(g) The late Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick, died Dec. 11, 1980. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 215) died Feb. 6, 1981; Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Wolf Heinrich, born March 11, 1923, married Princess Alexandra of Ysemburg, 1960).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945.)

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896, died Nov. 14, 1978).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Prince Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868, died March 27, 1879.

(6) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, *King of the Hellenes*, died Jan. 13, 1932 leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., *King of the Hellenes*

1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1, 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, *King of the Hellenes* 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950, and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) The late Paul (*Paul I., King of the Hellenes*), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, the late Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 214); and died Mar. 6, 1964, leaving issue Constantine (*Constantine XIII.*), born June 2, 1940, married, Sept. 18, 1964, H.R.H. Princess Anne-Marie of Denmark, and has issue; Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, married (1962) Don Juan Carlos, Prince of Spain (Juan Carlos I), and has issue; and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) The late Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, died April 14, 1974, leaving issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(7) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896; Prince Richard, born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII (see p. 216).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece; died Dec. 5, 1969, leaving issue (see p. 216).

(b) Lady Louise Mountbatten (*Queen of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, later King Gustaf VI. Adolf (died Sept. 15, 1973); died March 7, 1965.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda (died Jan. 22, 1963), daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.O., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, died April 14, 1970, leaving issue, George Ivar Louis, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, b. 1961; Lord Ivar Mountbatten, b. 1963.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, died Aug. 27, 1979, leaving issue two daughters, Patricia (Countess Mountbatten of Burma), born 1924 and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died July 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July

11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia, and died Nov. 11, 1953 (see p. 214).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecile of Greece and Denmark (see p. 217); *accidentally killed* (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes; died May 30, 1968.

(v) Frederick William, born Oct. 7, 1870, died June 29, 1873.

(vi) Alex (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (*Tsar of All the Russias*), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vii) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. *Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 2, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha* Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (*Prince of Saxe-Coburg*), born Oct. 15, 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (*Queen of Roumania*), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893), the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elizabeth (*Queen of the Hellenes*), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia, died June 22, 1961 (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, died Nov. 5, 1970, leaving issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 217) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married 1st, Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephen, born Aug. 15, 1932); and, 2nd, Dr. Stefan Issarescu.

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyriillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany, died Sept. 8, 1967.

(c) Vladimir Cyriillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonida Bagration-Moukhransky, and has issue, a daughter.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897, died May 11, 1960.

(b) Maria (*Princess Friedrich of Holstein-Glucksburg*), born Jan. 18, 1899; died Nov. 8, 1967.

(c) Prince Alexandra, born April 2, 1901; died Oct. 26, 1963.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans (who died 1975), died July 13, 1966, leaving issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917) died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll; died Dec. 3, 1939, without issue.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, later KING GUSTAV VI. ADOLF (who died Sept. 15, 1973) died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (who died Nov. 28, 1972), died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland (Count Sigvard Bernadotte), born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (*Queen Mother of Denmark*), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the late King Frederick IX. of Denmark, who died Jan. 14, 1972 and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife; died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue (see below).

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*) born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay (who died Oct. 8, 1972), died Jan. 12, 1974, leaving issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (*Countess of Athlone*), born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), died Jan. 3, 1981, leaving issue—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born Jan. 23, 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters. The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900–1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:— (i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, died Sept., 1982.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII. (*King of Spain* 1886–1931; born 1886, died 1941), died April 15, 1969, leaving issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

## THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V (see p. 217). Assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 217).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur; died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893;

married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar (marriage dissolved, 1966) and has issue.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 3, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, Haakon VII, King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

H.M. Olav V., K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930.

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, G.C.V.O., born Feb. 21, 1937.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871, died April 7, 1871.

## THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*), who died Dec. 5, 1969 (see p. 215); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

(1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (see p. 215), died April 26, 1981, leaving issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938; Prince Ruprecht and Prince Albrecht, born 1944.



- (2) Princess Theodora, *born* May 30, 1906, *married* Prince Berthold of Baden (who *died* Oct. 27, 1963), *died* Oct. 16, 1969, leaving issue, Princess Margarita, *born* 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 215)), Prince Max, *born* 1933, Prince Louis, *born* 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, *born* June 22, 1911, *married* George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 215).
- (4) Princess Sophie, *born* June 26, 1914, *married* (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who *died*, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, *born* 1933, Princess Dorothea, *born* 1934, Prince Charles, *born* 1937, Prince Rainer, *born* 1939, Princess Clarissa, *born* 1944); *married* (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue.
- (5) Prince Philip (*H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh*), *born* June 10, 1921 (see p. 218).

## THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V., second son of King Edward VII., *born* June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), *succeeded* to the throne May 6, 1910; *died* Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary *died* March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), *born* June 23, 1894, *succeeded* to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; *abdicated* Dec. 11, 1936; *married* June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor), *died* May 28, 1972.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI. (Albert Frederick Arthur George) *born* at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; *married* April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, *succeeded* to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; *died* Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see pp. 218 and 219).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood (*born* Sept. 9, 1882; *died* May 24, 1947), *died* at Harewood House, Yorks., March 28, 1965, leaving issue:—

- (1) George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *7th Earl of Harewood*, *born* Feb. 7, 1923; *married*, firstly, Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of the late Erwin Stein (marriage dissolved 1967) (she *married*, March 14, 1973, Rt. Hon. Jeremy Thorpe), and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, *born* Oct. 21, 1950; James Edward, *born* Oct. 5, 1953, *married*, April 4, 1973, Fredericka Duhrrson; Robert Jeremy Hugh, *born* Feb. 14, 1955; secondly, July 31, 1967, Mrs. Patricia Elizabeth Tuckwell, and has issue, Mark Hubert, *born* July 5, 1964.
- (2) Gerald David Lascelles, *born* Aug. 21, 1924, *married* July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding (marriage dissolved, 1978), and has issue, Henry Ullick, *born* May 19, 1953; secondly, Nov. 17, 1978, Mrs. Elizabeth Evelyn Colvin.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, *born* March 31, 1900, *married* Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Royal Corps of Transport, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Anglian Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., *born* Dec. 25, 1901); *died* June 10, 1974. Issue: H.R.H. Prince William Henry Andrew Frederick, *born* Dec. 18, 1941; *accidentally killed* Aug. 28, 1972; H.R.H. Prince Richard Alexander Walter George, *Duke of Gloucester*, G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, Gloucestershire Regiment, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, *born* Aug. 26, 1944, *married* July 8, 1972, Brigitte von Deurs and has issue, Alexander Patrick George Richard, Earl of Ulster, *born* Oct. 24, 1974, Davina Elizabeth Alice Benedikte (Lady Davina Windsor), *born* Nov. 19, 1977 and Rose Victoria Brigitte Louise (Lady Rose Windsor), *born* March 1, 1980.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (George Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, *born* Dec. 20, 1902, *married* Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (*born* Nov. 30, O.S., 1906; *died* Aug. 27, 1968). *Killed on Active Service*, Aug. 25, 1942 leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, *Duke of Kent*, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *born* Oct. 9, 1935. Lt.-Col. The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Colonel, Scots Guards, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, *married* June 8, 1961, Katharine Lucy Mary, G.C.V.O., Controller Commandant, Women's Royal Army Corps, Hon. Major-General, Colonel-in-Chief Army Catering Corps, daughter of Sir William Worsley, Bt., and has issue, George Philip Nicholas, Earl of St. Andrews, *born* June 26, 1962; Helen Marina Lucy (Lady Helen Windsor), *born* April 28, 1964; Nicholas Charles Edward Jonathan (Lord Nicholas Windsor), *born* July 25, 1970. *Residences*—Anmer Hall, Norfolk; York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, G.C.V.O., *born* Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, 17th/21st Lancers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel North Irish Horse, Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, *married* April 24, 1963, Hon. Angus Ogilvy, son of the 12th Earl of Airlie, *born* Sept. 14, 1928, and has issue, James Robert Bruce, *born* Feb. 29, 1964 and Marina Victoria Alexandra, *born* July 31, 1966. *Residence of Princess Alexandra*—22 Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, *born* July 4, 1942, Major, Royal Hussars, *married* June 30, 1978, Baroness Marie-Christine von Reibnitz, and has issue, Frederick Michael George David Louis (Lord Frederick Windsor), *born* April 6, 1979 and Gabriella Marina Alexandra Ophelia (Lady Ella), *born* April 23, 1981.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905; *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

## THE HOUSE OF WINDSOR

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor) by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood and Sovereign Head of the Order of St. John, Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, Colonel-in-Chief of The Life Guards, The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons), The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys), 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, Royal Tank Regiment, Corps of Royal Engineers, Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Guards, Irish Guards, Welsh Guards, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Queen's Lancashire Regiment, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's), The Royal Green Jackets, Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Royal Military Police, The Queen's Own Mercian Yeomanry, The Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Canadian Forces Military Engineers Branch, The King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Regiment, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, 2nd Bn. Royal New Brunswick Regt. (North Shore), The 48th Highlanders of Canada, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada (Princess Louise's), The Calgary Highlanders, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment, Royal New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Malta Artillery, Malawi Rifles, Captain-General of Royal Regiment of Artillery, The Honourable Artillery Company, Combined Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Artillery, Royal Regiment of Australian Artillery, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R. Aux.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Air Commodore, R.A.F. Marham, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; born at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, succeeded to the throne February 6, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953; having married, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), k.g., p.c., k.t., o.m., g.b.e., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal New Zealand Navy, Field Marshal New Zealand Army, Marshal of the Royal New Zealand Air Force, Captain General, Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons), Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Intelligence Corps, Army Cadet Force, The Royal Canadian Regiment, The Royal Hamilton Light Infantry (Wentworth Regt.), The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada, The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, The Royal Canadian Army Cadets, The Royal Australian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, The Australian Cadet Corps, Corps of Royal New Zealand Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Colonel of Grenadier Guards, Hon. Colonel, Edinburgh and Heriot-Watt Universities Officers' Training Corps, The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment, Admiral, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Hon. Air Commodore, R.A.F. Kinloss, Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, Ranger of Windsor Park. See p. 217.

## CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), k.g., k.t., g.c.b., a.d.c., Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Great Master of the Order of the Bath, Commander Royal Navy, Wing Commander Royal Air Force, Colonel-in-Chief The Cheshire Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot), The Gordon Highlanders, The Parachute Regiment, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), Royal Regiment of Canada, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Australian Armoured Corps, Air Reserve Group of Air Command (Canada), Air Commodore-in-Chief Royal New Zealand Air Force, Colonel Welsh Guards, Hon. Air Commodore, R.A.F. Brawdy, born November 14, 1948, married July 29, 1981, Lady Diana Frances Spencer (H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, born July 1, 1961), youngest daughter of the 8th Earl Spencer and the Hon. Mrs. Shand Kydd; and has issue, William Arthur Philip Louis (H.R.H. Prince William of Wales), born, June 21, 1982.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, c.v.o. Chief Commandant Women's Royal Naval Service, Colonel-in-Chief 14th/20th King's Hussars, Royal Corps of Signals, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, 8th Canadian Hussars (Princess Louise's), Canadian Forces Communications and Electronics Branch, Grey and Simcoe Foresters, Regina Rifle Regiment, Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Nursing Corps, Hon. Air Commodore, R.A.F. Lyneham, Commandant-in-Chief, Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, Commandant-in-Chief, Women's Transport Service (FANY), born August 15, 1950, married Nov. 14, 1973, Capt. Mark Anthony Peter Phillips, c.v.o., Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, and has issue, Peter Mark Andrew, born Nov. 15, 1977, and Zara Anne Elizabeth, born May 15, 1981.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, c.v.o., born Feb. 19, 1960. Sub-Lieutenant, Royal Navy.

H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD ANTONY RICHARD LOUIS, born March 10, 1964.

## MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, The Queen's Own Hussars, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's) The King's Regiment, The Royal

Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School, W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F., Air Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Australian Air Force, Patron St. Andrew's Ambulance Association, Commandant-in-Chief Nursing Corps and Divisions. *Born* August 4, 1900, *married* April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York (*see* King GEORGE VI).

*Residences.*—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

### SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars, The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, The Highland Fusiliers of Canada, The Princess Louise Fusiliers, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Anglian Regiment, Hon. Air Commodore, R.A.F. Coningsby, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Grand President, St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, President of the Girl Guides Association; *born* Aug. 21, 1930; *married* May 6, 1960 Anthony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, G.C.V.O. (*born* March 7, 1930, son of the late Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse, *created* Earl of Snowdon, 1961, Constable of Caernarvon Castle, *marriage dissolved*, 1978); and has issue, David Albert Charles, Viscount Linley, *born* Nov. 3, 1961; Sarah Frances Elizabeth (Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones), *born* May 1, 1964.

*Residence.*—Kensington Palace, W.8.

### Precedence in England

The Sovereign  
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.  
The Prince of Wales, The Prince Andrew, The Prince Edward.  
Archbishop of Canterbury.  
Lord High Chancellor.  
Archbishop of York.  
The Prime Minister.  
Lord President of the Council.  
Speaker of the House of Commons.  
Lord Privy Seal.  
High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.  
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:  
(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.  
Ministers and Envoys.  
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.  
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.  
Dukes' eldest Sons.  
Earls, in same order as Dukes.  
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.  
Marquesses' eldest Sons.  
Dukes' younger Sons.  
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.  
Earls' eldest Sons.  
Marquesses' younger Sons.  
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.  
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.  
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.  
Barons, in same order as Dukes.  
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.  
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.  
Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.  
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.  
Viscounts' eldest Sons.  
Earls' younger Sons.  
Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter if Commoners.  
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.  
Lord Chief Justice of England.  
Master of the Rolls.  
President of the Family Division.  
Vice-Chancellor.  
The Lords Justices of Appeal.  
Judges of the High Court.  
Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.  
Viscounts' younger Sons.  
Barons' younger Sons.  
Sons of Life Peers.  
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.  
Knights of the Thistle if Commoners.  
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.  
Members of the Order of Merit.  
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.  
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.  
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.  
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.  
Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.  
Companions of Honour.  
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.  
Knights Bachelor.  
Official Referees of The Supreme Court.  
Circuit judges and judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.  
Companions and Commanders *e.g.* C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.  
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.  
Baronets' eldest Sons.  
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.  
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.  
Baronets' younger Sons.  
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.  
Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

### WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

### LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly (normally) the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the Mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.  
SCOTLAND.—*See* Index.

## THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD

*Lord Chamberlain*, The Lord Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.  
*Lord Steward*, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., T.D., F.R.S.  
*Master of the Horse*, The Earl of Westmorland, K.C.V.O.  
*Treasurer of the Household*, John Stradling Thomas, M.P.  
*Comptroller of the Household*, The Hon. Anthony Berry, M.P.  
*Vice-Chamberlain*, Carol Mather, M.C., M.P.

*Gold Stick*, Maj.-Gen. Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.  
*Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom*, Admiral Sir John Bush, G.C.B., D.S.C.  
*Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom*, Admiral Sir William O'Brien, K.C.B., D.S.C.  
*First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp*, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, G.C.B.  
*Flag Aide de Camp*, Admiral Sir James Eberle, G.C.B.  
*Aides-de-Camp General*, General Sir Edwin Bramall, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; General Sir John Stanier, K.C.B., M.B.E.; General Sir Michael Gow, K.C.B.; General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
*Air Aides-de-Camp*, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.

*Mistress of the Robes*, The Duchess of Grafton, G.C.V.O.  
*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Marchioness of Abergavenny, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Airlie.  
*Extra Lady of the Bedchamber*, The Countess of Cromer, C.V.O.  
*Women of the Bedchamber*, Hon. Dame Mary Morrison, D.C.V.O.; Lady Susan Hussey, C.V.O.; Lady Abel Smith, D.C.V.O.; Mrs. John Dugdale, C.V.O.  
*Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, Mrs. John Woodroffe, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring, D.C.V.O., Mrs. Michael Wall, D.C.V.O.

### THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1

*Private Secretary to The Queen*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
*Deputy Private Secretary*, Sir William Heseltine, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
*Assistant Private Secretary*, R. Fellowes.  
*Defence Services Secretary*, Major General Michael Palmer.  
*Press Secretary*, M. S. McA. Shea.  
*Assistant Press Secretaries*, J. Haslam; W. M. Hutchings (temp.).  
*Chief Clerk*, Miss A. Bowby, M.B.E.  
*Secretary to the Private Secretary*, Miss E. Pearce.  
*Clerks*, Miss J. M. Damrel; Miss A. C. Bailey, M.V.O.; Miss J. A. Adams, M.V.O.; Miss A. K. Nicholson; Mrs. J. Bean, M.V.O.; Mrs. W. I. Eldridge; Mrs. A. Crooks; Mrs. J. Rose; Miss V. Walker; Mrs. A. M. Neal, M.V.O. (Press); Miss F. M. Simpson, M.V.O. (Press); Miss S. P. Brennan (Press); Miss J. Simpson (Press).  
*Lady in Waiting's Office*, Miss A. Carritt.

### The Queen's Archives

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

*Keeper of The Queen's Archives*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
*Assistant Keeper*, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.  
*Registrar*, Miss J. Langton, M.V.O.  
*Assistant Registrars*, Miss E. Cuthbert, M.V.O.; Miss F. Dimond, M.V.O.; Mrs. G. de Bellaigue.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to The Queen*, P. T. Miles.

#### Privy Purse Office

*Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse*, Major S. G. B. Blewitt, M.V.O.  
*Chief Accountant*, E. F. Grove, C.V.O.  
*Senior Accountant*, G. H. Franklin, M.V.O.  
*Chief Clerk*, D. Waters, M.V.O.  
*Accountants*, M. Mortimore; Mrs. E. Smith.

*Clerks*, Mrs. A. Foster, Miss C. Harding.  
*Land Agent, Sandringham*, J. Loyd, C.V.O.  
*Resident Factor, Balmoral*, M. Leslie.

### Treasurer's Office

*Deputy Treasurer to The Queen*, R. D. Wood, C.V.O., V.R.D.  
*Chief Accountant and Paymaster*, F. R. Mintram, M.V.O.  
*Senior Accountant*, K. H. Godden.  
*Accountants*, D. Walker, M.V.O.; Mrs. J. Maitland, M.V.O.  
*Establishment Officer*, P. Wright, C.V.O.  
*Clerks*, Mrs. C. Auton; Miss G. Wickham; Mrs. D. C. Mowbray; Miss C. Mackenzie; Mrs. J. S. Wippeny.  
*Print Unit*, Mrs. N. Phelps, M.V.O.; Miss I. Hoan.

### Royal Almonry

*Lord High Almoner*, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester.  
*Hereditary Grand Almoner*, The Marquess of Exeter.  
*Sub-Almoner*, Rev. Canon A. D. Caesar, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O.  
*Secretary*, P. Wright, C.V.O.  
*Assistant Secretary*, D. Waters, M.V.O.

### THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Comptroller*, Lt.-Col. Sir John Johnston, K.C.V.O., M.C.  
*Assistant Comptroller*, Lt.-Col. G. West.  
*Secretary*, J. E. P. Titman, C.V.O.  
*Assistant Secretary*, P. D. Hartley.  
*Registrar*, M. E. Bishop, M.V.O.  
*State Invitation Assistant*, Major J. C. Leech.  
*Clerks*, D. Rankin-Hunt; Miss S. Hay; Miss N. Janson; Miss A. Thomas; Miss A. Penney; Miss A. Dodds; Miss E. Andrews; Miss M. Loftie.

*Permanent Lords in Waiting*, The Lord Cobbold, K.G., G.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. The Lord Charteris of Amisfield, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.S.O.  
*Lords in Waiting*, The Lord Somerleyton; The Viscount Boyle; The Viscount Long; The Lord Lyell; The Earl of Avon, O.B.E., T.D.; The Lord Skelmersdale; The Lord Glenarthur.  
*Gentlemen Ushers*, Carron Greig, C.V.O.; Capt. Michael Tufnell, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Cmdr. John

Holdsworth, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Col. Gerard Leigh, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Julian Paget, Bt.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Neville Stack, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Group-Capt. John Slessor; Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Admiral Sir David Williams, G.C.B.

*Extra Gentlemen Ushers*, Capt. Andrew Yates, M.V.O., R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Brig. Charles Britten, O.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Cyril Colquhoun, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir John Hugo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; General Sir Rodney Moore, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter Gillett, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.; Sir James Scholtens, K.C.V.O.; Sir Patrick O'Dea, K.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Stewart Cooper, C.V.O., O.B.E., C.D.; Capt. Robert Whitten, R.A.N.

*Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State*, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Lt.-Gen. Sir David House, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

*Serjeants at Arms*, E. F. Grove, C.V.O.; P. A. Wright, C.V.O.; G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle*, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

*Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London*, Maj.-Gen. G. H. Mills, C.B., O.B.E.

*Surveyor of The Queen's Pictures*, Sir Oliver Millar, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.

*Assistant*, Miss C. Crighton-Stuart.

*Librarian*, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Curator of the Print Room*, The Hon. Mrs. Roberts. *Adviser for The Queen's Works of Art*, Sir Francis Watson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Surveyor of The Queen's Works of Art*, Geoffrey de Bellaigue, C.V.O., F.S.A.

*Assistant*, Mrs D. Harland.

*Master of The Queen's Music*, Malcolm Williamson, C.B.E.

*Poet Laureate*, Sir John Betjeman, C.B.E.

*Bargemaster*, E. Hunt.

*Keeper of the Swans*, F. J. Turk, M.V.O.

*Superintendent of the State Apartments, St. James's Palace*, C. H. Philips, M.B.E.

#### ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot*, The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., O.B.E.

*Secretary*, Miss L. Thompson-Royd.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

##### The College of Chaplains.

*Clerk of the Closet*, The Bishop of Bath and Wells.

*Deputy Clerk of the Closet*, Rev. Canon A. D. Caesar, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O.

*Chaplains to the Queen*, Canon P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Canon E. Saxon, B.A., B.D.; Canon R. S. O. Stevens, B.Sc., M.A.; Canon P. T. Ashton, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. A. H. H. Harbottle, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon E. M. Pilkington, M.A.; Ven. H. Johnson, M.A.; Ven. J. R. Youens, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Canon D. M. Paton, M.A.; Canon C. E. Young; Canon D. W. C. Ford, B.D., M.Th.; Rev. E. Hughes, M.Th., Ph.D.; Ven. T. Barfett, M.A.; Prof. Canon G. R. Dunstan, M.A., D.D., F.S.A.; Canon S. H. Hoffman, M.A.; Rev. D. N. Griffiths, M.A.; Canon D. R. Vicary,

M.A., B.Sc.; Canon A. Glendining, M.V.O.; Ven. C. W. Borrett, M.A.; Canon J. G. Grimwade, M.A.; Canon J. S. Robertson, M.A.; Canon D. Landreth, T.D., M.A.; Canon J. V. Bean, M.A.; Ven. B. A. O'Ferrall, C.B., M.A.; Canon C. M. Rushton, M.A.; Canon P. A. Welsby, M.A., Ph.D.; Canon P. W. Miller; Canon G. Carnell, M.A.; Rev. K. Huxley, M.A.; Ven. R. Simpson, M.V.O., M.A.

*Extra Chaplains*, Rev. E. S. Abbott, K.C.V.O., D.D., M.A.; Canon J. S. D. Mansel, K.C.V.O., M.A., F.S.A.; Preb. S. A. Williams, C.V.O.; M.A.

#### Chapels Royal

*Dean of the Chapels Royal*, The Bishop of London.

*Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal*, Rev. Canon A. D. Caesar, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O.

*Priests in Ordinary*, Rev. C. J. A. Hickling, M.A.; Rev. W. Booth, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Williams, B.A.

*Organist, Choirmaster and Composer*, R. J. Poplewell, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

*Domestic Chaplain—Buckingham Palace*, Rev. Canon A. D. Caesar, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O.

*Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle*, The Dean of Windsor.

*Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham*, Rev. J. G. M. W. Murphy, M.A.

*Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park*, Canon J. Treadgold, B.A.

*Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace*, Canon M. Moore, M.A.

*Chaplain—Tower of London*, Rev. J. F. M. Llewellyn, M.A.

*Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace*, Gordon Reynolds, A.R.C.M.

#### MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

*Head of the Medical Household and Physician*, J. C. Batten, M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Physicians*, A. M. Dawson, M.D., F.R.C.P.; C. Elliot, M.R.C.G.P.

*Serjeant Surgeon*, Sir Hugh Lockhart-Mummery, K.C.V.O., M.D., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Surgeon Oculist*, P. Holmes Sellors, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Gynaecologist*, G. D. Pinker, F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.R.C.O.G.

*Surgeon Dentist*, N. A. Sturridge, L.D.S., B.D.S., D.D.S.

*Physician to the Household*, R. Thompson, D.M., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeon to the Household*, J. L. Dawson, M.S., F.R.C.S.

*Surgeon Oculist to the Household*, T. J. fytche, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Apothecary to The Queen and to the Household*, N. R. Southward, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.P.

*Apothecary to the Household at Windsor*, J. P. Clayton, M.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham*, H. K. Ford, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.G.P.

*Coroner of The Queen's Household*, A. G. Davies, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Richards, K.C.B.

*Vice-Marshal*, The Hon. Eustace Gibbs.

#### CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E.

*Assistant Secretary*, G. A. Harris, M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Insignia Clerk*, M. G. P. Kelly, M.V.O.

*Clerks*, J. McGurk; Miss H. Speed; Mrs. E. Searle; Miss S. Koller; Miss R. A. Wells; Miss T. Perfect.

**The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms**  
St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Captain*, The Lord Denham, P.C.; *Lieutenant*, Col. R. J. V. Crichton, M.C.; *Standard Bearer*, Major D. Allhusen; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Major D. Jamieson, V.C.; *Harbinger*, Lt. Col. J. Eagles.

*Gentlemen of the Corps*

*Brigadier*, A. N. Breitmeyer.

*Colonels*, P. Pardoe; A. G. Way, M.C.

*Lieutenant-Colonels*, N. H. R. Speke, M.C.; D. A. St. G. Laurie, O.B.E., M.C.; P. Hodgson; R. Steele, M.B.E.; W. S. P. Lithgow; Sir James Scott, Bt.; T. A. Hall, O.B.E.; P. Bengough, O.B.E.; R. Mayfield, D.S.O.; Hon. R. N. Crossley, T.D.

*Majors*, The Marquess of Donegall; Sir Richard Carne Rasch, Bt.; J. D. Dillon, D.S.C., R.M.; The Lord Suffield, M.C.; T. St. Aubyn; Sir Torquhil Matheson of Matheson, Bt.; F. J. H. Matheson; J. A. J. Nunn; Sir Philip Duncombe, Bt.; I. B. Ramsden, M.B.E.; M. J. Drummond-Brady; A. Arkwright; G. M. B. Colenso-Jones.

*Captain*, The Lord Monteagle of Brandon.

**The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard**

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

*Captain*, The Lord Sandys; *Lieutenant*, Col. H. T. Brasse, O.B.E., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Col. A. B. Pemberton, M.B.E.; *Ensign*, Major B. M. H. Shand, M.C.; *Excons.*, Capt. Sir Charles McGrigor, Bt.; Col. G. W. Tufnell.

**MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT**

Board of Green Cloth

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Master of the Household*, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.C.

*Deputy Master of the Household*, Lt.-Col. B. A. Stewart-Wilson.

*Assistants to the Master of the Household*, M. D. Tims, M.V.O.; M. Parker.

*Chief Clerk*, A. Hancock.

*Deputy Chief Clerk*, J. D. B. Mordaunt.

*Senior Clerks*, J. S. Cowdery; M. Jephson.

*Clerks*, Miss S. Derry; Mrs. C. Crothers; Mrs. S. Ellis;

Miss J. Alington; J. Atwell; M. Barker.

*Superintendent, Windsor Castle*, Major W. L. A. Nash, M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Assistant to Superintendent*, Capt. R. McClosky.

*Palace Steward*, C. S. Dickman, R.V.M.

*Chief Housekeeper*, Miss A. de Trey-White.

**ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT**

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

*Crown Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir John Miller, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

*Equeries*, Lt.-Col. B. A. Stewart-Wilson; Sq.-Ldr. A. Wise, M.B.E.; Capt. A. Matheson (*temp.*).

*Extra Equeries*, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Adeane, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Ashmore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.C.; Rear-Adm. the Earl Cairns, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. The Lord Charteris of Amisfield, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.S.O.; Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.; Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Sir Edward Ford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Brig. Sir Geoffrey Hardy-Roberts, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; Sir William Heseltine, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Janion, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir John Johnston, K.C.V.O., M.C.; Major Sir Rennie Maudslay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.B.E.; Major Sir Mark Vane Milbank, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C.;

Air Commodore Sir Dennis Mitchell, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; The Rt. Hon Sir Philip Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Rear-Adm. Sir Patrick Morgan, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.; Lt.-Col. Ririd Myddleton, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Eric Penn, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Cdr. Sir Philip Row, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Sahisbury-Jones, G.C.V.O., C.M.C., C.B.E., M.C.; Group Capt. Peter Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Trowbridge, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. West; Air Commodore Sir Archie Little Winskill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.F.C.

*Veterinary Surgeon*, Peter Scott Dunn, M.R.C.V.S.  
*Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace*, Major W. Phelps, M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Comptroller of Stores*, Major L. Marsham.

*Chief Clerk*, P. Almond.

*Deputy Chief Clerk*, A. J. W. Scovell.

*Office Keeper*, P. M. Goodman.

**HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD  
IN SCOTLAND**

*Hereditary Lord High Constable*, The Earl of Erroll.  
*Hereditary Master of the Household*, The Duke of Argyll.

*Lord Lyon King of Arms*, Malcolm R. Innes of Edingight, C.V.O., W.S.

*Hereditary Bearer of the Royal Banner of Scotland*, The Earl of Dundee, P.C.

*Hereditary Bearer of the Scottish National Flag*, The Earl of Lauderdale.

*Hereditary Keepers*—

*Holyrood*, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

*Falkland*, N. J. Crichton-Stuart.

*Stirling*, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

*Dunstaffnage*, The Duke of Argyll.

*Keeper of Dumbarton Castle*, Brig. A. S. Pearson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.

*Governor of Edinburgh Castle*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Boswell, K.C.B., C.B.E.

*Dean of the Order of the Thistle*, The Very Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt., D.D.

*Dean of the Chapel Royal*, Very Rev. Prof. R. A. S. Barbour, M.C., M.A., D.D.

*Chaplains in Ordinary*, Rev. R. A. S. Barbour, M.C., M.A., B.D.; Rev. W. J. Morris, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.; Rev. H. W. McP. Cant, M.A., B.D.; Rev. K. MacVicar, M.B.E., D.F.C., T.D., M.A.; Very Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., D.D., D.Litt.; Rev. A. J. C. Macfarlane, M.A.; Rev. J. McLeod, M.A.; Rev. G. I. Macmillan, M.A., B.D.; Very Rev. W. B. Johnston, M.A., B.D., D.D.; Rev. C. Forrester-Paton, M.A., B.D.

*Extra Chaplains*, Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Very Rev. the Lord MacLeod of Fuinary, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. R. L. Small, C.B.E., D.D.; Very Rev. W. R. Sanderson, D.D.; Rev. W. H. Rogan, D.D.; Very Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O., T.D., M.A., D.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.(scot.); Very Rev. G. T. H. Reid, M.C., M.A., D.D.; Very Rev. H. Douglas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.A., D.D.

*Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral*, Rev. J. A. K. Angus, T.D., M.A.

*Historiographer*, Prof. G. Donaldson, M.A., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.E.

*Botanist*, (vacant).

*Painter and Limner*, D. A. Donaldson, R.S.A., R.P.

*Sculptor*, Benno Schotz, R.S.A.

*Astronomer*, Prof. M. S. Longair, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.A.

*Physicians in Scotland*, R. F. Robertson, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.), F.R.C.P.; D. S. Short, M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeons in Scotland*, P. F. Jones, M.A., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.; T. J. McNair, M.D., F.R.C.S.

*Extra Surgeons in Scotland*, Prof. Sir Charles Illingworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed.; Prof. Sir Donald Douglas, M.B.E., Ch.M., M.S., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.

*Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral*, G. F. Lindsay, M.B., Ch.B.

*Apothecary to the Household at the Palace of Holyroodhouse*, D. G. Illingworth, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.G.P.

*Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms*, (see page 374).

#### THE QUEEN'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND

##### The Royal Company of Archers. Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

*Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland*, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

*Captains*, Major The Lord Home of the Hirsel, P.C., K.T.; The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., V.R.D.; Lt.-Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; Major Sir Alastair Blair, K.C.V.O., T.D.

*Lieutenants*, Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E., T.D.; Major The Lord Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.; Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., C.V.O.; Major The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.

*Ensigns*, The Earl of Airlie; Lt.-Gen. Sir William Turner, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Capt. I. M. Tennant; The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C.

*Brigadiers*, Maj.-Gen. The Earl Cathcart, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. N. E. F. Dalrymple-Hamilton, C.V.O., M.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; The Marquess of Lothian; Brigadier J. C. Monteith, C.B.E., M.C.; Col. the Hon John Warrander, O.B.E., M.C.; Commodore Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.R.; The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.; Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., M.V.O., T.D.; Major D. H. Butter, M.C.; The Earl of Minto, M.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Swinton, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.; General Sir Michael Gow, K.C.B.; The Hon. Lord Elliott, M.C.

*Adjutant*, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., C.V.O.

*Surgeon*, Col. G. M. Warrack, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.

*Chaplain*, Very Rev. R. W. V. Selby Wright, C.V.O., T.D., F.R.S.E.

*President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland*, Col. the Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E., T.D.

*Vice-President*, Major Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bt., C.V.O.

*Secretary*, Capt. G. W. Burnet, M.V.O..

*Treasurer*, R. A. G. Douglas-Miller.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

*Private Secretary*, R. Davies, C.V.O., C.B.E. (acting).

*Assistant Private Secretary*, B. H. McGrath.

*Equerry*, Lt.-Cdr. A. Wynn, R.N.

*Extra Equerry*, J. B. V. Orr, C.V.O.

*Temporary Equerries*, Major The Hon. A. Wigram,

*Grenadier Guards*; Capt. C. Menheneott, R.M.

*Chief Clerk and Accountant*, V. G. Jewell.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

*Lord Chamberlain*, Major the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C.

*Comptroller and Extra Equerry*, Capt. Alastair S. Aird, C.V.O.

*Private Secretary and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Martin Gilliat, G.C.V.O., M.B.E.

*Treasurer and Equerry*, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C.

*Equerry*, Major the Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O.

*Press Secretary and Extra Equerry*, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin, C.V.O.

*Extra Equerries*, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour, M.V.O.; The Lord Adam Gordon, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

*Equerry (Temp.)*, Capt. The Hon. J. Stopford.

*Apothecary to the Household*, Sir Ralph Southward, K.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

*Surgeon-Apothecary to the Household (Royal Lodge, Windsor)*, J. P. Clayton, M.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Mistress of the Robes*, The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, D.C.V.O.

*Ladies of the Bedchamber*, The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, G.C.V.O.; The Lady Grimthorpe.

*Women of the Bedchamber*, The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, D.C.V.O.; Ruth, Lady Fermoy, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston, C.V.O.; Lady Elizabeth Barset, C.V.O.

*Extra Women of the Bedchamber*, Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowly, C.V.O.; Lady Katharine Seymour, D.C.V.O.; Lady Jean Rankin, D.C.V.O.; Lady Angela Oswald.

*Clerk Comptroller*, M. Blanch, M.V.O.

*Chief Accountant*, J. P. Kyle, M.V.O.

*Clerks*, Mrs. R. Murphy, M.V.O.; Miss F. Fletcher.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES

*Private Secretary and Treasurer to The Prince of Wales*, The Hon. Edward Adeane.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, F. Cornish.

*Equerry*, Major D. Bromhead, Royal Regiment of Wales.

*Extra Equerry*, Sqn.-Ldr. Sir David Checketts, K.C.V.O.

*Temporary Equerry*, Capt. R. S. Mason, Welsh Guards.

*Private Secretary and Comptroller to The Princess of Wales*, O. Everett.

*Lady in Waiting*, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith.

*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, The Hon. Mrs. Vivian Baring; Mrs. George West.

*Secretary and Accountant*, M. M. Colborne.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ANNE, MRS. MARK PHILLIPS

*Private Secretary*, Lt.-Col. P. Gibbs.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. Andrew Feilden, M.V.O.; Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke; Mrs. Malcolm Innes; The Hon. Mrs. Legge-Bourke.

*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. Richard Carew Pole; The Countess of Lichfield.

*Personal Secretary*, Mrs. David Hodgson, M.V.O.

*Secretary*, Miss. A. Bush.

#### HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SNOWDON

*Treasurer*, Major The Hon. Sir Francis Legh, K.C.V.O.

*Private Secretary and Comptroller*, The Lord Napier and Etrick, M.V.O.

*Personal Secretary*, Miss M. Murray Brown, M.V.O.

*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, M.V.O.; Mrs. Alastair Aird, M.V.O.; Mrs. Robin Benson, M.V.O.; The Lady Juliet Townsend, M.V.O.; Mrs. Jane Stevens; The Hon. Mrs. Wills; The Lady Anne Tennant; The Hon. Mrs. Whitehead; The Countess Alexander of Tunis; Mrs. Angus Blair.

#### THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

*Comptroller, Private Secretary and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Simon Bland, K.C.V.O.

*Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. Michael Wigley, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Munro; Mrs. Euan McCorquodale.

*Extra Lady in Waiting*, Miss Jennifer Thomson.

PRINCESS ALICE, DUCHESS OF  
GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

*Comptroller, Private Secretary and Equerry*, Lt.-Col. Sir Simon Bland, K.C.V.O.  
*Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott, C.V.O.; Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton.  
*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.; Mrs. Cedric Holland, C.V.O.; Miss Diana Harrison; The Hon. Jane Walsh.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT'S  
HOUSEHOLD

*Treasurer*, Sir Philip Hay, K.C.V.O., T.D.  
*Private Secretary*, Lieut.-Cdr. Sir Richard Buckley, K.C.V.O., R.N.  
*Ladies in Waiting*, Mrs. Alan Henderson, M.V.O.; Mrs. David Napier, M.V.O.  
*Extra Lady in Waiting*, Mrs. Peter Wilmot-Sitwell.  
*Personal Secretary to The Duchess of Kent*, Miss Sarah Partridge.

HOUSEHOLD OF  
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA

*Lady in Waiting*, The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard, C.V.O.  
*Private Secretary and Extra Lady in Waiting*, Miss Mona Mitchell, M.V.O.  
*Extra Ladies in Waiting*, The Hon. Lady Rowley; The Lady Mary Colman.  
*Extra Equerry*, Maj. P. C. Clarke, C.V.O.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE MICHAEL  
OF KENT

*Treasurer*, Sir Peter Scott, K.B.E., C.M.G.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN  
(CIVIL)

(Appointed for three years from Nov. 1, 1980)

F. J. Darby, T.D., *Deputy Chief Medical Adviser, Department of Health and Social Security*; G. D. Forwell, *Chief Administrative Medical Officer, Greater Glasgow Health Board*; T. M. Galloway, *Area Medical Officer, Hampshire Area Health Authority*; J. A. Scott, *Regional Medical Officer, Trent Regional Health Authority*; J. M. Taggart, *Chief Administrative Medical Officer, Eastern Health and Social Services Board, Northern Ireland*; Mrs. R. M. Tate, *Senior Principal Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security*.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1983

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1983 both at home and abroad will be Saturday, June 11.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign and on the Anniversaries of the birth of H.M. the Queen Mother and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, pro-roguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

*Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*, General Sir Peter Hunt, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1980).  
*Lieutenant of the Tower of London*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence McMeekin, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
*Resident Governor and Keeper of the Jewel House*, Maj.-Gen. G. H. Mills, C.B., O.B.E.  
*Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Harry Tuzo, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (1977).  
*Master Gunner within the Tower*, Col. R. A. Burford, T.D.

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (*England*); 2nd or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: a lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*), a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp or, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf vert (*Ireland*); upon a mount vert, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

THE UNION JACK

The national flag of the United Kingdom is the Union Flag, generally known as the Union Jack, the name deriving from the use of the Union Flag on the jack-staff of naval vessels. It is a combination of the cross of the patron saint of England, St. George (*cross gules in a field argent*), the cross of the patron saint of Scotland, St. Andrew (*saltire argent in a field azure*) and a cross similar to that of St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland (*saltire gules in a field argent*). The Union Flag was first introduced in 1606 after the union of England and Scotland, the cross of St. Patrick being added in 1801.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuity payable to Her Majesty is known as the Civil List, and is payable out of the Consolidated Fund under the authority of a Civil List Act following the recommendation of a Parliamentary Select Committee. The amount of the Civil List was fixed in the Civil List Act 1952 at £475,000, was increased from January 1, 1972, under the Civil List Act 1972 to £980,000, and has been variously increased since.

The allocation for the calendar year 1982 was as follows:—

The Queen .....	£3,541,300
Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother .....	306,600
The Duke of Edinburgh .....	171,100
Prince Andrew .....	20,000
Prince Edward .....	16,183
The Princess Anne .....	106,500
The Princess Margaret .....	104,500
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester .....	42,000
* Duke of Gloucester .....	83,900
* Duke of Kent .....	113,000
* Princess Alexandra .....	107,800

	4,612,883
* Refunded by The Queen .....	304,700
Total .....	4,308,183

These figures combine the sums payable directly from the Consolidated Fund with the supplements provided by the Royal Trustees from the grant made to them in the vote for economic and financial administration in the Estimates.



## THE FLYING OF FLAGS

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

February 19 (1960).—Birthday of The Prince Andrew.

March 1.—St. David's Day (in Wales only).

March 10 (1964).—Birthday of The Prince Edward.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 23.—St. George's Day (in England only).

Where a building has two or more flagstaffs the Cross of St. George may be flown in addition to the Union Jack but not in a superior position.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 10 (1921).—Birthday of The Duke of Edinburgh.

June 11.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1983.

July 1 (1961).—Birthday of The Princess of Wales.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of The Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of The Princess Margaret.

Nov. 13.—Remembrance Sunday, 1983.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of The Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

Nov. 30.—St. Andrew's Day (in Scotland only).

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Department of the Environment by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in

London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:...

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 A.M. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

## RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1983.

Jan. 25. Conversion of St. Paul.	May 1. St. Philip and St. James.	Aug. 4. Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Feb. 2. Purification.	" 12. Ascension Day.	Oct. 18. St. Luke.
" 6. Queen's Accession.	June 2. Coronation Day.	" 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.
" 16. Ash Wednesday.	" 10. Birthday of The Duke of Edinburgh.	Nov. 1. All Saints.
" 24. St. Matthias.	" 11. St. Barnabas.	" 12. Lord Mayor's Day.
Mar. 25. Annunciation.	" 11. Queen's Official Birthday (1983).	" 14. Birthday of The Prince of Wales.
Apr. 21. Queen's Birthday.	" 24. St. John the Baptist.	" 30. St. Andrew.
" 25. St. Mark.	" 29. St. Peter.	Dec. 21. St. Thomas.
	July 25. St. James.	

## THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and Statutes were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet tail-coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, Ministry of Defence, Army Dept. Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Peter Gillett, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.

*Military Knights*, Lt.-Colonel R. J. L. Penfold; Lt.-Colonel R. W. Dobbin, O.B.E.; Major H. Smith, M.B.E.; Lt.-Colonel A. R. Clark, M.C.; Lt.-Colonel C. A. Harvey; Major A. E. Wollaston, M.V.O.; Brigadier A. L. Atkinson, O.B.E.; Brigadier A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C.; Major W. L. Thompson, M.B.E., D.C.M.; Major L. W. Dickerson; Major J. C. Cowley.

## THE PEERAGE

The rules which govern the creation and succession of Peerages are extremely complicated. There were separate Peerages of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, until the unions of the three countries: of England and Scotland, forming Great Britain, in 1707; and of Great Britain and Ireland, forming the United Kingdom, in 1801. Some Scottish Peers received additional Peerages of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, since 1707; and some Irish Peers additional Peerages of the United Kingdom since 1801.

All Peers of England, Scotland, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom who are of full age and of British nationality are entitled to seats in the House of Lords. But Peers of Ireland who have no additional United Kingdom Peerage are not entitled to sit, although they are eligible for election to the House of Commons and to vote (if of voting age) in Parliamentary elections (which other Peers are not). The two Archbishops and 23 of the diocesan Bishops of the Church of England also have seats in the House of Lords.

Certain ancient Peerages pass on death to the nearest heir, male or female, and several are now held by women who are thus Peeresses in their own Right. They are entitled to sit in the House of Lords if they are of full age and British nationality.

Since 1876 the Crown has conferred non-hereditary or Life Peerages in the degree of Baron on eminent judges to enable them to carry out the judicial function of the House of Lords. They are known as Law Lords. Under an Act passed in 1958 the Crown may confer Life Peerages on men and women giving them, in the degree of Baron or Baroness, seats in the House of Lords.

In 1963 an Act was passed enabling Peers to disclaim their Peerages for life: living Peers, within 12 months after the passing of the Act (July 31, 1963), future Peers within 12 months (one month if an M.P.) after the date of their succession, or of attaining their majority if later.

No fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937. No hereditary Peerages have been created since 1964.

### PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNTIES.—Chaplin (*cr.* 1916); BARONIES.—Barnby (*cr.* 1922).

### DISCLAIMER OF PEERAGES

Earl of Durham; Earl of Home; Earl of Sandwich; Viscount Hailsham; Viscount Stansgate; Lord Altrincham; Lord Archibald; Lord Beaverbrook; Lord Fraser of Allander; Lord Merthyr; Lord Monkswell; Lord Reith; Lord Sanderson of Ayot; Lord Silkin; Lord Southampton.

### PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

EARLS (2): Albemarle (*b.* 1965); Hardwicke (*b.* 1971). BARONS (3): Blackford (*b.* 1962); Inverforth (*b.* 1966); Viscount (1): Goschen (*b.* 1965). Wrottesley (*b.* 1968).

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

	Entitled to sit in House of Lords	Minors	Entitled to sit but no Writ of Summons*	Life or Term
Royal Dukes(a) .....	3	—	—	—
Archbishops .....	2	—	—	—
Dukes .....	25	—	1	—
Marquesses .....	28	1	3	—
Earls .....	152	2	17	—
Viscounts .....	103	1	11	—
Barons (and Scots Lords) .....	491	2	47	20
Peeresses in own right .....	18	—	5	—
Life Peers (under 1958 Act) .....	286	—	—	286
Life Peeresses (under 1958 Act) .....	44	—	—	44
Bishops .....	24	—	—	24
Totals .....	1,176	6	85	374

(a) The Duke of Edinburgh is entered in the Roll of the Lords as a Duke. \*Other than Minors.

### CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

*Contractions and Symbols.*—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a \* implies that the Peer in question holds also an *Imperial* title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. The mark ° signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor; † Information on *Eldest Son* or *Heir* not ascertained at time of going to press.

### ROYAL DUKES

*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.

*Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E., *b.* 1921, *m.* (see pp. 217 and 218).
- 1337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (*Scottish Duke*, *Rothsay*, 1398). K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.B., *b.* 1948, (see p. 218).
- 1928 *Gloucester* (2nd), Richard, Duke of Gloucester, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1944, *s.* 1974, *m.* (see p. 217.)
- 1934 *Kent* (2nd), Edward Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1935, *s.* 1942, *m.* (see p. 217.)



## ARCHBISHOPS



*Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of—.*  
*Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.*

Trans.

- 1980 *Canterbury* (102nd), Robert Alexander Kennedy Runcie, P.C., M.C.,  
D.D., b. 1921, *m. Consecrated Bishop of St. Albans, 1970.*
- 1974 *York* (94th), Stuart Yarworth Blanch, P.C., D.D., b. 1918, *m.*  
*Consecrated Bishop of Liverpool, 1966.*

## DUKES

*Style, His Grace the Duke of—.* *Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace.* The  
eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The  
other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline. etc.



Created.

*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.**Eldest Son or Heir.*

- 1868 I.\* *Abercorn* (5th), James Hamilton (6th *Brit. Marq.*, 1790, and 14th *Marquess of Hamilton, b.*  
*Scott. Earl, 1606 both Abercorn), b. 1934, s. 1979, m. 1969.*
- 1701 s. } *Argyll, Ian Campbell* (12th *Scottish* and 5th *U.K. Duke, Argyll), b.* *Marquess of Lorne, b. 1968.*  
1892\* } *1937, s. 1973, m.*
- 1703 s. *Atholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, b. 1931, s. 1957. *Arthur S. P. M. b. 1899.*
- 1682 *Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C.,  
C.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. *David R. S., b. 1928.*
- 1694 *Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m. *Marquess of Tavistock, b.*  
*1940.*
- 1663 s.\* *Buccleuch* (9th) & (11th) *Queensberry* (1684), Walter Francis John  
Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T., V.R.D. (8th *Engl. Earl, Doncaster,*  
1662), b. 1923, s. 1973, m. *Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1954.*
- 1694 *Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, P.C., M.C., b. *Marquess of Hartington, b.*  
1920, s. 1950, m. *1944.*
- 1900 *Fife* (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, b. 1929, s. *Earl of Macduff, b. 1961.*  
1959. (see p. 216).
- 1675 *Grafton* (11th), Hugh Denis Charles FitzRoy, K.C., b. 1919, s. 1970, m. *Earl of Euston, b. 1947.*
- 1643 s.\* *Hamilton* (15th), Angus Alan Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Premier*  
*Peer of Scotland; 12th Brit. Duke, Brandon, 1711), b. 1938, s. 1973,*  
*m.* *Marquess of Douglas and*  
*Clydesdale, b. 1978.*
- 1766 I.\* *Leinster* (8th), Gerald FitzGerald (*Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl*  
*of Ireland; 8th Brit. Visct., Leinster, 1747) b. 1914, s. 1976, m.* *Marquess of Kildare, b. 1948.*
- 1719 *Manchester* (11th), Sidney Arthur Robin George Drogo Montagu, b. *Lord Angus M., b. 1938.*  
1929, s. 1977, m.
- 1702 *Marlborough* (11th), John George Vanderbilt Henry Spencer-  
Churchill, b. 1926, s. 1972, m. *Marquess of Blandford, b.*  
*1955.*
- 1707 s.\* *Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th *Brit. Earl, Graham, 1722),*  
*b. 1907, s. 1954, m.* *Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.*
- 1756 *Newcastle (under Lyme)* (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-  
Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941, m. *Edward C. Pelham-Clinton,*  
*b. 1920*
- 1483 *Norfolk* (17th), Miles Francis Stapleton Fitzalan-Howard, C.B., C.B.E.,  
M.C. (*Premier Duke and Earl; 12th Eng. Baron Beaumont, 1309;*  
*4th U.K. Baron Howard of Glossop, 1869), b. 1915, s. 1975, m. (Earl*  
*Marshal).* *Earl of Arundel and Surrey,*  
*b. 1956.*
- 1766 *Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.,  
T.D., F.R.S., b. 1914, s. 1940, m. (*Lord Steward).* *Earl Percy, b. 1953.*
- 1716 *Portland* (9th), Victor Frederick William Cavendish-Bentinck, C.M.C.  
(5th *U.K. Baron, Bolsover, 1880) b. 1897, s. 1980, m.* (None to Dukedom), to Earl-  
dom of Portland, Henry N.  
Aldenburg-B., b. 1919.
- 1675 *Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-  
Lennox (9th *Scott. Duke, Lennox, 1675), b. 1904, s. 1935, m.* *Earl of March and Kinrara,*  
*b. 1929.*
- 1707 s.\* *Roxburghe* (10th), Guy David Innes-Ker (5th *U.K. Earl, Innes, 1837),*  
*b. 1954, s. 1974, m. (Premier Baronet of Scotland).* *Marquess of Bowmont, b.*  
*1981.*
- 1703 *Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, C.B.E., b. 1919, s. 1940,  
*m.* *Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.*
- 1684 *St. Albans* (13th), Charles Frederick Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk,  
O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1964, m. *Earl of Burford, b. 1939.*
- 1547 *Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour, b. 1910, s. 1954, m. *Lord Seymour, b. 1952.*
- 1833 *Sutherland* (6th), John Sutherland Egerton, T.D. (5th *U.K. Earl*  
*Ellesmere, 1846), b. 1915, s. 1963, m.* *Cyril R. E., b. 1905.*
- 1814 *Wellington* (8th), Arthur Valerian Wellesley, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C. (9th  
*Irish Earl, Mornington, 1760), b. 1915, s. 1972, m.* *Marquess of Douro, b. 1945.*
- 1874 *Westminster* (6th), Gerald Cavendish Grosvenor, b. 1951, s. 1979, m.

## MARQUESESSES

*Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of—.* *Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.*

In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters,  
see under "DUKES," above.

- 1916 *Aberdeen and Temair* (5th), Archibald Victor Dudley Gordon, (11th *Lord Alastair G., b. 1920.*  
*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen, 1682), b. 1913, s. 1974.*



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	<i>Abergavenny</i> (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, K.G., O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Guy R. G. N., b. 1945.
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> (8th), Michael Sidney Cedric Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1926, s. 1974, m.	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1952.
1831	<i>Ailsa</i> (7th), Archibald David Kennedy, O.B.E., (19th <i>Scott. Earl, Cassillis</i> , 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	<i>Anglesey</i> (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	<i>Bath</i> (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1932.
1826	<i>Bristol</i> (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1954.
1796	<i>Bute</i> (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th <i>Scott. Earl, Dumfries</i> , 1633), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1958.
1812	<sup>o</sup> <i>Camden</i> (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> (6th), George Hugh Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O., M.C. (10th <i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i> , 1661), b. 1919, s. 1968, m. ( <i>Lord Great Chamberlain</i> ).	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1960.
1816 i.*	<sup>o</sup> <i>Conyngham</i> (7th), Frederick William Henry Francis Conyngham (7th <i>U.K. Baron, Minister, U.K.</i> 1821), b. 1924, s. 1974, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1951.
1791 i.*	<i>Donegal</i> (7th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester (7th <i>Brit. Baron, Fisherwick</i> , 1790, 6th <i>Brit. Baron, Templemore</i> , 1831), b. 1916, s. to Marquessate, 1975: to Templemore Barony, 1953, m.	Earl of Belfast, b. 1952.
1789 i.*	<i>Downshire</i> (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th <i>Brit. Earl, Hillsborough</i> , 1772), b. 1894, s. 1918, m.	A. Robin I. H., b. 1929.
1888	<i>Dufferin &amp; Ava</i> (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th <i>Irish Baron, Dufferin &amp; Clandeboye</i> , 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945, m.	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
1801 i.*	<i>Ely</i> (8th) Charles John Tottenham (8th <i>U.K. Baron, Loftus</i> , 1801), b. 1913, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Loftus, b. 1943.
1801	<i>Exeter</i> (7th), (William) Martin Alleyne Cecil, b. 1909, s. 1981, m.	William M. A. C., b. 1935.
1800 i.*	<i>Headfort</i> (6th), Thomas Geoffrey Charles Michael Taylour (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Kenlis</i> , 1831), b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1959.
1793	<i>Hertford</i> (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th <i>Irish Baron, Conway</i> , 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1958.
1599 s.*	<i>Huntly</i> (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon ( <i>Premier Marquess of Scotland</i> ) (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Meldrum</i> , 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937, m.	Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i> (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C. (8th <i>Irish Earl, Kerry</i> , 1723), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
1902	<i>Linlithgow</i> (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C., T.D. (9th <i>Scott. Earl, Hopetoun</i> 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1946.
1816 i.*	<i>Londonderry</i> (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th <i>U.K. Earl, Vane</i> , 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1972.
1701 s.*	<i>Lothian</i> (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th <i>U.K. Baron, Kerr</i> , 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, M.P., b. 1945.
1917	<i>Milford Haven</i> (4th), George Ivar Louis Mountbatten, b. 1961, s. 1970.	Lord Ivar M, b. 1963.
1838	<i>Normanby</i> (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, C.B.E. (8th <i>Irish Baron, Mulgrave</i> , 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	<i>Northampton</i> (7th), Spencer Douglas David Compton, b. 1946, s. 1978, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1973.
1825 i.*	<i>Ormonde</i> (7th), James Hubert Theobald Charles Butler, M.B.E. (7th <i>U.K. Baron, Ormonde</i> , 1821), b. 1899, s. 1971, w.	(None to Marquessate), to Earldoms of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Mountgarret.
1682 s.	<i>Queensberry</i> (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Drumlanrig, b. 1967.
1926	<i>Reading</i> (4th), Simon Charles Henry Rufus Isaacs, b. 1942, s. 1980, m.	Lord Anthony I., b. 1943.
1789	<i>Salisbury</i> (6th), Robert Edward Peter Gascoyne-Cecil, b. 1916, s. 1972, m.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1946.
1800 i.*	<i>Sligo</i> (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th <i>U.K. Baron, Monteagle</i> , 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	<sup>o</sup> <i>Townshend</i> (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 s.*	<i>Tweeddale</i> (13th), Edward Douglas John Hay (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Tweeddale</i> , 1881), b. 1947, s. 1979.	Lord Charles H., b. 1947.
1789 i.*	<i>Waterford</i> (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th <i>Brit. Baron, Tyrone</i> , 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1958.
1551	<i>Winchester</i> (18th), Nigel George Paulet ( <i>Premier Marquess of England</i> ), b. 1941, s. 1968, m.	Earl of Wiltshire, b. 1969.
1892	<i>Zetland</i> (3rd), Lawrence Aldred Mervyn Dundas (5th <i>U.K. Earl of Zetland</i> , 1838, 6th <i>Brit. Baron Dundas</i> , 1794), b. 1908, s. 1961, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1937.

## EARLS

*Style* (see also note, p. 257). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked \* the "of" is not used.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1639 s.	<i>Airlie</i> (13th), David George Coke Patrick Ogilvy, b. 1926, s. 1968, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1958.
1696	<i>Albemarle</i> (10th), Rufus Arnold Alexis Keppel, b. 1965, s. 1979, M.	Hon. Walter, A. C. K., D.S.C., b. 1914. Hon. Brian J. A., b. 1939.
1952	* <i>Alexander of Tunis</i> (2nd), Shane William Desmond Alexander, b. 1935, s. 1969, m.	(None.)
1826	* <i>Amherst</i> (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	(To Earldom, none; to Barony, Lady Nancy H.-D.-W., b. 1934).
1892	<i>Ancaster</i> (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, K.C.V.O., T.D. (26th <i>E. Baron Willoughby de Eresby</i> , 1313), b. 1907, s. 1951, w.	Hon. Philip H.A., b. 1927. Hon. Randal A. M., b. 1967.
1789 i.	* <i>Annesley</i> (10th), Patrick Annesley, b. 1924, s. 1979, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
1785 i.	<i>Antrim</i> (9th), Alexander Randal Mark McDonnell, b. 1935, s. 1977, m. (Viscount <i>Dunluce</i> .)	Viscount Prestwood, b. 1956. (None.)
1762 i.*	<i>Arran</i> (8th), Arthur Kattendyke Strange David Archibald Gore (4th <i>U.K. Baron Sudley</i> , 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1947. Viscount Corvedale, b. 1973.
1955	* <i>Attlee</i> (2nd), Martin Richard Attlee, b. 1927, s. 1967, m.	Eustace A. G. B., b. 1921.
1961	<i>Avon</i> (2nd), Nicholas Eden, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1930, s. 1977.	Lord Apsley, b. 1961.
1714	<i>Aylesford</i> (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1973.
1937	* <i>Baldwin of Bewdley</i> (4th), Edward Alfred Alexander Baldwin, b. 1938, s. 1976, m.	Frederick H. L.-C., b. 1926. Arthur M. L. P., b. 1912 (to Irish Earldom only).
1922	<i>Balfour</i> (4th) Gerald Arthur James Balfour, b. 1925, s. 1968, m.	(None.)
1772	* <i>Bathurst</i> (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Newport.
1919	* <i>Beatty</i> (3rd), David Beatty, b. 1946, s. 1972, m.	(None.)
1797 i.	<i>Belmore</i> (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1951, s. 1960.	Lord Cardross, b. 1930.
1739 i.*	* <i>Bessborough</i> (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufelize Ponsonby (10th <i>Irish Earl Bessborough</i> ), b. 1913, s. 1956, m.	G. Miles H.-H., b. 1944.
1937	<i>Birkenhead</i> (3rd), Frederick William Robin Smith, b. 1936, s. 1975.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.
1815	<i>Bradford</i> (7th), Richard Thomas Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1947, s. 1981, m.	Viscount Garmoyle, b. 1939. Lord Berriedale, b. 1981. Earl Alexander of Tunis (see above).
1677 s.	<i>Breadalbane and Holland</i> (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. 1919, s. 1959.	Viscount Morpeth, b. 1949.
1469 s.*	<i>Buchan</i> (16th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, (7th <i>U.K. Baron Erskine</i> 1806), b. 1899, s. (to Barony), 1957, (to Earldom) 1960, m.	Lord Porchester, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., 1924. Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1953.
1746	<i>Buckinghamshire</i> (9th), Vere Frederick Cecil Hobart-Hampden, b. 1901, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1953.
1800	* <i>Cadogan</i> (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1952.
1878	* <i>Cairns</i> (5th), David Charles Cairns, G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Roger C. L., b. 1944.
1455 s.	<i>Caitness</i> (20th), Malcolm Ian Sinclair, b. 1948, s. 1965, m.	Viscount Emlyn, b. 1962. Richard A. H. P., b. 1952. Nicholas P. R. Le P. T., b. 1952.
1800 i.	<i>Caledon</i> (7th), Nicholas James Alexander, b. 1955, s. 1980, m.	John H. M., b. 1919.
1661	<i>Carlisle</i> (12th), Charles James Ruthven Howard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1963, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1976.
1793	<i>Carnarvon</i> (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1898, s. 1923.	Hon. John W. B., D.S.C., b. 1916.
1748 i.*	<i>Carrick</i> (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd <i>U.K. Baron, Butler</i> , 1912), b. 1931, s. 1957.	Charles D. L. P., b. 1909.
1800 i.	* <i>Castle Stewart</i> (8th), Arthur Patrick Avondale Stuart, b. 1928, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Jeremy N. S., b. 1958.
1814	* <i>Cathcart</i> (6th), Alan Cathcart, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (15th <i>Scott. Baron, Cathcart</i> , 1447), b. 1919, s. 1927.	Viscount Deerhurst, b. 1957. Viscount Dangan, b. 1965. Lord Medway, b. 1968.
1647 i.	<i>Cavan</i> (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1950, m.	
1827	* <i>Cawdor</i> (6th), Hugh John Vaughan Campbell, b. 1932, s. 1970, m.	
1801	<i>Chichester</i> (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, b. 1944, s. 1944, m.	
1803 i.*	<i>Clancarty</i> (8th), William Francis Brinsley Le Poer Trench (7th <i>U.K. Visct. Clancarty</i> , 1823), b. 1911, s. 1975, m.	
1776 i.*	<i>Clanwilliam</i> (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th <i>U.K. Baron Clanwilliam</i> , 1828), b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> (7th), George Frederick Laurence Hyde Villiers, b. 1933, s. 1955, m.	
1620 i.*	<i>Cork &amp; Orrery</i> (1660), Patrick Reginald Boyle (13th <i>Irish Earl</i> and 9th <i>Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston</i> , 1711), b. 1910, s. 1967, m.	
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> (8th), Kenelm Charles Everard Digby Pepys, b. 1948, s. 1968, m.	
1762 i.*	<i>Courtown</i> (9th), James Patrick Montagu Burgoyne Winthrop Stopford (8th <i>Brit. Baron, Saltersford</i> , 1796), b. 1954, s. 1975.	
1697	<i>Covestry</i> (11th), George William Coventry, b. 1934, s. 1940, m.	
1857	* <i>Cowley</i> (7th), Garret Graham Wellesley, b. 1934, s. 1975, m.	
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> (5th), Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1933, s. 1978, m.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1801	Craven (7th), Thomas Robert Douglas Craven, b. 1957, s. 1965.	Hon. Simon G. C., b. 1961.
1398 s.*	Crawford (29th) and Balcarres (12th), Robert Alexander Lindsay, P.C., ( <i>Premier Earl on Union Roll and 5th U.K. Baron, Wigan</i> , 1826), b. 1927, s. 1975, m.	Lord Balniel, b. 1958.
1861	Cromartie (4th), Roderick Grant Francis, Mackenzie, M.C., T.D., b. 1904, s. 1962, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1948.
1901	Cromer (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, K.G., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., P.C., b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Errington, b. 1946.
1633 s.*	Dalhousie (16th), Simon Ramsey, K.T., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay, 1875), b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1946.
1725 l.*	Darnley (11th), Adam Ivo Stuart Bligh (20th <i>English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold</i> , 1608), b. 1941, s. 1980, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1968.
1711	Dartmouth (9th), Gerald Humphry Legge, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.	Viscount Lewisham, b. 1949.
1761	De La Warr (10th), William Herbrand Sackville, b. 1921, s. 1976, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1948.
1622	Denbigh (11th) and Desmond (10th), William Rudolph Michael Feilding (10th <i>Irish Earl, Desmond</i> , 1622), b. 1943, s. 1966, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1970.
1485	Derby (18th), Edward John Stanley, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard O. S., b. 1920.
1553	Devon (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, b. 1916, s. 1935, m.	Lord Courtenay, b. 1942.
1800 l.*	Donoughmore (8th), Richard Michael John Hely-Hutchinson, (U.K. Visct. Hutchinson, 1821), b. 1927, s. 1981, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1952.
1661 l.*	Drogheda (11th), Charles Garrett Ponsonby Moore, K.G., K.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron. Moore, 1954), b. 1910, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1937.
1837	Ducie (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, b. 1917, s. 1952, m.	Lord Moreton, b. 1951.
1860	Dudley (4th), William Humble David Ward, b. 1920, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Ednam, b. 1947.
1660 s.*	Dundee (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, P.C. (1st U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954), b. 1902, s. 1924 ( <i>claim admitted</i> , 1953), m.	Lord Scrymgeour, b. 1949.
1669 s.	Dundonald (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1961.
1686 s.*	Dunmore (11th), Kenneth Randolph Murray (U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), b. 1913, s. 1981, m.	Hon. Malcolm K. M., b. 1946.
1822 l.	Dunraven and Mount Earl (7th), Thady Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, b. 1939, s. 1965, m.	
1837	Effingham (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard (16th <i>E. Baron, Howard of Effingham</i> , 1554), b. 1905, s. 1946, m.	David P. M. A. H., b. 1939.
1507 s. } 1859* } 1733 l.* }	Eglinton (18th) & (9th) Winton (1600), Archibald George Montgomerie (6th U.K. Earl Winton, 1859), b. 1939, s. 1966, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1966.
1821	Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th <i>Brit. Baron, Lovel &amp; Holland</i> , 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
1633 s.*	Eldon (5th), John Joseph Nicholas Scott, b. 1937, s. 1976, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1962.
	Elgin (11th), & Kincardine (15th) (1647), Andrew Douglas Alexander Thomas Bruce, (4th U.K. Baron. Elgin, 1849), K.T., b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1961.
1789 l.*	Enniskillen (6th), David Lowry Cole, M.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815) b. 1918, s. 1963, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1942.
1789 l.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	Viscount Crichton, b. 1971.
1452 s.	Erroll (24th), Merlin Sereld Victor Gilbert Hay ( <i>Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland</i> ), b. 1948, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Peregrine D. E. M. Moncreiffe, b. 1951.
1661	Essex (10th), Robert Edward de Vere Capell, b. 1920, s. 1981, m.	Visct. Malden, b. 1944.
1711	Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, P.C., b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1628 l.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (19th <i>I. Baron, Killeen</i> , 1449) (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None to Earldom or U.K. Barony), to Irish Barony Lord Dunsany ( <i>see p. 239</i> ).
1789	Fortescue (7th), Richard Archibald Fortescue, b. 1922, s. 1977, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1951.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1950.
1623 s.*	Galloway (13th), Randolph Keith Reginald Stewart (6th <i>Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies</i> , 1796), b. 1928, s. 1978, m.	Alexander D. S., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914.
1703 s.*	Glasgow (9th), David William Maurice Boyle, C.B., D.S.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), b. 1910, s. 1963, m.	Viscount of Kelburn, b. 1939.
1806 l.*	Gosford (7th), Charles David Nicholas Alexander John Sparrow Acheson (5th U.K. Baron, Worlingham, 1835), b. 1942, s. 1966.	Hon. Patrick B. V. M. A., b. 1915.
1945	Gowrie (2nd), Alexander Patric Greysteil Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Ruthven of Camberra and Dirleton, b. 1964.
1684 l.*	Granard (9th), Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m.	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953, m.	Lord Leveson, b. 1959.
1806	Grey (6th), Richard Fleming George Charles Grey, b. 1939, s. 1963, m.	Phillip K. G., b. 1940.
1752	Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.	Lord North, b. 1971.
1619 s.	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1941.
1919	Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, O.B.E. b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Dawick, b. 1961.

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1944	<i>Halifax</i> (3rd), Charles Edward Peter Neil Wood (5th U.K. Viscount, <i>Halifax</i> , 1866), b. 1944, s. 1980, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1977.
1898	<i>Halsbury</i> (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, F.R.S., b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1754	<i>Hardwicke</i> (10th), Joseph Philip Sebastian Yorke, b. 1971, s. 1974, m.	Richard C. J. Y., b. 1916.
1812	<i>Harewood</i> (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 217).	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	<i>Harrington</i> (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope (8th Brit. Viscount, <i>Stanhope of Mahon</i> , 1717), b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, w.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1821	<i>Howe</i> (6th), Edward Richard Assheton Penn Curzon, C.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1964, m.	Frederick R. P. C., b. 1951.
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Lt. Col. R. H. W. S. H., b. 1917.
1885	<i>Iddesleigh</i> (4th), Stafford Henry Northcote, b. 1932, s. 1970, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1957.
1756	<i>Ilchester</i> (9th), Maurice Vivian de Touffreville Fox-Strangways, b. 1920, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Raymond G. F.-S., b. 1921.
1929	<i>Inchcape</i> (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	<i>Irveagh</i> (3rd), Arthur Francis Benjamin Guinness, b. 1937, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Elvedon, b. 1969.
1925	<i>Jellicoe</i> (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1697	<i>Jersey</i> (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., <i>Grandison</i> , 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1822 I.	<i>Kilmorey</i> (6th), Richard Francis Needham, M.P., b. 1942, s. 1977, m.	Viscount Newry and Mourne, b. 1966.
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1768 I.	<i>Kingston</i> (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, m.	Viscount Kingsborough, b. 1969.
1633 s.*	<i>Kinnoull</i> (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, <i>Hay of Pedwardine</i> , 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938, m.	Viscount Dupplin, b. 1962.
1677 s.	<i>Kintore</i> (12th), (James) Ian Keith (3rd U.K. Visct., <i>Stonehaven</i> , 1938), b. 1908, s. to Viscountcy, 1941, to Earldom, 1974, m.	Lord Inverurie, b. 1939.
1914	<i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i> (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, T.D., b. 1919, s. 1937.	Hon Charles E. K., b. 1920.
1756 I.	<i>Lanesborough</i> (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1950.	Cdr. T. B. J. D. B., b. 1913.
1624 s.	<i>Lauderdale</i> (17th), Patrick Francis Maitland, b. 1911, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1937.
1837	<i>Leicester</i> (6th), Anthony Louis Lovel Coke, b. 1909, s. 1976, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1936.
1641 s.	<i>Leven</i> (14th) & (13th) <i>Melville</i> (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1954.
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> (5th), Thomas Patrick John Anson, b. 1939, s. 1960, m.	Viscount Anson, b. 1978.
1803 I.*	<i>Limerick</i> (6th), Patrick Edmund Pery (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Foxford</i> , 1815), b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Viscount Glentworth, b. 1963.
1633 s.	<i>Lindsay</i> (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Garnock, b. 1926.
1626	<i>Lindsey</i> (14th) and <i>Abingdon</i> (9th) (1682), Richard Henry Rupert Bertie, b. 1931, s. 1963, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1958.
1776 I.	<i>Lisburne</i> (8th), John David Malet Vaughan, b. 1918, s. 1965, m.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1945.
1822 I.*	<i>Listowel</i> (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Hare</i> , 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Ennismore, b. 1964.
1905	<i>Liverpool</i> (5th), Edward Peter Bertram Savile Foljambe, b. 1944, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Hawkesbury, b. 1972.
1945	<i>Lloyd George of Dwyfor</i> (3rd), Owen Lloyd George, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Gwynedd, b. 1951.
1785 I.*	<i>Longford</i> (7th), Francis Aungier Pakenham, K.G., P.C. (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Silchester</i> , 1821; 1st U.K. Baron, <i>Pakenham</i> , 1945), b. 1905, s. 1961, m.	Lord Silchester, b. 1933.
1807	<i>Lonsdale</i> (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.	Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
1838	<i>Lovelace</i> (5th), Peter Axel William Locke King (12th British Baron, <i>King</i> , 1725), b. 1951, s. 1964.	(None.)
1795 I.*	<i>Lucan</i> (7th), Richard John Bingham (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Bingham</i> , 1934), b. 1934, s. 1964, m.	Lord Bingham, b. 1967.
1880	<i>Lytton</i> (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton, O.B.E. (17th English Baron, <i>Wentworth</i> , 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
1721	<i>Macclesfield</i> (8th), George Roger Alexander Thomas Parker, b. 1914, s. 1975, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1943.
1800	<i>Malmesbury</i> (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.	Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1946.
1776 &	<i>Mansfield and Mansfield</i> (8th), William David Mungo James Murray	Viscount Stormont, b. 1956.
1792	(14th Scott. Visct., <i>Stormont</i> , 1621), b. 1930, s. 1971, m.	
1565 s.	<i>Mar</i> (13th) & (15th) <i>Kellie</i> (1616), John Francis Hervey Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
1785 I.	<i>Mayo</i> (10th), Terence Patrick Bourke, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.	Lord Naas, b. 1953.
1627 I.*	<i>Meath</i> (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Chaworth</i> , 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
1766 I.	<i>Mexborough</i> (8th), John Christopher George Savile, b. 1931, s. 1980, m.	Viscount Pollington, b. 1959.
1813	<i>Minto</i> (6th), Gilbert Edward George Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynmound, M.B.E., b. 1928, s. 1975, m.	Viscount Melgund, b. 1953.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1562 s.*	<i>Moray</i> (20th) Douglas John Moray Stuart (12th <i>Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> , 1796), b. 1928, s. 1974, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1966.
1815	<i>Morley</i> (6th), John St. Aubyn Parker, b. 1923, s. 1962, m.	Visct. Boringdon, b. 1956.
1458 s.	<i>Morton</i> (22nd), John Charles Sholto Douglas, b. 1927, s. 1976, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1952.
1789	<i>Mount Edgcumbe</i> (7th), Edward Piers Edgcumbe, b. 1903, s. 1965, w.	Robert C. E., b. 1939.
1831	<i>Munster</i> (6th), Edward Charles FitzClarence, b. 1899, s. 1975, m.	Viscount FitzClarence, b. 1926.
1805	° <i>Nelson</i> (9th), Peter John Horatio Nelson, b. 1941, s. 1981, m.	Viscount Merton, b. 1971.
1600 s.	<i>Newburgh</i> (11th), Prince Giulio Cesare Taddeo Cosimo Rospiugiosi, b. 1907, s. 1977, m.	Viscount Kynnaid, b. 1942.
1827 i.	<i>Norbury</i> (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, m.	Viscount Glandine, b. 1967.
1806 i.*	<i>Normanton</i> (6th), Shaun James Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (9th U.K. <i>Baron, Mendip</i> , 1791) (4th U.K. <i>Baron, Somerton</i> , 1873), b. 1945, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Mark S. A. A., b. 1948.
1647 s.	<i>Northesk</i> (13th), Robert Andrew Carnegie, b. 1926, s. 1975, m.	Lord Rosehill, b. 1954.
1801	<i>Onslow</i> (7th), Michael William Coplestone Dillon Onslow, b. 1938, s. 1971, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1967.
1925	<i>Oxford &amp; Asquith</i> (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, k.c.m.g., b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith, b. 1952.
1929	° <i>Peel</i> (3rd), William James Robert Peel (4th U.K. <i>Viscount Peel</i> , 1895), b. 1947, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1976.
1551	<i>Pembroke</i> (17th) & (14th) <i>Montgomery</i> (1605), Henry George Charles Alexander Herbert, b. 1939, s. 1969.	Lord Herbert, b. 1978.
1605 s.	<i>Perth</i> (17th), John David Drummond, p.c., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	<i>Plymouth</i> (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive (15th <i>English Baron, Windsor</i> , 1529), b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 i.	<i>Portarlington</i> (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Viscount Carlow, b. 1965.
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, w.	Visct. Lymington, b. 1923.
1804	<i>Powis</i> (6th), Christian Victor Charles Herbert (7th <i>Irish Baron, Clive</i> , 1762), b. 1904, s. 1974.	George W. H., b. 1925.
1765	<i>Radnor</i> (8th) Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1927, s. 1968, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1955.
1831 i.*	<i>Ranfurly</i> (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, k.c.m.g. (7th U.K. <i>Baron, Ranfurly</i> , 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Gerald F. N. K., b. 1929.
1771 i.	<i>Roden</i> (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1801	<i>Romney</i> (7th), Michael Henry Marsham, b. 1910, s. 1975, m.	Julian C. M., b. 1948.
1703 s.*	<i>Rosebery</i> (7th), Neil Archibald Primrose (3rd U.K. <i>Earl of Midlothian</i> , 1911), b. 1929, s. 1974, m.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1967.
1806 i.	<i>Rosse</i> (7th), William Brendan Parsons, b. 1936, s. 1979, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1969.
1801	<i>Rosslyn</i> (7th), Peter St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1958, s. 1977.	Hon. David S. St. C.-E., b. 1917.
1457 s.	<i>Roths</i> (21st), Ian Lionel Malcolm Leslie, b. 1932, s. 1975, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1958.
1861	° <i>Russell</i> (4th), John Conrad Russell, b. 1921, s. 1970.	Hon. Conrad S. R. R., b. 1937.
1915	° <i>St. Aldwyn</i> (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, g.b.e., t.d., p.c., b. 1912, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> (9th), Nicholas Richard Michael Eliot, b. 1914, s. 1960, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1941.
1690	<i>Scarborough</i> (12th), Richard Aldred Lumley (13th <i>Irish Visct., Lumley</i> , 1628), b. 1932, s. 1969, m.	Viscount Lumley, b. 1973.
1701 s.	<i>Seafield</i> (13th), Ian Derek Francis Ogilvie-Grant, b. 1939, s. 1969, m.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1963.
1882	<i>Selborne</i> (4th), John Roundell Palmer, b. 1940, s. 1971, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1971.
1646 s.	<i>Selkirk</i> (10th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, k.t., p.c., g.c.m.g., g.b.e., a.f.c., q.c., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	The Master of Selkirk, b. 1939.
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> (10th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1938, s. 1961, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1977.
1756 i.*	<i>Shannon</i> (9th), Richard Bentinck Boyle (8th <i>Brit. Bn., Carleton</i> 1786), b. 1924, s. 1963.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1960.
1442	<i>Shrewsbury</i> (22nd) & <i>Waterford</i> (I. 1446), Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd-Chetwynd-Talbot ( <i>Premier Earl of England and Ireland; Earl Talbot</i> , 1784), b. 1952, s. 1980, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1978.
1961	<i>Snowdon</i> (1st), Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, g.c.v.o., b. 1930, m. (See also p. 219).	Viscount Linley, b. 1961 (see also p. 219).
1880	° <i>Sondes</i> (5th), Henry George Herbert Milles-Lade, b. 1940, s. 1970.	(None.)
1633 s.*	<i>Southesk</i> (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, k.c.v.o. (3rd U.K. <i>Baron, Balinhard</i> , 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 216 and 227).
1765	° <i>Spencer</i> (8th), Edward John Spencer, m.v.o., b. 1924, s. 1975, m.	Viscount Althorp, b. 1964.
1703 s.*	<i>Stair</i> (13th), John Aymer Dalrymple, k.c.v.o., m.b.e. (6th U.K. <i>Baron, Oxenfoord</i> , 1841), b. 1906, s. 1961, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, b. 1961.
1821	<i>Stradbroke</i> (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, w.	Hon. Keith, R., b. 1907.
1847	<i>Strafford</i> (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	<i>Strathmore</i> (4th), Fergus Michael Claude Bowes-Lyon (17th <i>Scottish Earl, Strathmore &amp; Kinghorne</i> 1606), b. 1928, s. 1972, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1957.
1603	<i>Suffolk</i> (21st) & (14th) <i>Berkshire</i> (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941.	Viscount Andover, b. 1974.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1955	<i>Swinton</i> (2nd), David Yarburgh Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1937, s. 1972, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. C.-L., b. 1939.
1714	<i>Tankerville</i> (10th), Peter Grey Bennet, b. 1956, s. 1980.	Rev. the Hon. George A. G. B., b. 1925.
1822	° <i>Temple of Stowe</i> (7th), Ronald Stephen Brydges Temple-Gore-Langton, b. 1910, s. 1966.	W. Grenville A. T.-G.-L., b. 1924.
1815	<i>Verulam</i> (7th), John Duncan Grimston (11th <i>Irish Visct., Grimston</i> , 1719; 16th <i>Scott. Baron, Forrester of Corstorphine</i> , 1633), b. 1951, s. 1973, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1978.
1729	° <i>Waldegrave</i> (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, K.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	<i>Warwick</i> & ° <i>Brooke</i> (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th <i>Earl Brooke</i> and 7th <i>Earl of Warwick</i> ), b. 1911, s. 1928, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 s.*	<i>Wemyss</i> (12th) & (8th) <i>March</i> (1697), Francis David Charteris, K.T. (5th <i>U.K. Baron, Wemyss</i> , 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
1621 i.	<i>Westmeath</i> (13th), William Anthony Nugent, b. 1928, s. 1971, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1965.
1624	<i>Westmorland</i> (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, K.C.V.O., b. 1924, s. 1948, m. ( <i>Master of the Horse</i> ).	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	<i>Wharncliffe</i> (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953, m.	Alan R. <i>Montagu-Stuart-Wortley</i> , b. 1927.
1801	<i>Wilton</i> (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927, m.	Lord Ebury, b. 1934 (see p. 239).
1628	<i>Winchilsea</i> (16th) & (11th) <i>Nottingham</i> (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950, m.	Viscount Maidstone, b. 1967.
1766 i.	° <i>Winterton</i> (7th), Robert Chad Turnour, b. 1915, s. 1962, m.	N. Cecil T., D.F.M., C.D., b. 1919.
1956	<i>Woolton</i> (3rd), Simon Frederick Marquis, b. 1958, s. 1969.	(None.)
1837	<i>Yarborough</i> (7th), John Edward Pelham, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1963.
1922	<i>Ypres</i> (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, b. 1921, s. 1948, m.	(None.)

## VISCOUNTS

*Style* (see also note, p. 257). The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1945	<i>Addison</i> (3rd), Michael Addison, b. 1914, s. 1976, m.	Hon. William M. W. A., b. 1945.
1946	<i>Alanbrooke</i> (3rd), Alan Victor Harold Brooke, b. 1932, s. 1972.	(None.)
1919	<i>Allenby</i> (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
1911	<i>Allendale</i> (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., b. 1948.
1642 s.	<i>Arbuthnott</i> (16th <i>Viscount of Arbuthnott</i> ), John Campbell Arbuthnott, D.S.C., b. 1924, s. 1966, m.	Master of Arbuthnott, b. 1950.
1751 i.	<i>Ashbrook</i> (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, K.C.V.O., M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1917	<i>Astor</i> (4th), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1951, s. 1966, m.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1979.
1781 i.	<i>Bangor</i> (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950, m.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1720 i.*	<i>Barrington</i> (11th), Patrick William Daines Barrington (5th <i>U.K. Baron Shute</i> , 1880), b. 1908, s. 1960.	(None.)
1925	<i>Bearsted</i> (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, w.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
1963	<i>Blakenham</i> (2nd), Michael John Hare, b. 1938, s. 1982, m.	Hon. Caspar J. H., b. 1972.
1935	<i>Bledisloe</i> (3rd), Christopher Hiley Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1934, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Rupert E. B., b. 1964.
1712	<i>Bolingbroke &amp; St. John</i> (7th), Kenneth Oliver Musgrave St. John, b. 1927, s. 1974, m.	Hon. Henry F. St. J., b. 1957.
1960	<i>Boyd of Merton</i> (1st), Alan Tindal Lennox-Boyd, P.C., C.H., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Simon D. R. N. L.-B., b. 1939.
1717 i.*	<i>Boyne</i> (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Brancepeth</i> , 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Gustavus M. S. H.-R., b. 1965.
1929	<i>Brentford</i> (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, w.	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.
1929	<i>Bridgeman</i> (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1896, s. 1935, w.	Robin J. O. B., b. 1930.
1868	<i>Bridport</i> (4th), Alexander Nelson Hood (7th <i>Duke of Brontë in Sicily</i> , 1799, and 6th <i>Irish Baron, Bridport</i> 1794), b. 1948, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Peregrine A. N. H., b. 1974.
1952	<i>Brookeborough</i> (2nd), John Warden Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), b. 1922, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Alan H. B., b. 1952.
1933	<i>Buckmaster</i> (3rd), Martin Stanley Buckmaster, O.B.E., b. 1921, s. 1974.	Hon. Colin J. B., b. 1923.
1939	<i>Caldecote</i> (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Piers J. H. I., b. 1947.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1941	<i>Camrose</i> (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.	Lord Hartwell, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911 (see p. 249).
1952	<i>Chandos</i> (3rd), Thomas Orlando Lyttelton, b. 1953, s. 1980.	Hon. Matthew P. A. L., b. 1956.
1665 i.	<i>Charlemont</i> (13th), Charles Wilberforce Caulfeild (17th <i>Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont</i> , 1620), b. 1899, s. 1979, m.	John D. C., b. 1934.
1921	<i>Chelmsford</i> (3rd), Frederic Jan Thesiger, b. 1931, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Frederic C. P. T., b. 1962.
1717 i.	<i>Chetwynd</i> (10th), Adam Richard John Casson Chetwynd, T.D., b. 1935, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1969.
1911	<i>Chilston</i> (4th), Alastair George Akers-Douglas, b. 1946, s. 1982, m.	Hon. Oliver I. A.-D., b. 1973.
1902	<i>Churchill</i> (3rd), Victor George Spencer (5th <i>U.K. Baron Churchill</i> , 1815), b. 1934, s. 1973.	None to Viscounty; to Barony, R. Harry R. S., b. 1926.
1718	<i>Cobham</i> (11th), John William Leonard Lyttelton (8th <i>Irish Baron, Westcote</i> , 1776), b. 1943, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Christopher C. L., b. 1947.
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville, q.c. (13th <i>Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross</i> , 1604), b. 1933, s. 1945, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1959.
1826	<i>Combermere</i> (5th), Michael Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1929, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Thomas R. W. S.-C., b. 1969.
1917	<i>Cowdray</i> (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson, T.D. (3rd <i>U.K. Baron, Cowdray</i> , 1910), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Michael P., b. 1944.
1927	<i>Craigavon</i> (3rd), Janric Fraser Craig, b. 1944, s. 1974.	(None).
1886	<i>Cross</i> (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, b. 1920, s. 1932.	(None).
1943	<i>Daventry</i> (2nd), Robert Oliver FitzRoy, b. 1893, s. 1962, w.	Francis H. M. FitzRoy-Newdegate, b. 1921.
1937	<i>Davidson</i> (2nd), John Andrew Davidson, b. 1928, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Malcolm W. M. D., b. 1934.
1956	<i>De L'Isle</i> (1st), William Philip Sidney, VC., K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., (6th <i>Baron De L'Isle and Dudley</i> , 1835), b. 1909, m.	Hon. Philip S., b. 1945.
1776 i.	<i>De Vesci</i> (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th <i>Irish Baron, Knapton</i> , 1750), b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Thomas E. V., b. 1955.
1917	<i>Devonport</i> (3rd), Terence Kearley, b. 1944, s. 1973.	Chester D. H. K., b. 1932.
1964	<i>Dilhorne</i> (2nd), John Mervyn Manningham-Buller, b. 1932, s. 1980, m.	Hon. James E.M.-B., b. 1956.
1622 i.	<i>Dillon</i> (21st), Charles Henry Robert Dillon, b. 1945, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Henry B. D., b. 1973.
1785 i.	<i>Doneraile</i> (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, b. 1923, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Richard A. St. L., b. 1946.
1680 i.*	<i>Downe</i> (11th), John Christian George Dawnay (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Dawnay</i> , 1897), b. 1935, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard D., b. 1967.
1959	<i>Dunrossil</i> (2nd), John William Morrison, C.M.G., b. 1926, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Andrew W. R. M., b. 1953.
1964	<i>Eccles</i> (1st), David McAdam Eccles, P.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1904, w.	Hon. John D. E., b. 1931.
1897	<i>Esher</i> (4th), Lionel Gordon Baliol Brett, C.B.E., b. 1913, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Christopher L. B. B., b. 1936.
1816	<i>Exmouth</i> (10th), Paul Edward Pellew, b. 1940, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Edward F. P., b. 1978.
1620 s.	<i>Falkland</i> (14th), Lucius Henry Charles Plantagenet Cary ( <i>Premier Scottish Viscount on the Roll</i> ), b. 1905, s. 1961.	Master of Falkland, b. 1935.
1720	<i>Falmouth</i> (9th), George Hugh Boscawen (26th <i>Eng. Baron, Le Despencer</i> , 1264), b. 1919, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Evelyn A. H. B., b. 1955.
1918	<i>Furness</i> (2nd), William Anthony Furness, b. 1929, s. 1940.	(None.)
1720 i.*	<i>Gage</i> (7th), George John St. Clere Gage, ( <i>Brit. Baron, Gage</i> , 1790), b. 1932, s. 1982.	Hon. Henry N., b. 1934.
1727 i.	<i>Galway</i> (12th), George Rupert Monckton-Arundell, b. 1922, s. 1980, m.	Hon. John P. M.-A., b. 1952.
1478 i.*	<i>Gormanston</i> (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston ( <i>Premier Viscount of Ireland</i> ; 5th <i>U.K. Baron, Gormanston</i> , 1868), b. 1939, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Jenico F. T. P., b. 1974.
1816 i.	<i>Gort</i> (8th), Colin Leopold Prendergast Vereker, b. 1916, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Foley R.S.P.V., b. 1951.
1900	<i>Goschen</i> (4th), Giles John Harry Goschen, b. 1965, s. 1977, M.	(None.)
1849	<i>Gough</i> (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, b. 1941, s. 1951.	(None.)
1937	<i>Greenwood</i> (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, b. 1914, s. 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., b. 1923.
1946	<i>Hall</i> (2nd), (William George) Leonard Hall, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	(None.)
1891	<i>Hambleden</i> (4th), William Herbert Smith, b. 1930, s. 1948, m.	Hon. William H. B. S., b. 1955.
1884	<i>Hampden</i> (6th), Anthony David Brand, b. 1937, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Francis, A. B., b. 1970.
1936	<i>Hanworth</i> (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, b. 1916, s. 1936, m.	Hon. David P., b. 1946.
1791 i.	<i>Harberton</i> (10th), Thomas de Vautetort Pomeroy, b. 1910, s. 1980, m.	Hon. Robert W. P., b. 1916.
1846	<i>Hardinge</i> (5th), Henry Nicholas Paul Hardinge, b. 1929, s. 1979.	Hon. Charles H. N. H., b. 1956.
1791 i.	<i>Hawarden</i> (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, b. 1926, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Robert C. W. L. M., b. 1961.
1960	<i>Head</i> (1st), Anthony Henry Head, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., b. 1906, m.	Hon. Richard A. H., b. 1937.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1550	<i>Hereford</i> (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux ( <i>Premier Viscount of England</i> ), b. 1932, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Charles R. de B. D., b. 1975.
1842	<i>Hill</i> (8th), Antony Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1931, s. 1974, m.	Peter D. R. C. C.-H., b. 1945.
1796	<i>Hood</i> (7th), Alexander Lambert Hood, ( <i>Irish Baron, Hood</i> , 1782), b. 1914, s. 1981, m.	Hon. Henry L. A. H., b. 1958.
1956	<i>Ingleby</i> (2nd), Martin Raymond Peake, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.	(None.)
1945	<i>Kemsley</i> (2nd), (Geoffrey) Lionel Berry, b. 1909, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Denis G. B., T.D., b. 1911.
1911	<i>Knollys</i> (3rd) David Francis Dudley Knollys, b. 1931, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Patrick N. M. K., b. 1962.
1895	<i>Knutsford</i> (5th), Julian Thurston Holland-Hibbert, C.B.E., b. 1920, s. 1976.	Michael H.-H., b. 1926.
1945	<i>Lambert</i> (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1954	<i>Leathers</i> (2nd), Frederick Alan Leathers, b. 1908, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher G. L., b. 1941.
1922	<i>Leverhulme</i> (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1949, w.	(None.)
1781 I.	<i>Lifford</i> (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Edward J. W. H., b. 1949.
1921	<i>Long</i> (4th), Richard Gerard Long, b. 1929, s. 1967, m.	Hon. James R. L., b. 1960.
1957	<i>Mackintosh of Halifax</i> (3rd), (John) Clive Mackintosh, b. 1958, s. 1980, m.	Hon. Graham C. M., b. 1964.
1955	<i>Malvern</i> (3rd), Ashley Kevin Godfrey Huggins, b. 1949, s. 1978.	Hon. M. James H., b. 1928.
1945	<i>Marchwood</i> (3rd), David George Staveley Penny, b. 1936, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Peter G. W. P., b. 1965.
1942	<i>Margesson</i> (2nd), Francis Vere Hampden Margesson, b. 1922, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Richard F. D. M., b. 1960.
1660 I.*	<i>Massereene</i> (13th) & (6th) <i>Ferrard</i> (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington (6th <i>U.K. Baron, Oriol</i> , 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D. C. W. M. S., b. 1940.
1802	<i>Melville</i> (9th), Robert David Ross Dundas, b. 1937, s. 1971, m.	Hugh McK. D., b. 1910.
1916	<i>Mersey</i> (4th), Richard Maurice Clive Bigham, b. 1934, s. 1979.	Hon. Edward J. H. B., b. 1966.
1717 I.	<i>Middleton</i> (11th), Trevor Lowther Brodrick, b. 1903, s. 1979, m.	Alan H. B., b. 1949.
1962	<i>Mills</i> (2nd), Roger Clinton Mills, b. 1919, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Christopher P. R. M., b. 1956.
1716 I.	<i>Molesworth</i> (11th), Richard Gosset Molesworth, b. 1907, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Robert B. K. M., b. 1959.
1801 I.*	<i>Monck</i> (7th), Charles Stanley Monck, ( <i>U.K. Baron, Monck</i> , 1866), b. 1953, s. 1982.	Hon. George S. M., b. 1957.
1957	<i>Monckton of Brenchley</i> (2nd), Gilbert Walter Riversdale Monckton, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Christopher W. M., b. 1952.
1935	<i>Monsell</i> (2nd), Henry Bolton Graham Eyres-Monsell, b. 1905, s. 1969.	(None.)
1946	<i>Montgomery of Alamein</i> (2nd), David Bernard Montgomery, C.B.E., b. 1928, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Henry D. M., b. 1954.
1550 I.*	<i>Mountgarret</i> (17th), Richard Henry Piers Butler (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Mountgarret</i> , 1911), b. 1936, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Piers J. R. B., b. 1961.
1964	<i>Muirshiel</i> (1st), John Scott Maclay, P.C., K.T., C.H., C.M.G., b. 1905, w.	(None.)
1952	<i>Norwich</i> (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jason C. D. B. C., b. 1959.
1651 s.	<i>Oxfuird</i> (12th), John Donald Alexander Arthur Makgill, <i>claim established</i> 1977, b. 1899, m.	Master of Oxfuird, b. 1934.
1873	<i>Portman</i> , (9th), Edward Henry Berkeley Portman, b. 1934, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Christopher E. B. P., b. 1958.
1743 I.*	<i>Powerscourt</i> (10th), Mervyn Niall Wingfield, (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Powerscourt</i> , 1885), b. 1935, s. 1973.	Hon. Mervyn A. W., b. 1963.
1900	<i>Ridley</i> (4th), Matthew White Ridley, T.D., b. 1925, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1958.
1960	<i>Rochdale</i> (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd <i>U.K. Baron, Rochdale</i> , 1913), b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1938.
1919	<i>Rothermere</i> (3rd), Vere Harold Esmond Harmsworth, b. 1925, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Jonathan H., b. 1967.
1937	<i>Runciman of Doxford</i> (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd <i>U.K. Baron, Runciman</i> , 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Walter G. R., F.B.A., b. 1934.
1918	<i>St. Davids</i> (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps (19th <i>English Baron, Strange of Knokin</i> 1299, 7th <i>English Baron, Hungerford</i> , 1426 and <i>De Moleyns</i> , 1445), b. 1917, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1801	<i>St. Vincent</i> (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1937	<i>Samuel</i> (3rd), David Herbert Samuel, Ph.D., b. 1922, s. 1978.	Hon. Dan J. S., b. 1925.
1911	<i>Scarsdale</i> (3rd), Francis John Nathaniel Curzon (7th <i>Brit. Baron, Scarsdale</i> , 1761), b. 1924, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Peter G. N. C., b. 1949.
1905	<i>Selby</i> (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, b. 1942, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Edward T. W. G., b. 1967.
1805	<i>Sidmouth</i> (7th), John Tonge Anthony Pellew Addington, b. 1914, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Christopher J. A., b. 1941.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1940	<i>Simon</i> (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
1960	<i>Slim</i> (2nd), John Douglas Slim, O.B.E., b. 1927, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Mark W. R. S., b. 1960.
1954	<i>Soulbury</i> (2nd), James Herwald Ramsbotham, b. 1915, s. 1971, v.	Hon. Sir Peter E. R., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1919.
1776 i.	<i>Southwell</i> (7th), Piers Anthony Joseph Southwell, b. 1930, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard A. P. S., b. 1956.
1959	<i>Stuart of Findhorn</i> (2nd), David Randolph Moray Stuart, b. 1924, s. 1971, m.	Hon. James D. S., b. 1948.
1957	<i>Tenby</i> (2nd), David Lloyd George, b. 1922, s. 1967.	Hon. William L. G., b. 1927.
1952	<i>Thurso</i> (2nd), Robin Macdonald Sinclair, b. 1922, s. 1970, m.	Hon. John A. S., b. 1953.
1721	<i>Torrington</i> (11th), Timothy Howard St. George Byng, b. 1943, s. 1961, m.	John L. B., M.C., b. 1919.
1936	<i>Trenchard</i> (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	<i>Ullswater</i> (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Benjamin J. L., b. 1975.
1621 i.	<i>Valentia</i> (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951, ( <i>claim established, 1959</i> ), m.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.
1960	<i>Ward of Witley</i> (1st), George Reginald Ward, P.C., b. 1907, v.	Hon. Anthony G. H. W., b. 1943.
1964	<i>Watkinson</i> (1st), Harold Arthur Watkinson, P.C., C.H., b. 1910, m.	(None.)
1952	<i>Waverley</i> (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	<i>Weir</i> (3rd), William Kenneth James Weir, b. 1933, s. 1975, m.	Hon. James W. H. W., b. 1965.
1918	<i>Wimborne</i> (3rd), Ivor Fox-Strangways Guest (4th U.K. <i>Baron, Wimborne, 1880</i> ), b. 1939, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Ivor M.V.G., b. 1968.
1923	<i>Younger of Leckie</i> (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1946, m.	Rt. Hon. George Y., T.D., M.P., b. 1931.



## BISHOPS



*Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord.*

<i>Apptd.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>
1981	<i>London</i> (130th), Graham Douglas Leonard, P.C., D.D., b. 1921, <i>cons. 1964, trans. 1973 and 1981, m.</i>
1973	<i>Durham</i> (91st), John Stapylton Habgood, M.A., Ph.D., b. 1927, <i>cons. 1973, m.</i>
1974	<i>Winchester</i> (94th), John Vernon Taylor, M.A., b. 1914, <i>cons. 1974, m.</i>
1975	<i>Bath and Wells</i> (74th), John Monier Bickersteth, M.A., b. 1921, <i>cons. 1970, trans. 1975, m.</i>
1977	<i>Birmingham</i> (6th), Hugh William Montefiore, D.D., b. 1920, <i>cons. 1970, m.</i>
1982	<i>Blackburn</i> (6th), David Stewart Cross, M.A., b. 1928, m.
1981	<i>Bradford</i> (6th), Geoffrey John Paul, M.A., M.Th., A.K.C., b. 1921, <i>cons. 1977, trans. 1981, m.</i>
1975	<i>Bristol</i> (53rd), Ernest John Tinsley, M.A., B.D., b. 1919, <i>cons. 1975.</i>
1972	<i>Carlisle</i> (64th), Henry David Halsey, B.A., b. 1919, <i>cons. 1968, trans. 1972, m.</i>
1971	<i>Chelmsford</i> (6th), Albert John Trillo, M.Th., B.D., F.K.C., b. 1915, <i>cons. 1963, trans. 1968 and 1971, m.</i>
1982	<i>Chester</i> (39th), Michael Alfred Baughen, b. 1930, m.
1974	<i>Chichester</i> (99th), Eric Waldram Kemp, D.D., b. 1915, m.
1976	<i>Coventry</i> (6th), John Gibbs, B.A., B.D., b. 1917, <i>cons. 1973, trans. 1976, m.</i>
1969	<i>Derby</i> (4th), Cyril William Johnston Bowles, M.A., b. 1916, <i>cons. 1969, m.</i>
1977	<i>Ely</i> (66th), Peter Knight Walker, D.D., b. 1919, <i>cons. 1972, trans. 1977, m.</i>
1973	<i>Exeter</i> (68th), Eric Arthur John Mercer, b. 1917, <i>cons. 1965, m.</i>
1975	<i>Gloucester</i> (37th), John Yates, M.A., b. 1925, <i>cons. 1972, trans. 1975, m.</i>
	<i>Guildford</i> (vacant)
1973	<i>Hereford</i> (103rd), John Richard Gordon Eastaugh, b. 1920, <i>cons. 1973, m.</i>
1978	<i>Leicester</i> (4th), Cecil Richard Rutt, C.B.E., M.A., b. 1925, <i>cons. 1966, m.</i>
1974	<i>Lichfield</i> (96th), Kenneth John Fraser Skelton, C.B.E., M.A., b. 1918, <i>cons. 1962, m.</i>
1974	<i>Lincoln</i> (69th), Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A., b. 1921, <i>cons. 1968, trans. 1974, m.</i>
1975	<i>Liverpool</i> (6th), David Stuart Sheppard, M.A., b. 1929, <i>cons. 1969, m.</i>
1979	<i>Manchester</i> (9th), Stanley Eric Francis Booth-Clibborn, M.A., b. 1924, m.
1981	<i>Newcastle</i> (10th), Andrew Alexander Kenny Graham, b. 1929, <i>cons. 1977.</i>
1971	<i>Norwich</i> (69th), Maurice Arthur Ponsonby Wood, D.S.C., M.A., b. 1916, <i>cons. 1971, m.</i>
1978	<i>Oxford</i> (40th), Patrick Campbell Rodger, M.A., b. 1920, <i>cons. 1970, trans. 1978, m.</i>
1972	<i>Peterborough</i> (35th), Douglas Russell Feaver, M.A., b. 1914, <i>cons. 1972, m.</i>
1975	<i>Portsmouth</i> (6th), Archibald Ronald McDonald Gordon, M.A., b. 1927, <i>cons. 1975.</i>
1977	<i>Ripon</i> (11th), David Nigel de Lorentz Young, M.A., b. 1931, <i>cons. 1977, m.</i>
1961	<i>Rochester</i> (104th), Richard David Say, D.D., b. 1914, <i>cons. 1961, m.</i>
1980	<i>St. Albans</i> (8th), John Bernard Taylor, M.A., b. 1929, <i>cons. 1980, m.</i>
1978	<i>St. Edmundsbury &amp; Ipswich</i> (7th), John Waine, B.A., b. 1930, <i>cons. 1975, m.</i>
1981	<i>Salisbury</i> (76th), John Austin Baker, M.A., b. 1928, m.
1980	<i>Sheffield</i> (5th), David Ramsay Lunn, M.A., b. 1930, <i>cons. 1980.</i>
1974	<i>Sodor &amp; Man</i> (77th), Vernon Sampson Nicholls, b. 1917, <i>cons. 1974, m.</i>
1980	<i>Southwark</i> (7th), Ronald Oliver Bowlby, M.A., b. 1926, <i>cons. 1972, trans. 1980, m.</i>
1970	<i>Southwell</i> (7th), John Denis Wakeling, M.C., M.A., b. 1918, <i>cons. 1970, m.</i>
1981	<i>Truro</i> (12th), Peter Mumford, M.A., b. 1922, m.
1976	<i>Wakefield</i> (9th), Colin Clement Walter James, M.A., b. 1926, <i>cons. 1973, m.</i>
1982	<i>Worcester</i> (111th), Philip Harold Ernest Goodrich, M.A., b. 1929, m.



## BARONS



Style (see also note, p. 257), The Right Hon. the Lord —  
Addressed as, My Lord.

## Created.

## Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.

## Elders Son or Heir.

- 1911 *Aberconway* (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m.  
1873 *Aberdare* (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, P.C., b. 1919, s. 1957, m.  
1835 *Abinger* (8th), James Richard Scarlett, b. 1914, s. 1943, m.  
1869 *Acton* (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, C.M.G., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1907, s. 1924, m.  
1887 *Addington* (5th), James Hubbard, b. 1930, s. 1971, m.  
1955 *Adrian* (2nd), Richard Hume Adrian, F.R.S., b. 1927, s. 1977, m.  
1921 *Ailwyn* (4th), Carol Arthur Fellowes, T.D., b. 1896, s. 1976, m.  
1907 *Airedale* (4th), Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, b. 1915, s. 1958.  
1896 *Aldenhams* (5th), and (3rd) *Hunsdon of Hunsdon* (1923), Antony Durant Gibbs, b. 1922, s. 1969, m.  
1962 *Aldington* (1st), Toby Austin Richard William Low, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1914, m.  
1902 *Allerton* (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, b. 1903, s. 1925, m.  
1929 *Alvingham* (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, C.B.E., b. 1925, s. 1955, m.  
1892 *Amherst of Hackney* (4th), William Hugh Amberst Cecil, b. 1940, s. 1980, m.  
1881 *Amphill* (4th), Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, b. 1921, s. 1973, m.  
1929 *Amulree* (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, K.B.E., M.D., b. 1900, s. 1942.  
1947 *Amwell* (2nd), Frederick Norman Montague, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.  
1863 *Annaly* (5th), Luke Robert White, b. 1927, s. 1970.  
1903 *Armstrong* (3rd), William Henry Cecil John Robin Watson-Armstrong, b. 1919, s. 1972, m.  
1885 *Ashbourne* (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., b. 1901, s. 1942, m.  
1835 *Ashburton* (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, K.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1898, s. 1938, w.  
1892 *Ashcombe* (4th), Henry Edward Cubitt, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.  
1911 *Ashton of Hyde* (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, b. 1901, s. 1933, m.  
1800 I. *Ashtown* (6th), Christopher Oliver Trench, b. 1931, s. 1979, m.  
1956 *Astor of Hever* (2nd), Gavin Astor, b. 1918, s. 1971, m.  
1789 I. } *Auckland* (9th), Ian George Eden (9th *Brit. Baron, Auckland*), b. 1926,  
1793\* } s. 1957, m.  
1313 *Audley* (25th), Richard Michael Thomas Souter, b. 1914, s. 1973, m.  
1900 *Avebury* (4th), Eric Reginald Lubbock, b. 1928, s. 1971, m.  
1718 I. } *Aylmer* (12th), Hugh Yates Aylmer, b. 1907, s. 1977, m.  
1929 *Baden-Powell* (3rd), Robert Crause Baden-Powell, b. 1936, s. 1962, m.  
1780 *Bagot* (9th), Heneage Charles Bagot, b. 1914, s. 1979, m.  
1953 *Baillieu* (3rd), James William Latham Baillieu, b. 1950, s. 1973, m.  
1607 S. } *Balfour of Burleigh* (8th), Robert Bruce, b. 1927, s. 1967, m.  
1945 *Balfour of Inchrye* (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., b. 1897, m.  
1924 *Banbury of Southam* (3rd), Charles William Banbury, b. 1953, s. 1981.  
1698 *Barnard* (11th), Harry John Neville Vane, T.D., b. 1923, s. 1964, m.  
1887 *Basing* (4th), George Lutley Sclater-Booth, T.D., b. 1903, s. 1969, m.  
1647 S. } *Belhaven & Stenton* (13th), Robert Anthony Carmichael Hamilton, b. 1927, s. 1961, m.  
1848 I. } *Bellew* (7th), James Bryan Bellew, b. 1920, s. 1981, m.  
1856 *Belper* (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, b. 1912, s. 1956.  
1938 *Belstead* (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, b. 1932, s. 1958.  
1922 *Bethell* (4th), Nicholas William Bethell, b. 1938, s. 1967.  
1938 *Bicester* (3rd), Angus Edward Vivian Smith, b. 1932, s. 1968.  
1903 *Biddulph* (4th), Robert Michael Christian Biddulph, b. 1931, s. 1972, m.  
1938 *Birdwood* (3rd), Mark William Ogilvie Birdwood, b. 1938, s. 1962, m.  
1958 *Birkett* (2nd), Michael Birkett, b. 1929, s. 1962, m.  
1935 *Blackford* (4th), William Keith Mason, b. 1962, s. 1977, M.  
1907 *Blyth* (4th), Anthony Audley Rupert Blyth, b. 1931, s. 1977, m.  
1797 *Bolton* (7th), Richard William Algair Orde-Powlett, b. 1929, s. 1963.  
1922 *Borwick* (4th), James Hugh Myles Borwick, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1961, m.  
1761 *Boston* (10th), Timothy George Frank Boteler Irby, b. 1939, s. 1978, m.  
1942 *Brabazon of Tara* (3rd), Ivon Anthony Moore-Brabazon, b. 1946, s. 1974, m.  
1880 *Brabourne* (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.  
1925 *Bradbury* (2nd), John Bradbury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.

Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.  
Hon. Alastair J. L. B., b. 1947.

Hon. James H. S., b. 1959.  
Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., b. 1941.

Hon. Dominic A. H., b. 1963.  
(None.)  
(None.)  
(None.)

Hon. Vicary T. G., b. 1948.

Hon Charles H. S. L., b. 1948.

Hon. Edward L. J., b. 1928.  
Hon Robert R. G. Y., b. 1956.

Hon. Hugh W. A. C., b. 1968.

Hon. David W. E. R., b. 1947.  
(None.)

Hon. Keith N. M., b. 1943.  
Hon. Luke R. W., b. 1954.  
(None.)

Hon. Edward B. G. G., b. 1933.

Hon. John F. H. B., b. 1928.

Alick J. A. C., b. 1927.  
Hon. Thomas J. A., b. 1926.

Cosby P. M. T., b. 1915.  
Hon. John J. A., b. 1946.  
Hon. Robert I. B. E., b. 1962.

Three co-heiresses.  
Hon. Lyulph A. J. L., b. 1954.  
Michael A. A., b. 1923.  
Hon. David M. B.-P., b. 1940.  
Hon Charles H. S. B., b. 1944.  
Hon. Robert L. B., b. 1979.  
Hon. Victoria B., b. 1973.  
Hon. Ian B., b. 1924.

(None.)  
Hon. Henry F. C. V., b. 1959.  
Hon. Neil L. S.-B., b. 1939.  
Master of Belhaven, b. 1953.

Hon. Bryan E. B., b. 1943.  
Hon. Richard H. S., b. 1941.

(None.)  
Hon. James N. B., b. 1967.

Hugh C. V. S., b. 1934.  
Hon. Anthony N. C. M.B., b. 1959.

(None.)  
Son, b. 1982.

(None.)  
Hon. Riley A. J. B., b. 1955.

Hon. Harry A. N. O.-P., b. 1954.

Hon. George S. B., b. 1922.  
Hon. George W. E. B. I., b. 1971.

(None.)

Lord Romsey, b. 1947, see p. 247.

Hon. John B., b. 1940.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1962	<i>Brain</i> (2nd), Christopher Langdon Brain, b. 1926, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Michael C. B., D.M., b. 1928.
1981	<i>Brandon of Oakbrook</i> , Henry Vivian Brandon, P.C., M.C., b. 1920, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1938	<i>Brassey of Apethorpe</i> (3rd), David Henry Brassey, T.D., b. 1932, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Edward B., b. 1964.
1788	<i>Braybrooke</i> (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
1529	<i>Braye</i> (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., b. 1941.
1980	<i>Bridge of Harwich</i> , Nigel Cyprian Bridge, P.C., b. 1917, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1957	<i>Bridges</i> (2nd), Thomas Edward Bridges, G.M.C., b. 1927, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Mark T. B., b. 1954.
1982	<i>Brightman</i> , John (Anson), P.C., b. 1911, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1945	<i>Broadbridge</i> (3rd), Peter Hewett Broadbridge, b. 1938, s. 1972, m.	Hon. Ralph G. C. B., b. 1901.
1933	<i>Brocket</i> (3rd), Charles Ronald George Nall-Cain, b. 1952, s. 1967.	Hon. Richard P. C. N.-C., b. 1953.
1860	<i>Brougham and Vaux</i> (5th), Michael John Brougham, b. 1938, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Charles B., b. 1971.
1945	<i>Broughshane</i> (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
1776	<i>Brownlow</i> (7th), Edward John Peregrine Cust, b. 1936, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Peregrine E. Q. C., b. 1974.
1942	<i>Bruntisfield</i> (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b. 1899, m.	Hon. John R. W., O.B.E., M.G., T.D., b. 1921.
1950	<i>Burden</i> (2nd), Philip William Burden, b. 1916, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Andrew P. B., b. 1959.
1529	<i>Burgh</i> (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, b. 1935, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Alexander G. D. L., b. 1958.
1903	<i>Burnham</i> (5th), William Edward Harry Lawson, b. 1920, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Hugh J. F. L., b. 1931.
1897	<i>Burton</i> (3rd), Michael Evan Victor Baillie, b. 1924, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Evan M. R. B., b. 1949.
1643	<i>Byron</i> (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.
1937	<i>Cadman</i> (3rd), John Anthony Cadman, b. 1938, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Nicholas A. J. C., b. 1977.
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1945	<i>Calverley</i> (3rd), Charles Rodney Muff, b. 1946, s. 1971, m.	Hon. Jonathan E. M., b. 1975.
1383	<i>Camoy's</i> (7th), (Ralph) Thomas (Campion George Sherman) Stonor, b. 1940, s. 1976, m.	Hon. William S., b. 1974.
1715 i.	<i>Carbery</i> (11th), Peter Ralfe Harrington Evans-Freke, b. 1920, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Michael P. E.-F., b. 1942.
1834 i.	} <i>Carew</i> (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew, G.B.E. (6th U.K. Baron, Carew, 1838), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Patrick T. C.-C., b. 1938.
1838*		
1916	<i>Carnock</i> (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., b. 1884, s. 1952, w.	Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.
1796 i.	} <i>Carrington</i> (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, P.C., K.G.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.
1797*		
1812 i.	<i>Castlemaine</i> (8th), Roland Thomas John Handcock, b. 1943, s. 1973, m.	Clifford F. H., b. 1896.
1936	<i>Catto</i> (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Innes G. C., b. 1950.
1918	<i>Cawley</i> (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, b. 1913, s. 1954, m.	Hon. John F. C., b. 1946.
1937	<i>Chatfield</i> (2nd), Ernie David Lewis Chatfield, b. 1917, s. 1967, m.	(None.)
1858	<i>Chesham</i> (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, P.C., b. 1916, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
1945	<i>Chetwode</i> (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1968.
1945	<i>Chorley</i> (2nd), Roger Richard Edward Chorley, b. 1930, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Nicholas R. D. C., b. 1966.
1858	<i>Churston</i> (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., b. 1910, s. 1930, w.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1934.
1946	<i>Citrine</i> (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1887, w.	Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
1800 i.	<i>Clanmorris</i> (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Simon J. W. B., b. 1937.
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> (13th), Lewis Hugh Clifford, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Thomas H. C., b. 1948.
1299	<i>Clinton</i> (22nd), Gerard Neville Mark Fane Trefusis, b. 1934, title called out of abeyance 1965, m.	Hon. Charles P. R. F. T., b. 1962.
1955	<i>Clitheroe</i> (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., K.G.V.O., b. 1901, m.	Hon. Ralph J. A., b. 1929.
1919	<i>Clwyd</i> (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, b. 1900, s. 1955, m.	Hon. J. Anthony R., b. 1935.
1948	<i>Clydesmuir</i> (2nd), Ronald John Bilsland Colville, K.T., G.B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1917, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David R. C., b. 1949.
1960	<i>Cobbold</i> (1st), Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold, K.G., P.C., G.G.V.O., b. 1904, m.	Hon. David A. F. Lytton-Cobbold, b. 1937.
1919	<i>Cochrane of Cults</i> (3rd), Thomas Charles Anthony Cochrane, b. 1922, s. 1968.	Hon. R. H. Vere C., b. 1926.
1954	<i>Coleraine</i> (2nd), (James) Martin (Bonar) Law, b. 1931, s. 1980, m.	Hon. James R. B. L., b. 1975.
1873	<i>Coleridge</i> (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, K.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m.	Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
1946	<i>Colgrain</i> (3rd), David Colin Campbell, b. 1920, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Alastair C. L. C., b. 1951.
1917	<i>Colwyn</i> (3rd), (Ian) Anthony Hamilton-Smith, b. 1942, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Craig P. H.-S., b. 1968.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1956	<i>Colyton</i> (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., b. 1902, m.	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., b. 1932.
1841	<i>Congleton</i> (8th), Christopher Patrick Parnell, b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. John P. C. P., b. 1959.
1927	<i>Cornwallis</i> (3rd), Fiennes Neil Wykeham Cornwallis, O.B.E., b. 1921, s. 1982, m.	Hon. Fiennes W. J. C., b. 1946.
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i> (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
1929	<i>Craigmyle</i> (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Thomas C. S., b. 1960.
1899	<i>Cranworth</i> (3rd), Philip Bertram Gurdon, b. 1940, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Sacha W. R. G., b. 1970.
1959	<i>Crathorne</i> (2nd), Charles James Dugdale, b. 1939, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Thomas A. J. D., b. 1977.
1892	<i>Crawshaw</i> (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.	Hon. David B., b. 1934.
1940	<i>Croft</i> (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, w.	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., b. 1949.
1797 i.	<i>Crofton</i> (6th), Charles Edward Piers Crofton, b. 1949, s. 1974, m.	Hon. Guy P. G. C., b. 1951.
1375	<i>Cromwell</i> (7th), Godfrey John Bewicke-Copley, b. 1960, s. 1982.	Hon. Thomas D. B.-C., b. 1964.
1947	<i>Crook</i> (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. 1901, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1926.
1971	<i>Cross of Chelsea</i> , (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, P.C., b. 1904, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1920	<i>Cullen of Ashbourne</i> (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Edmund C., b. 1916.
1914	<i>Cunliffe</i> (3rd), Roger Cunliffe, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Henry C., b. 1962.
1927	<i>Daresbury</i> (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1938, w.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1924	<i>Darling</i> (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1919, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
1946	<i>Darwen</i> (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
1923	<i>Darlington</i> (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, b. 1908, s. 1949.	(None.)
1932	<i>Davies</i> (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944, m.	Hon. David D. D., b. 1975.
1812 i.	<i>Decies</i> (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., b. 1948.
1299	<i>De Clifford</i> (27th), John Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1928, s. 1982, m.	Hon. William S. R., b. 1930.
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. F., b. 1957.
1821	<i>Delamere</i> (5th), Hugh George Cholmondeley, b. 1934, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Thomas P. G. C., b. 1968.
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> (6th), Gerald John Ponsonby, b. 1921, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Thomas M. P., b. 1930.
1937	<i>Denham</i> (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, P.C., b. 1927, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard G. B., b. 1959.
1834	<i>Denman</i> (5th), Charles Spencer Denman, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916, s. 1971, m.	Hon. Richard T. S. D., b. 1946.
1957	<i>Denning</i> , Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., b. 1899, m. (Master of the Rolls).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1885	<i>Deramore</i> (6th), Richard Arthur de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1911, s. 1964, m.	(None.)
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, K.B.E., T.D., b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1942.
1881	<i>Derwent</i> (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, C.B.E., b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., M.V.O., b. 1930.
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> (6th), James Victor Broke Saumarez, b. 1924, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Eric D. S., b. 1956.
1910	<i>De Villiers</i> (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. Alexander C. de V., b. 1940.
1961	<i>Devlin</i> , Patrick Arthur Devlin, P.C., F.B.A., b. 1905, m. (Lord of Appeal retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1930	<i>Dickinson</i> (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Martin H. D., b. 1961.
1620 i.	} <i>Digby</i> (12th), Edward Henry Kenelm Digby, (6th <i>Brit. Baron, Digby</i> ), b. 1924, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Henry N. K. D., b. 1954.
1765*		
1968	<i>Diplock</i> , (William John) Kenneth Diplock, P.C., b. 1907, m. (Lord of Appeal).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1615	<i>Dormer</i> (16th), Joseph Spencer Philip Dormer, b. 1914, s. 1975.	Geoffrey H. D., b. 1920.
1943	<i>Dowding</i> (2nd), Derek Hugh Tremenheere Dowding, b. 1919, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Piers H. T. D., b. 1948.
1963	<i>Drumalbyn</i> (1st), Niall Malcolm Stewart Macpherson, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1908, w.	(None.)
1929	<i>Dulverton</i> (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1915, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., b. 1944.
1800 i.	<i>Dunalley</i> (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Henry P., b. 1948.
1324 i.	<i>Dunboyne</i> (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, b. 1917, s. 1945, m.	Hon. John F. B., b. 1951.
1802	<i>Dunleath</i> (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, T.D., b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Sir Michael H. M., Bt., b. 1915.
1439 i.	<i>Dunsany</i> (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, b. 1906, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1939.
1780	<i>Dynevor</i> (9th), Richard Charles Uryan Rhys, b. 1935, s. 1962.	Hon. Hugo G. U. R., b. 1966.
1928	<i>Ebbisham</i> (2nd), Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	(None.)
1857	<i>Ebury</i> (5th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, b. 1934, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Julian F. M. G., b. 1959.
1974	<i>Edmund-Davies</i> (Herbert) Edmund Edmund-Davies, P.C., b. 1906, m. (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Law Life Peerage.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1643	<i>Elibank</i> (14th), Alan d'Ardis Erskine-Murray, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1973, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elibank, <i>b.</i> 1964.
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1509 s.*	<i>Elphinstone</i> (18th), James Alexander Elphinstone (4th <i>U.K. Baron Elphinstone</i> , 1885), <i>b.</i> 1953, <i>s.</i> 1975, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> 1980.
1934	<i>Elton</i> (2nd), Rodney Elton, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1973, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward P. E., <i>b.</i> 1966.
1964	<i>Erroll of Hale</i> (1st), Frederick James Erroll, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1964	<i>Erskine of Rerrick</i> (2nd), Iain Maxwell Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1980, <i>m.</i>	
1627 s.	<i>Fairfax of Cameron</i> (14th), Nicholas John Albert Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1956, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh N. T. F., <i>b.</i> 1958.
1961	<i>Fairhaven</i> (3rd), Ailwyn Henry George Broughton, <i>b.</i> 1936, <i>s.</i> 1973, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. A. B., <i>b.</i> 1963.
1916	<i>Faringdon</i> (3rd), Charles Michael Henderson, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1977, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. H., <i>b.</i> 1961.
1756 i.	<i>Farnham</i> (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon K. M., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1856 i.	<i>Fermoy</i> (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick M. R., <i>b.</i> 1967.
1826	<i>Feversham</i> (6th), Charles Anthony Peter Duncombe, <i>b.</i> 1945, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jasper O. S. D., <i>b.</i> 1968.
1798 i.	<i>ffrench</i> (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon Robuck J. P. C. M. ff., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1909	<i>Fisher</i> (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick V. F., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1295	<i>Fitzwalter</i> (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumpton, <i>b.</i> 1914 <i>called out of abeyance</i> , 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian B. P., <i>b.</i> 1952.
1776	<i>Foley</i> (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas H. F., <i>b.</i> 1961.
1445 s.	<i>Forbes</i> (22nd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. ( <i>Premier Baron of Scotland</i> ), <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Master of Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1946.
1821	<i>Forester</i> (8th), (George Cecil) Brooke Weld-Forester, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1977, <i>m.</i>	Hon Charles R. G., <i>W.-F.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1975.
1922	<i>Forres</i> (4th), Alastair Stephen Grant Williamson, <i>b.</i> 1946, <i>s.</i> 1978, <i>m.</i>	Hon George A. M. W., <i>b.</i> 1972.
1917	<i>Forteviot</i> (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John J. E. D., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1975	<i>Fraser of Tullybelton</i> , Walter Ian Reid Fraser, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i> ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1951	<i>Freyberg</i> (2nd), Paul Richard Freyberg, O.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Valerian B. F., <i>b.</i> 1970.
1917	<i>Gainford</i> (3rd), Joseph Edward Pease, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1971, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George P., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1818 i.	<i>Garvagh</i> (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Spencer, G. S. de R. C., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1942	<i>Geddes</i> (3rd), Euan Michael Ross Geddes, <i>b.</i> 1937, <i>s.</i> 1975, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James, G. N. G., <i>b.</i> 1969.
1876	<i>Gerard</i> (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Rupert C. F. G., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1824	<i>Gifford</i> (6th), Anthony Maurice Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas A. G., <i>b.</i> 1967.
1917	<i>Gisborough</i> (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas P. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1961.
1960	<i>Gladwyn</i> (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Miles A. G. J., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1899	<i>Glanusk</i> (4th), David Russell Bailey, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher B., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1918	<i>Glenarthur</i> (4th), Simon Mark Arthur, <i>b.</i> 1944, <i>s.</i> 1976, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward A. A., <i>b.</i> 1973.
1921	<i>Glenavy</i> (4th), Michael Mussen Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1980.	(None.)
1911	<i>Glenconner</i> (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colin T., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1964	<i>Glendevon</i> (1st), John Adrian Hope, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian J. S. H., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1922	<i>Glendyne</i> (3rd), Robert Nivison, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John N., <i>b.</i> 1960.
1939	<i>Glentoran</i> (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1909	<i>Gorell</i> (4th), Timothy John Radcliffe Barnes, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ronald A. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1953	<i>Grantchester</i> (2nd), Kenneth Bent Suenson-Taylor, Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1976, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher J. S.-T., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1782	<i>Grantley</i> (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard W. B. N., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1794 i.	<i>Graves</i> (8th), Peter George Wellesley Graves, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Evelyn P. G., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1445 s.	<i>Gray</i> (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Master of Gray, <i>b.</i> 1964.
1950	<i>Greenhill</i> (2nd), Stanley Ernest Greenhill, M.D., <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1967, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Malcolm G., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1927	<i>Greenway</i> (4th), Ambrose Charles Drexel Greenway, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1975.	Hon. Mervyn S. K. G., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1902	<i>Grenfell</i> (3rd) Julian Pascoe Francis St. Leger Grenfell, <i>b.</i> 1935, <i>s.</i> 1976, <i>m.</i>	Francis P. J. G., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1944	<i>Gretton</i> (3rd), John Henrik Gretton, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1982, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John L. G., <i>b.</i> 1975.
1869	<i>Greville</i> (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1952.	(None.)
1955	<i>Gridley</i> (2nd), Arnold Hudson Gridley, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard D. A. G., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1964	<i>Grimston of Westbury</i> (2nd), Robert Walter Sigismund Grimston, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1979, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert J. S. G., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1886	<i>Grimthorpe</i> (4th), Christopher John Beckett, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward J. B., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1961	<i>Guest</i> , Christopher William Graham Guest, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i> ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1945	<i>Hacking</i> (3rd), Douglas David Hacking, <i>b.</i> 1938, <i>s.</i> 1971, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Douglas F. H., <i>b.</i> 1968.
1950	<i>Haden-Guest</i> (3rd), Richard Haden Haden-Guest, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1974, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter H. H.-G., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James L. H., <i>b.</i> 1938.



Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1874	<i>Hampton</i> (6th), Richard Humphrey Russell Pakington, b. 1925, s. 1974, m.	Hon. John H. A. P., b. 1964.
1939	<i>Hankey</i> (2nd), Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1905, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Donald R. A. H., b. 1938.
1958	<i>Harding of Petherton</i> (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1896, m.	Hon. John C. H., b. 1928.
1910	<i>Hardinge of Penshurst</i> (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, b. 1921, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Julian A. H., b. 1945.
1876	<i>Harlech</i> (5th), (William) David Ormsby-Gore, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1918, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Francis D. O.-G., b. 1954.
1939	<i>Harmsworth</i> (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	<i>Harris</i> (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1889, s. 1932, w.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	<i>Harvey of Tasburgh</i> (2nd), Peter Charles Oliver Harvey, b. 1921, s. 1968, m.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1923.
1295	<i>Hastings</i> (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Delaval T. H. A., b. 1960.
1835	<i>Hathorn</i> (7th), Thomas Charles Tasman Littleton, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1973, m.	Edward C. L., b. 1950.
1776	<i>Hawke</i> (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Theodore H., b. 1904.
1927	<i>Hayter</i> (3rd), George Charles Hayter Chubb, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1911, s. 1967, m.	Hon. George W. M. C., b. 1943.
1945	<i>Hazlerigg</i> (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, w.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 i.	<i>Headley</i> (7th), Charles Rowland Allanson-Winn, b. 1902, s. 1969, m.	Hon. John R. A.-W., b. 1934.
1943	<i>Hemingford</i> (3rd), Dennis Nicholas Herbert, b. 1934, s. 1982, m.	Hon. Christopher D. C. H., b. 1973.
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Martyn-Hemphill, b. 1928, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Charles A. M. M.-H., b. 1954.
1945	<i>Henderson</i> (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1799 i.*	<i>Henley</i> (8th), Oliver Michael Robert Eden (6th <i>U.K. Baron, Northington</i> , 1885), b. 1953, s. 1977.	Hon. Andrew F. E., b. 1955.
1800 i.*	<i>Henniker</i> (8th), John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker-Major, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C. (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Hartismere</i> , 1866), b. 1916, s. 1980, m.	Hon. Mark I. P. C. H.-M., b. 1947.
1886	<i>Herschell</i> (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1935	<i>Hesketh</i> (3rd), Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> (6th), Francis William Holmes à Court, b. 1931, s. 1971, m.	Hon. James W. H. à C., b. 1967.
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> (5th), Patrick Charles Mills, M.C., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1978, w.	(None.)
1886	<i>Hindlip</i> (5th), Henry Richard Allsopp, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Charles H. A., b. 1940.
1950	<i>Hives</i> (2nd), John Warwick Hives, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	Matthew H., b. 1971.
1960	<i>Hodson</i> , Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, P.C., M.C., b. 1895, w. ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> (3rd), Gordon Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1914, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Ian H. H.-M., b. 1946.
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Hans. J. D. H., b. 1955.
1933	<i>Horder</i> (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, b. 1911, s. 1955.	(None.)
1797 i.	<i>Hotham</i> (8th), Henry Durand Hotham, b. 1940, s. 1967, m.	Hon. William B. H., b. 1972.
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> (4th), Thomas Sackville Tufton, b. 1916, s. 1961.	George W. A. T., T.D., b. 1904.
1597	<i>Howard de Walden</i> (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th <i>U.K. Baron, Seaford</i> , 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Co-heiresses. To U.K. Barony. Colin H. F. Ellis, b. 1946.
1930	<i>Howard of Penrith</i> (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Philip H., b. 1945.
1960	<i>Howick of Glendale</i> (2nd), Charles Evelyn Baring, b. 1937, s. 1973, m.	Hon. David E. C. B., b. 1975.
1796 i.	<i>Huntingford</i> (6th), Gerard Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, b. 1915, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Joshua C. V., b. 1954.
1866	<i>Hylton</i> (5th), Raymond Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1932, s. 1967, m.	Hon. William H. M. J., b. 1967.
1933	<i>Ilfie</i> (2nd), Edward Langton Ilffe, b. 1908, s. 1960, m.	Robert P. R. I., b. 1944.
1543 i.	<i>Inchiquin</i> (18th), Conor Myles John O'Brien, b. 1943, s. 1982.	† (See page 226).
1962	<i>Inchyra</i> (1st), Frederick Robert Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b. 1900, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., b. 1935.
1964	<i>Inglewood</i> (1st), William Morgan Fletcher-Vane, T.D., b. 1909, w.	Hon. W. Richard F.-V., b. 1951.
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> (4th), Andrew Peter Weir, b. 1966, s. 1982, M.	Hon. John V. W., b. 1935.
1941	<i>Ironside</i> (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, b. 1924, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Charles, E. G. I., b. 1956.
1952	<i>Jeffreys</i> (2nd), Mark George Christopher Jeffreys, b. 1932, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Christopher H. M. J., b. 1957.
1924	<i>Jessel</i> (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, C.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	(None.)
1906	<i>Joicey</i> (4th), Michael Edward Joicey, b. 1925, s. 1966, m.	Hon. James M. J., b. 1953.
1976	<i>Keith of Kinkel</i> , Henry Shanks Keith, b. 1922, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1937	<i>Kenilworth</i> (4th), John Randle Siddeley, b. 1954, s. 1981.	† (See page 226).
1935	<i>Kennet</i> (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, b. 1923, s. 1960, m.	Hon. William A. Y., b. 1957.
1776 i.	} <i>Kensington</i> (8th), Hugh Ivor Edwardes ( <i>U.K. Baron, Kensington</i> ), b. 1886* s. 1933, s. 1981, m.	Hon. William O. A. E., b. 1964.
1951		<i>Kenswood</i> (2nd), John Michael Howard Whitfield, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldst Son or Heir.</i>
1788	<i>Kenyon</i> (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, C.B.E., b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	<i>Kershaw</i> (4th), Edward John Kershaw, b. 1936, s. 1962, m.	Hon. John C. E. K., b. 1971.
1943	<i>Keyes</i> (2nd), Roger George Bowlby Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	<i>Kilbracken</i> (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1971	<i>Kilbrandon</i> , Charles James Dalrymple Shaw, P.C., b. 1906, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1900	<i>Killanin</i> (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. G. Redmond F. M., b. 1947.
1943	<i>Killearn</i> (2nd), Graham Curtis Lampson, b. 1919, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Victor M. G. A. L., b. 1941.
1789 i.	<i>Kilmaine</i> (7th), John David Henry Browne, b. 1948, s. 1978, m.	Piers K. B., b. 1920.
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> (7th), Alastair Ivor Gilbert Boyd, b. 1927, s. 1975.	Hon. Robin J. B., b. 1941.
1941	<i>Kindersley</i> (3rd) Robert Hugh Molesworth Kindersley, b. 1929, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Rupert J. M. K., b. 1955.
1223 i.	<i>Kingsale</i> (35th), John de Courcy ( <i>Premier Baron of Ireland</i> ), b. 1941, s. 1969.	Nevinson R. de C., b. 1920.
1682 s.	} <i>Kinnaird</i> (13th), Graham Charles Kinnaird (5th <i>U.K. Baron, Kinnaird</i> ), b. 1912, s. 1972, m.	(None.)
1860*		
1902	<i>Kinross</i> (4th), David Andrew Balfour, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Christopher P. B., b. 1949.
1951	<i>Kirkwood</i> (3rd), David Harvie Kirkwood, Ph.D., b. 1931, s. 1970, m.	Hon. James S. K., b. 1937.
1979	<i>Lane</i> , Geoffrey Dawson Lane, P.C., A.F.C., b. 1918, m. ( <i>Lord Chief Justice of England</i> ).	(Law Life Peerage.)
1800 i.	<i>Langford</i> (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, O.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Owen G. R.-C., b. 1958.
1942	<i>Latham</i> (2nd), Dominic Charles Latham, b. 1954, s. 1970.	Anthony L., b. 1954.
1431	<i>Latymer</i> (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, w.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	<i>Lawrence</i> (5th), David John Downer Lawrence, b. 1937, s. 1968.	(None.)
1947	<i>Layton</i> (2nd), Michael John Layton, b. 1912, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Geoffrey M. L., b. 1947.
1859	<i>Leconfield</i> (7th), John Max Henry Scawen Wyndham (2nd <i>U.K. Baron, Egremont</i> , 1963), b. 1948, s. 1972, m.	Hon. Harry H. P. W., b. 1957.
1839	<i>Leigh</i> (5th), John Piers Leigh, b. 1935, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Christopher D. P. L., b. 1960.
1962	<i>Leighton of St. Mellons</i> (2nd), (John) Leighton Seager, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Robert W. H. L. S., b. 1955.
1797	<i>Lilford</i> (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Mark V. P., b., 1975.
1945	<i>Lindsay of Birker</i> (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 i.	<i>Lisle</i> (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Patrick J. L., b. 1931.
1925	<i>Lloyd</i> (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1895	<i>Loch</i> (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, b. 1916, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., b. 1920.
1850	<i>Londesborough</i> (9th), Richard John Denison, b. 1959, s. 1968.	(None.)
1541 i.	<i>Louth</i> (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, b. 1929, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jonathan O. P., b. 1952.
1458 s.	} <i>Lovat</i> (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (4th <i>U.K. Baron, Lovat</i> ), b. 1911, s. 1933, m.	Master of Lovat, b. 1939.
1837*		
1946	<i>Lucas of Chilworth</i> (2nd), Michael William George Lucas, b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Simon W. L., b. 1957.
1929	<i>Luke</i> (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, K.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Arthur L.-J., b. 1933.
1839	<i>Lurgan</i> (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, b. 1902, s. 1937.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., b. 1911.
1914	<i>Lyell</i> (3rd), Charles Lyell, b. 1939, s. 1943.	(None.)
1859	<i>Lveden</i> (6th), Ronald Cecil Vernon, b. 1915, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Jack L. V., b. 1938.
1959	<i>MacAndrew</i> (2nd) Colin Nevil Glen MacAndrew, b. 1919, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Christopher A. C. MacA., b. 1945.
1776 i.	<i>Macdonald</i> (8th), Godfrey James Macdonald, b. 1947, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Alexander D. A. M., b. 1953.
1949	<i>Macdonald of Gwaenysgor</i> (2nd), Gordon Ramsay Macdonald, b. 1915, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Kenneth M., b. 1921.
1937	<i>McGowan</i> (3rd), Harry Duncan Cory McGowan, b. 1938, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Harry J. C. Mc. G., b. 1971.
1922	<i>Maclay</i> (3rd), Joseph Paton Maclay, b. 1942, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Joseph P. M., b. 1977.
1955	<i>McNair</i> (2nd), (Clement) John McNair, b. 1915, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Duncan J. McN., b. 1947.
1951	<i>Macpherson of Drumochter</i> (2nd), James Gordon Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1965, m.	Hon. James A. M., b. 1979.
1937	<i>Mancroft</i> (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. S. M., b. 1957.
1807	<i>Manners</i> (5th), John Robert Cecil Manners, b. 1923, s. 1972, m.	Hon. John H. R. M., b. 1956.
1922	<i>Manton</i> (3rd), Joseph Rupert Eric Robert Watson, b. 1924, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Miles R. M. W., b. 1958.
1908	<i>Marchamley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, b. 1922, s. 1949, m.	Hon. William F. W., b. 1968.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1964	<i>Margadale</i> (1st), John Granville Morrison, T.D., b. 1906, w.	Hon. James I. M., T.D., b. 1930.
1961	<i>Marks of Broughton</i> (2nd), Michael Marks, b. 1920, s. 1964.	Hon. Simon R. M., b. 1950.
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, b. 1913, s. 1952, m.	(None.)
1964	<i>Martonmere</i> (1st), (John) Roland Robinson, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., b. 1907, m.	Hon. John S. R., b. 1963.
1776 1.	<i>Massy</i> (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David H. S. M., b. 1947.
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, b. 1931, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Jasper B. St. J. M., b. 1965.
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (4th), Peter Robert Henry Mond, b. 1948, s. 1973.	(None.)
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, b. 1917, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Derek J. P. D., b. 1948.
1919	<i>Meston</i> (2nd), Dougall Meston, b. 1894, s. 1943, m.	Hon. James M., b. 1950.
1838	<i>Methuen</i> (6th), Anthony John Methuen, b. 1925, s. 1975.	Hon. Robert A. H. M., b. 1931.
1905	<i>Michelham</i> (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1900, s. 1919, w.	Hon. Jack <i>Michelham</i> , b. 1903.
1711	<i>Middleton</i> (12th), (Digby) Michael Godfrey John Willoughby, M.C., b. 1921, s. 1970, m.	Hon. Michael C. J. W., b. 1948.
1939	<i>Milford</i> (2nd), Wogan Philipps, b. 1902, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Hugo J. L. P., b. 1929.
1933	<i>Milne</i> (2nd), George Douglass Milne, b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. George M., b. 1941.
1951	<i>Milner of Leeds</i> (2nd), Arthur James Michael Milner, b. 1923, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Richard J. M., b. 1959.
1947	<i>Milverton</i> (2nd), Rev. Fraser Arthur Richard Richards, b. 1930, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Michael H. R., b. 1936.
1873	<i>Moncreiff</i> (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, b. 1915, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., b. 1954.
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> (3rd), John Charles Dodson, b. 1924, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Christopher M. D., b. 1958.
1728	<i>Monson</i> (11th), John Monson, b. 1932, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Nicholas J. M., b. 1955.
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. 1926, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Ralph D.-S.-M., b. 1961.
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, b. 1926, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Charles J. S. R., b. 1953.
1943	<i>Moran</i> (2nd), (Richard) John (McMoran) Wilson, K.C.M.G., b. 1924, s. 1977, m.	Hon. James McM. W., b. 1952.
1918	<i>Morris</i> (3rd), Michael David Morris, b. 1937, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Edward P. M., b. 1937.
1950	<i>Morris of Kenwood</i> (2nd), Philip Geoffrey Morris, b. 1928, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Jonathan D. M., b. 1968.
1945	<i>Morrison</i> (2nd), Dennis Morrison, b. 1914, s. 1953.	(None.)
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> (5th), Roger Edward Lloyd Lloyd-Mostyn, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Llewellyn R. L.-M., b. 1948.
1933	<i>Mottistone</i> (4th), David Peter Seely, b. 1920, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Peter J. P. S., b. 1949.
1945	<i>Mountevans</i> (3rd), Edward Patrick Broke Evans, b. 1943, s. 1974, m.	Hon. Jeffrey de C. R. E., b. 1948.
1283	<i>Mowbray</i> (26th), <i>Segrave</i> (27th) (1283), & <i>Stourton</i> (23rd) (1448), Charles Edward Stourton, C.B.E., ( <i>Premier Baron of England</i> ), b. 1923, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Edward W. S. S., b. 1953.
1932	<i>Moyne</i> (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, b. 1905, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Jonathan G., b. 1930.
1929	<i>Moynihah</i> (3rd), Antony Patrick Andrew Cairnes Berkeley Moynihah, b. 1936, s. 1965.	Hon. Colin B. M., b. 1955.
1781 1.	<i>Muskerry</i> (8th), Hastings Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, b. 1907, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Robert F. D., b. 1948.
1627 s.*	<i>Napier and Ettrick</i> (14th), Francis Nigel Napier, M.V.O. (5th U.K. Baron, <i>Ettrick</i> , 1872), b. 1930, s. 1954, m.	Master of Napier, b. 1962.
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., b. 1904, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Robert N., b. 1940.
1940	<i>Nathan</i> (2nd), Roger Carol Michael Nathan, b. 1922, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert H. B. N., b. 1957.
1960	<i>Nelson of Stafford</i> (2nd), Henry George Nelson, b. 1917, s. 1962, m.	Hon. Henry R. G. N., b. 1943.
1959	<i>Netherthorpe</i> (2nd), James Andrew Turner, b. 1936, s. 1980, m.	Hon. James F. T., b. 1964.
1946	<i>Newall</i> (2nd), Francis Storer Eaton Newall, b. 1930, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Richard H. E. N., b. 1961.
1776 1.	<i>Newborough</i> (7th), Robert Charles Michael Vaughan Wynn, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Robert V. W., b. 1949.
1892	<i>Newton</i> (4th), Peter Richard Legh, b. 1915, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Richard T. L., b. 1950.
1930	<i>Noel-Buxton</i> (3rd), Martin Connal Noel-Buxton, b. 1940, s. 1980, m.	Hon. Charles C. N.-B., b. 1975.
1957	<i>Norrie</i> (2nd), (George) Willoughby Moke Norrie, b. 1936, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Mark W. J. N., b. 1972.
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> (5th), Christopher George Walter James, b. 1926, s. 1982, m.	Hon. Charles W. H. J., b. 1960.
1866	<i>Northbrook</i> (5th), Francis John Baring, b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Francis T. B., b. 1954.
1878	<i>Norton</i> (7th), John Arden Adderley, O.B.E., b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. James N. A. A., b. 1947.
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> (4th), Ben Charles Wilson, b. 1928, s. 1974, m.	Hon. Charles T. W., b. 1935.
1950	<i>Ogmore</i> (2nd), Gwilym Rees Rees-Williams, b. 1931, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Morgan R. W., b. 1937.
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> (4th), Charles Towneley Strachey, b. 1945, s. 1961, m.	Hon. Richard T. S., b. 1950.
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, T.D., b. 1933, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Shane S. O'N., b. 1965.
1836 1.*	<i>Oranmore and Browne</i> (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron <i>Mereworth</i> , 1926), b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., b. 1929.
1868	<i>Ormawhite</i> (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, b. 1912, s. 1944.	(None.)

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1933	<i>Palmer</i> (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, O.B.E., b. 1916, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., T.D., b. 1918.
1914	<i>Parmoor</i> (4th), (Frederick Alfred) Milo Cripps, b. 1929, s. 1977.	M. Anthony L. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., Q.C., b. 1913. (Law Life Peerage.)
1962	<i>Pearce</i> , Edward Holroyd Pearce, P.C., b. 1901, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	
1937	<i>Pender</i> (3rd), John Willoughby Denison-Pender, b. 1933, s. 1965, m.	Hon. Henry J. R. D.-P., b. 1968.
1866	<i>Penrhyn</i> (6th), Malcolm Frank Douglas-Pennant, D.S.O., M.B.E., b. 1908, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Nigel D.-P., b. 1909.
1909	<i>Pentland</i> (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, b. 1907, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1603	<i>Petre</i> (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, b. 1914, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John P., b. 1942.
1918	<i>Phillimore</i> (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, b. 1939, s. 1947.	Hon. Claud P., b. 1911.
1945	<i>Piercy</i> (3rd), James William Piercy, b. 1946, s. 1981.	Hon. Mark E. P., b. 1953.
1827	<i>Plunket</i> (8th), Robin Rathmore Plunket, b. 1925, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Shaun A. F. S. P., b. 1931.
1831	<i>Poltimore</i> (7th), Mark Coplestone Bampfylde, b. 1957, s. 1978, m.	Hon. David C. W. B., b. 1924.
1690 s.	<i>Polwarth</i> (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., b. 1916, s. 1944, m.	Master of Polwarth, b. 1947.
1930	<i>Ponsonby of Shulbrede</i> (3rd), Thomas Arthur Ponsonby, b. 1930, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Frederick M. T. P., b. 1958.
1958	<i>Poole</i> (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, P.C., C.B.E., T.D., b. 1911, m.	Hon. David C. P., b. 1945.
1852	<i>Raglan</i> (5th), FitzRoy John Somerset, b. 1927, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Geoffrey S., b. 1932.
1932	<i>Rankeillour</i> (4th), Peter St. Thomas More Henry Hope, b. 1935, s. 1967.	Michael R. H., b. 1940.
1953	<i>Rathcavan</i> (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, w.	Rt. Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., b. 1909.
1916	<i>Rathcreedan</i> (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1868 i.	<i>Rathdonnell</i> (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock Bunbury, b. 1938, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William L. McC B., b. 1966.
1911	<i>Ravensdale</i> (3rd), Nicholas Mosley, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1966, m.	Hon. Shaun N. M., b. 1949.
1821	<i>Ravensworth</i> (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	<i>Rayleigh</i> (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, w.	John G. S., b. 1960.
1937	<i>Rea</i> (3rd), John Nicolas Rea, M.D., b. 1928, s. 1981.	Hon. Matthew J. R., b. 1956.
1628 s.	<i>Reay</i> (14th), Hugh William Mackay, b. 1937, s. 1963, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1965.
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> (5th), Clement Napier Bertram Freeman-Mitford, b. 1932, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Rupert B. F.-M., b. 1967.
1928	<i>Remnant</i> (3rd), James Wogan Remnant, C.V.O., b. 1930, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Philip J. R., b. 1954.
1806 i.	<i>Rendlesham</i> (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T., b. 1954.
1933	<i>Rennell</i> (3rd), (John Adrian) Tremayne Rodd, b. 1935, s. 1978, m.	Hon. James R. D. T. R., b. 1978.
1964	<i>Renwick</i> (2nd), Harry Andrew Renwick, b. 1935, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Robert J. R., b. 1966.
1885	<i>Revelstoke</i> (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. John B., b. 1934.
1905	<i>Ritchie of Dundee</i> (5th), (Harold) Malcolm Ritchie, b. 1919, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Charles R. R., b. 1958.
1935	<i>Riverdale</i> (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
1961	<i>Robertson of Oakridge</i> (2nd), William Ronald Robertson, b. 1930, s. 1974, m.	Hon. William R., b. 1975.
1938	<i>Roborough</i> (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1931	<i>Rochester</i> (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David C. L., 1944.
1934	<i>Rockley</i> (3rd), James Hugh Cecil, b. 1934, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Anthony R. C., b. 1961.
1782	<i>Rodney</i> (9th), John Francis Rodney, b. 1920, s. 1973, m.	Hon. George B. R., b. 1953.
1651 s.*	<i>Rollo</i> (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Dunning</i> , 1869), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1866	<i>Romilly</i> (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.	(None.)
1959	<i>Rootes</i> (2nd), William Geoffrey Rootes, b. 1917, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Nicholas G. R., b. 1951. (Law Life Peerage.)
1980	<i>Roskill</i> , Eustace Wentworth Roskill, P.C., b. 1911, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	(None.)
1796 i. }	<i>Rossmore</i> (7th), William Warner Westenra (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Rossmore</i> ), b. 1931, s. 1958.	
1838* }		
1939	<i>Rotherwick</i> (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, b. 1912, s. 1958, w.	Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1954.
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.B.E., G.M., F.R.S., b. 1910, s. 1937, m.	Hon. N. C. Jacob R., b. 1936.
1911	<i>Rowallan</i> (3rd), Arthur Cameron Corbett, b. 1919, s. 1977.	Hon. John P. C. C., b. 1947.
1947	<i>Rugby</i> (2nd), Alan Loader Maffey, b. 1913, s. 1969, m.	Hon. Robert C. M., b. 1951. (Law Life Peerage.)
1975	<i>Russell of Killowen</i> , Charles Ritchie Russell, P.C., b. 1908, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	
1919	<i>Russell of Liverpool</i> (3rd), Simon Gordon Jared Russell, b. 1952, s. 1981.	Adam M. H. R., b. 1957.
1876	<i>Sackville</i> (6th), Lionel Bertrand Sackville-West, b. 1913, s. 1965, m.	Hugh R. I. S.-W., M.C., b. 1919.
1964	<i>St. Helens</i> (2nd), Richard Francis Hughes-Young, b. 1945, s. 1980.	(None.)
1559	<i>St. John of Bletso</i> (21st), Anthony Tudor St. John, b. 1957, s. 1978.	Edmund O. St. J., b. 1927.
1935	<i>St. Just</i> (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> (4th), John Gerard Sugden, b. 1950, s. 1972.	Edward C. S., b. 1902.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1887	<i>St. Levan</i> (4th), John Francis Arthur St. Aubyn, D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1978, m.	Hon. Piers St. A., M.C., b. 1920.
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957, w.	Hon. Derek E. A. W., b. 1919.
1972	<i>Salmon</i> , Cyril Barnett Salmon, P.C., b. 1903, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired</i> ).	( <i>Law Life Peerage</i> .)
1945	<i>Sandford</i> (2nd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, D.S.C., b. 1920, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James J. M. E., b. 1949.
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> (5th), (John Edward) Terence Mansfield, D.F.C., b. 1920, s. 1964, m.	Hon. Guy R. J. M., b. 1949.
1802	<i>Sandys</i> (7th), Richard Michael Oliver Hill, b. 1931, s. 1961, m.	Marcus T. H., b. 1931.
1888	<i>Savile</i> (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1447	<i>Saye and Sele</i> (21st), Nathaniel Thomas Allen Fiennes, b. 1920, s. 1968, m.	Hon. Richard I. F., b. 1959.
1977	<i>Scarman</i> , Leslie George Scarman, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1911, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	( <i>Law Life Peerage</i> .)
1932	<i>Selsdon</i> (3rd), Malcolm McEacharn Mitchell-Thomson, b. 1937, s. 1963, m.	Hon. Callum M. M. M.-T., b. 1969.
1916	<i>Shaughnessy</i> (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick J. S., b. 1944.
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> (8th), Thomas Henry Oliver Stanley (8th U.K. Baron, <i>Stanley</i>	Hon. Richard O. S., b. 1956.
1839*	<i>of Alderley and 7th U.K. Baron Eddisbury</i> , 1848), b. 1927, s. 1971, m.	
1946	<i>Shepherd</i> (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, P.C., b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Graeme G. S., b. 1949.
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Ralph S. D.
1964	<i>Sherfield</i> (1st), Roger Mellor Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1904, m.	Hon. Christopher M., b. 1942.
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> (5th), Charles Geoffrey Nicholas Kay-Shuttleworth, b. 1948, s. 1975, m.	Hon. Thomas E. K.-S., b. 1976.
1963	<i>Silsoe</i> (2nd), David Malcolm Trustram Eve, Q.C., b. 1930, s. 1976, m.	Hon. Simon R. T. E., b. 1966.
1947	<i>Simon of Wythenshawe</i> (2nd), Roger Simon, b. 1913, s. 1960, m.	Hon. Matthew S., b. 1955.
1449 s.	<i>Sinclair</i> (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914, s. 1957, m.	Master of Sinclair, b. 1968.
1957	<i>Sinclair of Clevee</i> (2nd), John Robert Kilgour Sinclair, O.B.E., b. 1919, s. 1979, m.	Hon. John L. R. S., b. 1953.
1919	<i>Sinha</i> (3rd), Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha, b. 1920, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Sushanto S., b. 1953.
1828	<i>Skelmersdale</i> (7th), Roger Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1945, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Andrew B.-W., b. 1977.
1916	<i>Somerleyton</i> (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Hugh F. S. C., b. 1971.
1784	<i>Somers</i> (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	Philip S. S. C., b. 1948.
1917	<i>Southborough</i> (4th), Francis Michael Hopwood, b. 1922, s. 1982, m.	(None.)
1959	<i>Spens</i> (2nd), William George Michael Spens, b. 1914, s. 1973, m.	Hon. Patrick M. R. S., b. 1942.
1640	<i>Stafford</i> (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.
1938	<i>Stamp</i> (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, M.D., b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., M.D., b. 1935.
1318	<i>Strabogi</i> (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1916.
1954	<i>Strang</i> (2nd), Colin Strang, b. 1922, s. 1978, m.	(None.)
1628	<i>Strange</i> (15th), John Drummond, b. 1900, <i>title called out of abeyance</i> 1965, w.	Three co-heiresses.
1955	<i>Strathalmond</i> (3rd), William Robertson Fraser, b. 1947, s. 1976, m.	Hon. William G. F., b. 1976.
1936	<i>Strathcarron</i> (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1955	<i>Strathclyde</i> (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1900	<i>Strathcona and Mount Royal</i> (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959.	Hon. Donald A. H., b. 1961.
1836	<i>Stratheden &amp; Campbell</i> (1841) (5th), Gavin Campbell, b. 1901, s. 1981, m.	Hon. Donald C., b. 1934.
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> (7th), Merlin Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941.	Claud E. F. Hanbury-Tracy-Domville, T.D., b. 1904.
1786	<i>Suffield</i> (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1893	<i>Swansea</i> (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1898, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1928.
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> (3rd), Roger Mynors Swinfen Eady, b. 1938, s. 1977, m.	Hon. Charles R. P. S. E., b. 1971.
1935	<i>Sysonby</i> (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956.	(None.)
1831 I	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> (9th), Joseph Hubert George Talbot, b. 1899, s. 1975.	Reginald J. R. Arundell, b. 1931.
1946	<i>Tedder</i> (2nd), John Michael Tedder, sc.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., b. 1926, s. 1967, m.	Hon. Robin J. T., b. 1955.
1982	<i>Templeman</i> , Sydney (William), P.C., M.B.E., b. 1920, m. ( <i>Lord of Appeal</i> ).	( <i>Law Life Peerage</i> .)
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951.	Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., b. 1920.
1918	<i>Terrington</i> (4th), (James Allen) David Woodhouse, b. 1915, s. 1961, m.	Hon. C. Montague W., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1917.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1940	<i>Teviot</i> (2nd), Charles John Kerr, <i>b.</i> 1934, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles R. K., <i>b.</i> 1971.
1616	<i>Teynham</i> (20th), John Christopher Ingham Roper-Curzon, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1972, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David J. H. I. R.-C., <i>b.</i> 1965.
1964	<i>Thomson of Fleet</i> (2nd), Kenneth Roy Thomson, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1976, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David K. R. T., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> (8th), Francis Edward Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, <i>k.c.m.g.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1971, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roualeyn R. H.-T.-C.-B., <i>b.</i> 1952.
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> (5th), Timothy John Edward Tollemache, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1975, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward J. H. T., <i>b.</i> 1976.
1564 s.	<i>Torphichen</i> (15th), James Andrew Douglas Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1946, <i>s.</i> 1975, <i>m.</i>	Douglas R. A. S., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1947	<i>Trefgarne</i> (2nd), David Garro Trefgarne, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George G. T., <i>b.</i> 1970.
1921	<i>Trevethin</i> (4th), and <i>Oaksey</i> (2nd), John Geoffrey Tristram Lawrence (2nd <i>U.K. Baron, Oaksey</i> , 1947), <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1971, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick J. T. L., <i>b.</i> 1960.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark C. H.-T., <i>b.</i> 1970.
1461 i.	<i>Trimlestoun</i> (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1940	<i>Tryon</i> (3rd), Anthony George Merrik Tryon, <i>b.</i> 1940, <i>s.</i> 1976, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles G. B. T., <i>b.</i> 1976.
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, <i>c.b.e.</i> , <i>c.d.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> (10th), John Hugh Philip Gilbey, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1977, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony W. G., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1800 i.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Olav Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1936.	Andrew W. Daubeney-De M., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (10th), John Lawrance Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1963, <i>m.</i>	Robert V. Harcourt, <i>b.</i> 1918.
1922	<i>Vestey</i> (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark W. V., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas V., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1963	<i>Wakefield of Kendal</i> (1st), (William), Wavell Wakefield, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1934	<i>Wakehurst</i> (3rd), (John) Christopher Loder, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1970, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Timothy W. L., <i>b.</i> 1958.
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert H. W., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (9th), John de Grey, <i>m.c.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert de G., <i>b.</i> 1969.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William S. P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1792 i.	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryll Philip Cavendish, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roderick A. C., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1942	<i>Wedgwood</i> (4th), Piers Anthony Weymouth Wedgwood, <i>b.</i> 1954, <i>s.</i> 1970.	John W., <i>m.d.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1919.
1861	<i>Westbury</i> (5th), David Alan Bethell, <i>m.c.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1961, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard N. B., <i>m.b.e.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1950.
1944	<i>Westwood</i> (2nd), William Westwood, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William G. W., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1935	<i>Wigram</i> (2nd), (George) Neville (Clive) Wigram, <i>m.c.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1960, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew F. C. W., <i>b.</i> 1949.
1964	<i>Wilberforce</i> , Richard Orme Wilberforce, <i>p.c.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>o.b.e.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i> ( <i>Lord of Appeal, retired.</i> )	( <i>Law Life Peerage.</i> )
1491	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, <i>m.c.</i> , <i>a.f.c.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Leopold D. V., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1946	<i>Wilson</i> (2nd), Patrick Maitland Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1964, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1937	<i>Windlesham</i> (3rd), David James George Hennessy, <i>p.c.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1962, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James R. H., <i>b.</i> 1968.
1951	<i>Wise</i> (2nd), John Clayton Wise, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1968, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher J. C. W., <i>ph.d.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1949.
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Jeremy C. G., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1928	<i>Wraxall</i> (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1928, <i>s.</i> 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1915	<i>Wrenbury</i> (3rd), John Burton Buckley, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William E. B., <i>b.</i> 1966.
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> (6th), Clifton Hugh Lancelot de Verdon Wrottesley, <i>b.</i> 1968, <i>s.</i> 1977, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark W., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1919	<i>Wyfold</i> (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1829	<i>Wynford</i> (8th), Robert Samuel Best, <i>m.b.e.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P. R. B., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1308	<i>Zouche</i> (18th), James Assheton Frankland, <i>b.</i> 1943, <i>s.</i> 1965, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger N. F., <i>b.</i> 1909.

## PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.



## COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Style, The Countess of — Addressed as, My Lady.

 Created.	Title, Name, etc.	 Eldest Son or Heir.
1643 s.	<i>Dysart</i> , Rosamund Agnes Greaves, b. 1914, s. 1975.	Lady Katherine Grant, b. 1918.
1633 s.	<i>Loudoun</i> , Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings, b. 1919, s. 1960, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1942.
c. 1115 s.	<i>Mar</i> , Margaret of Mar ( <i>Premier Earldom of Scotland</i> ), b. 1940, s. 1975, m.	The Mistress of Mar, b. 1963.
1947	<i>Mountbatten of Burma</i> , Patricia Edwina Victoria Knatchbull, b. 1924, s. 1979, m.	Lord Romsey, b. 1947.
1235 s.	<i>Sutherland</i> , Elizabeth Millicent Sutherland, b. 1921, s. 1963, m.	Lord Strathnaver, b. 1947.

## BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

Style, The Baroness — Addressed as, My Lady.

 Created.	Title, Name, etc.	 Eldest Son or Heir.
1421	<i>Berkeley</i> , Mary Lalle Foley-Berkeley, b. 1905, title called out of abeyance, 1967.	Hon. Cynthia E. Gueterbock, b. 1909.
1455	<i>Berners</i> , Vera Ruby Williams, b. 1901, s. 1950, m.	Two co-heiresses.
1321	<i>Dacre</i> , Rachel Leila Douglas-Home, b. 1929, title called out of abeyance, 1970, m.	Hon. James T. A. D.-H., b. 1952.
1332	<i>Darcy de Knayth</i> , Davina Marcia Ingrams, b. 1938, s. 1943, w.	Hon. Caspar D. I., b. 1962.
1264	<i>De Ros</i> , Georgiana Angela Maxwell, b. 1933, s. 1958, m. ( <i>Premier Barony of England</i> ).	Hon. Peter T. M., b. 1958.
1439	<i>Dudley</i> , Barbara Amy Felicity Wallace, b. 1907, s. 1972, w.	Hon. Jim. A. H. W., b. 1930.
1490 s.	<i>Herries</i> , Anne Elizabeth Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1938, s. 1975.	Lady Mary F.-H., b. 1940.
1602 s.	<i>Kinloss</i> , Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, b. 1922, s. 1944, m.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1953.
1663	<i>Lucas of Crudwell</i> ( <i>Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609</i> ), Anne Rosemary Palmer, b. 1919, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Ralph M. P., b. 1951.
1681 s.	<i>Nairne</i> , Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham ( <i>Katherine, Viscountess Mersey</i> ), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Visct. Mersey, b. 1934 (see p. 235).
1945	<i>Portal of Hungerford</i> , Rosemary Ann Portal, b. 1923, s. 1971.	Hon. Mavis E. A. P., b. 1926.
1445 s.	<i>Saltoun</i> , Flora Marjory Ramsay, b. 1930, s. 1979, m.	Hon. Katharine I. M. I. F., b. 1957.
1489 s.	<i>Sempill</i> , Ann Moira Sempill, b. 1920, s. 1965, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1949.

## LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

## BARONS

- 1972 *Adeane*, Michael Edward Adeane, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1910, m.  
 1974 *Alexander of Potterhill*, William Picken Alexander, Ph.D., b. 1905, m.  
 1976 *Allen of Abbeydale*, Philip Allen, G.C.B., b. 1912, m.  
 1974 *Allen of Fallowfield*, Alfred Walter Henry Allen, C.B.E., b. 1914, m.  
 1961 *Alport*, Cuthbert James McCall Alport, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, m.  
 1965 *Annan*, Noel Gilroy Annan, O.B.E., b. 1916, m.  
 1970 *Arduick*, John Cowburn Beavan, b. 1910, m.  
 1973 *Ashby*, Eric Ashby, D.Sc., F.R.S., b. 1904, m.  
 1967 *Banks*, Herbert William Bowden, P.C., C.H., C.B.E., b. 1905, m.  
 1977 *Baker*, John Fleetwood Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., b. 1901, w.  
 1963 *Balerno*, Alick Drummond Buchanan-Smith, C.B.E., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., b. 1898, w.  
 1968 *Balogh*, Thomas Balogh, b. 1905, m.  
 1982 *Bancroft*, Ian Powell, G.C.B., b. 1922, m.  
 1974 *Banks*, Desmond Anderson Harvie Banks, C.B.E., b. 1918.  
 1975 *Barber*, Anthony Perrinott Lysberg Barber, P.C., T.D., b. 1920, m.  
 1967 *Beaumont of Whitley*, Rev. Timothy Wentworth Beaumont, b. 1928, m.  
 1965 *Beeching*, Richard Beeching, Ph.D., b. 1913, m.  
 1979 *Bellwin*, Irwin Norman Bellow, b. 1923, m.  
 1981 *Beloff*, Max, b. 1913, m.  
 1981 *Benson*, Henry Alexander, G.B.E., b. 1909, m.  
 1969 *Bernstein*, Sidney Lewis Bernstein, b. 1899, m.  
 1964 *Beswick*, Frank Beswick, P.C., b. 1912, m.  
 1981 *Bishopston*, Edward Stanley Bishop, P.C., b. 1920, m.  
 1968 *Black*, William Rushton Black, b. 1893, w.  
 1971 *Blake*, Robert Norman William Blake, F.B.A., b. 1916, m.  
 1978 *Blease*, William John Blease, b. 1914, m.  
 1964 *Blyton*, William Reid Blyton, b. 1899, m.  
 1980 *Boardman*, Thomas Gray Boardman, M.C., T.D., b. 1919, m.  
 1958 *Boothby*, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900, m.  
 1976 *Boston of Faversham*, Terence George Boston, b. 1930, m.  
 1963 *Bowden*, Bertram Vivian Bowden, Ph.D., b. 1910, m.  
 1972 *Boyd-Carpenter*, John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, P.C., b. 1908, m.  
 1980 *Bridge of Harwich*, Nigel Cyprian, P.C., b. 1917, m.  
 1976 *Briggs*, Asa Briggs, b. 1921, m.  
 1974 *Briginshaw*, Richard William Briginshaw, m.  
 1976 *Brimelow*, Thomas Brimelow, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1915, m.  
 1964 *Brockway*, (Archibald) Fenner Brockway, b. 1888, m.  
 1966 *Brooke of Cumnor*, Henry Brooke, P.C., C.H., b. 1903, m.  
 1975 *Brookes*, Raymond Percival Brookes, b. 1909, m.  
 1979 *Brooks of Tremorfa*, John Edward Brooks, b. 1927, m.  
 1964 *Brown*, Wilfred Banks Duncan Brown, P.C., M.B.E., b. 1908, m.  
 1974 *Bruce of Donington*, Donald William Trevor Bruce, b. 1912.  
 1976 *Bullock*, Alan Louis Charles Bullock, F.B.A., b. 1914, m.  
 1978 *Buxton of Alsa*, Aubrey Leland Oakes Buxton, M.C., b. 1918, m.  
 1964 *Byers*, (Charles) Frank Byers, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1915, m.  
 1965 *Caccia*, Harold Anthony Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1905, m.  
 1981 *Campbell of Alloway*, Alan Robertson Campbell, Q.C., b. 1917, m.  
 1974 *Campbell of Croy*, Gordon Thomas Calthrop Campbell, P.C., M.C., b. 1921, m.  
 1966 *Campbell of Eskan*, John Middleton Campbell, b. 1912, m.  
 1964 *Caradon*, Hugh Mackintosh Foot, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1907, m.  
 1975 *Carr of Hadley*, (Leonard) Robert Carr, P.C., b. 1916, m.  
 1977 *Carver*, (Richard) Michael (Power) Carver, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal*, b. 1915, m.  
 1982 *Cayzer*, (William) Nicholas, b. 1910, m.  
 1964 *Chalfont*, Alun Arthur Gwynne Jones, P.C., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1919, m.  
 1962 *Champion*, Arthur Joseph Champion, P.C., b. 1897, m.  
 1978 *Charteris of Amisfield*, Martin Michael Charles Charteris, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1913, m.  
 1963 *Chelmer*, Eric Cyril Boyd Edwards, M.C., T.D., b. 1914, m.  
 1974 *Chelwood*, Tufton Victor Hamilton Beamish, M.C., b. 1917, m.  
 1977 *Chitnis*, Pratap Chidamber Chitnis, b. 1936, m.  
 1969 *Clark*, Kenneth Mackenzie Clark, O.M., C.H., K.C.B., F.B.A., b. 1903, m.  
 1979 *Cledwyn of Penrhos*, Cledwyn Hughes, P.C., C.H., b. 1916, m.  
 1978 *Cockfield*, (Francis) Arthur Cockfield, P.C., b. 1916, m.  
 1980 *Coggan*, Most Rev., (Frederick) Donald Coggan, P.C., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1909, m.  
 1964 *Collison*, Harold Francis Collison, C.B.E., b. 1909, m.  
 1981 *Constantine of Stanmore*, Theodore Constantine, C.B.E., b. 1910, m.  
 1966 *Cooper of Stockton Heath*, John Cooper, b. 1908, m.  
 1959 *Craigton*, Jack Nixon Browne, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1904, m.  
 1978 *Croham*, Douglas Albert Vivian Allen, G.C.B., b. 1917, m.  
 1973 *Crowther-Hunt*, Norman Crowther Crowther-Hunt, Ph.D., b. 1920, m.  
 1974 *Cudlipp*, Hugh Cudlipp, O.B.E., b. 1913, m.  
 1979 *Dacre of Glanton*, Hugh Redwald Trevor-Roper, b. 1914, m.  
 1974 *Darling of Hillsborough*, George Darling, P.C., b. 1905, m.



- 1970 *Davies of Leek*, Harold Davies, P.C., b. 1904, w.  
 1974 *Davies of Penrhys*, Gwilym Elfed Davies, b. 1913, m.  
 1976 *Delfont*, Bernard Delfont, b. 1909, m.  
 1970 *Diamond*, John Diamond, P.C., b. 1907, m.  
 1967 *Donaldson of Kingsbridge*, John George Stuart Donaldson, O.B.E., b. 1907.  
 1978 *Donnet of Balgay*, Alexander Mitchell Donnet, C.B.E., b. 1916, m.  
 1974 *Duncan-Sandys*, Duncan Edwin Duncan-Sandys, P.C., C.H., b. 1908, m.  
 1972 *Elworthy*, (Samuel) Charles Elworthy, K.G., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, b. 1911, m.  
 1974 *Elwyn-Jones*, Frederick Elwyn Elwyn-Jones, P.C., C.H., b. 1909, m.  
 1981 *Elystan-Morgan*, Dafydd Elystan, b. 1932, m.  
 1980 *Emslie*, George Carlyle Emslie, P.C., M.B.E., b. 1919, m. (*Lord Justice-General of Scotland*).  
 1968 *Energlyn*, William David Evans, D.Sc., Ph.D., b. 1912, m.  
 1978 *Evans of Claughton*, David Thomas Gruffydd Evans, b. 1928, m.  
 1967 *Evans of Hungershall*, Benjamin Ifor Evans, D.Lit., b. 1899, m.  
 1958 *Ferrier*, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, E.D., b. 1900, m.  
 1970 *Fletcher*, Eric George Molyneux Fletcher, P.C., LL.D., b. 1903, m.  
 1979 *Flowers*, Brian Hilton Flowers, F.R.S., b. 1924, m.  
 1967 *Foot*, John Mackintosh Foot, b. 1909, m.  
 1982 *Forte*, Charles, b. 1908, m.  
 1962 *Franks*, Oliver Shewell Franks, P.C., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905, m.  
 1974 *Fraser of Kilmorack*, (Richard) Michael Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1915, m.  
 1966 *Fulton*, John Scott Fulton, b. 1902, m.  
 1979 *Galpern*, Myer Galpern, b. 1903.  
 1963 *Gardiner*, Gerald Austin Gardiner, P.C., C.H., b. 1900, m.  
 1969 *Garner*, (Joseph John) Saville Garner, G.C.M.G., b. 1908, m.  
 1958 *Geddes of Epsom*, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.  
 1974 *Geoffrey-Lloyd*, Geoffrey William Geoffrey-Lloyd, P.C., b. 1902.  
 1970 *George-Brown*, George Alfred George-Brown, P.C., b. 1914, m.  
 1975 *Gibson*, (Richard) Patrick (Tallentyre) Gibson, b. 1916, m.  
 1979 *Gibson-Watt*, (James) David Gibson-Watt, P.C., M.C., b. 1918, m.  
 1977 *Glenamara*, Edward Watson Short, P.C., C.H., b. 1912, m.  
 1974 *Gleninglas*, Michael Antony Cristobal Noble, P.C., b. 1913, m.  
 1965 *Goodman*, Arnold Abraham Goodman, C.H., b. 1913.  
 1969 *Gore-Booth*, Paul Henry Gore-Booth, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. 1909, m.  
 1982 *Gormley*, Joseph, O.B.E., b. 1917, m.  
 1976 *Grade*, Lew Grade, b. 1906, m.  
 1967 *Granville of Eye*, Edgar Louis Granville, b. 1899, m.  
 1958 *Granville-West*, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.  
 1974 *Greene of Harrow Weald*, Sidney Francis Greene, C.B.E., b. 1910, m.  
 1974 *Greenhill of Harrow*, Denis Arthur Greenhill, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1913, m.  
 1975 *Gregson*, John Gregson.  
 1968 *Grey of Naunton*, Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1910, m.  
 1970 *Hailsham of St. Marylebone*, Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., C.H., b. 1907, w. (*Lord High Chancellor*).  
 1972 *Hale*, (Charles) Leslie Hale, b. 1902, w.  
 1975 *Harmar-Nicholls*, Harmar Harmar-Nicholls, b. 1912, m.  
 1974 *Harris of Greenwich*, John Henry Harris, b. 1930, m.  
 1979 *Harris of High Cross*, Ralph Harris, b. 1924, m.  
 1968 *Hartwell*, (William) Michael Berry, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911, w.  
 1971 *Harvey of Prestbury*, Arthur Vere Harvey, C.B.E., b. 1906, m.  
 1974 *Harvington*, Robert Grant Grant-Ferris, P.C., b. 1907, m.  
 1978 *Hatch of Lusby*, John Charles Hatch, b. 1917.  
 1967 *Heycock*, Llewellyn Heycock, C.B.E., b. 1905, m.  
 1963 *Hill of Luton*, Charles Hill, P.C., M.D., b. 1904, m.  
 1979 *Hill-Norton*, Peter John Hill-Norton, G.C.B., *Admiral of the Fleet*, b. 1915, m.  
 1965 *Hinton of Bankside*, Christopher Hinton, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1901, w.  
 1967 *Hirshfield*, Desmond Barel Hirshfield, b. 1913, m.  
 1979 *Holderness*, Richard Frederick Wood, P.C., b. 1920, m.  
 1974 *Home of the Hirsell*, Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., K.T., b. 1903, m.  
 1979 *Hooson*, (Hugh) Emyln Hooson, Q.C., b. 1925, m.  
 1974 *Houghton of Sowerby*, (Arthur Leslie Noel) Douglas Houghton, P.C., C.H., b. 1898, m.  
 1978 *Howie of Troon*, William Howie, b. 1924, m.  
 1961 *Hughes*, William Hughes, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1911, m.  
 1966 *Hunt*, (Henry Cecil) John Hunt, K.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, m.  
 1973 *Hunt of Fawley*, John Henderson Hunt, C.B.E., D.M., b. 1905, m.  
 1980 *Hunt of Tanworth*, John Joseph Benedict Hunt, G.C.B., b. 1919, m.  
 1978 *Hunter of Newington*, Robert Brockie Hunter, M.B.E., F.R.C.P., b. 1915, m.  
 1978 *Hutchinson of Lullington*, Jeremy Nicolas Hutchinson, Q.C., b. 1915, m.  
 1979 *Irving of Dartford*, Sydney Irving, P.C., b. 1918, m.  
 1975 *Jacobson*, Sydney Jacobson, M.C., b. 1908, m.  
 1968 *Jacques*, John Henry Jacques, b. 1905, m.  
 1959 *James of Rusholme*, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.  
 1981 *Jenkins*, Hugh Gater Jenkins, b. 1908, m.  
 1981 *John-Mackie*, John Mackie, b. 1909, m.  
 1981 *Kadoorie*, Lawrence Kadoorie, C.B.E., b. 1899, m.  
 1976 *Kagan*, Joseph Kagan, b. 1915, m.  
 1965 *Kahn*, Richard Ferdinand Kahn, C.B.E., F.B.A., b. 1905.

- 1974 *Kaldor*, Nicholas Kaldor, F.B.A., b. 1908, m.  
 1970 *Kearton*, (Christopher) Frank Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1911, m.  
 1980 *Keith of Castleacre*, Kenneth Alexander Keith, b. 1916, m.  
 1966 *Kilmany*, William John St. Clair Anstruther-Gray, P.C., M.C., b. 1905, m.  
 1965 *Kings Norton*, Harold Roxbee Cox, Ph.D., b. 1902, w.  
 1975 *Kirkhill*, John Farquharson Smith, b. 1930, m.  
 1974 *Kissin*, Harry Kissin, b. 1912, m.  
 1964 *Leatherland*, Charles Edward Leatherland, O.B.E., b. 1898.  
 1974 *Lee of Newton*, Frederick Lee, P.C., b. 1906, m.  
 1978 *Leonard*, John Denis Leonard, O.B.E., b. 1909, m.  
 1979 *Lever of Manchester*, Harold Lever, P.C., b. 1914, m.  
 1965 *Lloyd of Hampstead*, Dennis Lloyd, Q.C., LL.D., b. 1915, m.  
 1973 *Lloyd of Kilgerran*, Rhys Gerran Lloyd, C.B.E., Q.C., b. 1907, m.  
 1974 *Lovell-Davis*, Peter Lovell-Davis, b. 1924, m.  
 1979 *Loury*, Robert Lynd Erskine Lowry, P.C., b. 1919, m. (*Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland*).  
 1980 *McAlpine of Moffat*, (Robert) Edwin McAlpine, b. 1907, m.  
 1975 *McCarthy*, William Edward John McCarthy, b. 1925, m.  
 1976 *McCluskey*, John Herbert McCluskey, Q.C., b. 1929, m.  
 1966 *McFadzean*, William Hunter McFadzean, K.T., b. 1903, m.  
 1980 *McFadzean of Kelvinside*, Francis Scott McFadzean, b. 1915, m.  
 1978 *McGregor of Durris*, Oliver Ross McGregor, b. 1921, m.  
 1979 *Mackay of Clashfern*, James Peter Hymers Mackay, P.C., Q.C., b. 1927, m.  
 1974 *Mackie of Benshie*, George Yull Mackie, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1919, m.  
 1971 *Maclean*, Charles Hector Fitzroy Maclean, P.C., K.T., C.C.V.O., K.B.E., b. 1916, m. (*Lord Chamberlain*).  
 1982 *MacLehose of Beoch*, (Crawford) Murray, G.B.E., K.C.M.C., K.C.V.O., b. 1917, m.  
 1967 *MacLeod of Fuinary*, Very Rev. George Fielden MacLeod, M.C., D.D., b. 1895, m.  
 1966 *Maelor*, Thomas William Jones, b. 1898, m.  
 1967 *Mais*, Alan Raymond Mais, G.B.E., T.D., E.R.D., b. 1911, m.  
 1981 *Marsh*, Richard William Marsh, P.C., b. 1928, m.  
 1980 *Marshall of Leeds*, Frank Shaw Marshall, b. 1915, m.  
 1980 *Matthews*, Victor Colin Matthews, b. 1919, m.  
 1971 *Maybray-King*, Horace Maybray Maybray-King, P.C., Ph.D., b. 1901, m.  
 1981 *Mayhew*, Christopher Paget Mayhew, b. 1915, m.  
 1979 *Miles*, Bernard Miles, C.B.E., b. 1907, m.  
 1978 *Mishcon*, Victor Mishcon, b. 1915.  
 1981 *Molloy*, William John Molloy, b. 1918, m.  
 1961 *Molson*, (Arthur) Hugh (Elsdale) Molson, P.C., b. 1903, m.  
 1967 *Morris of Grasmere*, Charles Richard Morris, K.C.M.G., b. 1898, m.  
 1971 *Moyala*, James Dawson Chichester-Clark, P.C. (N.I.), b. 1923, m.  
 1964 *Murray of Newhaven*, Keith Anderson Hope Murray, K.C.B., Ph.D., b. 1903.  
 1979 *Murton of Lindisfarne*, (Henry) Oscar Murton, P.C., O.B.E., T.D., b. 1914, m.  
 1977 *Noel-Baker*, Philip John Noel-Baker, P.C., b. 1889, w.  
 1975 *Northfield*, (William) Donald Chapman, b. 1923.  
 1966 *Nugent of Guildford*, (George) Richard (Hodges) Nugent, P.C., b. 1907, m.  
 1973 *O'Brien of Lothbury*, Leslie Kenneth O'Brien, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1908, m.  
 1970 *Olivier*, Laurence Kerr Olivier, b. 1907, m.  
 1970 *O'Neill of the Maine*, Terence Marne O'Neill, P.C. (N.I.), b. 1914, m.  
 1976 *Oram*, Albert Edward Oram, b. 1913, m.  
 1971 *Orr-Ewing*, (Charles) Ian Orr-Ewing, O.B.E., b. 1912, m.  
 1974 *Paget of Northampton*, Reginald Thomas Paget, Q.C., b. 1908, m.  
 1975 *Parry*, Gordon Samuel David Parry, b. 1925, m.  
 1976 *Peart*, (Thomas) Frederick Peart, P.C., b. 1914, m.  
 1967 *Penney*, William George Penney, O.M., K.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., b. 1909, m.  
 1982 *Pennock*, Raymond (William), b. 1920, m.  
 1979 *Perry of Walton*, Walter Laing Macdonald Perry, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., b. 1921, m.  
 1968 *Pilkington*, William Henry (Harry) Pilkington, b. 1905, m.  
 1975 *Pitt of Hampstead*, David Thomas Pitt, b. 1913, m.  
 1978 *Plant*, Cyril Thomas Howe Plant, C.B.E., b. 1910, m.  
 1959 *Plowden*, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1907, m.  
 1981 *Plummer of St. Marylebone*, Arthur Herne Desmond Plummer, T.D., b. 1914, m.  
 1973 *Porritt*, Arthur Espie Porritt, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1900, m.  
 1975 *Pritchard*, Derek Wilbraham Pritchard, b. 1910, m.  
 1974 *Ramsey of Canterbury*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1904, m.  
 1978 *Rawlinson of Ewell*, Peter Anthony Grayson Rawlinson, P.C., Q.C., b. 1919, m.  
 1976 *Rayne*, Max Rayne, b. 1918, m.  
 1967 *Redcliffe-Maud*, John Primatt Redcliffe Maud, C.C.B., C.B.E., b. 1906, m.  
 1966 *Redmayne*, Martin Redmayne, P.C., D.S.O., T.D., b. 1910, m.  
 1970 *Reigate*, John Kenyon Vaughan-Morgan, P.C., b. 1905, m.  
 1978 *Reilly*, Paul Reilly, b. 1912, m.  
 1979 *Renton*, David Lockhart-Mure Renton, P.C., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C., b. 1908, m.  
 1964 *Rhodes*, Hervey Rhodes, K.C., P.C., D.F.C., b. 1895, m.  
 1979 *Richardson*, John Samuel Richardson, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., b. 1910, m.  
 1959 *Robbins*, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.H., C.B., F.B.A., b. 1898, m.  
 1961 *Robens of Woldingham*, Alfred Robens, P.C., b. 1910, m.  
 1969 *Roberthall*, Robert Lowe Roberthall, K.C.M.G., C.B., b. 1901, m.  
 1977 *Roll of Ipsden*, Eric Roll, K.C.M.C., C.B., b. 1907, m.  
 1979 *Ross of Marnock*, William Ross, P.C., M.B.E., b. 1911, m.

- 1975 *Ryder of Eaton Hastings*, Sydney Thomas Franklin (Don) Ryder, b. 1916, m.  
 1962 *Sainsbury*, Alan John Sainsbury, b. 1902, m.  
 1977 *Saint Brides*, John Morrice Cairns James, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E., b. 1916, m.  
 1972 *Samuel of Wych Cross*, Harold Samuel, b. 1912, m.  
 1979 *Scanlon*, Hugh Parr Scanlon, b. 1913, m.  
 1976 *Schon*, Frank Schon, b. 1912, m.  
 1972 *Seebohm*, Frederic Seebohm, T.D., b. 1909, m.  
 1978 *Sefton of Garston*, William Henry Sefton, b. 1915, m.  
 1964 *Segal*, Samuel Segal, b. 1902, m.  
 1958 *Shackleton*, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, K.G., P.C., O.B.E., b. 1911, m.  
 1959 *Shawcross*, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., G.B.E., Q.C., b. 1902, w.  
 1970 *Shinwell*, Emanuel Shinwell, P.C., C.H., b. 1884, w.  
 1980 *Steff of Brimpton*, Marcus Joseph Sieff, O.B.E., b. 1913, m.  
 1971 *Simon of Glaisdale*, Jocelyn Edward Salis Simon, P.C., b. 1911, m. (*Lord of Appeal*, retired).  
 1978 *Smith*, (Edwin) Rodney Smith, K.B.E., F.R.C.S., b. 1914, m.  
 1978 *Soames*, (Arthur) Christopher (John) Soames, P.C., C.H., G.C.M.C., C.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1920, m.  
 1965 *Soper*, Rev. Donald Oliver Soper, Ph.D., b. 1903, m.  
 1979 *Stewart of Fulham*, Robert Michael Maitland Stewart, P.C., C.H., b. 1906, m.  
 1981 *Stodart of Leaston*, James Anthony Stodart, P.C., b. 1916, m.  
 1969 *Stokes*, Donald Gresham Stokes, T.D., b. 1914, m.  
 1976 *Stone*, Joseph Ellis Stone, b. 1903, m.  
 1979 *Strauss*, George Russell Strauss, P.C., b. 1901, m.  
 1981 *Swann*, Michael Meredith, b. 1920, m.  
 1971 *Tanlaw*, Simon Brooke Mackay, b. 1934, m.  
 1958 *Taylor*, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., b. 1910, m.  
 1978 *Taylor of Blackburn*, Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., b. 1929, m.  
 1968 *Taylor of Gryfe*, Thomas Johnston Taylor, b. 1912, m.  
 1966 *Taylor of Mansfield*, Harry Bernard Taylor, b. 1895, m.  
 1981 *Thomas of Swynnerton*, Hugh Swynnerton Thomas, b. 1931, m.  
 1977 *Thomson of Monifieth*, George Morgan Thomson, P.C., K.T., b. 1921, m.  
 1967 *Thorneycroft*, (George Edward) Peter Thorneycroft, P.C., C.H., b. 1909, m.  
 1962 *Todd*, Alexander Robertus Todd, O.M., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S., b. 1907, m.  
 1981 *Tordoff*, Geoffrey Johnson Tordoff, b. 1928, m.  
 1974 *Tranmire*, Robert Hugh Turton, P.C., K.B.E., M.C., b. 1903, m.  
 1978 *Trend*, Burke St. John Trend, P.C., G.C.B., C.V.O., b. 1914, m.  
 1968 *Trevelyan*, Humphrey Trevelyan, K.G., C.C.M.G., C.L.E., O.B.E., b. 1905, m.  
 1979 *Underhill*, (Henry) Reginald Underhill, C.B.E., b. 1914, m.  
 1976 *Vaizey*, John Ernest Vaizey, b. 1929, m.  
 1964 *Wade*, Donald William Wade, b. 1904, m.  
 1974 *Wallace of Campsie*, George Wallace, b. 1915, m.  
 1974 *Wallace of Costany*, George Douglas Wallace, b. 1906, m.  
 1961 *Walston*, Henry David Leonard George Walston, C.V.O., b. 1912, m.  
 1972 *Watkins*, Tudor Elwyn Watkins, b. 1903, m.  
 1977 *Wedderburn of Charlton*, Kenneth William Wedderburn, b. 1927, m.  
 1976 *Weidenfeld*, (Arthur) George Weidenfeld, b. 1919.  
 1980 *Weinstock*, Arnold Weinstock, b. 1924, m.  
 1965 *Wells-Pestell*, Reginald Alfred Wells-Pestell, b. 1910, m.  
 1978 *Whaddon*, John Derek Page, b. 1927, w.  
 1970 *Wheatley*, John Wheatley, P.C., b. 1908, m.  
 1967 *Wigg*, George Edward Cecil Wigg, P.C., b. 1900, m.  
 1974 *Wigoder*, Basil Thomas Wigoder, Q.C., b. 1921, m.  
 1962 *Williamson*, Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.  
 1963 *Willis*, Edward Henry Willis, b. 1918, m.  
 1969 *Wilson of Langside*, Henry Stephen Wilson, P.C., Q.C., b. 1916, m.  
 1974 *Wilson of Radcliffe*, Alfred Wilson, b. 1909, m.  
 1975 *Winstanley*, Michael Platt Winstanley, b. 1918, m.  
 1965 *Winterbottom*, Ian Winterbottom, b. 1913, m.  
 1974 *Wolfenden*, John Frederick Wolfenden, C.B.E., b. 1906, m.  
 1967 *Woolley*, Harold Woolley, C.B.E., b. 1905, w.  
 1964 *Wynne-Jones*, William Francis Kenrick Wynne-Jones, b. 1903, m.  
 1978 *Young of Dartington*, Michael Young, Ph.D., b. 1915, m.  
 1971 *Zuckerman*, Solly Zuckerman, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D., D.Sc., b. 1904, m.

## BARONESES

- 1979 *Airey of Abingdon*, Diana Josceline Barbara Neave, w.  
 1970 *Bacon*, Alice Martha Bacon, P.C., C.B.E., b. 1911.  
 1967 *Birk*, Alma Birk, b. 1921, m.  
 1964 *Brooke of Ystradfellte*, Barbara Muriel Brooke, D.B.E., b. 1908, m.  
 1962 *Burton of Coventry*, Elaine Frances Burton, b. 1904.  
 1982 *Carnegy of Lour*, Elizabeth Patricia, b. 1925.  
 1978 *David*, Nora Ratcliff David, m.  
 1974 *Delacourt-Smith of Alteryn*, Margaret Rosalind Delacourt-Smith, b. 1916, w.  
 1978 *Denington*, Evelyn Joyce Denington, D.B.E., b. 1907, m.  
 1972 *Elles*, Diana Louie Elles, b. 1921, m.

- 1958 *Elliot of Harwood*, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.  
 1981 *Ewart-Biggs*, Felicity Jane Ewart-Biggs, w.  
 1975 *Faithfull*, Lucy Faithfull, O.B.E., b. 1910.  
 1974 *Falkender*, Marcia Matilda Falkender, C.B.E., b. 1932.  
 1974 *Fisher of Rednal*, Doris Mary Gertrude Fisher, b. 1919, m.  
 1963 *Gaitskell*, Anna Dora Gaitskell, w.  
 1981 *Gardner of Parkes*, (Rachel) Trixie (Anne) Gardner, b. 1927, m.  
 1974 *Hornsby-Smith*, (Margaret) Patricia Hornsby-Smith, P.C., D.B.E., b. 1914.  
 1965 *Hylton-Foster*, Audrey Pellew Hylton-Foster, b. 1908, w.  
 1979 *Jeger*, Lena May Jeger, b. 1915, w.  
 1981 *Lane-Fox*, Felicity Lane-Fox, O.B.E., b. 1918.  
 1970 *Lee of Asheridge*, Janet Bevan, P.C., b. 1904, w.  
 1967 *Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe*, Annie Patricia Llewelyn-Davies, P.C., b. 1915, w.  
 1978 *Lockwood*, Betty Hall Lockwood, b. 1924, m.  
 1979 *McFarlane of Llandaff*, Jean Kennedy McFarlane, b. 1926.  
 1971 *Macleod of Borve*, Evelyn Hester Macleod, b. 1915, w.  
 1970 *Masham of Iton*, Susan Lilian Primrose Cunliffe-Lister, b. 1935, m. (*Countess of Swinton*).  
 1963 *Northchurch*, Frances Joan Davidson, D.B.E. (*Dowager Viscountess Davidson*), b. 1894, w.  
 1964 *Phillips*, Norah Mary Phillips, b. 1910, w.  
 1974 *Pike*, (Irene) Mervyn (Parnicott) Pike, b. 1918.  
 1981 *Platt of Writtle*, Beryl Catherine Platt, C.B.E., b. 1923, m.  
 1974 *Robson of Kiddington*, Inga-Stina Robson, b. 1919, m.  
 1979 *Ryder of Warsaw*, Margaret Susan Cheshire, C.M.G., O.B.E., b. 1924, m.  
 1971 *Seear*, (Beatrice) Nancy Seear, b. 1913.  
 1967 *Serota*, Beatrice Serota, b. 1919, m.  
 1966 *Sharp*, Evelyn Adelaide Sharp, G.B.E., b. 1903.  
 1973 *Sharples*, Pamela Sharples, b. 1923, w.  
 1974 *Stedman*, Phyllis Stedman, O.B.E., b. 1916, m.  
 1974 *Stewart of Alvechurch*, Mary Elizabeth Henderson Stewart, m.  
 1980 *Trumpington*, Jean Alys Barker, m.  
 1974 *Vickers*, Joan Helen Vickers, D.B.E., b. 1907.  
 1970 *White*, Eirene Lloyd White, b. 1909, w.  
 1958 *Wootton of Abinger*, Barbara Frances Wright, C.H., b. 1897, w.  
 1971 *Young*, Janet Mary Young, b. 1926, m.

## PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

- Victoria Cross.—1856.—V.C.  
 George Cross.—1940.—G.C.  
 British Orders of Knighthood, Etc.  
 Royal Red Cross.—1883.—R.R.C. (Class I).—For ladies.  
 Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of R.N. below the rank of Captain, and Warrant Officers.  
 Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl I. and II.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.  
 Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For Bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.  
 Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).  
 Royal Red Cross (Class II)—A.R.R.C.).  
 Order of British India.  
 Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.  
 Order of St. John.  
 Albert Medal.—1866.—A.M.—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land." (Holders receive £100 tax-free annuity).  
 Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold.  
 Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—1854.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.  
 Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—1874.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.  
 The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.  
 The Edward Medal.—1907.—In recognition of heroic acts by miners or quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed. (Holders receive £100 tax-free annuity).  
 Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
 King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.  
 Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery in Silver.  
 Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.  
 Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men and serving women.  
 Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).  
 Constabulary Medal (Ireland).  
 Medal for Saving Life at Sea.  
 Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry (C.P.M.)  
 Queen's Gallantry Medal.—1974.  
 British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).  
 Queen's Police (Q.P.M.) and Fire Services Medals for Distinguished Service. (Q.F.S.M.).  
 Queen's Medal for Chiefs.  
 War Medals and Stars (in order of date).  
 Polar Medals (in order of date).  
 Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).  
 Imperial Service Medal.  
 Police Medals for Valuable Service.  
 Badge of Honour.  
 Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.  
 King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II Long and Faithful Service Medals.

## Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

- Abney Hastings—  
*Loudon*
- Acheson—*Gosford*
- Adderley—*Norton*
- Addington—*Sidmouth*
- Agar—*Normanton*
- Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
- Alexander—*Alexander of Potterhill\**
- Alexander—*Alexander of Tunis*
- Alexander—*Caledon*
- Allen—*Allen of Abbeydale\**
- Allen—*Allen of Fallowfield\**
- Allen—*Croham\**
- Allanson Winn—*Headley*
- Allsopp—*Hindlip*
- Aman—*Marley*
- Anderson—*Waverley*
- Annesley—*Valentia*
- Anson—*Lichfield*
- Anstruther-Gray—  
*Kilmany\**
- Armstrong Jones—  
*Snowdon*
- Arthur—*Glenarthur*
- Ashley Cooper—  
*Shaftesbury*
- Ashton—*Ashton of Hyde*
- Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
- Assheton—*Clitheroe*
- Astley—*Hastings*
- Astor—*Astor of Hever*
- Bailey—*Glanusk*
- Baillie—*Burton*
- Baille Hamilton—  
*Haddington*
- Baldwin—*Baldwin of Bewdley*
- Balfour—*Kinross*
- Balfour—*Riverdale*
- Balfour—*Balfour of Inchrye*
- Bampfyde—*Poltimore*
- Banbury—*Banbury of Southam*
- Baring—*Ashburton*
- Baring—*Cromer*
- Baring—*Howick of Glendale*
- Baring—*Northbrook*
- Baring—*Revelstoke*
- Barker—*Trumpington\**
- Barnes—*Gorell*
- Barnewall—*Trimlestown*
- Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
- Beamish—*Chelwood\**
- Beaucerk—*St. Albans*
- Beaumont—*Allendale*
- Beaumont—*Beaumont of Whitley\**
- Beavan—*Ardwick\**
- Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
- Bellow—*Bellwin\**
- Bennet—*Tankerville*
- Beresford—*Decies*
- Beresford—*Waterford*
- Berry—*Camrose*
- Berry—*Hartwell\**
- Berry—*Kemsley*
- Bertie—*Lindsey*
- Best—*Wynford*
- Bethell—*Westbury*
- Bevan—*Lee of Asheridge\**
- Bewicke Copley—  
*Cromwell*
- Bigham—*Mersey*
- Bigham—*Nairne*
- Bingham—*Clanmorris*
- Bingham—*Lucan*
- Bishop—*Bishopston\**
- Blades—*Ebbisham*
- Bligh—*Darnley*
- Boote Wilbraham—  
*Skelmersdale*
- Boscawen—*Falmouth*
- Boston—*Boston of Faversham\**
- Bourke—*Mayo*
- Bowden—*Aylestone\**
- Bowes Lyon—*Strathmore*
- Bowyer—*Denham*
- Boyd—*Kilmarnock*
- Boyle—*Cork and Orrery*
- Boyle—*Glasgow*
- Boyle—*Shannon*
- Brabazon—*Meath*
- Brand—*Hampden*
- Brassey—*Brassey of Apelthorpe*
- Brett—*Esher*
- Bridge—*Bridge of Harwich*
- Bridgeman—*Bradford*
- Brodrick—*Midleton*
- Brooke—*Alanbrooke*
- Brooke—*Brooke of Cumnor\**
- Brooke—*Brooke of Ystradfellte\**
- Brooke—*Brookeborough*
- Brooks—*Brooks of Tremorfa\**
- Brooks—*Crawshaw*
- Brougham—*Brougham and Vaux*
- Broughton—*Fairhaven*
- Browne—*Craigton\**
- Browne—*Kilmaine*
- Browne—*Oranmore and Browne*
- Browne—*Sligo*
- Brownlow—*Lurgan*
- Bruce—*Aberdare*
- Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
- Bruce—*Bruce of Donington\**
- Bruce—*Elgin and Kincardine*
- Brudenell Bruce—  
*Ailesbury*
- Buchan—*Tweedsmuir*
- Buchanan-Smith—  
*Balerno\**
- Buckley—*Wrenbury*
- Burton—*Burton of Coventry\**
- Butler—*Carrick*
- Butler—*Dunboyne*
- Butler—*Lanseborough*
- Butler—*Mountgarret*
- Butler—*Ormonde*
- Buxton—*Buxton of Alsa\**
- Buxton—*Noel-Buxton*
- Byng—*Strafford*
- Byng—*Torrington*
- Calder—*Ritchie-Calder\**
- Campbell—*Argyll*
- Campbell—*Breadalbane and Holland*
- Campbell—*Campbell of Alloway\**
- Campbell—*Campbell of Croy\**
- Campbell—*Campbell of Eshan\**
- Campbell—*Cawdor*
- Campbell—*Colgrain*
- Campbell—*Glenavy*
- Campbell—*Stratheden and Campbell*
- Campbell Gray—*Gray*
- Canning—*Garvagh*
- Capell—*Essex*
- Carington—*Carrington*
- Carnegie—*Fife*
- Carnegie—*Northesk*
- Carnegie—*Southesk*
- Carr—*Carr of Hadley\**
- Cary—*Falkland*
- Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
- Cavendish—*Chesham*
- Cavendish—*Devonshire*
- Cavendish—*Waterpark*
- Cavendish Bentinck—  
*Portland*
- Cayzer—*Rotherwick*
- Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
- Cecil—*Exeter*
- Cecil—*Rockley*
- Chaloner—*Gisborough*
- Chapman—*Northfield\**
- Charteris—*Charteris of Amisfield\**
- Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
- Cheshire—*Ryder of Warsaw\**
- Chetwynd Talbot—  
*Shrewsbury*
- Chichester—*Donegall*
- Chichester Clark—  
*Moyola\**
- Child Villiers—*Jersey*
- Cholmondeley—*Delamere*
- Chubb—*Hayter*
- Clegg Hill—*Hill*
- Clifford—*Clifford of Chudleigh*
- Clifton of Mar—*Mar*
- Cochrane—*Cochrane of Cults*
- Cochrane—*Dundonald*
- Cocks—*Somers*
- Cokayne—*Cullen of Ashbourne*
- Coke—*Leicester*
- Cole—*Enniskillen*
- Colville—*Clydesmuir*
- Colville—*Colville of Culross*
- Compton—*Northampton*
- Conolly Carew—*Carew*
- Cooper—*Norwich*
- Cooper—*Cooper of Stockton Heath\**
- Corbett—*Rowallan*
- Courtenay—*Devon*
- Cox—*Kings Norton\**
- Craig—*Craigavon*
- Crichton—*Erne*
- Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
- Cripps—*Parmoor*
- Cross—*Cross of Chelsea*
- Crossley—*Somerleyton*
- Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
- Cunliffe Lister—*Masham of Ilton\**
- Cunliffe Lister—*Swinton*
- Curzon—*Howe*
- Curzon—*Scarsdale*
- Cust—*Brownlow*
- Dalrymple—*Stair*
- Darling—*Darling of Hillsborough\**
- Davidson—*Northchurch\**
- Davies—*Darwen*
- Davies—*Davies of Leek\**
- Davies—*Davies of Penrhys\**
- Davison—*Broughshane*
- Dawney—*Downe*
- Dawson Damer—  
*Portarlington*
- De Courcy—*Kingsale*
- De Grey—*Walsingham*
- Delacourt Smith—  
*Delacourt Smith of Altyn\**
- De Yarburgh Bateson—  
*Deramore*
- Deane—*Muskerry*
- Denison—*Londesborough*
- Denison Pender—*Pender*
- Devereux—*Hereford*
- Dewar—*Forteviot*
- Dixon—*Glentoran*
- Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
- Donaldson—*Donaldson of Kingsbridge\**
- Donnet—*Donnet of Balgay*
- Douglas—*Morton*
- Douglas—*Queensberry*
- Douglas Hamilton—  
*Hamilton*
- Douglas Hamilton—  
*Selkirk*
- Douglas Home—*Dacre*
- Douglas Home—*Home of the Hirsle\**
- Douglas Pennant—  
*Penrhyn*
- Douglas Scott Montagu—  
*Montagu of Beaulieu*
- Drummond—*Perth*
- Drummond—*Strange*
- Dugdale—*Crathorne*
- Duke—*Merrivale*
- Duncombe—*Feversham*
- Dundas—*Melville*
- Dundas—*Zetland*
- Dutton—*Sherborne*
- Eady—*Swinfen*
- Eden—*Auckland*
- Eden—*Avon*
- Eden—*Henley*

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- Edgcombe—*Mount Edgcombe*  
 Edmondson—*Sandford*  
 Edwardes—*Kensington*  
 Edwards—*Chelmer\**  
 Egerton—*Sutherland*  
 Egerton—*Wilton*  
 Eliot—*St. Germans*  
 Elliot—*Elliot of Harwood\**  
 Elliot—*Murray-Kynmound—Minto*  
 Erroll—*Errol of Hale*  
 Erskine—*Buchan*  
 Erskine—*Erskine of Rerrick*  
 Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*  
 Erskine Murray—*Elibank*  
 Evans—*Energlyn\**  
 Evans—*Evans of Claughton\**  
 Evans—*Evans of Hungershall\**  
 Evans—*Mountevans*  
 Evans Freke—*Carbery*  
 Eve—*Silsøe*  
 Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*  
 Eyres Monsell—*Monsell*  
 Fairfax—*Fairfax of Cameron*  
 Fane—*Westmorland*  
 Feilding—*Denbigh*  
 Fellowes—*Ailwyn*  
 Fellowes—*De Ramsey*  
 Fermor Hesketh—*Hesketh*  
 Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*  
 Finch Hatton—*Winchilsea*  
 Finch Knightley—*Aylesford*  
 Fisher—*Fisher of Rednal\**  
 Fitzalan Howard—*Herries*  
 Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*  
 FitzClarence—*Munster*  
 FitzGerald—*Leinster*  
 Fitzherbert—*Stafford*  
 FitzRoy—*Daventry*  
 FitzRoy—*Grafton*  
 Fletcher Vane—*Inglewood*  
 Flower—*Ashbrooke*  
 Foley Berkeley—*Berkeley*  
 Poljambe—*Liverpool*  
 Foot—*Caradon\**  
 Forbes—*Granard*  
 Fox Strangways—*Ilchester*  
 Frankland—*Zouche*  
 Fraser—*Fraser of Kilmorack\**  
 Fraser—*Fraser of North Cape*  
 Fraser—*Fraser of Tullybelton*  
 Fraser—*Lovat*  
 Fraser—*Strathalmond*  
 Freeman Grenville—*Kinloss*
- Freeman Mitford—*Redesdale*  
 Fremantle—*Cottesloe*  
 French—*De Freyne*  
 French—*Ypres*  
 Galbraith—*Strathclyde*  
 Ganzoni—*Belstead*  
 Gardner—*Gardner of Parkes\**
- Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*  
 Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*  
 Geddes—*Geddes of Epsom\**  
 Gibbs—*Alderham*  
 Gibbs—*Wraxall*  
 Gibson—*Ashbourne*  
 Giffard—*Halsbury*  
 Gilbey—*Vaux of Harrowden*  
 Glyn—*Wolverton*  
 Godley—*Kilbracken*  
 Gordon—*Aberdeen*  
 Gordon—*Huntly*  
 Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*  
 Gore—*Arran*  
 Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*  
 Graham—*Montrose*  
 Graham Toler—*Norbury*  
 Grant—*Strathspey*  
 Grant Ferris—*Harvington\**  
 Granville—*Granville of Eye\**  
 Greaves—*Dysart*  
 Greenall—*Daresbury*  
 Greene—*Greene of Harrow Weald\**  
 Greenhill—*Greenhill of Harrow\**  
 Grenfell—*St. Just*  
 Greenville—*Warwick*  
 Grey—*Grey of Naunton\**  
 Grimston—*Grimston of Westbury*  
 Grimston—*Verulam*  
 Grosvenor—*Ebury*  
 Grosvenor—*Westminster*  
 Guest—*Wimborne*  
 Guinness—*Iveagh*  
 Guinness—*Moyne*  
 Gully—*Selby*  
 Gurdon—*Cranworth*  
 Gwynne Jones—*Chalfont\**  
 Hall—*Lockwood\**  
 Hamilton—*Abercorn*  
 Hamilton—*Belhaven and Stenton*  
 Hamilton—*Hamilton of Dalzell*  
 Hamilton—*Holm Patrick*  
 Hamilton Russel—*Boyne*  
 Hamilton Temple—*Blackwood—Dufferin*  
 Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*  
 Handcock—*Castlemaine*  
 Harbord Hamond—*Suffield*
- Harding—*Harding of Petherton*  
 Hardinge—*Hardinge of Penshurst*  
 Hare—*Blakenham*  
 Hare—*Listowel*  
 Harmsworth—*Rothermere*  
 Harris—*Harris of Greenwich\**  
 Harris—*Harris of High Cross\**  
 Harris—*Malmesbury*  
 Harvey—*Harvey of Prestbury\**  
 Harvey—*Harvey of Tasburgh*  
 Hastings—*Huntingdon*  
 Hatch—*Hatch of Lusby\**  
 Hay—*Erroll*  
 Hay—*Kinnoull*  
 Hay—*Tweeddale*  
 Heathcote Drummond—*Willoughby—Ancaster*  
 Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*  
 Henderson—*Faringdon*  
 Hennessy—*Windlesham*  
 Henniker Major—*Henniker*  
 Hepburn Scott—*Polwarth*  
 Herbert—*Carnarvon*  
 Herbert—*Hemingford*  
 Herbert—*Pembroke*  
 Herbert—*Powis*  
 Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*  
 Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*  
 Hervey—*Bristol*  
 Hewitt—*Lifford*  
 Hill—*Downshire*  
 Hill—*Hill of Luton\**  
 Hill—*Sandys*  
 Hill Trevor—*Trevor*  
 Hinton—*Hinton of Bankside\**  
 Hobart Hampden—*Buckinghamshire*  
 Hogg—*Hailsham of St. Marylebone\**  
 Holland Hibbert—*Knutsford*  
 Holms à Court—*Heytesbury*  
 Hood—*Bridport*  
 Hope—*Glendevon*  
 Hope—*Linlithgow*  
 Hope—*Rankellour*  
 Hope Morley—*Hollenden*  
 Hopkinson—*Colyton*  
 Hopwood—*Southborough*  
 Hore Ruthven—*Gowrie*  
 Houghton—*Houghton of Sowerby\**  
 Hovell Thurlow—*Cumming Bruce—Thurlow*  
 Howard—*Carlisle*  
 Howard—*Effingham*  
 Howard—*Howard of Penrith*  
 Howard—*Strathcona*  
 Howard—*Suffolk and Berkshire*  
 Howie—*Howie of Troon\**
- Hoyer Millar—*Inchyra*  
 Hubbard—*Addington*  
 Huggins—*Malvern*  
 Hughes—*Cledwyn of Penrhos\**  
 Hughes Young—*St. Helens*  
 Hunt—*Hunt of Fawley\**  
 Hunt—*Hunt of Tanworth\**  
 Hunter—*Hunter of Newington\**  
 Hutchinson—*Hutchinson of Lullington\**  
 Ingrams—*Darcy de Knayth*  
 Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*  
 Inskip—*Caldecote*  
 Irby—*Boston*  
 Isaacs—*Reading*  
 Jackson—*Allerton*  
 James—*James of Rusholme\**  
 James—*Saint Brides\**  
 James—*Northbourne*  
 Jebb—*Gladwyn*  
 Jervis—*St. Vincent*  
 Jocelyn—*Roden*  
 Jolliffe—*Hylton*  
 Jones—*Maelor\**  
 Joynson Hicks—*Brentford*  
 Kay Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*  
 Kearley—*Devonport*  
 Keith—*Keith of Castleacre\**  
 Keith—*Keith of Kinkel*  
 Keith—*Kintore*  
 Kemp—*Rochdale*  
 Kennedy—*Ailsa*  
 Kenworthy—*Stralbolgi*  
 Keppel—*Albemarle*  
 Kerr—*Lothian*  
 Kerr—*Teviot*  
 King—*Lovelace*  
 King—*Maybray King\**  
 King Tenison—*Kingston*  
 Kitchener—*Kitchener of Khartoum*  
 Kitson—*Airedale*  
 Knatchbull—*Brabourne*  
 Knatchbull—*Mountbatten of Burma*  
 Knox—*Ranfurly*  
 Lamb—*Rochester*  
 Lambert—*Cavan*  
 Lampson—*Killearn*  
 Larnach Nevill—*Abergavenny*  
 Lascelles—*Harewood*  
 Law—*Coleraine*  
 Law—*Ellenborough*  
 Lawrence—*Trevethin and Oaksey*  
 Lawson—*Burnham*  
 Lawson Johnston—*Luke*  
 Lee—*Lee of Asheridge\**  
 Lee—*Lee of Newton\**  
 Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*  
 Legge—*Dartmouth*  
 Legh—*Newton*  
 Leith—*Burgh*

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- Lennox Boyd—Boyd of Merton  
 Leslie—Roths  
 Leslie Melville—Leven  
 Lever—Lever of Manchester\*  
 Lever—Leverhulme  
 Leveson Gower—Granville  
 Liddell—Ravensworth  
 Lindsay Bethune—Lindsay  
 Lindsay—Crawford  
 Lindsay—Lindsay of Birker  
 Littleton—Hatherton  
 Llewelyn-Davies—Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe\*  
 Lloyd—Lloyd of Hampstead\*  
 Lloyd—Lloyd of Kilgerran\*  
 Lloyd—Selwyn Lloyd\*  
 Lloyd George—Lloyd George of Dwyfor  
 Lloyd George—Tenby  
 Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn  
 Loder—Wakehurst  
 Lopes—Roborough  
 Low—Aldington  
 Lowry Corry—Belmore  
 Lowther—Lonsdale  
 Lowther—Ullswater  
 Lubbock—Avebury  
 Lucas—Lucas of Chilworth  
 Lumley—Scarborough  
 Lumley Savile—Savile  
 Lyon Dalberg Acton—Acton  
 Lysaght—Lisle  
 Lyttelton—Chandos  
 Lyttelton—Cobham (Viscountcy)  
 McAlpine—McAlpine of Moffat\*  
 McClintock Bunbury—Rathdonnell  
 Macdonald—Macdonald of Gwaenysgor  
 McDonnell—Antrim  
 McFadzean—McFadzean of Kelvinside\*  
 McFarlane—McFarlane of Llandaff\*  
 McGregor—McGregor of Durnis  
 Mackay—Inchcape  
 Mackay—Mackay of Clashfern\*  
 Mackay—Reay  
 Mackay—Tanlaw\*  
 Mackenzie—Amulree  
 Mackie—John-Mackie\*  
 Mackie—Mackie of Benshie\*  
 Mackintosh—Mackintosh of Halifax  
 McLaren—Aberconway  
 Maclehorse—Maclehorse of Beoch\*  
 Macleod—Macleod of Borue\*  
 MacLeod—Macleod of Fuinary\*  
 Maclay—Muirshiel  
 Macpherson—Drumalbyn  
 Macpherson—Macpherson of Drumochter  
 Macpherson—Strathcarron  
 Maffey—Rugby  
 Maitland—Lauderdale  
 Makgill—Oxfuird  
 Makins—Sherfield  
 Manners—Rutland  
 Manningham Buller—Dilhone  
 Mansfield—Sandhurst  
 Marks—Marks of Broughton  
 Marquis—Woolton  
 Marshall—Marshall of Leeds\*  
 Marsham—Romney  
 Martyn Hemphill—Hemphill  
 Mason—Blackford  
 Maud—Redcliffe-Maud\*  
 Maude—Hawarden  
 Maxwell—De Ros  
 Maxwell—Farnham  
 Meade—Clanwilliam  
 Milles Lade—Sondes  
 Mills—Hillingdon  
 Milner—Milner of Leeds  
 Mitchell Thomson—Selsdon  
 Monckton—Galway  
 Monckton—Monckton of Brenchley  
 Monckton—Ruthven of Freeland  
 Mond—Melchett  
 Money-Coutts—Latymer  
 Montagu—Manchester  
 Montagu—Swythling  
 Montagu Douglas Scott—Buccleuch  
 Montagu Stuart Wortley  
 Mackenzie—Wharncliffe  
 Montague—Amwell  
 Montgomerie—Eglinton  
 Montgomery—Montgomery of Alamein  
 Moore—Drogheda  
 Moore Brabazon—Brabazon of Tara  
 Moreton—Ducie  
 Morris—Killanin  
 Morris—Morris of Grasmere\*  
 Morris—Morris of Kenwood  
 Morrison—Dunrossil  
 Morrison—Margadale  
 Mosley—Ravensdale  
 Mountbatten—Edinburgh  
 Mountbatten—Milford Haven  
 Mountbatten—Moutbatten of Burma  
 Muff—Calverley  
 Mulholland—Dunleath  
 Murray—Atholl  
 Murray—Dunmore  
 Murray—Mansfield and Mansfield  
 Murray—Murray of Newhaven\*  
 Murton—Murton of Lindisfarne\*  
 Nall Cain—Brocket  
 Napier—Napier and Ettrick  
 Napier—Napier of Magdala  
 Neave—Airey of Abingdon\*  
 Needham—Kilmorey  
 Nelson—Nelson of Stafford  
 Neville—Braybrooke  
 Nicolson—Carnock  
 Nivison—Glendyne  
 Noble—Glenkinglas\*  
 Noel—Gainsborough  
 Noel Paton—Ferrier\*  
 North—Guilford  
 Northcote—Iddesleigh  
 Norton—Grantley  
 Norton—Rathcreedan  
 Nugent—Nugent of Guildford\*  
 Nugent—Westmeath  
 O'Brien—Inchiquin  
 O'Brien—O'Brien of Lothbury\*  
 Ogilvie Grant—Seafield  
 Ogilvy—Airlie  
 O'Neill—O'Neill of the Maine\*  
 O'Neill—Rathcavan  
 Orde Powlett—Bolton  
 Ormsby Gore—Harlech  
 Page—Whaddon\*  
 Paget—Anglesey  
 Paget—Paget of Northampton\*  
 Pakenham—Lonsford  
 Pakington—Hampton  
 Palmer—Lucas of Crudwell  
 Palmer—Selborne  
 Parker—Macclesfield  
 Parker—Morley  
 Parnell—Congleton  
 Parsons—Rosse  
 Paulet—Winchester  
 Peake—Ingleby  
 Pearson—Coudray  
 Pease—Daryngton  
 Pease—Gainford  
 Pease—Wardington  
 Pelham—Chichester  
 Pelham—Yarborough  
 Pelham Clinton Hope—Newcastle  
 Pellew—Exmouth  
 Penny—Marchwood  
 Pepys—Cottenham  
 Perceval—Egmont  
 Percy—Northumberland  
 Perry—Perry of Walton\*  
 Pery—Limerick  
 Petty Fitzmaurice—Lansdowne  
 Philipps—Milford  
 Philipps—St. Davids  
 Phipps—Normanby  
 Pitt—Pitt of Hampstead\*  
 Platt—Platt of Writtle\*  
 Pleydell Bouverie—Radnor  
 Plummer—Plummer of St. Marylebone\*  
 Plumtre—Fitzwalter  
 Pluckett—Dunsany  
 Plunkett—Fingall  
 Plunkett—Louth  
 Pollock—Hanworth  
 Pomeroy—Harberton  
 Ponsonby—Bessborough  
 Ponsonby—De Mauley  
 Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede  
 Ponsonby—Sysonby  
 Portal—Portal of Hungerford  
 Powys—Lilford  
 Pratt—Camden  
 Preston—Gormanston  
 Primrose—Rosebery  
 Prittie—Dunalley  
 Ramsay—Dalhousie  
 Ramsay—Saltoun  
 Ramsey—Ramsey of Canterbury\*  
 Ramsbotham—Soulbury  
 Rawlinson—Rawlinson of Ewell\*  
 Rees Williams—Ogmore  
 Rhys—Dynevor  
 Richards—Milverton  
 Ritchie—Ritchie of Dundee  
 Robens—Robens of Woldingham  
 Roberts—Cluyd  
 Robertson—Robertson of Oakridge  
 Robinson—Martonmere  
 Robson—Robson of Kiddington\*  
 Roche—Fermoy  
 Rodd—Rennell  
 Roll—Roll of Ipsden\*  
 Roper Curzon—Teynham  
 Rospigliosi—Newburgh  
 Ross—Ross of Marnock\*  
 Rous—Stradbroke  
 Rowley Conwy—Langford  
 Runciman—Runciman of Doxford  
 Russell—Amptill  
 Russell—Bedford  
 Russell—De Clufford  
 Russell—Russell of Killowen  
 Russell—R. of Liverpool  
 Ryder—Harrowby  
 Ryder—Ryder of Eaton Hastings\*  
 Sackville—De La Warr  
 Sackville West—Sackville  
 St. Aubyn—St. Levan  
 St. Clair—Sinclair  
 St. Clair Erskine—Rosslyn  
 St. John—St. J. of Blesto  
 St. John—Bolingbroke and St. John  
 St. Leger—Doneraile  
 Samuel—Bearsted

\* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

Samuel— <i>Samuel of Wych Cross*</i>	Spring Rice— <i>Monteagle of Brandon</i>	Tottenham— <i>Ely</i>	Wedderburn— <i>Wedderburn of Charlton*</i>
Sandilands— <i>Torphichen</i>	Stanhope— <i>Harrington</i>	Trefusis— <i>Clinton</i>	Weir— <i>Inverforth</i>
Saumarez— <i>De Saumarez</i>	Stanley— <i>Derby</i>	Trench— <i>Ashtown</i>	Weld Forester— <i>Forester</i>
Savile— <i>Mexborough</i>	Stanley— <i>Sheffield</i>	Trevor Roper— <i>Dacre of Glanton*</i>	Wellesley— <i>Cowley</i>
Scarlett— <i>Abinger</i>	Stapleton Cotton— <i>Combermere</i>	Tufton— <i>Hothfield</i>	Wellesley— <i>Wellington</i>
Sclater Booth— <i>Basing</i>	Stern— <i>Michelham</i>	Turner— <i>Netherthorpe</i>	West— <i>Granville-West*</i>
Scott— <i>Eldon</i>	Stewart— <i>Galloway</i>	Turnour— <i>Winterton</i>	Westenra— <i>Rossmore</i>
Scott Ellis— <i>Howard de Walden</i>	Stewart— <i>Stewart of Alvechurch*</i>	Turton— <i>Tranmire*</i>	White— <i>Annaly</i>
Scrymgeour	Stewart— <i>Stewart of Fulham*</i>	Tyrell Kenyon— <i>Kenyon</i>	Whiteley— <i>Marchamley</i>
Wedderburn— <i>Dundee</i>	Stewart— <i>Stewart of Stodart—Stodart of Leaston*</i>	Upton— <i>Templeton</i>	Whitfield— <i>Kenswood</i>
Seager— <i>Leighton of St. Mellons</i>	Stonor— <i>Camoy</i>	Vanden Bempde	Willey— <i>Barby</i>
Seely— <i>Mottistone</i>	Stopford— <i>Courtoun</i>	Johnstone— <i>Derwent</i>	Williams— <i>Berners</i>
Sefton— <i>Sefton of Garston*</i>	Stourton— <i>Mowbray</i>	Vane— <i>Barnard</i>	Williams— <i>Falkender*</i>
Seymour— <i>Hertford</i>	Strachey— <i>O'Hagan</i>	Vane Tempest Stewart— <i>Londonderry</i>	Williams— <i>Forres</i>
Seymour— <i>Somerset</i>	Strutt— <i>Belper</i>	Vanneck— <i>Huntingfield</i>	Willoughby— <i>Middleton</i>
Shaw— <i>Craigmyle</i>	Strutt— <i>Rayleigh</i>	Vaughan— <i>Lisburne</i>	Wills— <i>Dulverton</i>
Shaw— <i>Kilbrandon</i>	Stuart— <i>Castle Stewart</i>	Vaughan Morgan— <i>Reigate*</i>	Wilson— <i>Moran</i>
Shirley— <i>Ferrers</i>	Stuart— <i>Moray</i>	Vavasour Fisher— <i>Fisher</i>	Wilson— <i>Nunburnholme</i>
Shore— <i>Teignmouth</i>	Stuart— <i>Stuart of Findhorn</i>	Vernon	Wilson— <i>Wilson of Radcliffe*</i>
Short— <i>Glenamara*</i>	Suenson Taylor— <i>Grantchester</i>	Vereker— <i>Gort</i>	Windsor— <i>Cornwall</i>
Siddeley— <i>Kenilworth</i>	Sugden— <i>St. Leonards</i>	Verney— <i>Willoughby de Broke</i>	Windsor— <i>Gloucester</i>
Sidney— <i>De L'Isle</i>	Talbot— <i>T. of Malahide</i>	Verney Cave— <i>Braye</i>	Windsor— <i>Kent</i>
Sieff— <i>Sieff of Brimpton*</i>	Taylor— <i>Taylor of Blackburn*</i>	Vernon— <i>Lyveden</i>	Windsor Clive— <i>Plymouth</i>
Simon— <i>Simon of Glaisdale*</i>	Taylor— <i>Taylor of Gryfe*</i>	Vesey— <i>De Vesci</i>	Wingfield— <i>Powerscourt</i>
Simon— <i>Simon of Wythenshawe</i>	Taylor— <i>Taylor of Mansfield*</i>	Villiers— <i>Clarendon</i>	Winn— <i>St. Oswald</i>
Sinclair— <i>Caitness</i>	Taylor— <i>Taylor of Headfort</i>	Vincent— <i>Wharton</i>	Winn— <i>Headley</i>
Sinclair— <i>Pentland</i>	Temple Gore Langton— <i>Temple of Stowe</i>	Vivian— <i>Swansea</i>	Wodehouse— <i>Kimberley</i>
Sinclair— <i>Sinclair of Cleve</i>	Tennant— <i>Glenconner</i>	Wakefield— <i>Wakefield of Kendal</i>	Wood— <i>Halifax</i>
Sinclair— <i>Thurso</i>	Thellusson— <i>Rendlesham</i>	Wallace— <i>Dudley (Barony)</i>	Wood— <i>Holderness*</i>
Skeffington— <i>Massereene</i>	Thesiger— <i>Chelmsford</i>	Wallace— <i>Wallace of Coslany*</i>	Woodhouse— <i>Terrington</i>
Smith— <i>Bicester</i>	Thomas— <i>Thomas of Suynnerton*</i>	Wallop— <i>Portsmouth</i>	Wright— <i>Wootton of Abinger*</i>
Smith— <i>Birkenhead</i>	Thomson— <i>Thomson of Fleet</i>	Walsh— <i>Ormathwaite</i>	Wyndham— <i>Leconfield</i>
Smith— <i>Colwyn</i>	Thomson— <i>Thomson of Monifieth*</i>	Ward— <i>Bangor</i>	Wyndham Quin— <i>Dunraven</i>
Smith— <i>Hambleden</i>	Thynne— <i>Bath</i>	Ward— <i>Dudley (Earldom)</i>	Wynn— <i>Newborough</i>
Smith— <i>Kirkhill*</i>		Ward— <i>Ward of Witley</i>	Yarde Buller— <i>Churston</i>
Somerset— <i>Beaufort</i>		Warrender— <i>Bruntsfield</i>	Yerburgh— <i>Alvingham</i>
Somerset— <i>Raglan</i>		Watson— <i>Manton</i>	York— <i>Hardwicke</i>
Souter— <i>Audley</i>		Watson Armstrong— <i>Armstrong</i>	Young— <i>Kennet</i>
Spencer— <i>Churchill</i>			Younger— <i>Y. of Leckie</i>
Spencer Churchill— <i>Marlborough</i>			

\* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

### THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable". The style of all other Peers whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon.—. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount)—, p.c., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount)—p.c.

### THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN

The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1

Grand Prior, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior, Sir Maurice Dorman, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Chancellor, The Earl St. Aldwyn, P.C., K.B.E., T.D.



## COURTESY TITLES (in actual existence in 1982)

*Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the same manner as holders of substantive titles.*

*From this list it will be seen that, for example, the "Marquess of Blandford" is heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough, and "Viscount Althorp" to the Earldom of Spencer. Titles of second heirs are also given, and the Courtesy Title of the father of a second heir is indicated by \*; e.g., Earl of Burlington, eldest son of \*Marquess of Hartington.*

## Marquesses

Blandford—*Marlborough*  
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*  
Douglas and Clydesdale—*Hamilton*  
Douro—*Wellington*  
\*Graham—*Montrose*  
Granby—*Rutland*  
Hamilton—*Abercorn*  
\*Hartington—*Devonshire*  
\*Kildare—*Leinster*  
Lorne—*Argyll*  
\*Tavistock—*Bedford*

Andover—*Suffolk and Berkshire*  
Anson—*Lichfield*  
Asquith—*Oxford & Asquith*  
Bayham—*\*Brecknock*  
Boringdon—*Morley*  
Borodale—*Beatty*  
Boyle—*Shannon*  
Brocas—*Jellicoe*  
Bury—*Albemarle*  
Calne and Calstone—*\*Shelburne*  
Campten—*Gainsborough*  
Carlow—*Portarlington*  
Castlereagh—*Londonberry*  
Chelsea—*Cadogan*  
Chewton—*Waldegrave*  
Clanfield—*Peel*  
Coke—*Leicester*  
Cole—*Enniskillen*  
Corvedale—*Baldwin of Bewdley*

Jocelyn—*Roden*  
Kelburn—*Glasgow*  
Kingsborough—*Kingston*  
Knebworth—*Lytton*  
Kynnaid—*Newburgh*  
Lascelles—*Harewood*  
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*  
Linley—*Snowdon*  
Loftus—*Ely*  
Lutther—*Lonsdale*  
Lumley—*Scarborough*  
Lymington—*Portsmouth*  
Maidstone—*Winchelsea and Nottingham*  
Maitland—*Lauderdale*  
Melgund—*Minto*  
Merton—*Nelson*  
Moore—*Drogheda*  
Morpeth—*Carlisle*  
Newport—*Bradford*  
Newry and Mourne—*Kilmorey*

Bingham—*Lucan*  
Binning—*Haddington*  
Brooke—*Warwick*  
Bruce—*Elgin*  
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*  
Burgersh—*Westmorland*  
Clardross—*Buchan*  
Clifton—*Darnley*  
Cochrane—*Dundonald*  
Courtenay—*Devon*  
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*  
Delvin—*Westmeath*  
Doune—*Moray*  
Dundas—*\*Ronaldshay*  
Eliot—*St. Germans*  
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*  
Fintrie—*\*Graham*  
Glamis—*Strathmore*  
Greenock—*Cathcart*  
Guernsey—*Aylesford*  
Herbert—*Pembroke*  
Howland—*\*Tavistock*  
Hyde—*Clarendon*  
Inverurie—*Kintore*  
Leslie—*Halfax*  
Leslie—*Rothes*  
Leveson—*Granville*  
Mauchline—*Loudoun*  
Medway—*Cranbrook*  
Montgomerie—*Eglinton and Winton*  
Moreton—*Ducie*  
Naas—*Mayo*  
Neidpath—*Wemyss & March*

## Earls

\*Aboyne—*Huntly*  
Altamont—*Sligo*  
Ancram—*Lothian*  
Arundel and Surrey—*Norfolk*  
Bective—*Headfort*  
Belfast—*Donegall*  
\*Brecknock—*Camden*  
\*Burford—*St. Albans*  
Burlington—*\*Hartington*  
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*  
Cassillis—*Ailsa*  
Compton—*Northampton*  
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*  
\*Euston—*Grafton*  
\*Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*  
Jermyn—*Bristol*  
Macduff—*Fife*  
\*March and Kinrara—*Richmond*  
\*Mount Charles—*Conyngham*  
Mulgrave—*Normanby*  
Offaly—*\*Kildare*  
Percy—*Northumberland*  
Rocksavage—*Cholmondeley*  
\*Ronaldshay—*Zetland*  
St. Andrews—*Kent*  
\*Shelburne—*Lansdowne*  
Tyrone—*Waterford*  
Ulster—*Gloucester*  
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*  
Wiltshire—*Winchester*  
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Cranborne—*Salisbury*  
Cranley—*Onslow*  
Crichton—*Erne*  
Dalrymple—*Stair*  
Dawick—*Haig*  
Deerhurst—*Coventry*  
Drumlanrig—*Queensberry*  
Dunluce—*Antrim*  
Dupplin—*Kinnoull*  
Ebrington—*Fortescue*  
Ednam—*Dudley*  
Elveden—*Iveagh*  
Emlyn—*Cawdor*  
Encombe—*Eldon*  
Ennismore—*Listowel*  
Enfield—*Strafford*  
Errington—*Cromer*  
Feilding—*Denbigh*  
FitzClarence—*Munster*  
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*  
Folkestone—*Radnor*  
Garmoyle—*Cairns*  
Garnock—*Lindsay*  
Glandine—*Norbury*  
Glennapp—*Inchcape*  
Glentworth—*Limerick*  
Grimston—*Verulam*  
Gwynedd—*Lloyd George of Dwyfor*  
Hawkesbury—*Liverpool*  
Ikerrin—*Carrick*  
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*  
Ipswich—*\*Euston*

Parker—*Macclesfield*  
Perceval—*Egmont*  
Petersham—*Harrington*  
Pollington—*Mexborough*  
Prestwood—*Atlee*  
Quenington—*St. Aldwyn*  
Raynham—*Townshend*  
Reidhaven—*Seafield*  
Ruthven of Canberra and Dirleton—*Gowrie*  
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*  
Sandon—*Harrowby*  
Slane—*\*Mount Charles*  
Stormont—*Mansfield*  
Strathallan—*Perth*  
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*  
Sudley—*Arran*  
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*  
Tamworth—*Ferrers*  
Tarbat—*Cromartie*  
Tiverton—*Halsbury*  
Vaughan—*Lisburne*  
Villiers—*Jersey*  
Weymouth—*Bath*  
Windsor—*Plymouth*  
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Norreys—*Lindley & Abingdon*  
North—*Guilford*  
Ogilvy—*Airlie*  
Oxmantown—*Rosse*  
Porchester—*Carnarvon*  
Ramsay—*Dahousie*  
Romsey—*Mountbatten of Burma*  
Rosehill—*Northesk*  
Scrymgeour—*Dundee*  
Settrington—*\*March and Kinrara*  
Seymour—*Somerset*  
Silchester—*Longford*  
Strathavon and Glenlivet—*Aboyne*  
Strathnaver—*Sutherland*  
Vere of Hanworth—*\*Burford*  
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*  
Worsley—*Yarborough*

## Barons (Lord—)

## Viscounts

Aithrie—*\*Hopetoun*  
Althorp—*Spencer*

Aberdour—*Morton*  
Apsley—*Bathurst*  
Ardee—*Meath*  
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*  
Balgonie—*Leven & Melville*  
Berriedale—*Caithness*

## THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the active Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g. the Judicial Committee.

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh	1951	Carrington, Lord	1959	Fletcher, Lord	1967
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	1977	Castle, Barbara	1964	Foot, Michael	1974
		Cato, Robert	1981	Forde, Francis Michael	1944
		Chalfont, Lord	1964	Fowler, Norman	1979
		Champion, Lord	1967	Fox, Sir Michael	1981
Aberdare, Lord	1974	Chan, Sir Julius	1981	Franks, Lord	1949
Ackner, Sir Desmond	1980	Channon, Paul	1980	Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord	1975
Adams, John	1977	Charteris of Amisfield, Lord	1972	Fraser, Sir Hugh	1962
Adeane, Lord	1953	Chataway, Christopher	1970	Fraser, Malcolm	1976
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo	1963	Chesham, Lord	1964	Fraser, Thomas	1964
Aldington, Lord	1954	Citrine, Lord	1940	Freeman, John	1966
Alison, Michael	1981	Clayden, Sir John	1963	Freeson, Reginald	1976
Alport, Lord	1960	Cledwyn of Penrhos, Lord	1966	Gairy, Sir Eric	1977
Amery, Julian	1960	Clitheroe, Lord	1944	Gardiner, Lord	1964
Anthony, John Douglas	1971	Cobbold, Lord	1959	Geoffrey-Lloyd, Lord	1943
Archer, Peter	1977	Cockfield, Lord	1982	George-Brown, Lord	1951
Armstrong, Ernest	1979	Cocks, Michael	1976	Gibbs, Sir Harry	1972
Arnold, Sir John	1979	Coggan, Rt. Rev. Lord	1961	Gibbs, Sir Humphrey	1969
Ashley, Jack	1979	Cockton, Lord	1952	Gibson, Sir Maurice	1975
Atkins, Humphrey	1973	Concannon, John	1978	Gibson-Watt, Lord	1974
Avonside, Lord	1962	Cooke, Sir Robin	1977	Gilbert, John William	1978
Aylestone, Lord	1962	Corfield, Sir Frederick	1970	Gilmour, Sir Ian, Bt	1973
Azikiwe, Nnamdi	1960	Cousins, Frank	1964	Glenamara, Lord	1964
Bacon, Baroness	1966	Cowan, Sir Zelman	1981	Glendevon, Lord	1959
Baker, Sir George	1971	Craigton, Lord	1961	Glenkinglas, Lord	1962
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord	1941	Crawford and Balcarres, Earl of	1972	Gordon, John Bowie	1978
Barber, Lord	1963	Cromer, Earl of	1966	Gorton, Sir John Grey	1968
Barnett, Joel	1975	Cross of Chelsea, Lord	1969	Gray, Hamish	1982
Barrow, Errol	1969	Darling of Hillsborough, Lord	1966	Griffiths, Sir Hugh	1980
Barwick, Sir Garfield	1964	Davies, Denzil	1978	Grimond, Joseph	1961
Beaufort, Duke of	1936	Davies of Leek, Lord	1969	Guest, Lord	1961
Benn, Anthony Wedgewood	1964	Davison, Sir Ronald	1978	Hailsham of St. Marylebone, Lord	1956
Beswick, Lord	1968	Deedes, William Francis	1962	Harlech, Lord	1957
Bevins, John Reginald	1959	De L'Isle, Viscount	1951	Harrison, Walter	1977
Biffen, John (Lord President)	1979	Dell, Edmund	1970	Hart, Dame Judith	1967
Bishopston, Lord	1977	Denham, Lord	1981	Harvington, Lord	1971
Booth, Albert	1976	Denning, Lord	1948	Hasluck, Sir Paul	1966
Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Devlin, Lord	1960	Hattersley, Roy	1975
Boyd-Carpenter, Lord	1954	Devonshire, Duke of	1964	Havers, Sir Michael	1977
Boyd of Merton, Viscount	1951	Diamond, Lord	1965	Head, Viscount	1951
Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord	1978	Diplock, Lord	1961	Healey, Denis Winston	1964
Bridge of Harwich, Lord	1975	Donaldson, Sir John	1979	Heath, Edward	1955
Brightman, Lord	1979	Douglas, Sir William	1977	Henderson, Lord	1950
Brittan, Leon	1981	Drumalbyn, Lord	1962	Herbison, Margaret	1964
Brooke of Cumnor, Lord	1955	du Cann, Edward	1964	Heseltine, Michael	1979
Brown, Lord	1970	Duff, Sir Antony	1980	Higgins, Terence	1979
Browne, Sir Patrick	1974	Duncan-Sandys, Lord	1944	Hill of Luton, Lord	1955
Bruce, Sir Roualeyn	1977	Dundee, Earl of	1959	Hodson, Lord	1951
Cumming	1977	Dunn, Sir Robin	1980	Holderness, Lord	1959
Buchanan-Smith, Alick Laidlaw	1981	Eden, Sir John, Bt	1951	Holyoake, Sir Keith Jacka	1954
Buckley, Sir Denys	1970	Edmund-Davies, Lord	1972	Home of the Hirsell, Lord	1951
Byers, Lord	1972	Edwards, Nicholas	1966	Hornsby-Smith, Baroness	1959
Cairns, Sir David	1970	Ellison, Rt. Rev. Gerald	1979	Houghton of Sowerby, Lord	1964
Callaghan, Leonard James	1964	Elwyn-Jones, Lord	1973	Howe, Sir Geoffrey	1972
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian	1950	Emslie, Lord	1964	Howell, David	1979
Campbell of Croy, Lord	1970	Enns, David	1970	Howell, Denis	1976
Canterbury, The Archbishop of	1980	Erroll of Hale, Lord	1960	Hughes, Lord	1970
Caradon, Lord	1968	Eveleigh, Sir Edward	1977	Hurd, Douglas	1982
Carlisle, Mark	1979	Fernyhough, Ernest	1970	Irvine, Bryant Godman	1982
Carr of Hadley, Lord	1963	Ferrers, Earl	1982	Irving of Dartford, Lord	1969
				Jay, Douglas	1952
				Jellicoe, Earl	1963
				Jenkin, Patrick	1973

Jenkins, Roy Harris	1964	Murton of Lindisfarne,	Shinwell, Lord	1945
Jones, Aubrey	1955	Lord	Shore, Peter	1967
Jones, Sir Edward War-		Nairne, Sir Patrick	Silkin, John	1966
burton	1979	Noble, <i>Cdr.</i> Sir Allan	Silkin, Samuel	1974
Jones, Trevor Alec	1979	Noel-Baker, Lord	Simon of Glaisdale, Lord	1961
Jopling, Michael	1979	Northumberland, Duke of	Sinclair, Ian	1977
Joseph, Sir Keith, Bt	1962	Nott, John	Slade, Sir Christopher	1982
Kaufman, Gerald	1978	Nugent of Guildford, Lord	Smith, Sir Derek Walker,	
Keith of Kinkel, Lord	1976	Nutting, Sir Anthony, Bt.	Bt.	1957
Kenilorea, Sir Peter	1979	Oakes, Gordon	Smith, John	1978
Kerr, Sir Michael	1981	O'Brien of Lothbury, Lord	Smyth, Sir John, Bt.	1962
Kerr, Sir Robert	1977	O'Connor, Sir Patrick	Snedden, Sir Billy	1972
Kilbrandon, Lord	1971	O'Donnell, Turlough	Soames, Lord	1958
Kilmarty, Lord	1962	Oliver, Sir Peter	Somars, Michael	1977
King, Thomas	1979	Oppenheim, Mrs. Sally	Somers, Edward	1981
Kitto, Sir Frank	1963	Orme, Stanley	Stamp, Sir Blanshard	1971
Lane, Lord	1975	Orrrod, Sir Roger	Steel, David	1977
Lansdowne, Marquess of	1964	Orr, Sir Alan	Stephen, Sir Ninian	1979
Lauti, Toaripi	1979	Owen, David	Stephenson, Sir John	1971
Lawson, Nigel	1981	Parkinson, Cecil	Stevans, Norinan St. John	1979
Lawton, Sir Frederick	1972	Pearce, Lord	Stevenson, Sir Melford	1973
Lee of Asheridge, Baroness	1966	Peart, Lord	Stewart, Donald	1977
Lee of Newton, Lord	1964	Perth, Earl of	Stewart of Fulham, Lord	1964
Lever of Manchester, Lord	1969	Peyton, John	Stodart of Leaston, Lord	1974
Listowel, Earl of	1946	Pindling, Lynden	Stott, Lord	1964
Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe,		Poole, Lord	Strathclyde, Lord	1953
Baroness	1975	Powell, Enoch	Strauss, Lord	1947
London, The Bishop of	1981	Prentice, Reginald	Talboys, Brian	1977
Longford, Earl of	1948	Prior, James	Tebbit, Norman	1981
Louisy, Alan	1981	Pym, Francis	Templeman, Sir Sydney	1978
Lowry, Lord	1974	Raison, Timothy	Thatcher, Mrs. Margaret	1970
Lynch, Sir Phillip	1977	Ramgoolam, Sir Seewoo-	Thomas, George	1968
Mabon, Dickson	1977	sagur	Thomas, Peter	1964
McBride, Sir Philip	1959	Ramsden, James	Thomson of Monifeth,	
McCarthy, Sir Thaddeus	1968	Ramsey of Canterbury, Rt.	Lord	1966
MacIntyre, Duncan	1980	Rev. Lord	Thomson, David	1981
Mackay of Clashfern, Lord	1979	Rathcavan, Lord	Thorneycroft, Lord	1951
McKell, Sir William	1948	Rawlinson of Ewell, Lord	Thorpe, Jeremy	1967
Mackenzie, Gregor	1977	Redmayne, Lord	Tranmire, Lord	1955
Maclean, Lord	1971	Rees, Merlyn	Trend, Lord	1972
McMahon, Sir William	1966	Reigate, Lord	Turner, Sir Alexander	1968
Macmillan, Harold	1942	Renton, Lord	Urwin, Thomas	1979
Macmillan, Maurice	1972	Rhodes, Lord	Varley, Eric	1974
McMullin, Duncan	1980	Richardson, Gordon	Walker, Harold	1979
McTiernan, Sir Edward	1963	Richardson, Ivor	Walker, Peter	1970
Mara, Sir Kamisese	1973	Richmond, Sir Clifford	Waller, Sir George	1976
Marsh, Lord	1966	Rippon, Geoffrey	Ward of Witley, Viscount	1957
Marshall, Sir John Ross	1966	Robens of Woldingham,	Watkins, Sir Tasker	1980
Marten, Neil	1981	Lord	Watkinson, Viscount	1955
Martonmere, Lord	1962	Robinson, Kenneth	Weatherill, Bernard	1980
Mason, Roy	1968	Rodgers, William	Welensky, Sir Roy	1960
Maude, Sir Angus	1979	Roskill, Lord	Wheatley, Lord	1947
May, Sir John	1982	Ross of Marnock, Lord	Whitelaw, William	1967
Maybray-King, Lord	1965	Rowling, Wallace	Wigg, Lord	1964
Megarry, Sir Robert	1978	Russell of Killowen, Lord	Wilberforce, Lord	1964
Megaw, Sir John	1969	St. Aldwyn, Earl	Wiley, Frederick Thomas	1964
Mellish, Robert	1967	Saint Brides, Lord	Williams, Alan	1977
Millan, Bruce	1975	Salmon, Lord	Williams, Shirley	1974
Molson, Lord	1956	Scarman, Lord	Willis, Eustace George	1967
Moore, Sir Philip	1977	Schneider, Lancelot	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon	1958
Morris, Alfred	1979	Adams-	Wilson, Sir Harold	1947
Morris, Charles	1978	Seaga, Edward	Wilson of Langside, Lord	1967
Morris, John	1970	Selkirk, Earl of	Windeyer, Sir Victor	1963
Moyle, Roland	1978	Shackleton, Lord	Windlesham, Lord	1973
Muirshiel, Viscount	1952	Shaw, Sir Sebag	Withers, Reginald	1977
Muldoon, Robert	1976	Shawcross, Lord	Woodhouse, Sir Owen	1974
Mulley, Frederick William	1964	Shearer, Hugh	Wylie, Lord	1970
Murray, Lionel	1976	Sheldon, Robert	York, Archbishop of	1974
Murray, Lord	1974	Shepherd, Lord	Young, Baroness	1981
			Younger, George	1979

Clerk of the Council, Sir Neville Leigh, k.c.v.o.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, C. E. S. Horsford.

## ORDERS OF CHIVALRY

### The Most Noble Order of the Garter (1348)—K.G.



*Ribbon*, Garter Blue. *Motto*, *Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)*.  
The number of Knights Companions is limited to 24.



#### SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

*Lady of the Garter*—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.  
*Extra Ladies of the Garter*—H.R.H. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958  
H.M. THE QUEEN OF DENMARK, 1979

#### Royal Knights

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.

#### Extra Knights

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.  
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.  
H.M. the King of the Belgians, 1963.  
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, 1971.  
H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, 1972.

#### Knights Companions

The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.  
The Duke of Northumberland, 1959.

The Viscount De L'Isle, 1968.  
The Lord Ashburton, 1969.  
The Lord Cobbold, 1970.  
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., 1970.  
Sir Cennydd Traherne, 1970.  
The Earl Waldegrave, 1971.  
The Earl of Longford, 1971.  
The Lord Rhodes, 1972.  
The Earl of Drogheda, 1972.  
The Lord Shackleton, 1974.  
The Lord Trevelyan, 1974.  
The Marquess of Abergavenny, 1974.  
Sir Harold Wilson, 1976.  
The Duke of Grafton, 1976.  
The Earl of Cromer, 1977.  
The Lord Elworthy, 1977.

The Lord Hunt, 1979.  
Sir Paul Hasluck, 1979.  
Sir Keith Holyoake, 1980  
Sir Richard Hull, 1980  
*Prelate*, The Bishop of Winchester.  
*Chancellor*, The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., O.B.E.  
*Register*, The Dean of Windsor.  
*Garter King of Arms*, Lt.-Col. Sir Colin Cole, C.V.O., T.D.  
*Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod*, Lt.-General Sir David House, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.  
*Secretary*, Sir Walter Verco, K.C.V.O.

### The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle—K.T.



*Ribbon*, Green. *Motto*, *Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)*.  
The number of Knights is limited to 16.



#### SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

*Lady of the Thistle*—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937

#### Royal Knights

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.  
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (*Duke of Rothesay*), 1977.

#### Extra Knight

H.M. the King of Norway, 1962.

#### Knights

The Earl of Haddington, 1951.  
The Lord Home of the Hirsel, 1962.  
Sir James Robertson, 1965.

The Earl of Wemyss and March, 1966.  
The Lord Maclean, 1969.  
The Earl of Dalhousie, 1971.  
The Lord Clydesmuir, 1973.  
The Viscount Muirshiel, 1973.  
The Hon. Lord Birsay, 1973.  
Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, 1973.  
The Earl of Selkirk, 1976.  
The Lord McFadzean, 1976.  
The Hon. Lord Cameron, 1978.  
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1978.  
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1981.  
The Lord Thomson of Monifieth, 1981.  
*Chancellor*, The Lord Home of the Hirsel.  
*Dean*, The Rt. Rev. Prof. J. McIntyre, M.A., B.D., D.Litt., D.D.  
*Secretary and Lord Lyon King of Arms*, Malcolm R. Innes of Edingight, C.V.O., W.S.  
*Usher of the Green Rod*, Rear-Admiral D.A. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B., D.S.C.

### The Most Honourable Order of the Bath (1725)

*Ribbon*, Crimson. *Motto*, *Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one)*. (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged many times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and First or Principal Knight Grand Cross*, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Michael Pollock, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Rear-Admiral C. D. Madden, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.S.C.; *Genealogist*, Dr. C. Swan, M.V.O., Ph.D.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Air Marshal Sir Denis Crowley-Milling, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; *Deputy Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; D.C.B., Dame Commander; C.B., Companion. Women became eligible for the Order from Jan. 1, 1971.



O.M.Mil.

### The Order of Merit (1902)—O.M.

*Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.*

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix o.m., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M.Civ.

THE SOVEREIGN  
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (1968)

Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.  
Henry Spencer Moore, 1963.  
Dorothy Hodgkin, 1965.  
Sir William Turner Walton, 1967.  
The Lord Zuckerman, 1968.  
The Lord Penney, 1969.  
Dame Veronica Wedgwood, 1969.

Sir Isaiah Berlin, 1971.  
Sir George Edwards, 1971.  
Sir Alan Hodgkin, 1973.  
Paul Adriaen Maurice Dirac, 1973.  
Harold Macmillan, 1976.  
The Lord Hinton of Bankside, 1976.  
The Lord Clark, 1976.  
Sir Ronald Syme, 1976.

The Lord Todd, 1977.  
The Lord Franks, 1977.  
Sir Frederick Ashton, 1977.  
John Boynton Priestley, 1977.  
The Lord Olivier, 1981.  
Sir Peter Medawar, 1981.  
Gp. Capt. L. Cheshire, V.C., 1981.

*Secretary and Registrar, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*  
*Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.*

### The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India (1861)

*Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E.; G.C.S.I. Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments since 1947.*



C.C.S.I.

### The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (1818)

*Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet centre. Motto, Auspiciis melioris aevi (Token of a better age)*  
THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., C.C.V.O., A.D.C.; Prelate, The Rt. Rev. R. Woods; Chancellor, The Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., K.C., P.C., C.C.M.C., C.C.V.O.; Secretary, Sir Antony Acland, K.C.M.C., K.C.V.O.; Registrar, Sir Charles Johnston, C.C.M.G.; King of Arms, The Lord Saint Brides, P.C., C.C.M.C., C.V.O., M.B.E.; Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir John Moreton, K.C.M.C., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Dean, The Dean of St. Paul's; Deputy Secretary, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E. Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; D.C.M.G., Dame Commander; C.M.G., Companion.*



### The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire (1868)

*Ribbon, Imperial Purple. Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E.; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments since 1947.*



C.C.I.E.

### The Royal Victorian Order (1896)

*Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. Motto, Victoria.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain; Secretary, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; Chaplain, The Rev. Canon C. E. Young. Hon. Genealogist, Sir Walter Verco, K.C.V.O., G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., M.V.O., Member, 4th or 5th Class.*



### The Royal Victorian Chain (1902)

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

The Duke of Beaufort (1953).  
H.M. King Leopold III (1937).  
H.R.H. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).  
H.M. the King of Norway (1955).  
H.M. the King of Thailand (1960).  
H.I.H. the Crown Prince of Ethiopia (1965).

H.M. the King of Jordan (1966).  
H.M. King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan (1971).  
The Lord Adeane (1972).  
Rt. Hon. Roland Michener (1973).  
H.M. the Queen of Denmark (1974).  
The Right Rev. the Lord Ramsey of Canterbury (1974).

H.M. the King of Nepal (1975).  
H.M. the King of Sweden (1975).  
The Right Rev. the Lord Coggan (1980).

### The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (1917)



*Ribbon*, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire. G.B.E. THE SOVEREIGN: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Gordon Lennox, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; *Registrar*, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, Sir Robert Armstrong, K.C.B., C.V.O.; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Robert Bellinger, G.B.E.; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James's Palace, S.W.1. G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E. Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918.

### Order of the Companions of Honour (June 4, 1917)—C.H.



*Ribbon*, Carmine, with Gold Edges. This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 (excluding honorary members) and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Anthony, Rt. Hon. John Douglas, 1982.	Greene, Graham, 1966.	Rahman, Tunku Abdul, 1960.
Ashley, Rt. Hon. Jack, 1975.	Hailsham of St. Marylebone, The Lord, 1974.	Robbins, The Lord, 1968.
Ashton, Sir Frederick, 1970.	Healey, Rt. Hon. Denis, 1979.	Sanger, Frederick, 1981.
Aylestone, The Lord, 1975.	Holyoake, Rt. Hon. Sir Keith, 1963.	Shinwell, The Lord, 1965.
Boulton, Sir Adrian, 1969.	Houghton of Sowerby, The Lord, 1967.	Smith, Arnold Cantwell, 1975.
Boyd of Merton, The Viscount, 1960.	Howells, Herbert Norman, 1972.	Soames, The Lord, 1980.
Brooke of Cumnor, The Lord, 1964.	Jones, James Larkin, 1978.	Somare, Rt. Hon. Michael Thomas, 1978.
Bryant, Sir Arthur, 1967.	McMahon, Rt. Hon. Sir William, 1972.	Stewart of Fulham, The Rt. Hon. Lord, 1969.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.	Marshall, Rt. Hon. Sir John Ross, 1973.	Talboys, Rt. Hon. Brian Edward, 1981.
Clark, The Lord, 1959.	Mayer, Sir Robert, 1973.	Thorneycroft, The Lord, 1980
Cledwyn of Penrhos, The Lord, 1977.	Medawar, Sir Peter, 1972.	Tippett, Sir Michael, 1979.
de Valois, Dame Ninette, 1982.	Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.	Watkinson, The Viscount, 1962.
Duncan-Sandys, The Lord, 1973.	Muirshiel, The Viscount, 1962.	Whitelaw, Rt. Hon. William, 1974.
Elwyn-Jones, The Lord, 1976.	Muldoon, Rt. Hon. Robert, 1977.	Wootton of Abinger, The Baroness, 1977.
Fraser, Rt. Hon. Malcolm, 1977.	Pasmore, Victor, 1981.	<i>Honorary Members</i> , M. René Mas-
Gardiner, The Lord, 1975.	Perutz, Prof. Max Ferdinand, 1975.	sigli, 1954; Lee Kuan Yew, 1970;
Gielgud, Sir John, 1977.	Piper, John Egerton Christmas, 1972.	Dr. Joseph Luns, 1971.
Glenamara, The Lord, 1976.	Popper, Prof. Sir Karl, 1982.	
Goodman, The Lord, 1972.		
Gorton, Rt. Hon. Sir John Grey, 1971.		

### The Royal Victoria and Albert (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880. Badge, a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, surmounted by a crown, which was attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour did not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. The last holder of the honour, H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, died in 1981.

### The Imperial Order of the Crown of India (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1947.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.	H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, 1947.	H.H. Maharani of Travancore, 1929.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.	H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.	Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.

### The Imperial Service Order (1902)—I.S.O.



*Ribbon*, Crimson, with Blue Centre. Appointment of Companion of this Order shall be open to those members of the Civil Services whose eligibility shall be determined by the grade held by such persons. The Order consists of THE SOVEREIGN and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 1475 of whom 875 may belong to the Home Civil Services and 600 to Overseas Civil Services. *Secretary*, Sir Robert Armstrong, K.C.B., C.V.O. *Registrar*, Maj.-Gen. D. H. G. Rice, C.B.E., St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

## BARONETS, KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS, KNIGHTS COMMANDERS AND KNIGHTS BACHELOR



Badge of Baronets  
of England, Great Britain, U.K.,  
(and Ireland marked 1.)

Badge of Baronets  
of Scotland or Nova Scotia  
(marked s. or n.s.).



### NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, *at the time of going to press*, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ( ).

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronet's wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

### NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname after "Bt." if they are also baronets or in place of "Bt." if they are not. Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir — (first or Christian name)" and in writing as "Sir — B —." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.

### NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary

Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight Bachelor. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above; in 1974 a neck badge and miniature were added. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Deputy Knight Principal*, Sir Gilbert Inglefield, G.B.E., T.D.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ellison, P.C., K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Arthur Driver; *Hon. Treasurer*, Sir John Howard; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.



### BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 15, 1982)

*Peers are not included in this list*

*A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Aarons, Sir Daniel Sidney, Kt.,<br>O.B.E., M.C.                 | Acland, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir John Hugh<br>Bevil, K.C.B., C.B.E.                                 | Agnew, Sir Crispin Hamlyn, Bt.<br>(s. 1629).                           |
| Aarvold, <i>His Hon.</i> Sir Carl Douglas,<br>Kt., O.B.E., T.D. | Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke,<br>Bt. (1644).   | Agnew, Sir Geoffrey William Ger-<br>ald, Kt.                           |
| Abal, Sir Tei, Kt., C.B.E.                                      | Acton, Sir Harold Mario Mitchell,<br>Kt., C.B.E.  | Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart,<br>Bt. (1895).                       |
| Abbott, Sir Albert Francis, Kt.,<br>C.B.E.                      | Acutt, Sir Keith Courtney, K.B.E.   | Agnew, <i>Cdr.</i> Sir Peter Garnett, Bt.<br>(1957).                   |
| Abbott, <i>Very Rev.</i> Eric Symes,<br>K.C.V.O., D.D.          | Adair, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Allan Henry<br>Shafto, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,<br>M.C. (1838). | Agnew, Sir (William) Godfrey,<br>K.C.V.O., C.B.                        |
| Abbott, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Myles John, Kt.                         | Adam, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Alistair Duncan<br>Grant, Kt.   | Ah-Chuen, Sir Jean Etienne Moi-<br>Lin, Kt.                            |
| Abdy, Sir Valentine Robert Duff,<br>Bt. (1850).                 | Adam, <i>General</i> Sir Ronald Forbes,<br>Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).                  | Aickin, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Keith Arthur,<br>K.B.E.                        |
| Abeles, Sir (Emil Herbert) Peter,<br>Kt.                        | Adams, Sir John Bertram, Kt.,<br>C.M.G., F.R.S.   | Aiken, <i>Air Chief Marshal</i> Sir John<br>Alexander Carlisle, K.C.B. |
| Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.                             | Adams, Sir Philip George Doyne,<br>K.C.M.G.   | Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt.,<br>M.C.                                |
| Abell, Sir George Edmond Brack-<br>enbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.     | Adamson, Sir (William Owen)<br>Campbell, Kt.  | Ainsworth, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt.<br>(1916).                          |
| Abercromby, Sir Ian George, Bt.<br>(s. 1636).                   | Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.,<br>C.B.E.  | Aird, Sir (George) John, Bt. (1902).                                   |
| Abrahams, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O.                                 | Addis, Sir John Mansfield, K.C.M.G.   | Airey, Sir Lawrence, K.C.B.  |
| Abraham, Sir Edward Penley, Kt.,<br>C.B.E., F.R.S.              | Addison, Sir William Wilkinson,<br>Kt.  | Airey, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Terence Sydney,<br>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.   |
| Ackner, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Desmond<br>James Conrad, Kt.        | Ademola, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Adetokunbo<br>Adegboyega, K.B.E.                                   | Aisher, Sir Owen Arthur, Kt.   |
| Ackroyd, Sir John Robert Whyte,<br>Bt. (1956).                  | Adrien, <i>Hon.</i> Sir Maurice Latour-<br>Kt.  | Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de<br>Lancey, Bt. (1938).                |
| Acland, Sir Antony Arthur,<br>K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.                |   | Aitken, Sir Arthur Percival Hay,<br>Kt.                                |
| Acland, Sir Antony Guy, Bt. (1890).                             |   |  |

- Aitken, Sir (John William) Maxwell, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C. (1916).
- Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson, Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
- Albert, Sir Alexis François, Kt., C.M.G., V.R.D.
- Albery, Sir Donald Arthur Rolleston, Kt.
- Albu, Sir George, Bt. (1912).
- Aldington, Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Alexander, Sir Alexander Sandor, Kt.
- Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (1945).
- Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).
- Alexander, *Hon.* Sir Darnley Arthur Raymond, Kt., C.B.E.
- Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1809).
- Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
- Alexander, Sir (John) Lindsay, Kt.
- Alexander, *Prof.* Sir Kenneth John Wilson, Kt.
- Alexander, Sir Norman Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Allan, Sir Anthony James Allan Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
- Allan, Sir Colin Hamilton, K.C.M.C., O.B.E.
- Allard, Sir Gordon Laidlaw, Kt.
- Allcroft, Sir Philip Magnus-, Bt., C.B.E. (1917).
- Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Allen, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Allen, Sir Milton Pentonville, Kt., O.B.E.
- Allen, Sir Peter Christopher, Kt.
- Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley, K.C.M.G.
- Allen, *Prof.* Sir Roy George Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.B.A.
- Allen, Sir (William) Denis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Allen, Sir William Guilford, Kt.
- Allen, Sir William Kenneth Gwynne, Kt.
- Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
- Allinson, Sir (Walter) Leonard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Alment, Sir Edward Anthony John, Kt.
- Amory, Sir William Heathcoat, Bt., D.S.O. (1874).
- Anderson, *Prof.* Sir (James) Norman (Dalrymple), Kt., O.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A.
- Anderson, *General* Sir John D'Arcy, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Evelyn, K.B.E.
- Anderson, Sir John Muir, Kt., C.M.G.
- Anderson, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E., C.B.
- Anderson, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth McColl, K.B.E.
- Anderson, *Hon.* Sir Kevin Victor, Kt.
- Anderson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Neil Dudley, K.B.E., C.B.
- Anderson, *Prof.* Sir William Ferguson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Andrew, *Rev.* Sir (George) Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Andrews, Sir Christopher Howard, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Andrews, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lawson Ormrod, K.B.E.
- Ankole, The Omugabe of, Kt.
- Annamunthodo, *Prof.* Sir Harry, Kt., F.R.C.S.
- Ansell, *Col.* Sir Michael Picton Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Anson, *Rear-Admiral* Sir Peter, Bt., C.B. (1831).
- Anstey, *Brig.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt. K.C.V.O., M.C. (s. 1694).
- Anthony, Sir (Michael) Mobolaj Bank-, K.B.E.
- Antico, Sir Tristan Venus, Kt.
- Antrobus, Sir Philip Coutts, Bt. (1815).
- Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
- Arbuthnot, Sir John Sinclair-Wemyss, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1964).
- Archdale, *Comdr.* Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
- Archer, Sir Archibald, Kt., C.M.G.
- Archer, *General* Sir (Arthur) John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Archer, Sir Clyde Vernon Harcourt, Kt.
- Arculus, Sir Ronald, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Armitage, Sir Arthur Llewellyn, Kt.
- Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
- Armstrong, Sir Robert Temple, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
- Armytage *Capt.* Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
- Arnold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lewis, Kt.
- Arnott, Sir Alexander John Maxwell, Bt. (1896).
- Arnott, *Prof.* Sir (William) Melville, Kt., T.D., M.D.
- Arrindell, Sir Clement Athelston, Kt.
- Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter, K.C.M.G.
- Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
- Arthur, Sir Geoffrey George, K.C.M.G.
- Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Arup, Sir Ove Nyquist, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
- Ashe, Sir Derick Rosslyn, K.C.M.G.
- Ashenheim, Sir Neville Noel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ashmore, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Edward Beckwith, G.C.B., D.S.C.
- Ashmore, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter William Beckwith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.C.
- Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bol-land), Kt.
- Ashton, Sir Frederick William Malandaine, Kt., O.M., C.H., C.B.E.
- Ashworth, Sir Herbert, Kt.
- Aske, *Rev.* Sir Conan, Bt. (1922).
- Astbury, Sir George, Kt.
- Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
- Aston, *Hon.* Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
- Astor, *Hon.* Sir John Jacob, Kt., M.B.E.
- Astwood, *Hon.* Sir James Rufus, Kt.
- Astwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jeffrey Carlton, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Atcherley, Sir Harold Winter, Kt.
- Atkins, *Prof.* Sir Hedley John Barnard, K.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.S.
- Atkins, Sir William Sydney Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Atkinson, *Air Marshal* Sir David William, K.B.E., Q.H.P.
- Atkinson, Sir Frederick John, K.C.B.
- Atkinson, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
- Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard Henry, K.B.E.
- Attenborough, Sir Richard Samuel, Kt.
- Atwell, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Atwill, Sir (Milton) John (Napier), Kt.
- Austin, Sir William Ronald, Bt. (1894).
- Austin, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Peter Murray, K.C.B.
- Auswold, Sir James Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ayer, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Jules, Kt., F.B.A.
- Aykroyd, Sir William Miles, Bt., M.C. (1920).
- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
- Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1622).
- Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
- Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt. K.G., K.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
- Bacon, Sir Ranulph Robert Maunsell, Kt.
- Bacon, Sir Sidney Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Baddeley, Sir John Wolsey Beresford, Bt. (1922).
- Baddiley, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Bader, *Group Capt.* Sir Douglas Robert Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Badger, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Malcolm, Kt.
- Bagge, Sir John Alfred Picton, Bt. (1867).
- Bagnall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).



- Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bailey, *Prof.* Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
- Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
- Baines, *Prof.* Sir George Grenfell, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bairamian, *Hon.* Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
- Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
- Baird, *Prof.* Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
- Baird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Parlane, K.B.E., M.D.
- Baird, Sir James Richard Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (s. 1695).
- Baird, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas Henry Eustace, K.C.B.
- Bairstone, *Air Marshal* Sir Peter Edward, K.B.E.
- Baker, Sir (Allan) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Baker, *Rt. Hon.* Sir George Gillespie, Kt., O.B.E.
- Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
- Baker, Sir Rowland, Kt., O.B.E.
- Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Josaph, Kt., C.B.
- Balcombe, *Hon.* Sir Alfred John, Kt.
- Baldwin, Sir Peter Robert, K.C.B.
- Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
- Balfour, *General* Sir (Robert George) Victor FitzGeorge, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ball, *Air Marshal* Sir Alfred Henry Wynne, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Ball, Sir Charles Irwin, Bt. (1911).
- Balmer, Sir Joseph Reginald, Kt.
- Banks, Sir Maurice Alfred Lister, Kt.
- Banner, Sir George Knowles Harwood, Bt. (1924).
- Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (s. 1682).
- Bannister, Sir Roger Gilbert, Kt., D.M., F.R.C.P.
- Barber, *Hon.* Sir Edward Hamilton Esler, Kt.
- Barber, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Francis, Bt., T.D. (1960).
- Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (s. 1668).
- Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.C.
- Barford, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
- Baring, Sir Mark, K.C.V.O.
- Barker, Sir Alwyn Bowman, Kt., C.M.G.
- Barker, *General* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Barker, Sir Harry Heaton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Barker, Sir William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Barlas, Sir Richard Douglas, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilario, Bt. (1803).
- Barlow, Sir (George) William, Kt.
- Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt. (1907).
- Barlow, Sir Thomas Erasmus, Bt., D.S.C. (1902).
- Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Barnard, *Capt.* Sir George Edward, Kt.
- Barnes, Sir Denis Charles, K.C.B.
- Barnes, Sir (Ernest) John (Ward), K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Barnes, Sir James George, Kt., M.B.E.
- Barnes, Sir Kenneth, K.C.B.
- Barnes, Sir William Lethbridge Gorell-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Barnett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Barnett, Sir Oliver Charles, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Barnewall, Sir Reginald Robert, Bt. (1 1623).
- Barraclough, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Barraclough, Sir Kenneth James Priestley, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Barran, Sir David Haven, Kt.
- Barran, Sir John Napoleon Ruthven, Bt. (1895).
- Barratt, Sir Lawrence Arthur, Kt.
- Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
- Barrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David William Scott, K.B.E., M.C.
- Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis Charles Titchener, Kt., T.D.
- Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
- Barrington, Sir Alexander (Fitzwilliam Croker), Bt. (1831).
- Barrington, Sir Kenneth Charles Peto, Kt.
- Barritt, Sir David Thurlow, Kt.
- Barron, Sir Donald James, Kt.
- Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
- Barry, Sir (Lawrence) Edward (Anthony Tress), Bt. (1899).
- Barry, Sir (Philip) Stuart Milner-, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
- Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
- Barton, Sir Charles Newton, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.
- Barton, *Prof.* Sir Derek Harold Richard, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
- Barwick, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Garfield Edward John, G.C.M.G.
- Basten, Sir Henry Bolton, Kt., C.M.G.
- Batchelor, Sir Ivor Ralph Campbell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bate, Sir David Lindsay, K.B.E.
- Bate, Sir William Edwin, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bateman, Sir Cecil Joseph, K.B.E.
- Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.C., M.C.
- Bateman, Sir Geoffrey Hirst, Kt., F.R.C.S.
- Bateman, Sir Ralph Merton, K.B.E.
- Bates, *Prof.* Sir David Robert, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Bates, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) John (Hunter), K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
- Bates, Sir John David, Kt., C.B.E., V.R.D.
- Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt. (1937).
- Bates, Sir (Julian) Darrell, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt. (1928).
- Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. (1818).
- Batsford, Sir Brian Caldwell Cook, Kt.
- Batty, Sir William Bradshaw, Kt., T.D.
- Baxter, *Prof.* Sir (John) Philip, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Bayliss, *Prof.* Sir Noel Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bayliss, Sir Richard Ian Samuel, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Bayly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Patrick Uniacke, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Baynes, Sir John Christopher Malcolm, Bt. (1801).
- Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
- Baxendell, Sir Peter Brian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bazul-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Beach, *General* Sir (William Gerald) Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Beale, *Hon.* Sir (Oliver) Howard, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Beament, Sir James William Longman, Kt., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Beattie, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Craig, Kt.
- Beattie, *Hon.* Sir David Stuart, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Beauchamp, Sir Christopher Radstock Proctor, Bt. (1745).
- Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
- Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
- Beaumont, Sir Richard Ashton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Beavis, *Air Marshal* Sir Michael Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Beck, Sir Edgar Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Ger-vase, Bt., M.C. (1921).
- Beckett, Sir Terence Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bedbrook, Sir George Montario, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bedingfield, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
- Beecham, Sir Adrian Welles, Bt. (1914).
- Beeck, Sir Marcus Truby, Kt.
- Beeley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.C., C.B.E.
- Beetham, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Michael James, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
- Begg, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Varyl Cargill, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
- Beith, Sir John Greville Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Beldam, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Roy Asplan, Kt., Q.C.
- Bell, Sir Charles William, Kt., C.B.E.

- Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Bell, Sir (George) Raymond, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Bell, Sir John Lowthian, Bt. (1885).  
 Bell, Sir (William) Ewart, K.C.B.  
 Bell, Sir William Hollin Dayrell Morrison, Bt. (1905).  
 Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.  
 Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Gratton, Bt. (1838).  
 Bellinger, Sir Robert Ian, G.B.E.  
 Bellingham, Sir Noel Peter Roger, Bt. (1796).  
 Beloff, *Prof.* Sir Max, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.  
 Benbow, Sir (John) Maxwell, Kt.  
 Benn, *Capt.* Sir (Patrick Ion) Hamilton, Bt. (1920).  
 Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).  
 Bennett, Sir Arnold Lucas, Kt., Q.C.  
 Bennett, Sir Charles Mothi Te Arawaka, Kt., D.S.O.  
 Bennett, Sir Frederic Mackarness, Kt., M.P.  
 Bennett, Sir Hubert, Kt.  
 Bennett, Sir Reginald Frederick Brittain, Kt., V.R.D.  
 Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).  
 Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.  
 Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.  
 Benson, *Rev.* Sir (Clarence) Irving, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.  
 Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Berger, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Eger-ton Capel, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.  
 Berkeley, Sir Lennox Randal Francis, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Berlin, Sir Isaiiah, Kt., O.M., C.B.E.  
 Bernard, Sir Dallas Edmund, Bt. (1954).  
 Berney, Sir Julian Reedham Stuart, Bt. (1620).  
 Berrill, Sir Kenneth Ernest, K.C.B.  
 Berthon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Ferrier, K.C.B.  
 Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.  
 Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (s. 1683).  
 Bethune, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Angus, Kt.  
 Betjeman, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Bevan, Sir Martyn Evan Evans, Bt. (1958).  
 Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.  
 Beynon, *Prof.* Sir (William John) Granville, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).  
 Biddulph, Sir Stuart Royden, Bt. (1664).  
 Bide, Sir Austin Ernest, Kt.  
 Biggs, Sir Lionel William, Kt.  
 Biggs, Sir Norman Paris, Kt.  
 Biggs-Davison, Sir John Alec, Kt., M.P.  
 Bing, Sir Rudolf Franz Josef, K.B.E.  
 Bingham, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Henry, Kt.  
 Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Bird, Sir Cyril Pangbourne, Kt.  
 Bird, Sir Richard Geoffrey Chapman, Bt. (1922).  
 Bird, *Col.* Sir Richard Dawnay Martin, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.  
 Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).  
 Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).  
 Birsay, Lord, *see* Leslie, Sir Harald.  
 Bishop, Sir Frederick Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.  
 Bishop, Sir George Sidney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.  
 Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Bishop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt.  
 Black, *Prof.* Sir Douglas Andrew Kilgour, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.  
 Black, Sir Hermann David, Kt.  
 Black, Sir James Whyte, Kt., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.  
 Black, Sir Robert Brown, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Black, Sir Robert David, Bt. (1922).  
 Blacker, *General* Sir Cecil Hugh, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Blakett, Sir George William, Bt. (1673).  
 Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.  
 Blackwood, Sir Francis (George), Bt. (1814).  
 Blackwood, Sir Robert Rutherford, Kt.  
 Blagden, Sir John Ramsay, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.  
 Blair, *Maj.* Sir Alastair Campbell, K.C.V.O., T.D.  
 Blair, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chandos, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Blair, Sir James Hunter, Bt. (1786).  
 Blake, Sir Alfred Laphorn, K.C.V.O., M.C.  
 Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).  
 Blake, Sir Thomas Richard Valentine, Bt. (1622).  
 Blaker, Sir John, Bt. (1919).  
 Blakiston, Sir Ferguson Arthur James, Bt. (1763).  
 Bland, Sir Henry Armand, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Bland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Simon Claud Michael, K.C.V.O.  
 Blaxter, Sir Kenneth Lyon, Kt., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
 Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).  
 Blois, Sir Charles Nicholas Gervase, Bt. (1686).  
 Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).  
 Bloomfield, *Hon.* Sir John Stoughton, Kt., Q.C.  
 Blossie, Sir Richard Hely Lynch, Bt. (1622).  
 Blount, Sir Walter Edward Alpin, Bt., D.S.C. (1642).  
 Blundell, Sir (Edward) Denis, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.  
 Blundell, Sir Michael, K.B.E.  
 Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).  
 Blunt, Sir David Richard Reginald, Bt. (1720).  
 Blyde, Sir Henry Ernest, K.B.E.  
 Boardman, Sir Kenneth Ormrod, Kt.  
 Bodilly, *Hon.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt., V.R.D.  
 Boevey, Sir Thomas Michael Blake Crawley, Bt. (1784).  
 Boileau, Sir Guy (Francis), Bt. (1838).  
 Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).  
 Bolland, Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.  
 Bollers, *Hon.* Sir Harold Brodie Smith, Kt.  
 Bolte, *Hon.* Sir Henry Edward, G.C.M.G.  
 Bolton, Sir Frederic Bernard, Kt., M.C.  
 Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.  
 Bonallack, Sir Richard Frank, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Bonar, Sir Herbert Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Bond, Sir Kenneth Raymond Boyden, Kt.  
 Bondi, *Prof.* Sir Hermann, K.C.B., F.R.S.  
 Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).  
 Bonsall, Sir Arthur Wilfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Bonsor, Sir Nicholas Cosmo, Bt., M.P. (1925).  
 Boolell, Sir Satcam, Kt.  
 Boon, Sir Peter Colman, Kt.  
 Boord, Sir Nicolas John Charles, Bt. (1896).  
 Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).  
 Booth, Sir Gordon, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore, Bt. (1760).  
 Booth, Sir Robert Camm, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.  
 Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).  
 Boreell, Sir Francis David, Bt. (1645).  
 Boreham, Sir (Arthur) John, K.C.B.  
 Boreham, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Kenneth Edward, Kt.  
 Bornu, The Waziri of, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Borrie, Sir Gordon Johnson, Kt.  
 Borthwick, Sir John Thomas, Bt. M.B.E. (1908).  
 Bossom, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Clive, Bt. (1953).  
 Boswall, Sir Thomas Alford Houstoun, Bt. (1836).  
 Boswell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Crawford Simpson, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Bottomley, Sir James Reginald Alfred, K.C.M.G.  
 Boughey, Sir John George Fletcher, Bt. (1798).  
 Bout, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., C.H., D.Mus.

- Boulton, Sir Harold Hugh Christian, Bt. (1905).
- Boulton, Sir William Whytehead, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1944).
- Bourke, *Hon. Sir* Paget John, Kt.
- Bourne, Sir (John) Wilfrid, K.C.B.
- Bovell, *Hon. Sir* (William) Stewart, Kt.
- Bowater, *Lt.-Col. Sir* Ian Frank, G.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Bowater, Sir (John) Vansittart, Bt. (1914).
- Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
- Bowden, Sir Frank, Bt. (1915).
- Bowen, Sir Geoffrey Fraser, Kt.
- Bowen, *Hon. Sir* Nigel Hubert, K.B.E.
- Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
- Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bower, *Air Marshal Sir* Leslie William Clement, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Bower, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bowes, Sir (Harold) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Bowlyby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
- Bowman, Sir George, Bt. (1961).
- Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
- Boxer, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir* Alan Hunter Cachemaille, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Boyce, Sir Robert Charles Leslie, Bt. (1952).
- Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
- Boyd, Sir John McFarlane, Kt., C.B.E.
- Boyes, Sir Brian Gerald Barratt, K.B.E.
- Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir* Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
- Boyle, Sir Lawrence, Kt., Ph.D.
- Boyne, Sir Henry Brian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Boynton, Sir John Keyworth, Kt., M.C.
- Brabham, Sir John Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bradbury, *Surgeon Vice-Adm. Sir* Eric Blackburn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
- Bradlaw, *Prof. Sir* Robert Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
- Bradshaw, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* Richard Phillip, K.B.E.
- Brain, Sir (Henry) Norman, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Braine, Sir Bernard Richard, Kt., M.P.
- Braithwaite, Sir Joseph Franklin Madders, Kt.
- Bramall, *Field Marshal Sir* Edwin Noel Westby, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Bramall, Sir (Ernest) Ashley, Kt.
- Branch, Sir William Allan Patrick, Kt.
- Branker, *His Hon. Sir* (John Eustace) Theodore, Kt., Q.C.
- Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Bray, *General Sir* Robert Napier Hubert Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Bray, Sir Theodore Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Braynen, Sir Alvin Rudolph, Kt.
- Brearley, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Brennan, *Hon. Sir* Francis Gerard, K.B.E.
- Brett, *Hon. Sir* Lionel, Kt.
- Brickwood, Sir Basil Greame, Bt. (1927).
- Bridges, *Hon. Sir* Phillip Rodney, Kt., C.M.G.
- Briggs, *Hon. Sir* Francis Arthur, Kt.
- Briggs, *Hon. Sir* Geoffrey Gould, Kt.
- Bright, *Hon. Sir* Charles Hart, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Brinckman, *Col. Sir* Roderick Napoleon, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
- Brinton, *Maj. Sir* (Esme) Tatton (Cecil), Kt.
- Brisco, Sir Donald Gilfrid, Bt. (1782).
- Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt., D.F.C. (1910).
- Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
- Bristow, *Hon. Sir* Peter Henry Rowley, Kt.
- Britton, Sir Edward Louis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
- Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal Sir* Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
- Brockhoff, Sir Jack Stuart, Kt.
- Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey Thomas, Bt. (1885).
- Brockman, *Vice-Adm. Sir* Ronald Vernon, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Brockman, *Hon. Sir* Thomas Charles Drake, Kt., D.F.C.
- Brodie, Sir Benjamin David Ross, Bt. (1834).
- Brodie-Hall, Sir Laurence Charles, Kt., C.M.G.
- Brogan, *Lt.-Gen. Sir* Mervyn Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir* Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bromhead, Sir John Desmond Genville, Bt. (1806).
- Bromley, Sir Rupert Charles, Bt. (1757).
- Bromley, Sir Thomas Eardley, K.C.M.G.
- Brook, Sir Robin, Kt., C.M.G.
- Brooke, *Maj. Sir* George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
- Brooke, *Maj. Sir* John Weston, Bt. (1919).
- Brooke, Sir (Norman) Richard (Rowley), Kt., C.B.E.
- Brooke, Sir Richard Neville, Bt. (1662).
- Brookes, Sir Wilfred Deakin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
- Broom, *Air Marshal Sir* Ivor Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Brotherston, Sir John Howie Flint, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Broughton, *Air Marshal Sir* Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1861).
- Brown, Sir Lionel John Law, Bt. (s. 1686).
- Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir (Arthur James) Stephen, K.B.E.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col. Sir* (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
- Brown, Sir Charles James Officer, Kt., M.D.
- Brown, Sir (Cyril) Maxwell (Palmer), K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Brown, Sir David, Kt.
- Brown, Sir Derrick Holden-, Kt.
- Brown, Sir Edward Joseph, Kt., M.B.E.
- Brown, *Prof. Sir* (Ernest) Henry Phelps, Kt., M.B.E., F.B.A.
- Brown, Sir (Frederick) Herbert Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
- Brown, Sir John Gilbert Newton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Mervyn, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Brown, *Hon. Sir* Ralph Kilner, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Brown, Sir Raymond Frederick, Kt., O.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Robert Crichton-, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Brown, *Hon. Sir* Stephen, Kt.
- Brown, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Commodore Sir* Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Brown, Sir William Brian Piggott-, Bt. (1903).
- Browne, Sir (Edward) Humphrey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Browne, *Rt. Hon. Sir* Patrick Reginald Evelyn, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Browne, Sir Thomas Anthony Gore, Kt.
- Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen), Bt. (1816).
- Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (s. 1628).
- Bruce, Sir Hervey James Hugh, Bt. (1804).
- Bruce, *Rt. Hon. Sir* (James) Roualeyn Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-, Kt.
- Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
- Brunton, Sir (Edward) Francis Lauder, Bt. (1908).
- Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
- Bryan, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Bryan, Sir Paul Elmore Oliver, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
- Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.H., C.B.E.

- Bryce, *Hon.* Sir (William) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bryden, Sir William James, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Bryson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lindsay Sutherland, K.C.B.
- Buchan, Sir John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Buchanan, Sir Charles Alexander James Leith-, Bt. (1775).
- Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
- Buchanan, *Prof.* Sir Colin Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter William, K.B.E.
- Buckley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
- Buckley, Sir John William, Kt.
- Buckley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenneth Robertson, K.B.E.
- Buckley, *Lt.-Comdr.* Sir (Peter) Richard, K.C.V.O.
- Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
- Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
- Bull, Sir Graham MacGregor, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Bull, Sir Walter Edward Avenon, K.C.V.O.
- Bullard, Sir Julian Leonard, K.C.M.G.
- Bullus, Sir Eric Edward, Kt.
- Bulmer, Sir William Peter, Kt.
- Bunbury, Sir (John) William Napier, Bt. (1681).
- Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
- Bunting, Sir (Edward) John, K.B.E.
- Burbridge, Sir Herbert Dudley, Bt. (1916).
- Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Burden, Sir Frederick Frank Arthur, Kt., M.P.
- Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
- Burgen, Sir Arnold Stanley Vincent, Kt., F.R.S.
- Burgess, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward Arthur, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Burgess, Sir John Lawie, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Burgh, Sir John Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, *Prof.* Sir Joseph Terence, K.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
- Burley, Sir Victor George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burman, Sir (John) Charles, Kt.
- Burman, Sir Stephen France, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, O.M., K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Burnett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Brian Kenyon, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
- Burney, Sir Anthony George Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burney, Sir Cecil Dennison, Bt. (1921).
- Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
- Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
- Burns, Sir Malcolm McRae, K.B.E.
- Burns, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Walter Arthur) George, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Burns, Sir Wilfred, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Burrell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
- Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
- Burrenchobay, Sir Dayendranath, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, G.C.M.G.
- Burrows, Sir (Robert) John (Formby), Kt.
- Burston, Sir Samuel George Woods, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burt, *Hon.* Sir Francis Theodore Page, K.C.M.G.
- Burton, Sir Carlisle Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burton, Sir George Vernon Kennedy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burton, *Air Marshal* Sir Harry, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Busby, Sir Matthew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Bush, *Hon.* Sir Brian Drex, Kt.
- Bush, *Admiral* Sir John Fitzroy Duyland, G.C.B., D.S.C.
- Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
- Butland, Sir Jack Richard, K.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Michael Dacres, K.C.M.G.
- Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
- Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Clive, Kt.
- Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
- Butt, Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Dudley, Bt. (1929).
- Butterfield, *Prof.* Sir (William) John (Hughes), Kt., O.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P.
- Butterworth, Sir (George) Neville, Kt.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
- Buzzard, Sir Anthony Farquhar, Bt. (1929).
- Byers, Sir Maurice Hearne, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Byrne, Sir Clarence Askwew, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Cable, Sir James Eric, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Cadbury, Sir (George) Adrian (Hayhurst), Kt.
- Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cadwallader, Sir John, Kt.
- Caffyn, *Brig.* Sir Edward Roy, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
- Cain, Sir Edward Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
- Cairncross, Sir Alexander Kirkland, K.C.M.G.
- Cairns, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt.
- Cakobau, *Ratu* Sir George, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Caldicott, *Hon.* Sir John Moore, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Caldwell, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric Dick, K.B.E., C.B.
- Callaghan, Sir Allan Robert, Kt., C.M.G.
- Callaghan, Sir Bede Bertrand, Kt., C.B.E.
- Callard, Sir Eric John, Kt.
- Callaway, *Prof.* Sir Frank Adams, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Calley, Sir Henry Algernon, Kt., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Callinan, Sir Bernard James, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt., C.B.E. (1929).
- Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Cameron of Lochiel, Sir Donald Hamish, K.T., C.V.O., T.D.
- Cameron, Sir (Eustace) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cameron, Sir James Clark, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
- Cameron, Sir John Watson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Cameron, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Neil, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt, L.I.D.
- Campbell, Sir Alan Hugh, G.C.M.G.
- Campbell, Sir Clifford Clarence, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (s. 1668).
- Campbell, *Col.* Sir Guy Theophilus Halswell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1815).
- Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamish Manus, K.B.E., C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Ilay Mark, Bt. (1808).
- Campbell, Sir James Keith, Kt., C.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir Matthew, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
- Campbell, Sir Niall Alexander Hamilton, Bt. (1831).
- Campbell, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir Robin Auchinbreck, Bt. (S. 1628).
- Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
- Campbell, *Hon.* Sir Walter Benjamin, Kt.
- Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Cantley, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Donaldson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
- Carden, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Christopher, Bt., O.B.E. (1887).
- Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
- Carew, Sir Rivers Verain, Bt. (1661).

- Carey, Sir Peter Willoughby, G.C.B.  
 Carlill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Carmichael, Sir David Peter William Gibson-Craig, Bt. (s. 1702 and 1831).  
 Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.  
 Carnac, *Rev. Canon* Sir (Thomas) Nicholas Rivett, Bt. (1836).  
 Carnegie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robin Macdonald, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Carnegie, Sir Roderick Howard, Kt.  
 Carnwath, Sir Andrew Hunter, K.C.V.O.  
 Carôe, Sir (Einar) Athelstan (Gordon), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Carr, Sir James Henry Brownlow, Kt.  
 Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir John Darcy Baker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.  
 Carreras, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.  
 Carrick, *Hon.* Sir John Leslie, K.C.M.G.  
 Carter, Sir (Arthur) Desmond Bonham, Kt., T.D.  
 Carter, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., F.B.A.  
 Carter, Sir Derrick Hunton, Kt., T.D.  
 Carter, *Hon.* Sir Douglas Julian, K.C.M.G.  
 Carter, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.  
 Carter, *His Hon.* Sir Walker Kelly, Kt., Q.C.  
 Carter, Sir William Oscar, Kt.  
 Cartland, Sir George Barrington, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Cary, Sir Roger Hugh, Bt. (1955).  
 Cash, Sir Gerald Christopher, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Cass, Sir John Patrick, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Cassel, Sir Harold Felix, Bt., Q.C. (1920).  
 Cassels, *Field Marshal* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Cassels, *Vice-Adm.* Simon Alastair Cassillis, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Cassidi, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Desmond, K.C.B.  
 Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, K.C.V.O., P.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
 Cater, Sir Jack, K.B.E.  
 Catherwood, Sir (Henry) Frederick (Ross), Kt.  
 Catling, Sir Richard Charles, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Cato, *Hon.* Sir Arnott Samuel, Kt.  
 Caughey, Sir (Thomas) Herbert Clarke, K.B.E.  
 Caulfield, *Hon.* Sir Bernard, Kt.  
 Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. (1896).  
 Cave, Sir (Charles) Philip Haddon, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Cave, Sir Richard Guy, Kt., M.C.  
 Cave, Sir Richard Phillip, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne, Bt. (1641).  
 Cawley, Sir Charles Mills, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.  
 Cayley, Sir Digby William David, Bt. (1661).  
 Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).  
 Cecil, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Oswald) Nigel (Amherst), K.B.E., C.B.  
 Chacksfield, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Bernard Albert, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Chadwick, Sir Albert Edward, Kt., C.M.G., M.S.M.  
 Chadwick, Sir John Edward, K.C.M.G.  
 Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton, Bt. (1935).  
 Chadwick, *Rev.* (William) Owen, K.B.E.  
 Chalk, *Hon.* Sir Gordon William Wesley, K.B.E.  
 Chamberlain, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Roderic St. Clair, Kt.  
 Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Chan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Julius, K.B.E.  
 Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).  
 Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Chaney, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Charles, K.B.E., A.F.C.  
 Chapman, Sir George Alan, Kt.  
 Chapman, Sir Robert Macgowan, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1958).  
 Chapman, *Hon.* Sir Stephen, Kt.  
 Charles, Sir John Pendrill, K.C.V.O., M.C.  
 Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.  
 Charnley, Sir William John, Kt., C.B.  
 Chatterton, *Rev.* Percy, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Chau, Sir Sik-nin, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Chaytor, Sir George Reginald, Bt. (1831).  
 Cheadle, Sir Eric Walters, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cheetham, Sir Nicolas John Alexander, K.C.M.G.  
 Cheeketts, *Sqn. Ldr.* Sir David John, K.C.V.O.  
 Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.  
 Chester, Sir (Daniel) Norman, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Chesterman, Sir Clement Clapton, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Chesterman, Sir (Dudley) Ross, Kt., Ph.D.  
 Chesterton, Sir Oliver Sidney, Kt., M.C.  
 Chetwynd, Sir Arthur Ralph Talbot, Bt. (1795).  
 Chetwynd, Sir George Roland, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt., O.B.E. (1908).  
 Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).  
 Child, Sir (Coles John) Jeremy, Bt. (1919).  
 Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Chilton, *Brig.* Sir Frederick Oliver, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Chilver, Sir (Amos) Henry, Kt., D.S.C.  
 Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).  
 Cholmeley, Sir Montague John, Bt. (1806).  
 Christie, *Hon.* Sir Vernon Howard Colville, Kt.  
 Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.  
 Christie, Sir William, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).  
 Christopherson, Sir Derman Guy, Kt., O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
 Chung, Sir Sze-yuen, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cilento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.  
 Clapham, Sir Michael John Sinclair, K.B.E.  
 Claringbull, Sir (Gordon) Frank, Kt., Ph.D.  
 Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).  
 Clark, Sir (Gordon) Colvin Lindesay, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.  
 Clark, Sir John Allen, Kt.  
 Clark, Sir John Douglas, Bt. (1886).  
 Clark, Sir John Stewart, Bt. (1918).  
 Clark, Sir Robert Anthony, Kt., D.S.C.  
 Clark, Sir Robin Chichester, Kt.  
 Clark, Sir (Thomas) Fife, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Clark, Sir William Gibson, Kt., M.P.  
 Clarke, Sir (Charles Mansfield) Tobias, Bt. (1831).  
 Clarke, *Prof.* Sir Cyril Astley, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.  
 Clarke, Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent, G.C.M.G.  
 Clarke, Sir Frederick Joseph, Kt.  
 Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
 Clarke, Sir Henry Osmond Osmond, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Clarke, Sir Jonathan Dennis, Kt.  
 Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).  
 Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).  
 Clayden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) John Kt.  
 Clayson, Sir Eric Maurice, Kt.  
 Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).  
 Clayton, *Air Marshal* Sir Gareth Thomas Butler, K.C.B., D.F.C.  
 Clayton, *Admiral* Sir Richard Pilkington, G.C.B.  
 Clayton, Sir Robert James, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Clayton, *Prof.* Sir Stanley George, Kt., M.D.  
 Cleary, Sir Joseph Jackson, Kt.  
 Clegg, Sir Alexander Bradshaw, Kt.  
 Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.  
 Clegg, Sir Walter, Kt., M.P.  
 Clements, Sir John Selby, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Clemenston, Sir James Arnold Stacey, Kt., M.C.  
 Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D. (s. 1679).  
 Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).  
 Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.  
 Clifford, Sir Roger Charles Joseph Gerrard, Bt. (1887).  
 Clothier, Sir Cecil Montacute, K.C.B., Q.C.  
 Clowes, *Col.* Sir Henry Nelson, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

- Lucas, Sir Kenneth Henry, K.C.B.  
 Clutterbuck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David  
 Grnville, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Coate, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Raymond  
 Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Coates, Sir Ernest William, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory  
 Lindsay, Bt. (1921).  
 Coats, Sir Alastair Francis Stuart,  
 Bt. (1905).  
 Cobban, Sir James Macdonald, Kt.,  
 C.B.E., T.D.  
 Cochrane, Sir (Henry) Marc (Sur-  
 sock), Bt. (1903).  
 Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt.  
 (s. 1671).  
 Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B.,  
 Ph.D.  
 Cockerell, Sir Christopher Sydney,  
 Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Cockram, Sir John, Kt.  
 Cocks, Sir (Thomas George) Bar-  
 nett, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Codrington, Sir Simon Francis Be-  
 thell, Bt. (1876).  
 Codrington, Sir William Alex-  
 ander, Bt. (1721).  
 Coghlin, Sir Joscelyn Ambrose Cra-  
 mer, Bt. (1778).  
 Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel  
 Waley, Bt. (1961).  
 Cohen, Sir Edward, Kt.  
 Cohen, Sir Rex Arthur Louis,  
 K.B.E.  
 Coldstream, Sir George Phillips,  
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.  
 Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Men-  
 zies, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cole, Sir David Lee, K.C.M.G., M.C.  
 Cole, Sir Robert William, Kt.  
 Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.  
 Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.  
 Coles, Sir Norman Cameron, Kt.  
 Colfox, Sir (William) John, Bt.  
 (1939).  
 Collett, Sir Ian Seymour, Bt. (1934).  
 Collett, Sir (Thomas) Kingsley, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir  
 (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Colingwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Richard)  
 George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Collins, Sir Arthur James Robert,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Collins, Sir David Charles, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.  
 Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John  
 Augustine, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Colman, Sir Michel Jeremiah, Bt.  
 (1907).  
 Colquhoun, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cyril  
 Harry, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.  
 Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain,  
 Bt. (1786).  
 Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton  
 Bt. (1694).  
 Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche,  
 Bt. (1744).  
 Colville, Sir (Henry) Cecil, Kt.  
 Colville, Sir John Rupert, Kt., C.B.,  
 C.V.O.  
 Combs, Sir Willis Ide, K.C.V.O.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Compston, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter  
 Maxwell, K.C.B.  
 Compton, Sir Edmund Gerbl,  
 G.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Comyn, *Hon.* Sir James, Kt.  
 Conant, Sir John Ernest Michael,  
 Bt. (1954).  
 Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.  
 Constable, Sir Robert Frederick  
 Strickland, Bt. (1641).  
 Constantine, *Air Chief Marshal*  
 Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Cook, Sir Christopher Wymond-  
 ham Rayner Herbert, Bt. (1886).  
 Cook, Sir (Philip) Halford, Kt.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph,  
 K.C.B., F.R.S.  
 Cooke, Sir Charles Fletcher, Kt.,  
 Q.C., M.P.  
 Cooke, Sir David William Perceval,  
 Bt. (1661).  
 Cooke, Sir John Fletcher, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Cooke, Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.  
 Cooke, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robin Brun-  
 skill, Kt.  
 Cooley, Sir Alan Sydenham, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Coop, Sir Maurice Fletcher, Kt.  
 Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Dan-  
 iel, Bt. (1863).  
 Cooper, Sir Francis Ashmole, Bt.,  
 Ph.D. (1905).  
 Cooper, Sir Frbnk, G.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Cooper, *General* Sir George Leslie  
 Conroy, K.C.B., M.C.  
 Cooper, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert Alex-  
 ander, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.  
 Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley,  
 Bt. (1821).  
 Cooper, *Prof.* Sir (William) MBns-  
 field, Kt.  
 Coote, Sir Christopher John, Bt.,  
*Premier Baronet of Ireland*  
 (1621).  
 Copas, *Most Rev.* Virgil, K.B.E., D.D.  
 Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E.  
 (1808).  
 Corfield, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederick  
 Vernon, Kt., Q.C.  
 Corfield, Sir Kenneth George, Kt.  
 Cork, Sir Kenneth Russell, G.B.E.  
 Corley, Sir Kenneth Sholl Ferrand,  
 Kt.  
 Cormack, Sir Magnus Cameron,  
 K.B.E.  
 Cornford, Sir (Edward) Clifford,  
 K.C.B.  
 Cornforth, Sir John Wbrcp, Kt.,  
 C.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
 Cornwall, *General* Sir James  
 Handyside Marshall, K.C.B.,  
 C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo  
 Myles, Bt. (1885).  
 Cortazzi, Sir Henry Arthur Hugh,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald,  
 Bt. (1919).  
 Coslett, *Air Marshal* Sir (Thomas)  
 Norman, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Costain, Sir Albert Percy, Kt.,  
 M.P.  
 Costar, Sir Norman Edgar, K.C.M.G.  
 Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James  
 Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (I. 1763).  
 Cotterell, Sir John Henry Geers,  
 Bt. (1805).  
 Cotton, Sir John Richard, K.C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Cotton, *Hon.* Sir Robert Carring-  
 ton, K.C.M.G.  
 Cottrell, Sir Alan Howbrd, Kt.,  
 Ph.D., F.R.S.  
 Cotts, Sir (Robert) Crichton Mitch-  
 ell, Bt. (1921).  
 Coulson, Sir John Eltringham,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Couper, Sir Robert Nicholas Oliver,  
 Bt. (1841).  
 Court, *Hon.* Sir Charles Walter  
 Michael, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Courtenay, *Hon.* Sir (Woodrich)  
 Harrison, K.B.E.  
 Coutts, Sir Wlter Fleming,  
 G.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Couzens, Sir Kenneth Edward,  
 K.C.B.  
 Covacevich, Sir Anthony Thomas,  
 Kt., D.F.C.  
 Cowen, *Prof.* Sir Zelman, G.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.V.O., Q.C.  
 Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise,  
 K.B.E., C.B.  
 Cowper, Sir Norman Lethbridge,  
 Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cowperthwaite, Sir John James,  
 K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Cox, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, K.B.E.,  
 T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Cox, Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Cox, Sir (George) Trenchbrd, Kt.,  
 C.B.E., F.S.A.  
 Cox, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Michael  
 Holland, K.C.B.  
 Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Cox, Sir Mencea Ethereal, Kt.,  
 Cradock, Sir Percy, K.C.M.G.  
 Craig, Sir (Albert) James (Mac-  
 queen), K.C.M.G.  
 Craig, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir David  
 Brownrigg, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Cramer, *Hon.* Sir John Oscar, Kt.  
 Crane, Sir Hbry Wlter Victor,  
 Kt., O.B.E.  
 Crane, Sir James William Donald,  
 Kt., C.B.E.  
 Craufurd, Sir Robert James, Bt.  
 (1781).  
 Craven, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert  
 Edwbrd, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Crawford, Sir (Archibald James)  
 Dirom, Kt.  
 Crawford, *Hon.* Sir George Hunter,  
 Kt.  
 Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Crawford, Sir (Robert) Stewart,  
 G.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Crbwford, *Prof.* Sir Theodore, Kt.  
 Crawford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William  
 Godfrey, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Crawshaw, *Hon.* Sir (Edward) Dan-  
 iel (Weston), Kt.  
 Crawshaw, *Col.* Sir William Robert,  
 Kt., D.S.O., E.R.D., T.D.  
 Cregh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Kilner)  
 Rupert Brazier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Creasey, *General* Sir Timothy  
 May, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Creasy, Sir Gerald Hblen, K.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

- Creswell, Sir Michel Justin, K.C.M.G.
- Creswick, Sir Alexander Reid, Kt.
- Crichton, Sir Andrew James Maitland-Makgill, Kt.
- Crichton, Sir (John) Robertson (Dunn), Kt.
- Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
- Cripps, Sir John Stafford, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
- Crisp, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm Peter, Kt.
- Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
- Croker, Sir Walter Russell, K.B.E.
- Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
- Croft, Sir John Archibald Radcliffe, Bt. (1818).
- Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
- Crofton, *Prof.* Sir John Wenman, Kt.
- Crofton, Sir Malby Sturges, Bt. (1838).
- Crookenden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Napier, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Croom, Sir John Halliday, Kt., T.D.
- Cross, Sir Eugene, Kt., M.B.E., M.M.
- Cross, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Crossland, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
- Crossman, Sir Douglas Peter, Kt., T.D.
- Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
- Crowe, Sir Colin Tradescant, G.C.M.G.
- Crowley, Sir Brian Hurtle, Kt., M.M.
- Crowthier, Sir William Edward Lodewyk Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
- Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Cruthers, Sir James Winton, Kt.
- Cubbon, Sir Brian Crossland, K.C.B.
- Cuckney, Sir John Graham, Kt.
- Cumming, Sir Ronald Stuart, Kt., T.D.
- Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon, Bt. (1804).
- Cunard, Sir Guy Alick, Bt. (1859).
- Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
- Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie, Bt., M.C. (s. 1630).
- Cunliffe, Sir David Ellis, Bt. (1759).
- Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Cunningham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Patrick, K.B.E.
- Cunynghame, Sir Andrew David Francis, Bt. (s. 1702).
- Cunynghame, Sir James Ogilvy Blair, Kt., O.B.E.
- Curle, Sir John Noel Ormiston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Curlew, *His Hon.* Sir Adrian Herbert, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Curran, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lancelot Ernest, Kt.
- Curran, Sir Samuel Crowe, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Currie, *Prof.* Sir Alastair Robert, Kt., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.
- Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Currie, Sir Neil Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
- Currie, Sir William George Cubitt, Bt. (1847).
- Curtis, Sir Edward Leo, Kt.
- Curtis, Sir William Peter, Bt. (1802).
- Curtiss, *Air Marshal* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B.
- Curzon, Sir Clifford Michael, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cuthbertson, Sir David Paton, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
- Cutler, Sir (Arthur) Roden, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Cutler, Sir Charles Benjamin, K.B.E., E.D.
- Cutler, Sir Horace Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Dacie, *Prof.* Sir John Vivian, M.D., F.R.S.
- Dainton, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Sydney, Kt., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Daldry, Sir Leonard Charles, K.B.E.
- Dale, Sir William Leonard, K.C.M.G.
- Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton, Bt., C.V.O. (s. 1697).
- Dalton, Sir Alan Nugent Goring, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dalton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles James George, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dalton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Daly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Joseph, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dalyell, Sir Tam, Bt., M.P. (N.S. 1685).
- Daniel, Sir Goronwy Hopkin, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.Phil.
- Daniell, Sir Peter Averell, Kt., T.D.
- Danks, Sir Alan John, K.B.E.
- Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
- Dargie, Sir William Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Darling, Sir Clifford, Kt.
- Darling, Sir James Ralph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Darling, *General* Sir Kenneth Thomas, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Darlington, *Inst. Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Roy, K.B.E.
- Darvall, Sir (Charles) Roger, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
- Dashwood, Sir Francis John Vernon Hereward, Bt., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
- Dashwood, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1684).
- Davenport, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Henry Bromley, Kt., T.D.
- Davidson, *Hon.* Sir Charles William, K.B.E.
- Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson, Bt. (1847).
- Davie, Sir Paul Christopher, Kt.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Alfred William) Michael, Kt.
- Davies, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan Cyril, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Davies, Sir Alun Talfan, Kt., Q.C.
- Davies, Sir David Arthur, K.B.E.
- Davies, Sir David Henry, Kt.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir (David Herbert) Mervyn, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Davies, Sir David Joseph, Kt.
- Davies, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Richard Bell, K.B.E.
- Davies, Sir Victor Caddy, Kt., O.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Charles Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
- Davis, Sir Colin Rex, Kt., C.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Dermot Renn, Kt.
- Davis, Sir (Ernest) Howard, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Davis, *Hon.* Sir Hughes, Kt.
- Davis, Sir John Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
- Davis, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Gilbert, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Davis, Sir John Henry Harris, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Maurice Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Rupert Charles Hart, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Thomas Robert Alexander Harries, K.B.E.
- Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Davison, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Keith, G.B.E., C.M.G.
- Dawbarn, Sir Simon Yelverton, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Dawney, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.
- Dawson, Sir (Hugh Halliday) Trevor, Bt. (1920).
- Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Dawtry, Sir Alan (Graham), Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Day, Sir Robin, Kt.
- Deacon, Sir George Edward Raven, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Deakin, Sir (Frederick) William (Dampier), Kt., D.S.O.
- Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
- Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, G.C.M.G.
- Deane, *Hon.* Sir William Patrick, K.B.E.
- Debenham, Sir Gilbert Ridley, Bt. (1931).
- De Bunsen, Sir Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
- Deer, Sir (Arthur) Frederick, Kt., C.M.G.
- De Gale, Sir Leo Victor, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- de Hoghton, Sir (Richard) Bernard (Cuthbert), Bt. (1611).
- De la Bère, Sir Cameron, Bt. (1953).
- Delacombe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Rohan, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- de la Mare, Sir Arthur James, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
- De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
- De Lotbinière, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edmond Joby, Kt.
- Delve, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
- de Montmorency, Sir Arnold Geofroy, Bt. (1631).

- Denby, Sir Richard Kenneth, Kt.  
Denholm, *Col.* Sir William Lang, Kt., T.D.  
Denman, Sir (George) Roy, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.  
Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt. (1913).  
Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).  
Denny, Sir (Jonathan) Lionel (Percy), G.B.E., M.C.  
Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.  
Derham, *Prof.* Sir David Plumley, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Derham, Sir Peter George, Kt.  
De Trafford, Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis, Bt., O.B.E. (1841).  
Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
Devisi, Sir Baddeley, G.C.M.G.  
Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).  
Dewes, Sir Herbert John Salisbury, Kt., C.B.E.  
Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt. (1917).  
Dewhurst, *Prof.* Sir (Christopher) John, Kt.  
D'Eyncourt, Sir (John) Jeremy (Eustace) Tennyson, Bt. (1930).  
de Zulueta, Sir Philip Francis, Kt.  
Dhenin, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Howard, K.B.E., A.F.C., G.M., M.O.  
Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.  
Dickens, *Air Commodore* Sir Louis Walter, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Dickinson, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt.  
Dickinson, Sir Samuel Benson, Kt.  
Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.  
Dilbertson, Sir Geoffrey, C.B.E.  
Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).  
Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.  
Dillon, *Hon.* Sir (George) Brian (Hugh), Kt.  
Dillon, Sir John Vincent, Kt., C.M.G.  
Dillon, Sir Max, Kt.  
Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlier, Bt. (1801).  
Diver, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Charles, Kt.  
Dixey, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.  
Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.  
Dixon, Sir John George, Bt. (1919).  
Dobson, Sir Denis William, K.C.B., O.B.E., Q.C.  
Dobson, *General* Sir Patrick John Howard, G.C.B.  
Dobson, Sir Richard Portway, Kt.  
Dodds, Sir Ralph Jordan, Bt. (1964).  
Dods, *Prof.* Sir Lorimer Fenton, Kt., M.V.O.  
Dodson, Sir Derek Sherborne Lindsell, K.C.M.G., M.C.  
Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith, Bt. (1784).  
Doig, Sir James Nimmo Crawford, Kt.  
Dolin, Sir Anton, Kt.  
Doll, *Prof.* Sir (William) Richard (Shaboe), Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., D.M., M.D., D.S.C.  
Donaldson, Sir Dawson, K.C.M.G.  
Donaldson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Francis, Kt.  
Donne, *Hon.* Sir Gaven John, K.B.E.  
Donne, Sir John Christopher, Kt.  
Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.  
Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).  
Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.  
Dougherty, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivan Noel, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.  
Douglas, *Prof.* Sir Donald Macleod, Kt., M.B.E.  
Douglas, Sir Edward Sholto, Kt.  
Douglas, *Very Rev.* Sir Hugh Osborne, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
Douglas, Sir Robert McCallum, Kt., O.B.E.  
Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).  
Douglas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William Randolph, Kt.  
Dove, Sir Clifford Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., E.R.D.  
Dover, *Prof.* Sir Kenneth James, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.R.S.E.  
Dowling, Sir Hallam Walter, K.B.E.  
Down, Sir Alastair Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.  
Downward, Sir William Atkinson, Kt.  
Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.  
Dowson, Sir Philip Manning, Kt., C.B.E., A.R.A.  
Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).  
D'Oyly, *Cdr.* Sir John Rochfort, Bt., R.N. (1663).  
Drake, Sir (Arthur) Eric (Courtney), Kt., C.B.E.  
Drake, *Hon.* Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.F.C.  
Drake, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.  
Drew, Sir Arthur Charles Walter, K.C.B.  
Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt., C.M.G.  
Drew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Macfarlane), K.C.B., C.B.E., Q.H.P.  
Dreyer, *Admiral* Sir Desmond Parry, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.  
Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.  
Driver, Sir Arthur John, Kt.  
Driver, Sir Eric William, Kt.  
Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.  
Dryden, Sir John Stephen Gyles, Bt. (1733 and 1795).  
Duckmanton, Sir Talbot Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.  
Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).  
Du Cros, Sir Claude Philip Arthur Mallet, Bt. (1916).  
Dudding, Sir John Scarborough, Kt.  
Duff, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Antony, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
Duffus, *Hon.* Sir William Algernon Holwell, Kt.  
Dugdale, Sir William Stratford, Bt., M.C. (1936).  
du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.  
Duke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
Dunbar, Sir Archibald Ranulph, Bt. (s 1700).  
Dunbar, Sir David Hope, Bt. (s 1664).  
Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (s 1698).  
Dunbar, Sir Jean Ivor, Bt. (s 1694).  
Dunbar of Hempriggs, Dame Maureen Daisy Helen, Bt. (s 1706).  
Duncan, Sir Arthur Bryce, Kt.  
Duncan, Sir James Blair, Kt.  
Duncombe, Sir Philip Digby Pauncefort, Bt. (1859).  
Dungarpar, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.  
Dunham, *Prof.* Sir Kingsley Charles, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.  
Dunlop, Sir Ernest Edward, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Dunlop, Sir John Wallace, K.B.E.  
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).  
Dunlop, Sir William Norman Gough, Kt.  
Dunn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Vivian, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.  
Dunn, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Hunter, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
Dunn, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robin Horace Walford, Kt., M.C.  
Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.  
Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James, G.C.B., C.M.G.  
Dunning, Sir Simon William Patrick, Bt. (1930).  
Dunphie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Dunstan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Donald Beaumont, K.B.E., C.B.  
Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).  
Dupree, Sir Peter, Bt. (1921).  
Dupuch, Sir (Alfred) Etienne (Jerome), Kt., O.B.E.  
Durand, *Rev.* Sir (Henry Mortimer) Dickon, Bt. (1892).  
Durie, Sir Alexander Charles, Kt., C.B.E.  
Durkin, *Air Marshal* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.  
Durlacher, *Admiral* Sir Laurence George, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.  
Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).  
Duval, Sir Charles Gaetan, Kt.  
Duval, Sir Francis John, Kt., C.B.E.  
Dyer, *Prof.* Sir (Henry) Peter (Francis) Swinnerton, Bt., F.R.S. (1678).  
Dyke, Sir Derek William Hart, Bt. (1677).



- Earle, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Alfred, G.B.E., C.B.
- Earle, Sir (Hardman) George (Algernon), Bt. (1869).
- East, Sir (Lewis) Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Eastham, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Michael, Kt.
- Eastick, *Brig.* Sir Thomas Charles, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
- Easton, *Admiral* Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Easton, *Air Commodore* Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Eastwood, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eastwood, Sir John Bealby, Kt.
- Eberle, *Admiral* Sir James Henry Fuller, G.C.B.
- Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
- Eccles, *Prof.* Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (1721).
- Eckersley, Sir Donald Payze, Kt., O.B.E.
- Edden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
- Eddie, Sir George Brand, Kt., O.B.E.
- Eden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Benedict, Bt., M.P. (1872 and 1876).
- Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
- Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
- Edwardes, Sir Michael Owen, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir Christopher John Churchill, Bt. (1866).
- Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., O.M., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Edwards, Sir John Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Edwards, Sir Martin Llewellyn, Kt.
- Edwards, *Prof.* Sir Samuel Frederick, Kt., F.R.S.
- Egerton, Sir John Alfred Roy, Kt.
- Egerton, Sir (Philip) John (Caledon) Grey-, Bt. (1617).
- Egerton, Sir Seymour John Louis, G.C.V.O.
- Eggleston, *Hon.* Sir Richard Moulton, Kt.
- Eldridge, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Eley, Sir Geoffrey Cecil Ryves, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (s 1666).
- Elkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
- Elliott, Sir Hugh Francis Ivo, Bt., O.B.E. (1917).
- Elliott, Sir Norman Randall, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Randal Forbes, K.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir (Robert) William, Kt., M.P.
- Elliott, Sir Ronald Stuart, Kt.
- Ellis, Sir John Rogers, Kt., M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Ellis, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Ellison, *Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon.* Gerald Alexander, K.C.V.O.
- Ellison, *Col.* Sir Ralph Harry Carr-, Kt., T.D.
- Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir John, Bt. (s 1701).
- Elphinstone, Sir (Maurice) Douglas (Warburton), Bt., T.D. (1816).
- Elsmore, Sir Lloyd, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elstub, Sir St. John de Holt, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elton, Sir Charles Abraham Grier-, Bt. (1717).
- Elyan, Sir (Isadore) Victor, Kt.
- Emary, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Emery, Sir Peter Frank Hannibal, Kt., M.P.
- Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Empson, *Admiral* Sir (Leslie) Derek, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Empson, *Prof.* Sir William, Kt., F.B.A.
- Emson, *Air Marshal* Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Engholm, Sir Basil Charles, K.C.B. Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
- Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- English, Sir Cyril Rupert, Kt.
- English, Sir David, Kt.
- Entwistle, Sir (John Nuttall) Maxwell, Kt.
- Ereaut, Sir Herbert Frank Cobbold, Kt.
- Errington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Frederick, Bt. (1963).
- Errington, Sir Lancelot, K.C.B.
- Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
- Esmonde, Sir John Henry Grattan, Bt. (1629).
- Espie, Sir Frank Fletcher, Kt., O.B.E.
- Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt. (1921).
- Eugster, *General* Sir Basil Oscar Paul, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
- Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir Athol Donald, K.B.E.
- Evans, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir David George, G.C.B., C.B.E.
- Evans, *Prof.* Sir David Gwynne, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Geraint Llewellyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, *Hon.* Sir Haydn Tudor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir Hywel Wynn, K.C.B.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne-, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir (Robert) Charles, Kt.
- Evans, Sir (Sidney) Harold, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1963).
- Evans, Sir (William) Vincent (John), G.C.M.G., M.B.E., Q.C.
- Eveleigh, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Walter, Kt., E.R.D.
- Everard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Earle Welby-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
- Everson, Sir Frederick Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1641).
- Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Ewart, Sir (William) Ivan (Cecil), Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
- Ewbank, *Hon.* Sir Anthony Bruce, Kt.
- Ewin, Sir (David) Ernest Thomas Floyd, Kt., O.B.E., M.V.O.
- Ewing, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Alastair, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. (1886).
- Ezra, Sir Derek, Kt., M.B.E.
- Faber, Sir Richard Stanley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Fadahuni, Sir Joseph Odeleye, K.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
- Fairbairn, *Hon.* Sir David Eric, K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir (James) Brooke, Bt. (1869).
- Fairbairn, Sir Robert Duncan, Kt.
- Fairfax, Sir Vincent Charles, Kt., C.M.G.
- Fairfax, Sir Warwick Oswald, Kt.
- Fairgrieve, Sir (Thomas) Russell, Kt., C.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Fairhall, *Hon.* Sir Allen, K.B.E.
- Falconer, *Hon.* Sir Douglas William, Kt., M.B.E.
- Falconer, Sir James Fyfe, Kt., M.B.E.
- Falk, Sir Roger Salis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1778).
- Falkner, Sir (Donald) Keith, Kt.
- Falle, Sir Samuel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.C.
- Falshaw, Sir Donald, Kt.
- Falvey, *Hon.* Sir John Neil, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Faridkot, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Farmer, Sir Lovedin George Thomas, Kt.
- Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farquharson, *Hon.* Sir Donald Henry, Kt.
- Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.
- Farrar-Hockley, *General* Sir Anthony Heritage, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
- Faulkner, Sir Eric Odin, Kt., M.B.E.
- Faulkner, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
- Faulks, Sir Neville Major Ginner, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.

- Fawkes, Sir Randol Francis, Kt.  
Fawcus, Sir (Robert) Peter, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.  
Fayrer, Sir John Lang Macpher-  
son, Bt., (1896).  
Feilden, Sir Henry Wemyss, Bt.,  
(1846).  
Feldman, Sir Basil Samuel, Kt.  
Fell, Sir Anthony, Kt., M.P.  
Fellows, Sir William Albarmarle,  
K.C.V.O.  
Fennessy, Sir Edward, Kt., C.B.E.  
Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Ferguson, Lt.-Col. Sir Neil Edward  
Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).  
Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir  
Charles, Bt. (s. 1703).  
Fergusson, Sir James Herbert  
Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (1866).  
Ferrall, Sir Raymond Alfred, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
ffolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alex-  
ander, Bt. (1774).  
fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brown-  
low, G.B.E.  
Fidge, Sir (Harold) Roy, Kt.  
Field, Sir John Osbaldiston, K.B.E.,  
C.M.G.  
Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.  
Fieldhouse, *Admiral* Sir John  
David Elliott, G.C.B.  
Fiennes, Sir John Saye Wingfield  
Twisleton-Wykeham-, K.C.B., Q.C.  
Fiennes, Sir Maurice Alberic Twis-  
leton-Wykeham-, Kt.  
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-  
Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).  
Figg, Sir Leonard Clifford William,  
K.C.M.G.  
Figgers, Col. Sir John George,  
K.B.E., C.M.G.  
Figgures, Sir Frank Edward, K.C.B.,  
C.M.G.  
Fingland, Sir Stanley James Gunn,  
K.C.M.G.  
Finlay, Sir Graeme Bell, Bt., E.R.D.  
(1964).  
Finlay, *Prof.* Sir Moses, Kt., Ph.D.,  
F.B.A.  
Finley, Sir Peter Hamilton, Kt.,  
O.B.E., D.F.C.  
Finniston, Sir (Harold) Montague,  
Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.  
Firth, *Prof.* Sir Raymond William,  
Kt., Ph.D., F.B.A.  
Fisher, Sir George Read, Kt., C.M.G.  
Fisher, *Hon.* Sir Henry Arthur  
Peers, Kt.  
Fisher, Sir John, Kt.  
Fisher, Sir Nigel Thomas Lover-  
idge, Kt., M.C., M.P.  
Fison, Sir (Frank Guy) Clavering,  
Kt.  
Fison, Sir Richard Guy, Bt., D.S.C.  
(1905).  
Fitts, Sir Clive Hamilton, Kt.,  
M.D.  
Fitzgerald, *Rev.* Sir Edward  
Thomas, Bt. (1903).  
FitzGerald, Sir George Peter Maur-  
ice, Bt., M.C., *The Knight of Kerry*  
(1880).  
Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt.,  
M.C., Q.C.  
FitzHerbert, Sir John Richard  
Frederick, Bt. (1784).  
Fitzmaurice, Lt.-Col. Sir Desmond  
FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.  
Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray,  
G.C.M.G., Q.C.  
Fitzpatrick, *General* Sir (Geoffrey  
Richard) Desmond, G.C.B., D.S.O.,  
M.B.E., M.C.  
Flanagan, Sir James Bernard, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Flavelle, Sir (Joseph David) Ell-  
sworth, Bt. (1917).  
Fleming, Sir Charles Alexander,  
K.B.E., F.R.S.  
Fleming, *Instr. Rear-Adm.* Sir  
John, K.B.E., D.S.C.  
Fleming, *Rt. Rev.* William Launce-  
lot Scott, K.C.V.O., D.D.  
Fletcher, *Hon.* Sir Alan Roy, Kt.  
Fletcher, Sir James Muir Cameron,  
Kt.  
Fletcher, Sir John Henry Lancelot  
Aubrey-, Bt. (1782).  
Fletcher, Sir Norman Seymour,  
Kt.  
Fletcher, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir  
Peter Carteret, K.C.B., O.B.E.,  
D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Floyd, Sir Giles Henry Charles, Bt.  
(1816).  
Foley, Sir (Thomas John) Noel, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey  
(Shield), Kt., C.M.G.  
Follows, Sir Denis, Kt., C.B.E.  
Foots, Sir James William, Kt.  
Forbes, *Hon.* Sir Alastair Gran-  
ville, Kt.  
Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson,  
G.B.E.  
Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Ed-  
ward Stuart-, Bt. (s 1626).  
Forbes of Brux, *Hon.* Sir Ewan, Bt.  
(s 1630).  
Forbes, *Hon.* Sir Hugh Henry Val-  
entine, Kt.  
Forbes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Mor-  
rison, K.C.B.E.  
Forbes, Col. Sir John Stewart, Bt.,  
D.S.O. (1823).  
Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-,  
Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).  
Ford, *Prof.* Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E.,  
M.D.  
Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William  
Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
Ford, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey  
Harold, K.B.E., C.B.  
Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).  
Ford, *Prof.* Sir Hugh, Kt., F.R.S.  
Ford, Sir John Archibald, K.C.M.G.,  
M.C.  
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter St. Clair-,  
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
Ford, *General* Sir Robert Cyril,  
G.C.B., C.B.E.  
Ford, Sir Sidney William George,  
Kt., M.B.E.  
Foreman, Sir Philip Frank, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Forman, Sir John Denis, Kt., O.B.E.  
Forrest, Sir James Alexander, Kt.  
Forrest, *Rear Adm.* Sir Ronald  
Stephen, K.C.V.O.  
Forster, *Hon.* Sir William Edward  
Stanley, Kt.  
Forwood, Sir Dudley Richard, Bt.  
(1895).  
Foster, *Prof.* Sir Idris Llewelyn,  
Kt., F.S.A.  
Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt.  
(1930).  
Foster, *Hon.* Sir Peter Harry Bat-  
son Woodroffe, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
Foster, Sir Robert Sidney, G.C.M.G.,  
K.C.V.O.  
Foulis, Sir Ian Primrose Liston-,  
Bt. (s 1634).  
Foulkes, Sir Nigel Gordon, Kt.  
Fowden, Sir Leslie, Kt., F.R.S.  
Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woollaston  
Rawdon), Bt. (1814).  
Fowler, Sir (Edward) Michael Coul-  
son, Kt.  
Fowler, Sir Robert William  
Doughty, K.C.M.G.  
Fox, Sir (Henry) Murray, G.B.E.  
Fox, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Michael John,  
Kt.  
Fox, Sir (Robert) David (John)  
Scott, K.C.M.G.  
Fox, Sir Theodore Fortescue, Kt.,  
M.D., LL.D.  
Frame, Sir Alistair Gilchrist, Kt.,  
K.C.V.O.  
France, Sir Arnold William, G.C.B.  
Francis, Sir Frank Charlton, K.C.B.,  
F.S.A.  
Francis, Sir Laurie Justice, Kt.  
Frank, Sir Douglas George Horace,  
Kt., Q.C.  
Frank, *Prof.* Sir (Frederick)  
Charles, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.  
Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).  
Frankel, Sir Otto Herzberg, Kt.,  
D.Sc., F.R.S.  
Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt.,  
C.B.E.  
Franks, Sir Arthur Temple, K.C.M.G.  
Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt.  
(1921).  
Fraser, Sir Bruce Donald, K.C.B.  
Fraser, *General* Sir David William,  
G.C.B., O.B.E.  
Fraser, Sir Douglas Were, Kt., I.S.O.  
Fraser, *Air Marshal* Sir (Henry)  
Paterson, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.  
Fraser, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1961).  
Fraser, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Hugh Charles  
Patrick Joseph, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.  
Fraser, Sir Ian, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
Fraser, Sir (James) Campbell, Kt.  
Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).  
Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt.,  
O.B.E.  
Fraser, Sir (William) Kerr, K.C.B.  
Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B.,  
K.B.E.  
Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Bos-  
cawen, Bt. (1723).  
Freeman, *His Eminence* James  
Darcy, K.B.E.  
Freeman, Sir James Robin, Bt.  
(1945).  
Freeman, Sir (Nathaniel) Bernard,  
Kt., C.B.E.  
Freeman, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.V.O.,  
C.B.E.  
Freer, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert  
William George, G.B.E., K.C.B.  
Freeth, *Hon.* Sir Gordon, K.B.E.  
French, *Hon.* Sir Christopher  
James Saunders, Kt.  
Fretwell, Sir George Herbert,  
K.B.E., C.B.

- Fretwell, *Maj.* Sir John Emsley, K.C.M.G.
- Frew, Sir John Lewtas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Frith, *Brig.* Sir Eric Herbert Coakne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Froggatt, Sir Leslie Trevor, Kt.
- Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
- Frost, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Sydney, Kt.
- Fry, Sir John Nicholas Pease, Bt. (1894).
- Fry, *Hon.* Sir William Gordon, Kt.
- Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
- Fryberg, Sir Abraham, Kt., M.B.E.
- Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.O.
- Fulford, Sir Roger Thomas Baldwin, Kt., C.V.O.
- Fuller, *Hon.* Sir John Bryan Munro, Kt.
- Fuller, Sir John William Fleetwood, Bt. (1910).
- Fung Ping-Fan, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Kt., C.B.E.
- Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Furness, Sir Stephen Roberts, Bt. (1913).
- Gadsden, Sir Peter Drury Haggerston, G.B.E.
- Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
- Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Gairy, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric Matthew, Kt.
- Gaitskell, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gaibraith, Hon.* Sir Thomas Gallo-way Dunlop, K.B.E., M.P.
- Gallwey, Sir Philip Frankland-Payne, Bt. (1812).
- Galpin, Sir Albert James, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Galsworthy, Sir Arthur Norman, K.C.M.G.
- Galsworthy, Sir John Edgar, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Gamble, Sir David, Bt. (1897).
- Gamble, Sir (Frederick) Herbert K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gandell, Sir Alan Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ganilau, *Ratu* Sir Penaia Kanatabatu, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., O.S.O.
- Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gardner, Sir Douglas Bruce Bruce, Bt. (1945).
- Garland, *Hon.* Sir Ransley Victor, K.B.E.
- Garlick, Sir John, K.C.B.
- Garran, Sir (Isham) Peter, K.C.M.G.
- Garrett, *Hon.* Sir Raymond William, Kt., A.F.C.
- Garrioch, Sir William Henry, Kt.
- Garrow, Sir Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1919).
- Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Garvey, Sir Terence Willcocks, K.C.M.G.
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., O.S.O.
- Gass, Sir Michael David Irving, K.C.M.G.
- Geddes, Sir (Anthony) Reay (Mackay), K.B.E.
- Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- George, Sir Arthur Thomas, Kt.
- German, Sir Ronald Ernest, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1665).
- Ghurburrin, Sir Rabindra, Kt.
- Gibberd, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., R.A.
- Gibbon, *General* Sir John Houghton, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
- Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Gibbs, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harry Talbot, K.B.E.
- Gibbs, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Humphrey Vicary, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Gibbs, *Field-Marshal* Sir Roland Christopher, G.C.B., C.B.E., O.S.O., M.C.
- Gibson, Sir Alexander Drummond, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
- Gibson, *Rev.* Sir David, Bt. (1926).
- Gibson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Donald Cameron Ernest Forbes, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Gibson, Sir Donald Edward Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gibson, Sir John Hinshelwood, Kt., C.B., T.D., Q.C.
- Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Marcus George, Kt.
- Gibson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Maurice White, Kt.
- Gibson, Sir Peter Leslie, Kt.
- Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Ralph Brian, Kt.
- Gibson, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.
- Giddings, *Air Marshal* Sir (Kenneth Charles) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E., O.F.C., A.F.C.
- Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt., C.H.
- Gilbert, *Brig.* Sir Herbert Ellery, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Gilbertson, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
- Gilchrist, Sir Andrew Graham, K.C.M.G.
- Gilchrist, Sir (James) Finlay (Elder), Kt., O.B.E.
- Giles, Sir Alexander Falconer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Giles, Sir Henry Norman, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gilkison, Sir Alan Fleming, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gillard, *Hon.* Sir Oliver James, Kt.
- Gillett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter Bernard, K.C.V.O., C.B., O.B.E.
- Gillett, Sir Robin Danvers Penrose, Bt., G.B.E., R.O. (1959).
- Gilliat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin John, G.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
- Gilmour, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ian Hedworth John Little, Bt., M.P. (1926).
- Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O., T.O. (1897).
- Gingell, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Gladstone, Sir (Erskine) William, Bt. (1846).
- Glass, Sir Leslie Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Glasspole, Sir Florizel Augustus, G.C.M.G.
- Glen, Sir Alexander Richard, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Glenn, Sir Joseph Robert Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Glidewell, *Hon.* Sir Iain Derek Laing, Kt.
- Glock, Sir William Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Glover, Sir Charles John, Kt.
- Glover, Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt.
- Glover, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B.
- Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
- Glyn, Sir Richard Lindsay, Bt., (1759 and 1800).
- Goad, Sir (Edward) Colin (Viner), K.C.M.G.
- Gobbo, *Hon.* Sir James Augustine, Kt.
- Godber, Sir George Edward, G.C.B., O.M.
- Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Godwin, *Prof.* Sir Harry, Kt., F.R.S.
- Goff, *Hon.* Sir Robert Lionel Archibald, Kt.
- Goff, Sir Robert (William) Davis, Bt. (1905).
- Gold, Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Goldman, Sir Samuel, K.C.B.
- Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James Arthur d'Avigdor, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., M.C. (1934).
- Goldsmith, Sir James Michael, Kt.
- Gombrich, *Prof.* Sir Ernst Hans Josef, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
- Gonzi, *Most Rev.* Michael, K.B.E., O.D.
- Gooch, Sir Richard John Sherlock, Bt. (1746).
- Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
- Goode, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Goode, Sir William Almond Codrington, G.C.M.G.
- Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
- Goodhart, Sir Philip Carter, Kt., M.P.
- Goodhart, Sir Robert Anthony Gordon, Bt. (1911).
- Goodhew, Sir Victor Henry, Kt., M.P.
- Goodison, Sir Nicholas Proctor, Kt.
- Goodsell, Sir John William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Latham, Bt. (1922).

- Goodwin, Sir Reginald Eustace, Kt., C.B.E.
- Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Elton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Goody, *Most Rev.* Launcelot John, K.B.E.
- Gould, Sir George Leonard, Bt. (1801).
- Gordon, Lord Adam Granville, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gordon, Sir Andrew Cosmo Lewis Duff, Bt. (1813).
- Gordon, Sir Charles Addison Somerville Snowden, K.C.B.
- Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (s 1706).
- Gordon, Sir Keith Lyndell, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gordon, Sir (Lionel) Eldred (Peter) Smith, Bt. (1838).
- Gordon, *Hon.* Sir Sidney Samuel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gore, Sir Richard Ralph St. George, Bt. (1 1622).
- Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
- Gorton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Grey, G.C.M.G., C.H.
- Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
- Gosling, Sir Frederick Donald, Kt.
- Gosling, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Gould, *Hon.* Sir Trevor Jack, Kt.
- Goulding, *Hon.* Sir (Ernest) Irvine, Kt.
- Goulding, Sir William Lingard Walter, Bt. (1904).
- Gourlay, *General* Sir (Basil) Ian (Spencer), K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., R.M.
- Gow, *Gen.* Sir (James) Michael, K.C.B.
- Gowans, *Hon.* Sir (Urban) Gregory, Kt.
- Gowans, Sir James Learmonth, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.
- Gower, Sir (Herbert) Raymond, Kt., M.P.
- Gowing, *Prof.* Sir Lawrence Burnett, Kt., C.B.E.
- Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
- Grace, Sir John te Herekiekie, Kt., M.V.O.
- Graesser, *Col.* Sir Alastair Stewart Durward, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Graham, Sir Charles Spencer Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Graham, Sir James Bellingham, Bt. (1662).
- Graham, Sir John Alexander Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1906).
- Graham, Sir John Moodie, Bt. (1964).
- Graham, Sir (John) Patrick, Kt.
- Graham, Sir Norman William, Kt., C.B.
- Graham, Sir Ralph Wolfe, Bt. (1629).
- Grandy, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grant, Sir Archibald, Bt. (s 1705).
- Grant, *Hon.* Sir Clifford, Kt.
- Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Kenneth Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
- Grant, Sir Patrick Alexander Benedict, Bt. (s 1688).
- Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Granville, Sir Keith, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir John Archibald Browne, Kt., sc.d., F.R.S.
- Gray, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Michael Dudgeon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gray, Sir William Hume, Bt. (1917).
- Gray, Sir William Stevenson, Kt.
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
- Greatbatch, Sir Bruce, Kt., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Ly-cett), Bt., C.B.E. (1886).
- Green, Sir George Edward, Kt.
- Green, *Hon.* Sir Guy Stephen Montague, K.B.E.
- Green, Sir Peter James Frederick, Kt.
- Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt., C.B.E. (1933).
- Greenborough, Sir John, K.B.E.
- Greene, Sir Hugh Carleton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greene, Sir (John) Brian Massy, Kt.
- Greenwell, Sir Edward Bernard, Bt. (1906).
- Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter William, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Grey, Sir Anthony Dysart, Bt. (1814).
- Grey, Sir Paul Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (s 1685).
- Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
- Grieve, *Prof.* Sir Robert, Kt.
- Griffin, *Admiral* Sir Anthony Temple Frederick Griffith, G.C.B.
- Griffin, Sir Charles David, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Francis Frederick, Kt.
- Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., q.c.
- Griffith, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Frederick, Kt.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton, Bt. (1922).
- Griffiths, Sir Reginald Ernest, Kt.
- Griffiths, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William) Hugh, Kt., M.C.
- Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
- Grimwade, Sir Andrew Sheppard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Groom, Sir Thomas Reginald, Kt.
- Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grotirian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Charles Gerald, Bt. (1874).
- Groves, Sir Charles Barnard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grugeon, Sir John Drury, Kt.
- Grundy, *Air Marshal* Sir Edouard Michael Fitzfrederick, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
- Guinness, Sir Howard Christian Sheldon, Kt., V.R.D.
- Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
- Guise, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Guise, Sir John Grant, Bt. (1783).
- Gujadhur, Sir Radhamohun, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gull, Sir Michael Swinnerton Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunn, *Prof.* Sir John Currie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gunn, Sir William Archer, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunther, Sir John Thomson, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Guthrie, Sir Malcolm Connop, Bt., (1936)
- Guthrie, *Hon.* Sir Rutherford Campbell, Kt., C.M.G.
- Guy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roland Kelvin, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Habakkuk, Sir (Hrothgur) John, Kt., F.B.A.
- Hackett, *General* Sir John Winthrop, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Haddow, Sir (Thomas) Douglas, K.C.B.
- Hadley, Sir Leonard Albert, Kt.
- Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Reginald Michael, K.C.M.G.
- Hague, *Prof.* Sir Douglas Chalmers, Kt., C.B.E.
- Haines, Sir Cyril Henry, K.B.E.
- Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
- Hall, Sir Basil Brodrigg, K.C.B., M.C., T.D.
- Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, Bt., K.C.M.G. (s 1687)
- Hall, Sir (Frederick) John (Frank), Bt. (1923).
- Hall, Sir John Bernard, Bt. (1919).
- Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
- Hall, Sir Peter Reginald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, *Brig.* Sir William Henry, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Charles Hughes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Halliday, Sir George Clifton, Kt.
- Halliday, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy William, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Hallinan, Sir (Adrian) Lincoln, Kt.
- Halliinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Halsey, *Rev.* Sir John Walter Brooke, Bt. (1920).
- Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Hugh, Bt. (1924).
- Hamburger, Sir Sidney Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.

- Hamer, *Hon.* Sir Rupert James, K.C.M.G., E.D.
- Hamilton, Sir (Charles) Denis, Kt., D.S.O.
- Hamilton, Sir Edward Sydney, Bt. (1776 and 1819).
- Hamilton, Sir James Arnott, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir John Graham, G.B.E., C.B.
- Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
- Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (s 1646).
- Hamilton, Sir Bruce Stirling, Bt. (s 1673).
- Hammett, *Hon.* Sir Clifford James, Kt.
- Hammick, Sir Stephen George, Bt. (1834).
- Hampshire, Sir Stuart Newton, Kt., F.B.A.
- Hanbury, Sir John Capel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hancock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Hancock, *Air Marshal* Sir Valston Eldridge, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Hancock, *Prof.* Sir (William) Keith, K.B.E., F.B.A.
- Handley, Sir David John Davenport, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hanham, Sir Michael William, Bt., D.F.C. (1667).
- Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Hanley, Sir Michael Bowen, K.C.B.
- Hanmer, Sir John Wyndham Edward, Bt. (1774).
- Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
- Hanson, Sir James Edward, Kt.
- Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).
- Harders, Sir Clarence Waldemar, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hardie, Sir Charles Edgar Mathewes, Kt., C.B.E.
- Harding, Sir Harold John Boyer, Kt.
- Hardinge, Sir Robert Arnold, Bt. (1801).
- Hardingham, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hardman, Sir Fred, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hardman, Sir Henry, K.C.B.
- Hardy, *Prof.* Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Hardy, *General* Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
- Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Hardy, Sir James Dundas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hardy, Sir James Gilbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
- Hare, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1818).
- Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Harford, Sir (John) Timothy, Bt. (1934).
- Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
- Harington, *General* Sir Charles Henry Pepys, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Harland, *Air Marshal* Sir Reginald Edward Wynyard, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harington, Sir Nicholas John, Bt. (1611).
- Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King, Bt. (1914).
- Harman, *General* Sir Jack Wentworth, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Harmer, Sir Frederic Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G.
- Harmer, Sir (John) Dudley, Kt., O.B.E.
- Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Harold, Bt. (1922).
- Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Harpham, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Harris, *Prof.* Sir Alan James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
- Harris, *Prof.* Sir Charles Herbert Stuart, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, K.B.E.
- Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ian Cecil, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Harris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Alexander Sutherland, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
- Harris, Sir Lewis Edward, Kt., O.B.E.
- Harris, Sir Ronald Montague Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Harris, Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
- Harris, Sir William Woolf, Kt., O.B.E.
- Harrison, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
- Harrison, Sir Francis Alexander Lyle, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
- Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Harrison, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir John Albert Bews, K.B.E.
- Harrison, *Hon.* Sir John Richard, Kt., E.D.
- Harrison, Sir Michael James Harwood, Bt. (1961).
- Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
- Hart, Sir Byrne, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Hart, Sir Francis Edmund Tunton, K.B.E.
- Hart, Sir George Charles, K.B.E., B.E.M.
- Hartley, *Air Marshal* Sir Christopher Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Hartley, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Hartnett, Sir Laurence John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Craddock, Bt. (1796).
- Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
- Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
- Harvey, Sir Charles Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
- Haskard, Sir Cosmo Dugal Patrick Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Haslam, *Hon.* Sir Alec Leslie, Kt.
- Hasluck, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Paul Meernaa Caedwalla, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Hassan, Sir Joshua Abraham, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.
- Hassett, *General* Sir Francis George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Hatty, Sir Cyril James, Kt.
- Haughton, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., Q.P.M.
- Havelock, Sir Wilfred Bowen, Kt.
- Havers, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Robert) Michael (Oldfield), Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
- Hawker, Sir Richard George, Kt.
- Hawkings, Sir Francis Geoffrey, Kt.
- Hawkins, Sir Arthur Ernest, Kt.
- Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
- Hawkins, Sir Paul Lancelot, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Hawkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Raymond Shayle, K.C.B.
- Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henny, Bt. (1795).
- Hawley, Sir Donald Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
- Haworth, *Hon.* Sir William Crawford, Kt.
- Hawthorne, *Prof.* Sir William Rede, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Hay, Sir (Alan) Philip, K.C.V.O., T.D.
- Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt., I.S.O. (s 1663).
- Hay, Sir David Osborne, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (s 1703).
- Hay, Sir Hamish Grenfell, Kt.
- Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple, Bt. (1798).
- Hayday, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Haydon, Sir Walter Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Hayes, Sir Brian David, K.C.B.
- Hayes, Sir Claude James, K.C.M.G.
- Hayes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Osier Chattock, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Hayman, Sir Peter Telford, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Haynes, Sir George Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
- Hayward, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
- Haywood, Sir Anthony William Byrd, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Charles William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayward, Sir Edward Waterfield, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Richard Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
- Healey, Sir Charles Arthur Chadwyck, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
- Heap, Sir Desmond, Kt.
- Heath, Sir Barrie, Kt., D.F.C.
- Heath, Sir Mark Evelyn, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Heath, *Air Marshal* Sir Maurice Lionel, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Heathcote, Sir Michael Perryman, Bt. (1733).
- Heaton, Sir Yvo Robert Henniker, Bt. (1912).
- Hedges, Sir John Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard, K.B.E.

- Hein, Sir (Charles Henri) Raymond, Kt., Q.C.  
 Hellaby, Sir Frederick Reed Alan, Kt.  
 Hellings, *General* Sir Peter William Cradock, K.C.B., D.S.C., M.C., R.M.  
 Helpmann, Sir Robert Murray, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Henaou, *Rev.* Ravu, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Henare, Sir James Clendon Tau, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.  
 Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Henderson, Sir (John) Nicholas, G.C.M.G.  
 Henderson, Sir Neville Vicars, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Nigel Stuart, G.B.E., K.C.B.  
 Henderson, Sir Peter Gordon, K.C.B.  
 Henderson, Sir William MacGregor, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Henley, Sir Douglas Owen, K.C.B.  
 Henley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Joseph Charles Cameron, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Hennessy, Sir James Patrick Ivan, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Hennessy, Sir John Wyndham Pope, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.  
 Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberton, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).  
 Henry, Sir Denis Aynsley, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.  
 Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).  
 Henry, *Hon.* Sir Trevor Ernest, Kt.  
 Hepburn, Sir Ninian Buchan Archibald John Buchan-, Bt. (1815).  
 Herbecq, Sir John Edward, K.C.B.  
 Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Hermon, Sir John Charles, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Heron, Sir Conrad Frederick, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Herries, Sir Michael Alexander Robert Young-, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Heseltine, Sir William Frederick Payne, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
 Hetherington, Sir Arthur Ford, Kt., D.S.C.  
 Hetherington, Sir Thomas Chalmers, K.C.B., C.B.E., T.D.  
 Heward, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Anthony Williamson, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Hewetson, *General* Sir Reginald Hackett, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).  
 Hewitt, Sir (Cyrus) Lenox (Simon), Kt., O.B.E.  
 Hewitt, Sir Nicholas Charles Joseph, Bt. (1921).  
 Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Heygate, Sir George Lloyd, Bt. (1831).  
 Heyman, Sir Horace William, Kt.  
 Heymansson, Sir (Sydney Henry) Randal, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).  
 Hezlet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
 Hibberd, Sir Donald James, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Hibbert, Sir Reginald Alfred, G.C.M.G.  
 Hickey, Sir Justin, Kt.  
 Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Hickman, Sir (Richard) Glenn, Bt. (1903).  
 Hicks, *Col.* Sir Denys Theodore, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.  
 Hicks, Sir Edwin William, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Hicks, *Prof.* Sir John Richard, Kt., F.B.A.  
 Higgins, Sir Christopher Thomas, Kt.  
 Higgs, Sir (John) Michael (Clifford), Kt.  
 Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.  
 Hildreth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) John (Crossley), K.B.E.  
 Hildyard, Sir David Henry Thornton, K.C.M.G., D.F.C.  
 Hiley, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Alfred, K.B.E.  
 Hilgendorf, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Hill, *Prof.* Sir Austin Bradford, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Hill, Sir George Alfred Rowley, Bt. (1779).  
 Hill, Sir James Frederick, Bt. (1917).  
 Hill, Sir John McGregor, Kt., Ph.D.  
 Hill, Sir John Maxwell, Kt., C.B.E., D.F.C.  
 Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).  
 Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.  
 Hiltson, Sir Derek Percy, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.  
 Hines, Sir Colin Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Hirsch, *Prof.* Sir Peter Bernhard, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.  
 Hirst, *Hon.* Sir David Cozens-Hardy, Kt.  
 Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt. (1962).  
 Hoare, Sir Peter Richard David, Bt. (1785).  
 Hoare, Sir Timothy Edward Charles, Bt. (1784).  
 Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).  
 Hobday, Sir Gordon Ivan, Kt.  
 Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).  
 Hobhouse, *Hon.* Sir John Stewart, Kt.  
 Hobson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Hochoy, Sir Solomon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.  
 Hockaday, Sir Arthur Patrick, K.C.B., C.M.G.  
 Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).  
 Hodge, Sir Julian Stephen Alfred, Kt.  
 Hodges, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Lewis MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
 Hodgkin, *Prof.* Sir Alan Lloyd, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.  
 Hodgkinson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Derek, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Hodgson, Sir Maurice Arthur Eric, Kt.  
 Hodgson, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Jack (Thornley), Kt.  
 Hodson, Sir Michael Robin Adderley, Bt. (1789).  
 Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Hogg, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Leslie Trower, K.C.B., D.S.C.  
 Hogg, Sir John Nicholson, Kt., T.D.  
 Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).  
 Hogg, Sir William Lindsay Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).  
 Holcroft, Sir Peter George Culcheth, Bt. (1921).  
 Holden, Sir David Charles Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., E.R.D.  
 Holden, Sir Edward, Bt. (1893).  
 Holden, Sir John David, Bt. (1919).  
 Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).  
 Holder, *Air Marshal* Sir Paul Davie, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., Ph.D.  
 Holderness, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1920).  
 Holdsworth, Sir (George) Trevor, Kt.  
 Holland, Sir Clifton Vaughan, Kt.  
 Holland, Sir Guy Hope, Bt. (1917).  
 Holland, Sir Kenneth Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E., Q.F.S.M.  
 Hollings, *Hon.* Sir (Alfred) Kenneth, Kt., M.C.  
 Hollom, Sir Jasper Quintus, K.B.E.  
 Holmes, *Prof.* Sir Frank Wakefield, Kt.  
 Holmes, Sir Maurice Andrew, Kt.  
 Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 Holmes, Sir Stanley, Kt.  
 Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.  
 Holt, Sir James Richard, K.B.E.  
 Holt, Sir John Anthony Langford-, Kt., M.P.  
 Holyoake, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Keith Jacka, K.G., G.C.M.G., C.H.  
 Home, Sir David George, Bt. (s 1671).  
 Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.  
 Honeywood, Sir Filmer Courtenay William, Bt. (1660).  
 Hood, Sir Alexander William Fuller-Acland-, Bt. (1806).  
 Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).  
 Hood, *Col.* Sir Tom Fielden, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.  
 Hooker, Sir Stanley George, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
 Hookway, Sir Harry Thurston, Kt.  
 Hooper, Sir Stanley Robin Maurice, Bt. (1962).  
 Hooper, Sir Leonard James, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Hooper, Sir Robin William John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.

- Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (s 1628).
- Hope, Sir (Charles) Peter, K.C.M.G., T.D.
- Hope, Sir Robert Holms-Kerr, Bt. (1932)
- Hopkin, Sir (William Aylsham) Bryan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hopkins, *Admiral* Sir Frank Henry Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Hopkins, Sir James Sidney Rawdon Scott, Kt.
- Hopkinson, Sir (Henry) Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Horlick, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edwin John, K.B.E.
- Horlick, Sir John James Macdonald, Bt. (1914).
- Hornby, Sir (Roger) Antony, Kt.
- Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
- Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Horsfall, Sir John Musgrave, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1909).
- Horsley, *Air Marshal* Sir (Beresford) Peter (Torrington), K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O., A.F.C.
- Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
- Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
- Hoskyns, Sir John Austin Hungerford Leigh, Kt.
- Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
- Houldsworth, Sir Reginald Douglas Henry, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1887).
- Hounsfeld, Sir Godfrey Newbold, Kt., C.B.E.
- House, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David George, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Houssemayne du Boulay, Sir Roger William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Howard, Sir (Hamilton) Edward de Coucey, Bt., G.B.E. (1955).
- Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
- Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Michael Fitzalan, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Howard, Sir Walter Stewart, Kt., M.B.E.
- Howe, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Richard Edward) Geoffrey, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Howie, Sir James William, Kt., M.D.
- Hoyle, *Prof.* Sir Fred, Kt., F.R.S.
- Hoyos, *Hon.* Sir Fabriciano Alexander, Kt.
- Huckle, Sir (Henry) George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Huddie, Sir David Patrick, Kt.
- Hudleston, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, G.C.B., C.B.E.
- Hudson, Sir Havelock Henry Trevor, Kt.
- Hudson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Huggins, *Hon.* Sir Alan Armstrong, Kt.
- Hughes, Sir David Collingwood, Bt. (1773).
- Hughes, *Prof.* Sir Edward Stuart Reginald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hughes, Sir Jack William, Kt.
- Hughes, *Air Marshal* Sir (Sidney Weetman) Rochford, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Hughes, Sir Trevor Poulton, K.C.B.
- Hughes, Sir Trevor Denby Lloyd, Kt.
- Hugo, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Mandeville, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Hull, *Field Marshal* Sir Richard Amyatt, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Hulme, *Hon.* Sir Alan Shallcross, K.B.E.
- Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
- Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
- Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
- Hume, Sir Alan Blyth, Kt., C.B.
- Humphreys, Sir Kenneth Owens, Kt.
- Humphreys, Sir Olliver William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Humphreys, Sir (Raymond Evelyn) Myles, Kt.
- Hunn, Sir Jack Kent, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hunt, Sir David Wathen Stather, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hunt, *General* Sir Peter Mervyn, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Hunt, Sir Robert Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hunter, *Hon.* Sir Alexander Albert, K.B.E.
- Hunter, Sir (Ernest) John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hurley, Sir John Garling, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hurley, Sir Wilfred Hugh, Kt.
- Husband, Sir (Henry) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burrtt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Hutchinson, *Hon.* Sir Ross, Kt., D.F.C.
- Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
- Hutchison, *Hon.* Sir James Douglas, Kt.
- Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
- Hutchison, Sir Peter Craft, Bt. (1956).
- Hutchison, Sir (William) Kenneth, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Hutson, Sir Francis Challenor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Huxley, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Fielding, Kt., F.R.S.
- Huxley, Sir Leonard George Holden, K.B.E., D.Phil., Ph.D.
- Hyatali, *Hon.* Sir Isaac Emanuel, Kt.
- Ibadan, The Olubadan of, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ibbs, Sir John Robin, Kt.
- Ife, The Oni of, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Illingworth, *Prof.* Sir Charles Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Inch, Sir John Ritchie, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Inglby, Sir Thomas Colvin William, Bt. (1866).
- Inglefield, Sir Gilbert Samuel, G.B.E., T.D.
- Inglefield, Col. Sir John Frederick Crompton, Kt., T.D.
- Inglis, Sir Brian Scott, Kt.
- Inglis, *Maj.Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Roderick John, Bt. (s 1703).
- Ingram, Sir James Herbert Charles, Bt. (1893).
- Innes, Sir Charles Kenneth Gordon, Bt. (N.S. 1686).
- Innes, Sir Ronald Gordon Berowald, Bt., O.B.E. (s 1628).
- Inniss, *Hon.* Sir Clifford de Lisle, Kt.
- Inniss, Sir Probyn Ellsworth, Kt.
- Irish, Sir Ronald Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ironmonger, Sir (Charles) Ronald, Kt.
- Irving, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Irwin, Sir James Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.
- Isham, Sir Ian Vere Gyles, Bt. (1627).
- Issigonis, Sir Alec Arnold Constantine, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jack, *Hon.* Sir Alieu Sulayman, Kt.
- Jack, Sir Daniel Thomson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jackling, Sir Roger William, G.C.M.G.
- Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jackson, Sir Anthony Henry Mather, Bt. (1869).
- Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Geoffrey Holt Seymour, K.C.M.G.
- Jackson, *Hon.* Sir Lawrence Walter, K.C.M.G.
- Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
- Jackson, Sir Nicholas Fane St. George, Bt. (1913).
- Jackson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Ralph Coburn, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jackson, Sir Robert, Bt. (1815).
- Jackson, Sir Robert Gillman Allen, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jackson, *General* Sir William Godfrey Fothergill, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), G.B.E., C.B.
- Jacob, Sir Isaac Hai, Kt., Q.C.
- Jacobs, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Sydney, K.B.E.
- Jacobs, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
- Jagatsingh, *Hon.* Sir Kher, Kt.
- Jakeway, Sir (Francis) Derek, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jakobovits, Rabbi Immanuel, Kt.
- James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).
- Janion, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hugh Penner, K.C.V.O.
- Janvrin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Hugh) Richard (Benest), K.C.B., D.S.C.

- Jardine, *Maj.* Sir (Andrew) Rupert (John) Buchanan, Bt., M.C. (1885).
- Jardine, *Brig.* Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1916).
- Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (s 1672).
- Jarratt, Sir Alexander Anthony, Kt., C.B.
- Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jawara, *Hon.* Sir Dawda Kairaba, Kt.
- Jeewoolall, Sir Ramesh, Kt.
- Jeffcoate, *Prof.* Sir (Thomas) Norman (Arthur), Kt., F.R.C.S.
- Jefferson, Sir George Rowland, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jefferson, Sir Mervyn Stewart Dunnington-, Bt. (1958).
- Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Jehanghir, Sir Hirjee Cowasjee, Bt. (1908).
- Jejeebhoy, Sir Rustom, Bt. (1857).
- Jellicoe, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
- Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir William, Kt.
- Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
- Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
- Jennings, Sir Albert Victor, Kt.
- Jennings, Sir Raymond Winter, Kt., Q.C.
- Jennings, *Prof.* Sir Robert Yewdall, Kt., Q.C.
- Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
- Jephcott, Sir (John) Anthony, Bt. (1962).
- Jessel, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1883).
- Joel, *Hon.* Sir Asher Alexander, K.B.E.
- John, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Caspar, G.C.B.
- John, Sir Rupert Godfrey, Kt.
- Johnson, *Hon.* Sir David Powell Croom-, Kt., D.S.C., V.R.D.
- Johnson, Sir Henry Cecil, K.B.E.
- Johnson, Sir Peter Colpoys Paley, Bt. (1755).
- Johnson, Sir Ronald Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Johnson, Sir Victor Philipe Hill, Bt. (1818).
- Johnson Smith, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., M.P.
- Johnston, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Charles Collier, Kt., T.D.
- Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, G.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir John Baines, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Johnston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Robert, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (s 1626).
- Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s 1700).
- Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Arthur Hope-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Jones, Sir Brynmor, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D.
- Jones, *General* Sir Charles Pibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, Sir Christopher Lawrence-, Bt. (1831).
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir Edward Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Jones, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Warburton, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Edwin Martin Furnival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Jones, *Prof.* Sir Ewart Ray Herbert, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Jones, Sir Francis Avery, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Jones, Sir Glyn Smallwood, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Harry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, G.B.E.
- Jones, Sir James Duncan, K.C.B.
- Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Jones, Sir (John) Kenneth (Trevor), Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
- Jones, Sir Keith Stephen, Kt.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth George Illyd, Kt.
- Jones, Sir (Owen) Trevor, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Philip Frederick, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Samuel Owen, Kt.
- Jones, Sir Simon Warley Frederick Benton, Bt. (1919).
- Jones, Sir (William) Elwyn (Edwards), Kt.
- Jones, Sir (William) Emrys, Kt.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir William Lloyd Mars-, Kt., M.B.E.
- Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
- Joseph, *Rt.-Hon.* Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
- Joseph, Sir Maxwell, Kt.
- Jungius, *Vice-Adm.*, Sir James George, K.B.E.
- Junor, Sir John Donald Brown, Kt.
- Jupp, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Graham, Kt., M.C.
- Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
- Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
- Kan Yuet-Keung, *Hon.* Sir, G.B.E.
- Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
- Katsina, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Katz, *Prof.* Sir Bernard, Kt., F.R.S.
- Kay, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Watt, Kt.
- Kaye, Sir Emmanuel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kaye, Sir John Phillip Lister Lister-, Bt. (1812).
- Kay, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
- Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt. (1801).
- Kearney, *Hon.* Sir William John Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kearns, Sir Fred Matthias, K.C.B., M.C.
- Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Keeble, Sir (Herbert Ben) Curtis, G.C.M.G.
- Kellett, Sir Brian Smith, Kt.
- Kellett, Sir Stanley Everard, Bt. (1801).
- Kelliher, Sir Henry Joseph, Kt.
- Kelly, Sir Arthur John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kelly, Sir William Theodore, Kt., O.B.E.
- Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
- Kemsley, Col. Sir Alfred Newcombe, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Kendall, Sir Maurice George, Kt., Sc.D., F.B.A.
- Kendrew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Douglas Anthony, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Kendrew, Sir John Cowdrey, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Kenilorea, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Peter, K.B.E.
- Kennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arnold Ford, Bt. (1891).
- Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
- Kennedy, Sir Albert Henry, Kt.
- Kennedy, Sir Clyde David Allen, Kt.
- Kennedy, Sir George Ronald Derrick, Bt. (1836).
- Kennedy, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Lawrie, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Kenny, Sir Patrick John, Kt.
- Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, G.C.B., Q.C.
- Kent, Sir Percy Edward (Peter), Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Kenyon, Sir George Henry, Kt.
- Kerr, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Robert, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Kerr, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Michael Robert Emanuel, Kt.
- Kerr, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander Blair-, Kt.
- Kerruish, Sir Henry Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
- Kershaw, Sir (John) Anthony, Kt., M.C., M.P.
- Keswick, Sir William Johnston, Kt.
- Keville, Sir (William) Errington, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kidd, Sir Robert Hill, K.B.E., C.B.
- Kidu, *Hon.* Sir Buri (William), Kt.
- Kikau, *Ratu* Sir Jone Latianara, K.B.E.
- Kiki, *Hon.* Sir (Albert) Maori, K.B.E.
- Killen, *Hon.* Denis James, K.C.M.G.
- Killick, Sir John Edward, G.C.M.G.
- Kilpatrick, Sir William John, K.B.E.
- Kimball, Sir Marcus Richard, Kt., M.P.
- Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
- Kinahan, Sir Robert George Caldwell, Kt., E.R.D.
- King, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.



- King, *General* Sir Frank Douglas, G.C.B., M.B.E.
- King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
- King, Sir John Leonard, Kt.
- King, Sir Richard Brian Meredith, K.C.B., M.C.
- King, Sir Sydney Percy, Kt., O.B.E.
- King, Sir Wayne Alexander, Bt. (1815).
- Kingsland, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Kingsley, Sir Patrick Graham Toler, K.C.V.O.
- Kininmonth, Sir William Hardie, Kt., F.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (s 1686).
- Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
- Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, G.B.E., C.M.G.
- Kirby, *Hon.* Sir Richard Clarence, Kt.
- Kirkley, Sir (Howard) Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.G.
- Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (s 1685).
- Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, K.C.M.G.
- Kirwan, Sir (Archibald) Laurence Patrick, K.C.M.G., T.D.
- Kitson, *General* Sir Frank Edward, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Kitson, Sir Timothy Peter Geoffrey, Kt., M.P.
- Kitto, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
- Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
- Kneipp, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Patrick George, Kt.
- Knight, Sir Allan Walton, Kt., C.M.G.
- Knight, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
- Knight, Sir Harold Murray, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Knights, Sir Philip Douglas, Kt., C.B.E., Q.P.M.
- Knill, Sir John Kinahan Stuart, Bt. (1893).
- Knipe, Sir Leslie Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
- Knott, Sir John Laurence, Kt., C.B.E.
- Knowles, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1765).
- Knowles, Sir Leonard Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Knox, *Hon.* Sir William Edward, Kt.
- Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
- Kornberg, *Prof.* Sir Hans Leo, Kt., D.Sc., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Krusin, Sir Stanley Marks, Kt., C.B.
- Kyle, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Wallace Hart, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Labouchere, Sir George Peter, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Lacon, Sir Edmund Vere, Bt. (1818).
- Lacy, Sir Hugh Maurice Pierce, Bt. (1921).
- Lagesen, *Air Marshal* Sir Peter Jacobus, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Laidlaw, Sir Christopher Charles Fraser, Kt.
- Laing, Sir Hector, Kt.
- Laing, Sir (John) Maurice, Kt.
- Laing, Sir (William) Kirby, Bt.
- Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Lake, Sir (Atwell) Graham, Bt. (1711).
- Laker, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
- Lakin, Sir Michael, Bt. (1909).
- Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
- Lala Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Lamb, Sir Albert (Larry), Kt.
- Lamb, Sir Albert Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.F.C.
- Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
- Lambert, Sir Anthony Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
- Lambert, Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Lancaster, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Strike, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lancaster, Sir Osbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lang, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Derek Boileau, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
- Langham, Sir James Michael, Bt. (1660).
- Langker, Sir Erik, Kt., O.B.E.
- Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
- Langrishe, Sir Hercules Ralph Hume, Bt. (i 1777).
- Lapsley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Hugh, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Lapun, *Hon.* Sir Paul, Kt.
- Larcom, Sir (Charles) Christopher Royden, Bt. (1868).
- Larmour, Sir Edward Noel, K.C.M.G.
- Lartigue, Sir Louis Cools-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lasdun, Sir Denys Louis, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
- Laskey, Sir Denis Seward, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Latey, *Hon.* Sir John Brinsmead, Kt., M.B.E.
- Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
- Latimer, Sir Courtenay Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Latimer, Sir Graham Stanley, K.B.E.
- Lauche, *Hon.* Sir Condor Louis, K.C.M.G.
- Lauder, Sir Piers Robert Dick-, Bt. (s 1690).
- Laurantus, Sir Nicholas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Laurence, Sir Peter Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).
- Lavan, *Hon.* Sir John Martin, Kt.
- Law, *Hon.* Sir Eric John Ewan, Kt.
- Law, *Admiral* Sir Horace Rochfort, G.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Lawes, Sir (John) Michael Bennet, Bt. (1882).
- Lawler, Sir Peter James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
- Lawrence, Sir Guy Kempton, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C.
- Lawrence, Sir John Waldemar, Bt., O.B.E. (1858).
- Lawrence, Sir Robert Leslie Edward, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867).
- Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
- Lawson, *Hon.* Sir Neil, Kt.
- Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Lawson, Sir William Howard, Bt. (1841).
- Lawton, *Prof.* Sir Frank Ewart, Kt.
- Lawton, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederick Horace, Kt.
- Layfield, Sir Frank Henry Burland Willoughby, Kt., Q.C.
- Lea, Sir Frederick Meacham, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc.
- Lea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Harris, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
- Lea, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Stuart Crosbie, K.B.E.
- Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
- Leach, *Prof.* Sir Edmund Ronald, Kt., Ph.D., F.B.A.
- Leach, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Conyers, G.C.B.
- Leach, Sir Ronald George, G.B.E.
- Leahy, Sir John Henry Gladstone, K.C.M.G.
- Leask, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Lowther Ewart Clark, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Leather, Sir Edwin Hartley Cameron, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Leaver, Sir Christopher, G.B.E.
- Le Bailly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Louis Edward Stewart Holland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Le Cheminant, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Peter de Lacey, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Lechmere, Sir Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
- Ledger, Sir Joseph Francis, Kt.
- Ledwidge, Sir (William) Bernard (John), K.C.M.G.
- Lee, Sir Arthur James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Lee, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir David John Pryer, G.B.E., C.B.
- Lee, Sir (George) Wilton, Kt.
- Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
- Lee, Sir (Henry) Desmond (Pritchard), Kt.
- Lee, *Col.* Sir William Allison, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Leeds, Sir George Graham Mortimer, Bt. (1812).
- Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir (Ronald) Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt. (1897).
- Lees, Sir Thomas Harcourt Ivor, Bt. (1804).
- Lees, Sir William Antony Clare, Bt. (1937).
- Leese, Sir John Henry Vernon, Bt. (1908).

- Le Fleming, Sir William Kelland, Bt. (1705).
- Le Gallais, *Hon.* Sir Richard Lyle, Kt.
- Legard, Sir Thomas Digby, Bt. (1660).
- Leggett, Sir Clarence Arthur Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Leggo, Sir Jack Frederick, Kt., D.F.C.
- Legh, *Major Hon.* Sir Francis Michael, K.C.V.O.
- Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
- Leigh, Sir Neville Egerton, K.C.V.O.
- Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1693).
- Leitch, Sir George, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Leith, Sir Andrew George Forbes, Bt. (1923).
- Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
- Le Masurier, Sir Robert Hugh, Kt., D.S.C.
- Lemon, Sir (Richard) Dawnay, Kt., C.B.E.
- Leng, *General* Sir Peter John Hall, K.C.B.
- Lennard, *Rev.* Sir Hugh Dacre Barrett, Bt. (1801).
- Lennox, *Rear Adm.* Sir Alexander Henry Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Lennox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Charles Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Leon, Sir John Ronald, Bt. (1911).
- Leonard, *Hon.* Sir (Hamilton) John, Kt., Q.C.
- Leonard, Sir Walter McEllister, Kt., D.F.C.
- Le Quesne, Sir (Charles) Martin, K.C.M.G.
- Le Quesne, Sir (John) Godfray, Kt., Q.C.
- Leslie, Sir Harald Robert, K.T., C.B.E., T.D. (Lord Birsay).
- Leslie, Sir John Norman Ide, Bt. (1876).
- †Leslie, Sir Percy Theodore, Bt. (s 1625).
- Lethbridge, Sir Thomas Periam Hector Noel, Bt. (1804).
- Lever, Sir (Tresham) Christopher Arthur Lindsay, Bt. (1911).
- Levey, Sir Michael Vincent, Kt., M.V.O.
- Levine, Sir Montague Bernard, Kt.
- Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1704).
- Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
- Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
- Lewando, Sir Jan Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lewin, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Terence Thornton, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Lewis, Sir Allen Montgomery, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Lewis, *Admiral* Sir Andrew Mackenzie, K.C.B.
- Lewis, Sir Anthony Carey, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lewis, Sir Ian Malcolm, Kt.
- Lewis, *Prof.* Sir Jack, Kt., F.R.S.
- Lewis, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
- Ley, Sir Francis Douglas, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1905).
- Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor, Bt. (1895).
- Lidbury, Sir John Towersey, Kt.
- Lidderdale, Sir David William Shuckburgh, K.C.B.
- Liddle, Sir Donald Ross, Kt.
- Liggins, Sir Edmund Naylor, Kt., T.D.
- Lighthill, *Prof.* Sir (Michael) James, Kt., F.R.S.
- Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
- Liley, *Prof.* Sir Albert William, K.C.M.G.
- Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lincoln, Sir Anthony Handley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Lincoln, *Hon.* Sir Anthony Leslie Julian, Kt.
- Lindley, Sir Arnold Lewis George, Kt.
- Lindop, Sir Norman, Kt.
- Lindsay, Sir Harvey Kincaid Stewart, Kt.
- Lindsay, Sir Ronald Alexander, Bt., (1962).
- Lindsay, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lindsay-Fynn, Sir Basil Mortimer, Kt.
- Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
- Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
- Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt. (1925).
- Little, *Hon.* Sir Douglas Macfarlane, Kt.
- Little, *Most Rev.* Thomas Francis, K.B.E.
- Littler, Sir Emile, Kt.
- Livermore, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Llewellyn, Sir David Treharne, Kt.
- Llewellyn, Sir (Frederick) John, K.C.M.G.
- Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Morton, Bt., C.B.E. (1922).
- Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
- Llewellyn, Sir John Michael Dillwyn-Venables, Bt. (1890).
- Lloyd, *Hon.* Sir Anthony John Leslie, Kt.
- Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (1960).
- Lloyd, Sir (John) Peter (Daniel), Kt.
- Loane, *Most Rev.* Marcus Lawrence, K.B.E.
- Lock, *Comdr.* Sir (John) Duncan, Kt.
- Lockhart, Sir Muir Edward Sinclair, Bt. (s 1636).
- Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, Kt.
- Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
- Lodge, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Loehnis, Sir Clive, K.C.M.G.
- Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Logan, Sir Donald Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
- Lokoloko, Sir Tore, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Long, Sir Ronald, Kt.
- Longden, Sir Gilbert James Morley, M.B.E.
- Longland, Sir David Walter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Longland, Sir John Laurence, Kt.
- Longley, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
- Looker, Sir Cecil Thomas, Kt.
- Loram, *Vice-Adm.* Sir David Anning, K.C.B., M.V.O.
- Lord, Sir Ackland Archibald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lorimer, Sir (Thomas) Desmond, Kt.
- Lousada, Sir Anthony Baruh, Kt.
- Lovell, *Prof.* Sir (Alfred Charles) Bernard, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Lovelock, Sir Douglas Arthur, K.C.B.
- Loveridge, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Low, Sir Alan Roberts, Kt.
- Low, Sir James Richard Morrison, Bt. (1908).
- Lowe, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Charles, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Lowe, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edgar Noel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lowe, Sir Francis Reginald Gordon, Bt. (1918).
- Lowson, Sir Ian Patrick, Bt. (1951).
- Lowther, *Maj.* Sir Charles Douglas, Bt. (1824).
- Loyd, Sir Francis Alfred, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lubbock, Sir Alan, Kt., F.S.A.
- Lucas, Sir Cyril Edward, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Lucas, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt. (1887).
- Luckhoo, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Alexander, Kt.
- Luckhoo, Sir Lionel Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Lucy, Sir Edmund John William Hugh Cameron-Ramsay-Fairfax, Bt. (1836).
- Luddington, Sir Donald Collin Cumyn, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Luke, *Hon.* Sir Emile Fashole, K.B.E.
- Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
- Lumby, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lus, *Hon.* Sir Pita, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lush, *Hon.* Sir George Hermann, Kt.
- Lushington, Sir Henry Edmund Castleman, Bt. (1791).
- Lusty, Sir Robert Frith, Kt.
- Luyt, Sir Richard Edmonds, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.C.M.
- Lygo, *Admiral* Sir Raymond Derek, K.C.B.
- Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1929).
- Lynch, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Phillip Reginald, K.C.M.G.
- Lyons, Sir Edward Houghton, Kt.
- Lyons, Sir (Isidore) Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lyons, Sir James Reginald, Kt.

- Lyons, *His Hon.* Sir Rudolph, Kt., Q.C.  
 Lyons, Sir William, Kt.  
 McAdam, Sir Ian William James, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Macadam, Sir Peter, Kt.  
 McAllister, Sir Reginald Basil, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 McAlpine, Hon. Sir (John) Kenneth, K.C.M.G.  
 McAlpine, Sir Robin, Kt., C.B.E.  
 McAlpine, Sir Thomas George Bishop, Bt. (1918).  
 Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).  
 McArthur, *Col.* Sir Malcolm Hugh, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Macartney, Sir John Barrington, Bt. (1799).  
 Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.  
 McAvoys, Sir (Francis) Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.  
 McBride, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.  
 McCaffrey, Sir Thomas Daniel, Kt.  
 McCall, Sir Charles Patrick Home, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
 McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 McCarthy, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Thaddeus Pearcey, K.B.E.  
 McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.  
 McCaw, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Malcolm, Kt., Q.C.  
 McClintock, Sir Eric Paul, Kt.  
 McCombs, *Hon.* Sir Terence Henderson, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.  
 McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).  
 McCowan, *Hon.* Sir Anthony James Denys, q.c.  
 McCowan, Sir Hew Cargill, Bt. (1934).  
 McCray, Sir Lionel Joseph, Kt.  
 McCullough, *Hon.* Sir (Iain) Charles (Robert).  
 McCutcheon, Sir Walter Osborn, Kt.  
 MacDermot, Sir Dermot Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 McDermott, Sir (Lawrence) Emmet, K.B.E.  
 MacDonald, *General* Sir Arthur Leslie, K.B.E., C.B.  
 McDonald, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.  
 Macdonald, Sir Herbert George de Lome, K.B.E.  
 Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (s 1625).  
 McDonald, Sir James, K.B.E.  
 Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell, Bt. (s 1682 and s 1707).  
 Macdonald, Sir Peter George, Kt.  
 Macdonald, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roderick Douglas, K.B.E.  
 McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.  
 MacDonald, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.  
 MacDougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A.  
 McDowell, Sir Frank Schofield, Kt.  
 McDowell, Sir Henry McLorinan, K.B.E.  
 McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 McEwen, Sir James Francis Lindley, Bt. (1953).  
 McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.  
 McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).  
 Macfarlane, Sir George Gray, Kt., C.B.  
 Macfarlane, Sir James Wright, Kt.  
 Macfarlane, Sir Robert Mafeking, K.C.M.G.  
 MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.  
 McGeoch, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Lachlan Mackay, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
 McGrath, Sir Charles Gullan, Kt., O.B.E.  
 MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.  
 Macgregor, Sir Edwin Robert, Bt. (1828).  
 MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).  
 McGregor, Sir Ian Alexander, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.  
 McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).  
 McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.  
 McInerney, *Hon.* Sir Murray Vincent, Kt.  
 McIntosh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
 Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.  
 McIntosh, Sir Ronald Robert Duncan, K.C.B.  
 Mack, *Hon.* Sir William George Albert, K.B.E.  
 McKaig, *Admiral* Sir (John) Rae, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 McKay, Sir Alick Benson, K.B.E.  
 McKay, *Hon.* Sir Donald Norman, K.C.M.G.  
 Mackay, Sir George Patrick Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mackay, Sir James Mackerron, K.B.E., C.B.  
 McKay, Sir James Wilson, Kt.  
 McKay, Sir John Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mackay, Sir William Calder, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.  
 McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.  
 McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 McKenna, Sir Bernard Joseph Maxwell, Kt.  
 McKenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.  
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Alwyne Brinton Muir, Bt. (1805).  
 Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander) George Anthony Allan, Bt. (1890).  
 Mackenzie, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh Stirling, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
 Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (s 1673).  
 Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Roderick (Edward) François McQuhae, Bt. (s 1703).  
 Mackerran, Sir (Alan) Charles (MacLaurin), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mackeson, Sir Rupert Henry, Bt. (1954).  
 Mackie, Sir Maitland, Kt., C.B.E.  
 McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.  
 MacKinlay, Sir Bruce, Kt., C.B.E.  
 MacKintosh, Sir Angus Mackay, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 McKissock, Sir Wylie, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.C.S.  
 Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).  
 Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew Royle, Bt., C.B.E. (1957).  
 McLean, Sir Francis Charles, Kt., C.B.E.  
 MacLean, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hector Charles Donald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 McLean, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.  
 Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, K.B.E.  
 McLeay, *Hon.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.M.  
 MacLellan, Sir (George) Robin (Perronet), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.  
 McLennan, Sir Ian Munro, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
 McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).  
 MacLeod, Sir John, Kt., T.D.  
 Macklin, Sir Bruce Roy, Kt., O.B.E.  
 McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).  
 Maclure, Sir John Robert Spencer, Bt. (1898).  
 McMahan, Sir Brian Patrick, Bt. (1817).  
 McMahan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William, G.C.M.G., C.H.  
 McMeekin, *Lt-Gen.* Sir Terence Douglas Herbert, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 McMichael, *Prof.* Sir John, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.  
 MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Macmillan, Sir (James) Wilson, K.B.E.  
 McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.  
 Macnab, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Alex Colin, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Macnaghten, Sir Patrick Alexander, Bt. (1836).  
 McNamara, *Air Marshal* Sir Neville Patrick, K.B.E., D.F.C.  
 McNece, Sir David Blackstock, Q.P.M.  
 McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.  
 McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 McNeill, *Hon.* Sir David Bruce, Kt.  
 McNicoll, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alan Wedel Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.  
 McPetrie, Sir James Carnegie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 MacPherson, Sir Keith Duncan, Kt.

- Maccready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
- Macrory, Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt. McShine, *Hon.* Sir Arthur Hugh, Kt.
- Mactaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
- MacTier, Sir (Reginald) Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- McTiernan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., G.C.B. (1919).
- Maddock, Sir Ieuan, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Hipson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Maddox, Sir John Kempson, Kt., V.R.D., M.D.
- Madgwick, Sir Robert Bowden, Kt., O.B.E.
- Madhorao Genesh Deshpande *Rao Bahadur* Sir, K.B.E.
- Madigan, Sir Russell Tullie, Kt., O.B.E.
- Magarey, Sir James Rupert, Kt.
- Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
- Maguire, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold John, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
- Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Maingard de la Ville-ès-Offrans, Sir Louis Pierre René, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mais, *Hon.* Sir Robert Hugh, Bt.
- Maitland, Sir Donald James Dundas, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Maitland, Sir Richard John, Bt. (1818).
- Makins, Sir Paul Vivian, Bt. (1903).
- Malcolm, Sir David Peter Michael, Bt. (s. 1665).
- Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
- Mallabar, Sir John Frederick, Kt.
- Mallett, Sir (William) Ivo, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Mallinson, Sir (William) Paul, Bt. (1935).
- Malone, *Hon.* Sir Denis Eustace Gilbert, Kt.
- Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
- Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Mann, Sir Rupert Edward, Bt. (1905).
- Mansel, *Rev. Canon* James Seymour Denis, K.C.V.O.
- Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
- Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Mansfield, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward) Gerard (Napier), K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Mant, Sir Cecil George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mara, *Rt. Hon. Ratu* Sir Kamisese Kapawai Tuimacilai, K.B.E.
- Marchant, Sir Herbert Stanley, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Marjoribanks, Sir James Alexander Milne, K.C.M.G.
- Mark, Sir Robert, G.B.E.
- Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. 1911.
- Marking, Sir Henry Ernest, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Marks, Sir John Hedley Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Marling, Sir Charles William Somerset, Bt., (1882).
- Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
- Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
- Marre, Sir Alan Samuel, K.C.B.
- Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
- Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
- Marsack, Sir Charles Croft, K.B.E.
- Marsden, Sir John Denton, Bt., (1924).
- Marsh, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Richard William, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Arthur Gregory George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Marshall, Sir Denis Alfred, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Marshall, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Ross, G.B.E., C.H.
- Marshall, *Prof.* Sir (Oshley) Roy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Marshall, Sir Robert Braithwaite, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Marshall, Sir Walter Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Martell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugo Colenso, K.B.E., C.B.
- Martin, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Brownlow, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Martin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Edward Ludgate, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
- Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Martin, *Prof.* Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Martin, Sir Sidney Launcelot, Kt.
- Marwick, Sir Brian Allan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Masefield, Sir Peter Gordon, Kt.
- Mason, *Hon.* Sir Anthony Frank, K.B.E.
- Mason, Sir (Basil) John, Kt., C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Mason, Sir Dan Hurdis, Kt., O.B.E., E.R.D.
- Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
- Mason, Sir Frederick Cecil, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Mason, Sir John Charles Moir, K.C.M.G.
- Mason, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Massey, *Prof.* Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Mather, *Prof.* Sir Kenneth, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Mather, Sir William Loris, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Mathers, Sir Robert William, Kt.
- Matheson, Sir James Adam Louis, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Matheson, *Major* Sir Torquhil Alexander, Bt. (1882).
- Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
- Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Matthews, Sir Peter Alec, Kt.
- Matthews, Sir Peter Jack, Kt., C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.P.M.
- Matthews, Sir Russell, Kt., O.B.E.
- Matthews, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maude, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Angus Edmund Upton, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Maudslay, *Major* Sir (James) Renne, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Mavor, *Air Marshal* Sir Leslie Deane, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s 1681).
- Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. (s 1683).
- Maxwell, Sir Robert Hugh, K.B.E.
- May, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Douglas, Kt.
- May, Sir Kenneth Spencer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mayall, Sir (Alexander) Lees, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Maycock, Sir William d'Auvergne, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Mayer, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.H.
- Mayhew-Sanders, Sir John Reynolds, Kt.
- Maynard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Nigel Martin, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Meade, Sir (Richard) Geoffrey (Austin), K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Meaney, Sir Patrick Michael, Kt.
- Medawar, Sir Peter Brian, Kt., C.H., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Medlycott, Sir (James) Christopher, Bt. (1808).
- Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
- Megarry, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Edgar, Kt., F.B.A.
- Megaw, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Meinertzhagen, Sir Peter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
- Melville, Sir Eugene, K.C.M.G.
- Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
- Melville, Sir Ronald Henry, K.C.B.
- Mensforth, Sir Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
- Menter, Sir James Woodham, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
- Menzies, Sir Laurence James, Kt.
- Menzies, Sir Peter Thomson, Kt.
- Merrison, Sir Alexander Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
- Merton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt., M.P. (1910).
- Meyer, Sir Oscar Gwynne, Kt., O.B.E., E.D.
- Meyjes, Sir Richard Anthony, Kt.
- Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (1791).
- Meyrick, *Maj* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).

- Michelmores, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Michelmores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.  
 Micklethwait, Sir Robert Gore, Kt., Q.C.  
 Middlemiss, *Prof.* Sir John Howard, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Middlemore, Sir William Hawk-slow, Bt. (1919).  
 Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.  
 Middleton, Sir George Proctor, K.C.V.O.  
 Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1862).  
 Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Milbank, *Maj.* Sir Mark Vane, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.C. (1882).  
 Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).  
 Miles, *Prof.* Sir (Arnold) Ashley, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.  
 Miles, Sir William Napier Maurice, Bt. (1859).  
 Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).  
 Millar, Sir Oliver Nicholas, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.  
 Millar, Sir Ronald Graeme, Kt.  
 Millard, Sir Guy Elwin, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Miller, Sir Douglas Sinclair, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bews, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Miller, Sir (Jan) Douglas, Kt.  
 Miller, Sir John Francis Compton, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
 Miller, Sir John Holmes, Bt. (1705).  
 Miller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Mansel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Miller, Sir Joseph Holmes, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Miller, Sir (Oswald) Bernard, Kt.  
 Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.  
 Miller, Sir Stephen James Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.  
 Miller of Glenlee, Sir Frederick William Macdonald, Bt. (1788).  
 Milling, *Air Marshal* Sir Denis Crowley-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
 Millis, Sir Leonard William Francis, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mills, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Piercy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.  
 Mills, Sir John Lewis Ernest Watts, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).  
 Mills, Sir Peter McLay, Kt., M.P.  
 Milman, Sir Dermot Lionel Kennedy, Bt. (1800).  
 Milmo, *Hon.* Sir Helenus Patrick Joseph, Kt.  
 Milner, Sir (George Edward) Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).  
 Milnes Coates, Sir Anthony Robert, Bt. (1911).  
 Minhinnick, Sir Gordon Edward George, Kt.  
 Minogue, *Hon.* Sir John Patrick, Kt.  
 Mitchell, *Air Cdre.* Sir Arthur Dennis, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Mitchell, Sir Derek Jack, K.C.B., C.V.O.  
 Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.  
 Mitchell, Sir Hamilton, K.B.E.  
 Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).  
 Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Stuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Mocatta, *Hon.* Sir Alan Abraham, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Mogg, *General* Sir (Herbert) John, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Roysds, Bt. (1916).  
 †Molony, Sir Thomas Desmond, Bt. (1925).  
 Moncrieffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt., C.V.O., Q.C. (s 1685).  
 Monro, Sir Hector Seymour Peter, Kt., M.P.  
 Monson, Sir (William Bonnar) Leslie, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Montgomery, Sir (Basil Henry) David, Bt. (1801).  
 Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.  
 Moollan, Sir Cassam Ismael, Kt.  
 Moon, Sir Edward, Bt., M.C. (1887).  
 Moon, Sir Edward Penderel, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Moon, Sir Peter James Scott, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).  
 Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt., O.B.E. (1923).  
 Moore, Sir Henry Roderick, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Moore, *General* Sir (James Newton) Rodney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Moore, *Hon.* Sir John Cochrane, Kt.  
 Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).  
 Moore, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Philip Brian Cecil, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 Moore, Sir William Roger Clotworthy, Bt., T.D. (1932).  
 Moores, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Mootham, Sir Orby Howell, Kt.  
 Mordaunt, Sir Richard Nigel Charles, Bt. (1611).  
 McDearal, Sir John Stanley, Kt., C.M.G.  
 More, Sir Jasper, Kt.  
 Moreton, Sir John Oscar, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C.  
 Morgan, Sir (Clifford) Naunton, Kt.  
 Morgan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David John Hughes-, Bt., C.B.E. (1925).  
 Morgan, Sir Ernest Dunstan, K.B.E.  
 Morgan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick John, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Morley, Sir Godfrey William Rowland, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.  
 Morony, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Lovett, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Morpeth, Sir Douglas Spottiswoode, Kt., T.D.  
 Morris, *Air Marshal* Sir Arnold Alec, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Morris, Sir Robert Byng, Bt. (1806).  
 Morris, *Air Marshal* Sir Douglas Griffith, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.  
 Morris, Sir Geoffrey Newman-, Kt., E.D.  
 Morris, *His Hon.* Sir Owen Temple Temple-, Kt., Q.C.  
 Morris, *His Hon.* Sir William Gerard, Kt.  
 Morrow, Sir Ian Thomas, Kt.  
 Morse, Sir Christopher Jeremy, K.C.M.G.  
 Morton, *Admiral* Sir Anthony Storrs, G.B.E., K.C.B.  
 Morton, Sir Brian, Kt.  
 Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Moseley, Sir George Walker, K.C.B.  
 Moser, *Prof.* Sir Claus Adolf, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A.  
 Moses, Sir Charles Joseph Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (1868).  
 Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).  
 Mott, Sir John Harmer, Bt. (1930).  
 Mott, *Prof.* Sir Nevill Francis, Kt., F.R.S.  
 Mount, Sir James William Spencer, Kt., C.B.E., B.E.M.  
 Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).  
 Mountain, Sir Denis Mortimer, Bt. (1922).  
 Mowbray, Sir John Robert, Bt. (1880).  
 Moynihan, Sir Noel Henry, Kt.  
 Muhamad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Muir, Sir David John, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Muir, Sir John Harling, Bt. (1892).  
 Muir, Sir Laurence Macdonald, Kt.  
 Muir Wood, Sir Alan Marshall, Kt., F.R.S.  
 Muirhead, Sir David Francis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Mulholland, Sir Michael Henry, Bt. (1945).  
 Mumford, Sir Albert Henry, K.B.E.  
 Mummy, Sir Hugh Evelyn, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.  
 Munro, Sir Ian Talbot, Bt. (s 1634).  
 Munro, Sir Robert Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Munro, Sir Sydney Douglas Gun-, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Munro, Sir (Thomas) Torquil (Alfonso), Bt. (1825).  
 Murdoch, *Air Marshal* Sir Alister Murray, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Murless, Sir (Charles Francis) Noel, Kt.  
 Murley, Sir Reginald Sydney, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.  
 Murphy, Sir Leslie Frederick, Kt.  
 Murray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Brian Stewart, K.C.M.G.  
 Murray, Sir (Francis) Ralph (Hay), K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Murray, *General* Sir Horatius, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Murray, Sir James, K.C.M.G.  
 Murray, Sir Nigel Andrew Digby, Bt. (s 1628).  
 Murray, Sir Patrick Ian Keith, Bt. (s 1673).  
 Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (s 1630).

- Murrie, Sir William Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Mursell, Sir Peter, Kt., M.B.E.
- Musgrave, Sir Christopher Patrick Charles, Bt. (1611).
- Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
- Musgrabe, Sir Richard James, Bt. († 1782).
- Musker, Sir John, Kt.
- Musson, *General Sir* Geoffrey Randolph Dixon, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Mustill, *Hon.* Sir Michael John, Kt.
- Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
- Myers, Sir Kenneth Ben, Kt., M.B.E.
- Myers, *Prof.* Sir Rupert H., K.B.E.
- Mynors, Sir Humphrey Charles Baskerville, Bt. (1964).
- Mynors, *Prof.* Sir Roger Aubrey Baskerville, Kt., F.B.A.
- Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
- Nairn, Sir Robert Arnold Spencer, Bt. (1933).
- Nairne, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Patrick Dalmahoy, G.C.B., M.C.
- Nalder, *Hon.* Sir Crawford David, Kt.
- Nail, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
- Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
- Napier, Sir William Archibald, Bt. (s 1627).
- Napley, Sir David, Kt.
- Narain, Sir Sathi, K.B.E.
- Nathan, Sir Maurice Arnold, K.B.E.
- Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Mbdura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
- Neal, Sir Eric James, Kt.
- Neal, Sir Leonard Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Neale, Sir Alan Derrett, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
- Neill, *Hon.* Sir Brian Thomas, Kt.
- Neill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ivan, Kt.
- Nelson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eustace) John (Blois), K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Nelson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Sidney) Richard (Carlyle), K.C.B., O.B.E., M.D.
- Nelson, *Maj.* Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (1912).
- Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evelyn Yorke, Bt. (1802).
- Ness, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
- Neville, Sir Richard Lionel John Bines, Bt. (1927).
- Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
- Newbold, Sir Charles Demorée, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Newman, Sir Geoffrey Robert, Bt. (1836).
- Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
- Newmbn, Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
- Newmbn, Sir Kenneth Leslie, Kt.
- Newns, Sir (Alfred) Foley (Francis Polden), K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt. (1900).
- Newton, Sir Hubert, Kt.
- Newton, Sir Kenneth Garner, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1924).
- Newton, Sir (Leslie) Gordon, Kt.
- Ngata, Sir Henare Kohere, K.B.E.
- Niall, Sir Horace Lionel Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nicholas, Sir Alfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nicholas, Sir Herbert Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
- Nicholas, Sir John William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Nicholls, Sir Douglas Ralph, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Nichols, *Air Marshal* Sir John Moreton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Nichols, Sir Edward Henry, Kt., T.D.
- Nicholson, Sir Arthur William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Nicholson, *Hon.* Sir David Eric, Kt.
- Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt. (1958).
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., K.B.E., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicolson, Sir David Lancaster, Kt.
- Nield, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Nield, Sir William Alan, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Charles Manners Gamaliel, Bt. (1628).
- Nightingale, Sir John Cyprian, Kt., C.B.E., B.E.M., Q.P.M.
- Nimmo, *Hon.* Sir John Angus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Niven, Sir (Cecil) Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Nixon, *Rev.* Sir Kenneth Michel John Basil, Bt. (1906).
- Noad, Sir Kenneth Beeson, Kt., M.D.
- Noble, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Marc Brunel, Bt. (1902).
- Noble, Sir Peter Scott, Kt.
- Noble, Sir (Thomas Alexander) Frbser, Kt., M.B.E.
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Noel, Sir Clude, Kt., C.M.G.
- Nolan, Sir Sidney Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nordmeyer, *Hon.* Sir Arnold Henry, K.C.M.G.
- Norman, Sir Arthur Gordon, K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
- Norman, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Horace) Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Norman, Sir Robert Wentworth, Kt.
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Norris, Sir Alfred Henry, K.B.E.
- Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norris, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Neil Foxley-, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Norris, Sir Eric George, K.C.M.G.
- Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Norris, *Hon.* Sir John Gerblt, Kt., E.D., Q.C.
- North, Sir Thombs Lindsay, Kt.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
- Northam, Sir William Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norwood, Sir Walter Neville, Kt.
- Nossal, Sir Gustav Joseph Victor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nourse, *Hon.* Sir Martin Charles, Kt.
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. († 1795).
- Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nugent, Sir Robin George Colborne, Bt. (1806).
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Hbroid) Anthony, Bt. (1903).
- Oakeley, Sir (Edwrd) Atholl, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1939).
- Oakeshott, Sir Walter Fraser, Kt., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Oakshott, *Hon.* Sir Anthony Hendrie, Bt. (1959).
- Oates, Sir Thombs, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Oatley, Sir Charles William, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- O'Brien, Sir David Edmond, Bt. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Richard, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- O'Brien, *Admiral* Sir William Donough, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
- O'Collins, *Most Rev.* James Patrick, K.B.E., D.D.
- O'Connell, Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt.
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Denis Stubrt Scott, K.B.E., C.B.
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Patrick McCarthy, Kt.
- O'Dea, Sir Patrick Jerad, K.C.V.O.
- Ogden, Sir George Chester, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ogilvie, Sir Alec Drummond, Kt.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (s 1626).
- O'Halloran, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt.
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Okeover, *Capt.* Sir Peter Ralph Leopold Walker-, Bt. (1886).
- Oldmbn, Col. Sir Hugh Richard Debre, K.B.E., M.C.
- Olipbnt, Sir Mbrk Lburence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Oliver, Sir (Frederick) Ernest, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.

- Oliver, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Peter Raymond, Kt.
- O'Loughlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
- Olver, Sir Stephen John Linley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- O'Neil, *Hon.* Sir Desmond Henry, Kt.
- O'Neill, *Hon.* Sir Con Douglas Walter, G.C.M.G.
- Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Denzil Macarthur, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.
- Onslow, Sir John Roger Wilmot, Bt. (1797).
- Oppenheim, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.E.
- Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
- Oppenheimer, Sir Philip Jack, Kt.
- Opperman, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Ferdinand, Kt., O.B.E.
- Orde, Sir John Alexander Campbell, Bt. (1790).
- Organe, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Stephen William, Kt., M.D.
- Ormerod, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
- Ormond, Sir John Davies Wilder, Kt., B.E.M.
- Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roger Fray Greenwood, Kt.
- Orr, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., O.B.E.
- Orr, Sir David Alexander, Kt., M.C.
- Orr, Sir John Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.P.M.
- Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
- Oshorne, Sir Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (1629).
- Osifelo, Sir Frederick Auharua, Kt., M.B.E.
- Osman, Sir Abdul Raman Mahomed, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Osmond, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Osmond, Sir (Stanley) Paul, Kt., C.B.
- Otton, Sir Geoffrey John, K.C.B.
- Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
- Overall, Sir John Wallace, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (1920).
- Owen, Sir Hugh Bernard Pilkington, Bt. (1813).
- Owen, Sir Ronald Hugh, Kt.
- Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
- Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Padmore, Sir Thomas, G.C.B.
- Pagan, *Brig.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., E.D.
- Page, Sir Alexander Warren, Kt., M.B.E.
- Page, Sir Frederick William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Page, Sir Harry Robertson, Kt.
- Page, Sir John Joseph Joffre, Kt., O.B.E.
- Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
- Paget, Sir Julian Tolver, Bt. (1871).
- Pain, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Horace) Rollo (Squarey), K.C.B., M.C.
- Pain, *Hon.* Sir Peter Richard, Kt.
- Palliser, Sir (Arthur) Michael, G.C.M.G.
- Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
- Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
- Palmer, Sir John Chance, Kt.
- Palmer, Sir John Edward Somerset, Bt. (1791).
- Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior, Kt., D.S.O.
- Panckridge, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Robert (Silvester), K.B.E., C.B.
- Pao, Sir Yue-Kong, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pape, *Hon.* Sir George Augustus, Kt.
- Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
- Parbo, Sir Arvi Hillar, Kt.
- Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.E., D.S.C.
- Parish, Sir David Elmer Woodhine, Kt., C.B.E.
- Park, *Hon.* Sir Hugh Eames, Kt.
- Parker, Sir (Arthur) Douglas Dodds, Kt.
- Parker, Sir Douglas William Leigh, Kt., O.B.E.
- Parker, Sir John Edward, Kt.
- Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
- Parker, Sir Peter, Kt., M.V.O.
- Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
- Parker, *Hon.* Sir Roger Jocelyn, Kt.
- Parker, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Wilfred) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Parker, Sir (William) Alan, Bt. (1844).
- Parkes, Sir Alan Sterling, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.S.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Parkes, Sir Basil Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Parkinson, Sir Nicholas Fancourt, Kt.
- Parks, Sir Alan Guyatt, Kt.
- Parrott, Sir Cecil Cuthbert, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Parry, Sir Ernest Jones, Kt.
- Parry, Sir (Frank) Hugh (Nigel), Kt., C.B.E.
- Parry, Sir Thomas, Kt., F.B.A.
- Parsons, Sir Anthony Derrick, G.C.M.C., M.V.O., M.C.
- Parsons, Sir (John) Michael, Kt.
- Parsons, Sir Richard Edmund (Clement Fowncs), K.C.M.G.
- Part, Sir Antony Alexander, Kt., C.C.B., M.B.E.
- Partahgarh, H.II. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
- Pasley, Sir John Malcolm Sabine, Bt. (1794).
- Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Paterson, Sir Dennis Craig, Kt.
- Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Paterson, Sir John Valentine Jardine, Kt.
- Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
- Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Paton, *Capt.* Sir Stuart Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
- Paton, Sir (Thomas) Angus (Lyall), Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Paton, *Prof.* Sir William Drummond Macdonald, Kt., C.B.E., D.M., F.R.S., F.R.C.P.
- Pattinson, *Hon.* Sir Baden, K.B.E.
- Paul, Sir John Warhurton, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Paull, Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
- Payne, Sir Robert Frederick, Kt.
- Peacock, Sir Geoffrey Arden, Kt., C.V.O.
- Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
- Pearee, Sir Austin William, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
- Pearce, Sir Eric Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Peard, *Rear Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
- Pearman, *Hon.* Sir James Eugene, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pears, Sir Peter Neville Luard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Francis Fenwick, Bt., M.B.E. (1964).
- Pearson, Sir (James) Denning, Kt.
- Pearson, Sir (James) Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
- Pearson, *General* Sir Thomas Cecil Hook, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pease, Sir (Alfred) Vincent, Bt. (1882).
- Pease, Sir Richard Thorn, Bt. (1920).
- Peat, Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., D.F.C.
- Pechell, Sir Ronald Horace, Bt. (1797).
- Peck, Sir Edward Heywood, G.C.M.G.
- Peck, Sir John Howard, K.C.M.G.
- Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
- Pedder, *Air Marshal* Sir Ian Maurice, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C.
- Pedler, Sir Frederick Johnson, Kt.
- Peck, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
- Peck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Innes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
- Peel, Sir (William) John, Kt.
- Peierls, Sir Rudolf Ernst, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Peile, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Peirse, Sir Henry Grant de la Poer Beresford, Bt. (1814).
- Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pelly, Sir John Alwyne, Bt. (1840).
- Pemberton, Sir Francis Wingate William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Penn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Eric Charles William Mackenzie, C.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Penrose, Sir Roland Algernon, Kt., C.B.E.

- Penruddock, Sir Clement Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Peppitt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Percival, Sir Anthony Edward, Kt., C.B.
- Percival, Sir (Walter) Ian, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Pereira, Sir (Herbert) Charles, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Perkins, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Derek Duncombe Steele, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
- Perrin, Sir Michael Willcox, Kt., C.B.E.
- Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Bt. (1963).
- Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
- Perry, *Hon.* Sir (Alan) Clifford, Kt.
- Perry, Sir (David) Norman, Kt., M.B.E.
- Pestell, Sir John Richard, K.C.V.O.
- Peterkin, Sir Neville, Kt.
- Petersen, Sir Jeffrey Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Peterson, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B., M.V.O.
- Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
- Peto, Sir Henry George Morton, Bt. (1855).
- Peto, Sir Michael Henry Basil, Bt. (1927).
- Petrie, Sir (Charles) Richard (Borthwick), Bt., T.D. (1918).
- Pettingel, Sir William Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pettit, Sir Daniel Eric Arthur, Kt.
- Petty, *Hon.* Sir Horace Rostill, Kt.
- Pevsner, *Prof.* Sir Nikolaus Bernhard Leon, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Philip, Sir William Shearer, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Philips, *Prof.* Sir Cyril Henry, Kt. Philipson, Sir Robert James, Kt., P.R.S.A., A.R.A.
- Phillips, *Prof.* Sir David Chilton, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Phillips, Sir Fred Albert, Kt., C.V.O.
- Phillips, Sir Henry Ellis Isidore, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Horace, K.C.M.G.
- Phillips, Sir John Grant, K.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Leslie Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Phipps, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., D.S.C., V.R.D.
- Pickard, Sir Cyril Stanley, K.C.M.G.
- Pickering, Sir Edward Davies, Kt.
- Pickthorn, Sir Charles William Richards, Bt. (1959).
- Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
- Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).
- Pigot, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Anthony, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1764).
- Pigott, Sir Berkeley Henry Sebastian, Bt. (1808).
- Pike, Sir Philip Ernest Housden, Kt., Q.C.
- Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
- Pike, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Thomas Geoffrey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Pike, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Gregory Huddleston, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Pilcher, Sir (Charlie) Dennis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pilcher, Sir John Arthur, G.C.M.G.
- Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
- Pile, Sir Frederick Devereux, Bt. M.C. (1900).
- Pile, Sir John Devereux, Kt.
- Pile, Sir William Denis, G.C.B., M.B.E.
- Pilkington, Sir Lionel Alexander Bethune (Alastair), Kt.
- Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne-Swinerton-, Bt. (s 1635).
- Pillar, *Admiral* Sir William Thomas, K.C.B.
- Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
- Pinsent, Sir Christopher Roy, Bt. (1938).
- Pippard, *Prof.* Sir (Alfred) Brian, Kt., F.R.S.
- Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pitblado, Sir David Bruce, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Pitman, Sir Hubert Percival Lancaster, Kt., O.B.E.
- Pitman, Sir (Isaac) James, K.B.E.
- Pitoti, Sir Sere, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pitt, *Prof.* Sir Harry Raymond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Pitts, Sir Cyril Alfred, Kt.
- Pixley, Sir Neville Drake, Kt., M.B.E., V.R.D.
- Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Plaister, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
- Platt, *Prof.* *Hon.* Sir Peter, Bt. (1959).
- Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
- Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
- Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Pliatzky, Sir Leo, K.C.B.
- Plimmer, Sir Clifford Ulric, K.B.E.
- Plimssoll, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Plowman, Sir (John) Anthony, Kt.
- Plowman, Sir John Robin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Plumb, Sir (Charles) Henry, Kt.
- Plumb, *Prof.* Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Plummer, Sir (Arthur) Desmond (Herne), Kt., T.D.
- Pochin, Sir Edward Eric, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Poett, *General* Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Pole, *Col.* Sir John Gawen Crew, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1628).
- Pole, Sir Peter Van Not en-, Bt. (1791).
- Pollard, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
- Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
- Pollock, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1866).
- Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
- Pollock, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Michael Patrick, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
- Pond, *Prof.* Sir Desmond Arthur, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Ponsonby, Sir Ashley Charles Gibbs, Bt., M.C. (1956).
- Pontin, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
- Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
- Pope, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
- Pope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (John) Ernle, K.C.B.
- Pope, Sir Joseph Albert, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D.
- Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
- Popper, *Prof.* Sir Karl Raimund, Kt., C.H., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
- Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
- Porter, *Prof.* Sir George, Kt., F.R.S., Ph.D., Sc.D.
- Porter, *Air Marshal* Sir (Melvin) Kenneth (Drowley), K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Porter, *Hon.* Sir Murray Victor, Kt.
- Porter, Sir Robert Evelyn, Kt.
- Porter, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Wilson, Kt., Q.C.
- Posnett, Sir Richbrd Neil, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Pott, Sir Leslie, K.B.E.
- Potter, Sir (Joseph) Raymond (Lynden), Kt.
- Potter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Wilfrid) John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Potter, Sir (William) Ian, Kt.
- Pound, Sir John David, Bt. (1905).
- Powell, Sir (Arnold Joseph) Philip, Kt., O.B.E., A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Powell, Sir Nicholas Follitt Douglas, Bt. (1897).
- Powell, Sir Richbrd Royle, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Mackenzie, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Power, Sir John Patrick McLennan, Bt. (1924).
- Powles, Sir Guy Richardson, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, G.C.M.G.
- Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
- Prendergast, Sir John Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G., G.M.
- Prentice, *Hon.* Sir William Thomas, Kt., M.B.E.
- Prescott, Sir Mark, Bt. (1938).
- Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.



- Preston, Sir Peter Sansome, K.C.B.  
 Preston, Sir Ronald Douglas Hil-  
 debrand, Bt. (1815).  
 Pretzman, Sir Walter Frederick,  
 K.B.E.  
 Prevost, *Capt.* Sir George James  
 Augustine, Bt. (1805).  
 Price, Sir Charles Keith Napier  
 Rugee, Bt. (1804).  
 Price, Sir David Ernest Campbell,  
 Kt., M.P.  
 Price, Sir Francis Caradoc Rose,  
 Bt. (1815).  
 Price, Sir Frank Leslie, Kt.  
 Price, Sir (James) Robert, K.B.E.  
 Price, Sir Leslie Victor, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Price, Sir Norman Charles, K.C.B.  
 Price, Sir Robert John Green-, Bt.  
 (1874).  
 Prichard, Sir Montague Illyd, Kt.,  
 C.B.E., M.C.  
 Prickett, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir  
 Thomas Other, K.C.B., D.S.O.,  
 D.F.C.  
 Prideaux, Sir Humphrey Povah  
 Treverbian, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Prideaux, Sir John Francis, Kt.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).  
 Pringle, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles  
 Norman Seton, K.B.E.  
 Pringle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Stuart (Robert),  
 Bt., K.C.B., R.M. (s 1683).  
 Pritchard, Sir Asa Hubert, Kt.  
 Pritchard, Sir Neil, K.C.M.G.  
 Pritchett, Sir Victor Sawden, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Proby, Sir Peter, Bt. (1952).  
 Proctor, Sir (George) Philip,  
 K.B.E.  
 Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.  
 Proctor, Sir Roderick Consett, Kt.,  
 M.B.E.  
 Proud, Sir John Seymour, Kt.  
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).  
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.  
 Pugh, Sir Idwal Vaughan, K.C.B.  
 Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville,  
 Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S.  
 Pullinger, Sir (Francis) Alan, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Pumphrey, Sir (John) Laurence,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Purchas, *Hon.* Sir Francis Brooks,  
 Kt.  
 Pyke, Sir Louis Frederick, Kt.,  
 E.D.  
 Quénet, Sir Vincent Ernest,  
 Kt.  
 Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond  
 Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).  
 Rabukawaqa, Sir Josua Rasilau,  
 K.B.E., M.V.O.  
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B.,  
 M.C.  
 Radcliffe, Sir Sebastian Everard,  
 Bt. (1813).  
 Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward  
 Mott, Kt.  
 Radford, Sir Ronald Walter, K.C.B.,  
 M.B.E.  
 Radzinowicz, *Prof.* Sir Leon, Kt.,  
 L.L.D.  
 Rae, *Hon.* Sir Wallace Alexander  
 Ramsay, Kt.  
 Raeburn, Sir Michael Edward Nor-  
 man, Bt. (1923).  
 Raeburn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William)  
 Digby (Manifold), K.C.V.O., C.B.,  
 D.S.O., M.B.E.  
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin  
 MacKinnon), K.B.E.  
 Raikes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Iwan Geof-  
 frey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.  
 Ralli, Sir Godfrey Victor, Bt., T.D.  
 (1912).  
 Ram Chandra Mardari Deo, *Raja  
 Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.  
 Ramgoolam, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Seewoos-  
 agur, G.C.M.G.  
 Rampton, Sir Jack Leslie, K.C.B.  
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander William  
 Burnett, Bt. (1806).  
 Ramsay, Sir James Maxwell,  
 K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.C.  
 Ramsay, Sir Neis Alexander, Bt.  
 (s 1666).  
 Ramsay, Sir Thomas Meek, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Ramsbotham, *Hon.* Sir Peter Ed-  
 ward, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles  
 Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Ramsden, Sir (Geoffrey) William  
 Pennington-, Bt. (1689).  
 Ramsey, Sir Alfred Ernest, Kt.  
 Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin,  
 Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Randall, *Prof.* Sir John Turton, Kt.,  
 D.S.C., F.R.S.  
 Randall, Sir Richard John, Kt.  
 Ranger, Sir Douglas, Kt., F.R.C.S.  
 Rank, Sir Benjamin Keith, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys),  
 Bt. (1898).  
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G.,  
 K.C.V.O.  
 Raper, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert)  
 George, K.C.B.  
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E.,  
 C.M.G., M.C.  
 Rasch, *Maj.* Sir Richard Guy  
 Carne, Bt. (1903).  
 Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Bat-  
 tie, Bt. (1831).  
 Rault, Sir Louis Joseph Maurice,  
 Kt.  
 Rawlins, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir  
 John Stuart Pepys, K.B.E.  
 Rawlinson, Sir Anthony Henry  
 John, Bt. (1891).  
 Rawlinson, Sir Anthony Keith,  
 K.C.B.  
 Raymond, Sir Stanley Edward,  
 Kt.  
 Rayner, Sir Derek George, Kt.  
 Read, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles  
 Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Read, *General* Sir (John) Antony  
 (Jervis), G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Read, Sir John Emms, Kt.  
 Read, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hugh Sher-  
 lock, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1661).  
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman,  
 Bt. (1922).  
 Reay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Alan  
 John, K.B.E.  
 Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold)  
 Edward, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Redfearn, Sir Herbert, Kt.  
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham,  
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
 Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore,  
 Kt., C.B.E.  
 Redgrave, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Roy  
 Michael Frederick, K.B.E., M.C.  
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Redmond, Sir James, Kt.  
 Redshaw, Sir Leonard, Kt., T.D.  
 Redwood, Sir Peter Boverton, Bt.  
 (1911).  
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.  
 Reece, Sir (Louis) Alan, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Nigel Vernon, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Reed, Sir Reginald Charles, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Rees, Sir (Charles William) Stan-  
 ley, Kt., T.D.  
 Rees-Mogg, Sir William, Kt.  
 Reeve, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Trevor,  
 Kt.  
 Refshauge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William  
 Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Reid, Sir Alexander James, Bt.  
 (1897).  
 Reid, *Hon.* Sir George Oswald, Kt.,  
 Q.C.  
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir  
 (George) Ranald Macfarlane,  
 K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Reid, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1922).  
 Reid, Sir John Thyne, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Reid, Sir Norman Robert, Kt.  
 Reid, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.  
 Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick,  
 G.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Reiss, Sir John Anthony Ewart,  
 Kt., B.E.M.  
 Renals, Sir Stanley, Bt. (1895).  
 Rendall, Sir William, Kt.  
 Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.  
 Rennie, Sir John Shaw, G.C.M.G.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Renshaw, Sir Charles Maurice  
 Bine, Bt. (1903).  
 Renwick, Sir John, Kt.  
 Renwick, Sir Richard Eustace, Bt.  
 (1921).  
 Reporter, Sir Shapoor Ardeshirji,  
 K.B.E.  
 Revans, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt.  
 (1923).  
 Rhodes, Sir John Christopher  
 Douglas, Bt. (1919).  
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Con-  
 ness, Bt. (1919).  
 Richards, *Hon.* Sir Edward Tren-  
 ton, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Richards, Sir (Francis) Brooks,  
 K.C.M.G., D.S.C.  
 Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.  
 Richards, Sir James Maude, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Richards, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Charles  
 Chisholm, K.C.B., R.M.  
 Richards, Sir Rex Edward, Kt.,  
 D.S.C., F.R.S.  
 Richardson, *General* Sir Charles  
 Leslie, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Richardson, Sir Egerton Rudolf,  
 Kt., C.M.G.  
 Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank,  
 Kt.  
 Richardson, Sir (John) Eric, Kt.  
 Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt.  
 (1924).

- Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.  
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.  
Richardson, Sir Simon Alasdair Stewart, Bt. (s 1630).  
Richardson, Sir William Robert, Kt.  
Riches, Sir Derek Martin Hurry, K.C.M.G.  
Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.  
Riches, *General* Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.  
Richmond, Sir Alan James, Kt.  
Richmond, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Clifford Parris, K.B.E.  
Richmond, Sir John Christopher Blake, K.C.M.G.  
Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).  
Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).  
Ricks, Sir John Plowman, Kt.  
Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan, Bt. (s 1628).  
Ridley, Sir Sydney, Kt.  
Ridsdale, Sir Julian Errington, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.  
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1929).  
Rigby, *Hon.* Sir Ivo Charles Clayton, Kt.  
Ring, Sir Lindsay Roberts, G.B.E.  
Ringadoo, *Hon.* Sir Veerasamy, Kt.  
Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).  
Risson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.  
Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).  
Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.  
Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
Rix, Sir John, Kt., M.B.E.  
Roberts, Sir Bryan Clieve, K.C.M.G., Q.C.  
Roberts, *Hon.* Sir Denys Tudor Emil, K.B.E., Q.C.  
Roberts, Sir Edward Fergus Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.  
Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.  
Roberts, Sir Geoffrey Newland, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.  
Roberts, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Paul Hardy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.  
Roberts, Sir Gilbert Howland Rookehurst, Bt. (1809).  
Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.  
Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.  
Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt. (1919).  
Roberts, Sir Stephen James Leake, Kt.  
Roberts, Sir William James Denby, Bt. (1909).  
Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.  
Robertson, Sir James Anderson, Kt., C.B.E.  
Robertson, Sir James Wilson, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.  
Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Rutherford Ness, Kt., C.M.G.  
Robinson, Sir Albert Edward Phineas, Kt.  
Robinson, Sir Dove Myer, Kt.  
Robinson, *Prof.* Sir (Edward) Austin (Gossage), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., F.B.A.  
Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.  
Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).  
Robinson, Sir John James Michael Laud, Bt. (1660).  
Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).  
Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).  
Robson, *Prof.* Sir James Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.  
Robson, Sir Lawrence William, Kt.  
Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.  
Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
Roche, Sir David O'Grady, Bt. (1838).  
Rochfort, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Charles Boyd, K.C.V.O.  
Rodger, Sir William Glendinning, Kt., O.B.E.  
Rodgers, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1964).  
Rodrigues, Sir Alberto Maria, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.  
Roe, *Air Marshal* Sir Rex David, G.C.B., A.F.C.  
Rogers, *Air Marshal* Sir John Robson, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
Rogers, Sir Philip, G.C.B., C.M.G.  
Rogers, Sir Philip James, Kt., C.B.E.  
Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).  
Rooke, Sir Denis Eric, Kt., C.B.E.  
Ropner, Sir John Brace Woollacott, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).  
Ropner, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1904).  
Roscoe, Sir Robert Bell, K.B.E.  
Rose, Sir Alec Richard, Kt.  
Rose, Sir Clive Martin, G.C.M.G.  
Rose, Sir Julian Day, Bt. (1872 and 1909).  
Rose, Sir David Lancaster, Bt. (1874).  
Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.  
Rosier, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick Ernest, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
Roskill, Sir Ashton Wentworth, Kt., Q.C.  
Ross, Sir Alexander, Kt.  
Ross, Sir Archibald David Manisty, K.C.M.G.  
Ross, *Hon.* Sir Dudley Bruce, Kt.  
Ross, Sir James Keith, Bt., R.D., F.R.C.S. (1960).  
Rosser, Sir Melvyn Wynne, Kt.  
Rossiter, *Hon.* Sir John Frederick, K.B.E.  
Rostron, Sir Frank, Kt., M.B.E.  
Roth, *Prof.* Sir Martin, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.  
Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstubb Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.  
Rothnie, Sir Alan Keir, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.  
Rous, Sir Anthony Gerald Roderick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Row, *Hon.* Sir John Alfred, Kt.  
Row, *Cdr.*, Sir Philip John, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.  
Rowe, Sir Henry Peter, K.C.B.  
Rowell, Sir John Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.  
Rowland, *Air Marshal* Sir James Anthony, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
Rowlands, *Air Marshal* Sir John Samuel, K.B.E., G.C.  
Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.  
Rowley, Sir Charles Robert, Bt. (1836).  
Rowley, Sir Joshua Francis, Bt. (1786).  
Rowntree, Sir Norman Andrew Forster, Kt.  
Roxburgh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Charles Young, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.  
Royden, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1905).  
Royle, Sir Anthony Henry Fanshawe, K.C.M.G., M.P.  
Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.  
Rugg, Sir (Edward) Percy, Kt.  
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.  
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1779).  
Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.  
Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
Rusby, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cameron, K.C.B., M.V.O.  
Russell, Sir Archibald Edward, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.  
Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).  
Russell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.  
Russell, Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.  
Russell, Sir Evelyn Charles Sackville, Kt.  
Russell, Sir Frederick Stratten, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S.  
Russell, Sir George Michael, Bt. (1812).  
Russell, Sir John Wriothsley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
Russell, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Patrick, Kt.  
Russo, Sir Peter George, Kt., C.B.E.  
Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).  
Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).  
Ryland, Sir (Albert) William (Cecil), Kt., C.B.  
Ryle, *Prof.* Sir Martin, Kt., F.R.S.  
Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.  
Ryrie, Sir William Sinclair, K.C.B.  
Sainsbury, *Hon.* Sir John Davan, Kt.  
Sainsbury, Sir Robert James, Kt.  
Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt., C.B.E. (1689).

- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- St. Johnston, Col. Sir (Thomas) Eric, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sakzewski, Sir Albert, Kt.
- Salmon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Cyril John) Roderic, K.B.E., C.B.
- Salomon, Sir Walter Hans, Kt.
- Salt, Sir Anthony Houlton, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir (Thomas) Michael John, Bt. (1899).
- Samuel, Sir Jon Michael Glen, Bt. (1898).
- Samuels, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Samuelson, Sir (Bernard) Michael (Francis), Bt. (1884).
- Sanders, Sir Harold George, Kt., Ph.D.
- Sanders, Sir Robert Tait, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sanderson, Sir Charles Russell, Kt.
- Sanderson, Sir (Frank Philip) Bryan, Bt. (1920).
- Sandford, Sir Foliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sandilands, Sir Francis Edwin Prescott, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sandover, Sir (Alfred) Eric, Kt., M.C.
- Sarell, Sir Roderick Francis Gisbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Sargant, Sir (Henry) Edmund, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir (Sidney) Donald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
- Saunders, *Hon.* Sir John Anthony Holt, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Saunders, *Prof.* Sir Owen Alfred, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Saunders, Sir Peter, Kt.
- Sauzier, Sir André Guy, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Savage, Sir Ernest Walter, Kt.
- Savory, Sir Reginald Charles Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sayad Muhammad, *Nauab* Sir, Kt.
- Sayer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, *Prof.* Sir Edward George, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scherger, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Scholten, Sir James Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Schultz, Sir (Joseph) Leopold, Kt., O.B.E.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) James Moncrieff, Bt., O.B.E. (1906).
- Scoon, Sir Paul, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Leonard Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir (Arthur John) Guillum, Kt., T.D.
- Scott, Sir Bernard Francis William, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Scott, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt.
- Scott, Sir (Charles) Peter, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir David Aubrey, G.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu Douglas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Eric, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, Sir George Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir Ian Dixon, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Walter, Bt. (1962).
- Scott, Sir Michael, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir Michael Fergus Maxwell, Bt. (E 1642).
- Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir Peter Markham, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C.
- Scott, Sir Ronald Stewart, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Terence Charles Stuart Morrison, Kt., D.S.C., D.Sc.
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (William) David (Stewart), K.B.E., C.B.
- Scowen, *Prof.* Sir Eric Frank, Kt., M.D., D.Sc.
- Scragg, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Scrivenor, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
- Seale, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1838).
- Seaman, Sir Keith David, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
- Secombe, Sir Harry Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Seconde, Sir Reginald Louis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seely, Sir Nigel Edward, Bt. (1896).
- Selby, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
- Seligman, Sir Peter Wendel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sellors, Sir Thomas Holmes, Kt., D.M.
- Sells, Sir David Perronet, Kt.
- Selway, *Air Marshal* Sir Anthony Dunkerton, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Senior, Sir Edward Walters, Kt., C.M.G.
- Series, Sir (Joseph Michel) Emile, Kt.
- Serpell, Sir David Radford, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Seton, Sir (Christopher) Bruce, Bt. (s 1663).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (s 1683).
- Sewell, Sir John Allan, Kt., I.S.O.
- Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme-Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, Sir Geoffrey Adam, Bt. (1838).
- Shakespeare, Sir William Geoffrey, Bt. (1942).
- Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
- Shann, Sir Keith Charles Owen, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shapland, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
- Sharp, Sir Richard Lyall, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Sharp, Sir (William Harold) Angus, K.B.E., Q.P.M.
- Sharpe, Sir Frank Victor, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.
- Sharpe, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir (Charles) Barry, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
- Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best, Bt., R.N. (1665).
- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Michael Norman, Kt., M.P.
- Shaw, Sir Robert, Bt. (1821).
- Shaw, Sir Roy, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Run Run, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shaw, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Sebag, Kt.
- Shearman, Sir Harold Charles, Kt.
- Sheen, *Hon.* Sir Barry Cross, Kt.
- Sheffield, Sir Reginald Adrian Berkeley, Bt. (1915).
- Shehadie, Sir Nicholas Michael, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sheldon, *Hon.* Sir (John) Gervase (Kensington), Kt.
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, Sir John Richard, Bt. (1611).
- Shepherd, Sir Peter Faulkner, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shepherd, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
- Shepherd, Sir Peter Malcolm, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sheppard, Sir Richard Herbert, C.B.E.
- Sherlock, Sir Philip Manderson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sherman, Sir Louis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Shields, Sir Neil Stanley, Kt., M.C.
- Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
- Shillington, Sir (Robert Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sholl, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Richard, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
- Short, *Brig.* Sir Noel Edward Vivian, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Sich, Sir Rupert Leigh, Kt., C.B.
- Sidey, *Air Marshal* Sir Ernest Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
- Sie, Sir Banja Tejan, G.C.M.G.
- Simson, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simogen, Sir Pita, Kt., M.B.E., B.E.M.
- Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir Ian McTaggart, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (s 1704).
- Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, K.B.E.
- Singh, *Hon.* Sir Vijay Raghbir, Kt.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
- Singhateh, *Alhaj'i* Sir Farimang, G.C.M.G.
- Singleton, Sir Edward Henry Sibbald, Kt.
- Sisson, Sir Eric Roy, Kt.
- Sitwell, Sir Sacheverell, Bt. (1808).
- Skelhorn, Sir Norman John, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Skellerup, Sir Valdemar Reid, Kt., C.B.E.
- Skinner, *Hon.* Sir Henry Albert, Kt.
- Skinner, Sir Thomas Edward, K.B.E.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Keith (Hewitt), Bt. (1912).
- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estotville, Bt. (1622).
- Skyrme, Sir William Thomas Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
- Slade, Sir Benjamin Julian Alfred, Bt. (1831).
- Slade, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Christopher John, Kt.
- Slater, *Admiral* Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford, K.C.B.
- Slatery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
- Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
- Slimmings, Sir William Kenneth Macleod, Kt., C.B.E.
- Slynn, *Hon.* Sir Gordon, Kt.
- Smallpeice, Sir Basil, K.C.V.O.
- Smallwood, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Denis Graham, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Smart, *Prof.* Sir George Algernon, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Smart, Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smedley, Sir Harold, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Smeeton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Michael, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
- Smirk, *Prof.* Sir (Frederick) Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Alan, Kt., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Smith, Sir Alexander Mair, Kt., Ph.D.
- Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
- Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Derek Colclough Walker, Bt., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1960).
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund Hakewill, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Brian Wyldbore, Kt. C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thistleton, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- Smith, Sir Guy Bracewell, Bt. (1947).
- Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Henry Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Howard Frank Trayton, G.C.M.G.
- Smith, *Hon.* Sir James Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, Sir (James) Eric, Kt., C.B.E., S.C.D., F.R.S.
- Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer, Bt. (1804).
- Smith, Sir John Kenneth Newson, Bt. (1944).
- Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graftey, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Leonard Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Leslie Edward George, Kt.
- Smith, *Hon.* Sir Murray Stuart, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Raymond Horace, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Reginald Beaumont, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Richard Rathbone Vassar, Bt., T.D. (1917).
- Smith, Sir Richard Robert Law, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Smith, *Air Marshal* Sir Roy Dudley Austen, K.B.E., C.B.
- Smith, *Prof.* Sir Thomas Broun, Kt., Q.C.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Gilbert, Bt. (1897).
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Victor Alfred Trumper, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
- Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon, Bt. (1920).
- Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
- Smith, Sir (William) Richard Prince, Bt. (1911).
- Smithers, *Prof.* Sir David Waldron, Kt., M.D.
- Smithers, Sir Peter Henry Berry Otway, Kt., V.R.D., D.Phil.
- Smithers, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Allfree, Kt.
- Smyth, *Brig. Rt. Hon.* Sir John George, Bt., V.C., M.C. (1955).
- Smyth, Sir Thomas Bowyer, Bt. (1661).
- Smythe, Sir Reginald Harry, K.B.E.
- Snedden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Billy Mackie, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
- Soame, Sir Charles John Buckworth-Herne, Bt. (1697).
- Sobell, Sir Michael, Kt.
- Sobers, Sir Garfield St. Auburn, Kt.
- Solomon, Sir David Arnold, Kt., M.B.E.
- Solomons, *Hon.* Sir Louis Adrian, Kt.
- Solti, Sir George, K.B.E.
- Somerset, Sir Henry Beaufort, Kt., C.B.E.
- Somerville, Sir Robert, K.C.V.O.
- Sopwith, Sir Charles Ronald, Kt.
- Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sorsbie, Sir Malin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soutar, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles John Williamson, K.B.E.
- South, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Southby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Archibald) Richard (Charles), Bt., O.B.E., (1937).
- Southern, Sir Richard William, Kt., F.B.A.
- Southern, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Southey, Sir Robert John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Southward, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.P.
- Southworth, *Hon.* Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Souyave, *Hon.* Sir (Louis) Georges, Kt.
- Sowrey, *Air Marshal* Sir Frederick Beresford, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sparkes, Sir Robert Lyndley, Kt.
- Spearman, Sir Alexander Young Richard Mainwaring, Bt. (1840).
- Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B., Q.C.
- Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1866).
- Speir, Sir Rupert Malise, Kt.
- Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Spicer, Sir Peter James, Bt. (1906).
- Spooner, Sir James Douglas, Kt.
- Spotswood, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Denis Frank, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Springer, Sir Hugh Worrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Spry, *Brig.* Sir Charles Chambers Fowell, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Spry, *Hon.* Sir John Farley, Kt.
- Spurling, *Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Dudley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stabb, *Hon.* Sir William Walter, Kt., Q.C.
- Stack, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Thomas) Neville, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Stainton, Sir Anthony Nathaniel, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Stainton, Sir John Ross, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stallard, Sir Peter Hyla Gawne, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Stallworthy, *Prof.* Sir John Arthur, Kt., F.R.C.S.
- Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
- Stamp, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Edward) Blanshard, Kt.
- Stanbridge, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Brian Gerald Tivy, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., A.F.C.

- Standard, *Prof.* Sir Kenneth Livingstone, Kt.
- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Stanier, *General* Sir John Wilfred, G.C.B., M.B.E.
- Stansfield, Sir Walter, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Q.P.M.
- Staples, Sir John Richard, Bt. (1. 1628).
- Stapleton, Sir Henry Alfred, Bt. (1679).
- Stark, Sir Andrew Alexander Steel, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Starke, *Hon.* Sir John Erskine, Kt.
- Starkey, Sir John Philip, Bt. (1935).
- Starrit, Sir James, K.C.V.O.
- Statham, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Staughton, *Hon.* Sir Christopher Stephen Thomas Jonathan Thayer, Kt.
- Staveley, Sir John Malfroy, K.B.E., M.C.
- Staveley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Doveton Minet, K.C.B.
- Stebbins, Sir John Chalmer, Kt.
- Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Steedman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Alasdair (Alexander McKay Sinclair), G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Steel, Sir David Edward Charles, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir (Fiennes) William Strang, Bt. (1938).
- Steel, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Steel, Sir (Joseph) Lincoln (Spedding), Kt.
- Steele, Sir Kenneth Charles, Kt., D.F.C.
- Steele, Sir Philip John Rupert, Kt.
- Steere, Sir Ernest Henry Lee, K.B.E.
- Stenhouse, Sir Nicol, Kt.
- Stening, *Col.* Sir George Grafton Lees, Kt., E.D.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephen, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ninian Martin, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Stephens, Sir David, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Stephenson, Sir Henry Upton, Bt. (1936).
- Stephenson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Frederick Eustace, Kt.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Sternberg, Sir Sigmund, Kt.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevenson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh David, K.B.E.
- Stevenson, Sir Simpson, Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Alan, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir David Brodribb, Bt., T.D. (1960).
- Stewart, Sir David James Henderson, Bt. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir Dugald Leslie Lorn, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Stewart, Sir Edward Jackson, Kt.
- Stewart, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Henry, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hector Hamilton, K.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Ray, Kt., C.I.E.
- Stewart, Sir Houston Mark Shaw, Kt., M.C. (s. 1667).
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir Iain Maxwell, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1. 1623).
- Stewart, Sir Michael Norman Francis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Robertson Huntly, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stinson, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
- Stirling, Sir Alexander John Dickson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stoby, Sir Kenneth Sievwright, Kt.
- Stockdale, Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull, Bt. (1960).
- Stocker, *Hon.* Sir John Dexter, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Stockil, Sir Raymond Osbourne, K.B.E.
- Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stoker, *Prof.* Sir Michael George Parke, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.G.P., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Stone, *Prof.* Sir (John) Richard (Nicholas), Kt., C.B.E.
- Stonhouse, Sir Philip Allan, Bt. (1628).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford, K.C.M.G.
- Storey, *Hon.* Sir Richard, Bt. (1960).
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Stott, Sir Adrian George Ellingham, Bt. (1920).
- Stourton, Sir Ivo Herbert Evelyn Joseph, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Stow, Sir Christopher Philipson, Bt., D.F.C. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montague, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stowe, Sir Kenneth Ronald, K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Stracey, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1818).
- Strachey, Sir Charles, Bt. (1801).
- Strasser, Sir Paul, Kt.
- Stratton, Sir Richard James, K.C.M.G.
- Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Straubensee, Sir William Radcliffe van, Kt., M.P., M.B.E.
- Strawson, *Prof.* Sir Peter Frederick, Kt.
- Street, *Hon.* Sir Laurence Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strong, Sir Charles Lorz, K.C.V.O.
- Strong, *Most Rev.* Philip Nigel Warrington, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.D.
- Strong, Sir Roy Colin, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
- Stronge, Sir James Anselan Maxwell, Bt. (1803).
- Strutt, Sir Nigel Edward, Kt., T.D.
- Stuart, Sir Kenneth Lamonte, Kt.
- †Stuart, Sir Philip Luttrell, Bt. (1660).
- Stuart-Smith, *Hon.* Sir Murray, Kt.
- Stubblefield, Sir (Cyril) James, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Stubbs, Sir James Wilfred, K.C.V.O., T.D.
- Stucley, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Edward Fairfax, Bt. (1929).
- Studd, Sir Peter Malden, G.B.E., K.C.V.O.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O. (1956).
- Style, *Lt. Cdr.* Sir Godfrey William, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
- Suffield, Sir (Henry John) Lester, Kt.
- Sugden, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1804).
- Summerfield, *Hon.* Sir John Cramp-ton, Kt., C.B.E.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Felix Roland Brat-ten, Bt. (1952).
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Sunderland, *Prof.* Sir Sydney, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Ed-ward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir (Frederick) Neil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sutherland, Sir Iain Johnstone Macbeth, K.C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir John Brewer, Bt. (1921).
- Sutherland, Sir Maurice, Kt.
- Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant, Bt. (s. 1702).
- Sutton, Sir Frederick Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sutton, Sir Richard Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swaffield, Sir James Chesebrough, Kt., C.B.E., R.D.
- Swallow, Sir William, Kt.
- Swann, Sir Anthony Charles Chris-topher, Bt., C.M.G., O.B.E., (1906).
- Swanwick, Sir Graham Russell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Swartz, *Hon.* Sir Reginald William Colin, K.B.E., E.D.
- Swayne, Sir Ronald Oliver Carless, Kt., M.C.
- Swaziland, The Ngwenyama of, K.B.E.
- Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Swire, Sir Adrian Christopher, Kt.
- Swiss, Sir Rodney Geoffrey, Kt., O.B.E.

- Swynnerton, Sir Roger John  
 Massy, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt.  
 (1781).  
 Sykes, Sir John Charles Anthony  
 Le Gallais, Bt. (1921).  
 Sykes, Sir Tatton Christopher  
 Mark, Bt. (1783).  
 Syme, Sir Colin Yorke, Kt.  
 Syme, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, Kt., O.M.,  
 F.B.A.  
 Symington, *Prof.* Sir Thomas, Kt.,  
 M.D., F.R.S.E.  
 Syngé, Sir Robert Carson, Bt.  
 (1801).  
 Tait, *Admiral* Sir (Allan) Gordon,  
 K.C.B., D.S.C.  
 Tait, Sir James Blair, Kt., Q.C.  
 Tait, Sir James Sharp, Kt., Ph.D.  
 Tait, Sir Peter, K.B.E.  
 Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor  
 Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur Al-  
 lison) FitzRoy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Talbot, *Hon.* Sir Hilary Gwynne,  
 Kt.  
 Tallack, Sir Hugh Mackay, Kt.  
 Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson, Bt.  
 (1662).  
 Tang, Sir Shiu-Kin, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt.,  
 C.M.G.  
 Tapp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Prior  
 Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).  
 Taylor, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Allan Macnab,  
 K.B.E., M.C.  
 Taylor, Sir Alvin Burton, Kt.  
 Taylor, Sir Arthur Godfrey, Kt.  
 Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., T.D.  
 Taylor, Sir Frank, Kt.  
 Taylor, Sir George, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.,  
 F.R.S.E.  
 Taylor, Sir Henry Milton, Kt.  
 Taylor, Sir James, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.  
 Taylor, Sir John Aked, Kt., O.B.E.,  
 T.D.  
 Taylor, Sir John Lang, K.C.M.G.  
 Taylor, Sir Nicholas Richard  
 Stuart, Bt. (1917).  
 Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Peter Murray, Kt.  
 Taylor, Sir Robert Mackinlay, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Tebbitt, Sir Donald Claude, G.C.M.G.  
 Te Heu Heu, Sir Hepi Hoani,  
 K.B.E.  
 Telford, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Temple, Sir Rawden John Afamado,  
 Kt. C.B.E., Q.C.  
 Temple, *Maj.* Sir Richard Anthony  
 Purbeck, Bt., M.C. (1876).  
 Tennant, Sir Mark Dalcour,  
 K.C.M.G., C.B.  
 Tennant, Sir Peter Frank Dalrymple,  
 Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Teo, Sir Fiatau Penitala, G.C.M.G.,  
 I.S.O., M.B.E.  
 Terry, Sir Andrew Henry Bouhier  
 Imbert, Bt. (1917).  
 Terry, Sir George Walter Roberts,  
 Kt., C.B.E., Q.P.M.  
 Terry, Sir John Elliott, Kt.  
 Terry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Peter  
 David George, K.C.B., A.F.C.  
 Tetley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Tett, Sir Hugh Charles, Kt.  
 Thalben-Ball, Sir George Thomas,  
 Kt., C.B.E.  
 Thiess, Sir Leslie Charles, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Thomas, Sir Frederick William,  
 Kt.  
 Thomas, Sir (Godfrey) Michael  
 (David) Bt. (1694).  
 Thomas, *General* Sir (John) Noel,  
 K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Thomas, Sir Patrick Muirhead, Kt.,  
 D.S.O., T.D.  
 Thomas, Sir Robert Evan, Kt.  
 Thomas, Sir William James Cooper,  
 Bt. (1919).  
 Thomas, Sir (William) Michael  
 (Marsh), Bt. (1918).  
 Thompson, Sir Edward Hugh Dud-  
 ley, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.  
 Thompson, Sir Edward Walter,  
 Kt.  
 Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey  
 Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Thompson, *Prof.* Sir Harold Warris,  
 Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.  
 Thompson, Sir (Humphrey) Simon  
 Mersey, Bt. (1874).  
 Thompson, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt.  
 Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert,  
 Kt., C.I.E.  
 Thompson, Sir Kenneth Pugh, Bt.  
 (1963).  
 Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel  
 (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peile Beau-  
 mont, Bt., O.B.E. (1890).  
 Thompson, Sir Ralph Patrick, Kt.  
 Thompson, Sir Richard Hilton  
 Marler, Bt. (1963).  
 Thompson, Sir Robert Grainger  
 Ker, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.  
 Thompson, Sir (Thomas) Lionel  
 Tennyson, Bt. (1806).  
 Thomson, Sir Evan Rees Whitaker,  
 Kt.  
 Thomson, Sir (Frederick) Douglas  
 David, Bt. (1929).  
 Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt.  
 (1925).  
 Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James Bever-  
 idge, K.B.E.  
 Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.B.E.,  
 T.D.  
 Thomson, Sir John Adam, K.C.M.G.  
 Thorley, Sir Gerald Bowers, Kt.,  
 T.D.  
 Thorne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Francis,  
 K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick,  
 K.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Thornton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leonard  
 Whitmore, K.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Thornton, Sir Peter Eustace, K.C.B.  
 Thorold, Sir Anthony Henry, Bt.,  
 O.B.E., D.S.C. (1642).  
 Thorpe, *Col.* Sir Ronald Gardner,  
 G.B.E., T.D.  
 Thouron, Sir John Rupert Hunt,  
 K.B.E.  
 Throckmorton, Sir Robert George  
 Maxwell, Bt. (1642).  
 Thwin, Sir U, Kt.  
 Tibbits, *Capt.* Sir David Stanley,  
 Kt., D.S.C., R.N. (ret).  
 Tikaram, Sir Moti, Kt.  
 Tilney, Sir John Dudley Richard  
 Tarleton, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Tippett, Sir Michael Kemp, Kt.,  
 C.H., C.B.E.  
 Titterton, *Prof.* Sir Ernest William,  
 Kt., C.M.G.  
 Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.  
 Tizard, Sir John Peter Mills, Kt.  
 Tod, *Air Marshal* Sir John Hunter  
 Hunter, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Todd, Sir Bryan James, Kt.  
 Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O.,  
 O.B.E.  
 Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.  
 Tollemache, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hum-  
 phry Thomas, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., R.M.  
 (1793).  
 Tombs, Sir Francis Leonard, Kt.  
 Tomkins, Sir Alfred George, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 Tomkins, Sir Edward Emile,  
 G.C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Tomlinson, Sir Frank Stanley,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Tooley, Sir John, Kt.  
 Tooth, Sir Hugh Vere Huntly Duff  
 Munro-Lucas, Bt. (1920).  
 Tooth, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Douglas,  
 Kt.  
 Toothill, Sir John Norman, Kt.,  
 C.B.E.  
 ToRobert, Sir Henry Thomas, K.B.E.  
 Tory, Sir Geoffrey William, K.C.M.G.  
 Touche, Sir Anthony George, Bt.  
 (1920).  
 Touche, Sir Rodney Gordon, Bt.  
 (1962).  
 Tovey, Sir Brian John Maynard,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.  
 Townsend, *Prof.* Sir (Sydney)  
 Lance, Kt., V.R.D., M.D., F.R.C.S.  
 Townsend, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leslie  
 William, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Townsing, Sir Kenneth Joseph,  
 Kt., C.M.G.  
 Traherne, *Col.* Sir Cennydd  
 George, K.C., T.D.  
 Trant, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Brook-  
 ing, K.C.B.  
 Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the  
 Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.  
 Travers, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Paul An-  
 thony, K.C.B.  
 Travers, Sir Thomas A'Beckett,  
 Kt.  
 Treacher, *Admiral* Sir John Dev-  
 ereux, K.C.B.  
 Treatt, *Hon.* Sir Vernon Haddon,  
 K.B.E., M.M., Q.C.  
 Trehane, Sir Walter Richard, Kt.  
 Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salus-  
 bury, Bt. (1628).  
 Trench, Sir David Clive Crosbie,  
 G.C.M.G., M.C.  
 Trench, Sir Nigel Clive Cosby,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Trench, Sir Peter Edward, Kt.,  
 C.B.E., T.D.  
 Trescowthick, Sir Donald Henry,  
 K.B.E.  
 Trethowan, Sir (James) Ian  
 (Raley), Kt.  
 Trethowan, *Prof.* Sir William  
 Henry, Kt. C.B.E., F.R.C.P.  
 Trevakis, Sir (Gerald) Kennedy  
 (Nicholas), K.C.M.G.  
 Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian,  
 Bt. (1874).

- Trevelyan, Sir Norman Irving, Bt. (1662).  
 Trewby, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (George Francis) Allan, K.C.B.  
 Trinder, Sir (Arnold) Charles, G.B.E.  
 Tritton, Sir Anthony John Ernest, Bt. (1905).  
 Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).  
 Troubridge, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Peter, Bt., R.N. (1799).  
 Troughton, Sir Charles Hugh Willis, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.  
 Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (John) Anthony (Rose), K.C.B., D.S.C.  
 Trowbridge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard John, K.C.V.O.  
 Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.  
 Truscott, Sir George James Irving, Bt. (1909).  
 Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.  
 Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).  
 Tucker, Sir Henry James, K.B.E.  
 Tuckwell, Sir Edward George, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.  
 Tuke, Sir Anthony Favill, Kt.  
 Tuite, Sir Christopher Hugh, Bt., Ph.D. (1622).  
 Tuivaga, Sir Timoci Uluiborobu, Kt.  
 Tunbridge, *Prof.* Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.  
 Tupper, Sir Charles Hibbert, Bt. (1888).  
 Turbott, Sir Ian Graham, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.  
 Turing, Sir John Leslie, Bt., M.C. (S 1638).  
 Turnbull, Sir Francis Fearon, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.  
 Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, G.C.M.G.  
 Turner, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander Kingcome, K.B.E.  
 Turner, *Admiral* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.C.B., D.S.C.  
 Turner, Sir Cedric Oban, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Turner, *Prof.* Sir Eric Gardner, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A.  
 Turner, Sir Harvey, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.  
 Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Francis Robert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.  
 Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Tuzo, *General* Sir Harry Craufurd, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.  
 Tweddle, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.  
 Twiss, *Admiral* Sir Frank Roddam, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.C.  
 Tyler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Norman, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.  
 Tyree, Sir (Alfred) William, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Tyrrell, Sir Murray Louis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Tyrwhitt, Sir Reginald Thomas Newman, Bt. (1919).  
 Udoma, Sir Ethelbert Udo, Kt.
- Unsworth, Hon. Sir Edgar Ignatius Godfrey, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Unwin, Sir Keith, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Urquhart, Sir Andrew, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Usher, Sir Peter Lionel, Bt. (1899).  
 Vallat, Sir Francis Aimé, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Vanderfelt, Sir Robin Victor, K.B.E.  
 van der Post, Sir Laurens Jan, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vangeke, *Most Rev.* Louis, K.B.E.  
 Vanneck, *Air Commodore* Hon. Sir Peter Beckford Rutgers, G.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.  
 Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Vaughan, Sir (George) Edgar, K.B.E.  
 Vavasour, *Cdr.* Sir Geoffrey William, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1828).  
 Verco, Sir Walter John George, K.C.V.O.  
 Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).  
 Verney, Sir Ralph Bruce, Bt., K.B.E. (1818).  
 Vernon, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vernon, Sir Nigel John Douglas, Bt. (1914).  
 Vesey, Sir (Nathaniel) Henry (Peniston), Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).  
 Vial, Sir Kenneth Harold, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Vick, Sir (Francis) Arthur, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.C., Ph.D.  
 Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.  
 Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Villiers, Sir Charles Hyde, Kt., M.C.  
 Villiers, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (John) Michael, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Vincent, Sir William Percy Maxwell, Bt. (1936).  
 Vinelott, *Hon.* Sir John Evelyn, Kt.  
 Vines, Sir William Joshua, Kt., C.M.G.  
 Virtue, *Hon.* Sir John Evenden, K.B.E.  
 von Bibra, *Sir Donald Dean*, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 von Schramek, Sir Eric Emil, Kt.  
 Vonza, Sir Jacob, K.B.E., G.M.  
 Vyse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward Dacre-Howard, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.  
 Vyvyan, Sir John Stanley, Bt. (1645).  
 Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.  
 Waddell, Sir James Henderson, Kt., C.B.  
 Wade, *Col.* Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.  
 Wade, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ruthven Lowry, K.C.B., D.F.C.  
 Wade, Sir William Oulton, Kt.  
 Wadley, Sir Douglas, Kt.  
 Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).  
 Wagner, Sir Anthony Richard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.  
 Waite, *Hon.* Sir John Douglas, Kt.
- Wake, Sir Hereward, Bt., M.C., (1621).  
 Wakefield, Sir (Edward) Humphry (Tyrell), Bt. (1962).  
 Wakefield, Sir Peter George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.  
 Wakeford, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Gordon, K.C.B., M.V.D., O.B.E., A.F.C.  
 Wakeley, Sir John Cecil Nicholson, Bt., F.R.C.S. (1952).  
 Wakeman, Sir (Offley) David, Bt. (1828).  
 Walker, *Rev.* Alan Edgar, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Walker, Sir Allan Grierson, Kt., Q.C.  
 Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).  
 Walker, Sir (Charles) Michael, G.C.M.G.  
 Walker, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Charles) Peter (Graham), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.  
 Walker, Sir Clive Radzivill Forester, Bt. (1835).  
 Walker, Sir Edward Ronald, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Walker, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (George) Augustus, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Walker, Sir Gervas George, Kt.  
 Walker, *Maj.* Sir Hugh Ronald, Bt. (1906).  
 Walker, Sir Hugh Selby Norman, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Walker, Sir James Graham, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).  
 Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Walker, *General* Sir Walter Colyear, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.  
 Walker, Sir William Giles Newsom, Kt., T.D.  
 Wall, Sir Patrick Henry Bligh, Kt., M.C., M.P.  
 Wallace, *Hon.* Sir Gordon, Kt.  
 Wallace, Sir Ian James, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Waller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir George Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.  
 Waller, Sir (John) Keith, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Waller, Sir John Stainer, Bt. (1815).  
 Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).  
 Walley, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.  
 Walsh, Sir Alan, Kt., D.S.C., F.R.S.  
 Walsh, Sir David Philip, K.B.E., C.B.  
 Walsh, *Prof.* Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.  
 Walsham, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1831).  
 Walter, Sir Harold Edward, Kt.  
 Walters, Sir Roger Talbot, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.  
 Walton, *Prof.* Sir John Nicholas, Kt., T.D., F.R.C.P.  
 Walton, Sir John Robert, Kt.  
 Walton, *Hon.* Sir Raymond Henry, Kt.  
 Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., O.M., Mus. Doc.  
 Wan, Sir Wamp, Kt., M.B.E.  
 Wanstall, *Hon.* Sir Charles Gray, Kt.

- Warburg, Sir Siegmund George, Kt.
- Ward, Sir Arthur Hugh, K.B.E.
- Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ward, Sir Aubrey Ernest, Kt.
- Ward, *Hon.* Sir Deighton Harcourt Lisle, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Ward, Sir John Guthrie, G.C.M.G.
- Ward, Sir Joseph James Laffey, Bt. (1911).
- Ward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip John Newling, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Ward, *General* Sir Richard Erskine, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C.B.E.
- Wardale, Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.C.B.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (s 1631).
- Wardle, Sir Thomas Edward Jewell, Kt.
- Ware, Sir Henry Gabriel, K.C.B.
- Waring, Sir Alfred Holburn, Bt. (1935).
- Wark, Sir Ian William, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- Warmington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
- Warner, Sir Edward Redston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Warner, Sir Frederick Archibald, K.C.M.G.
- Warner, Sir Frederick Edward, Kt., F.R.S.
- Warner, *Hon.* Sir Jean-Pierre Frank Eugene, Kt.
- Warren, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Warren, Sir (Harold) Brian (Seymour), Kt.
- Warren, Sir Brian Charles Pennefather, Bt. (1784).
- Warren, *Hon.* Sir Edward Emerton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Wass, Sir Douglas William Gretton, G.C.B.
- Waterhouse, Sir Ellis Kirkham, Kt., C.B.E.
- Waterhouse, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Gough, Kt.
- Waterlow, Sir Christopher Rupert, Bt. (1873).
- Waterlow, Sir (James) Gerard, Bt. (1930).
- Waterman, Sir Ewen McIntyre, Kt.
- Wates, Sir Ronald Wallace, Kt.
- Watkins, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Tasker, Kt., V.C.
- Watson, Sir Michael Milne-, Bt. (1937).
- Watson, *Capt.* Sir Derrick William Inglefield Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Watson, Sir Francis John Bagot, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
- Watson, Sir Michael Milne-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir Noel Duncan, K.C.M.G.
- Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
- Watson, *Vice-Admiral* Sir Philip Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Watson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Watson, Sir William, Kt.
- Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watt, *Brig.* Sir George Steven Harvie, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
- Watt, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir James, K.B.E., F.R.C.S.
- Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (s 1667).
- Way, Sir Richard George Kitchenner, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Wayne, *Prof.* Sir Edward Johnson, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Trenham, Kt., C.M.G.
- Weaver, Sir Tobias Rushton, Kt., C.B.
- Webb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard James Holden, K.B.E., C.B.
- Webb, Sir Thomas Langley, Kt.
- Webster, *Hon.* Sir Peter Edlin, Kt.
- Webster, Sir Richard James, Kt., D.S.O.
- Wedderburn, Sir Andrew John Alexander Ogilvy-, Bt. (1803).
- Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
- Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
- Weeks, Sir Hugh Thomas, Kt., C.M.G.
- Weipers, *Prof.* Sir William Lee, Kt.
- Weir, Sir Michael Scott, K.C.M.G.
- Weiss, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Welby, Sir (Richard) Bruno Gregory, Bt. (1801).
- Welch, Sir John Reader, Bt. (1957).
- Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1957).
- Weid, *Col.* Sir Joseph William, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Weldon, Sir Anthony William, Bt. (i. 1723).
- Welensky, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roy (Roland), K.C.M.G.
- Wellings, Sir Jack Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wellington, Sir (Reginald) Everard Lindsay, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
- Westall, *General* Sir John Chaddesley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
- Westerman, Sir (Wilfred) Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheatley, Sir (George) Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Ernest Richard, K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Frederick Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wheeler, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Henry) Neil (George), G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Wheeler, Sir John Hieron, Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Henry, Kt.
- Wheldon, Sir Huw Pyrs, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Wheler, *Capt.* Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
- Whishaw, Sir Charles Percival Law, Kt.
- Whitaker, *Maj.* Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
- White, *Hon.* Sir Alfred John, Kt.
- White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Christopher Robert Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir Dennis Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- White, Sir Ernest Keith, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- White, Sir Frederick William George, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- White, Sir George Stanley Midleton, Bt. (1904).
- White, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- White, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
- White, *Hon.* Sir John Charles, Kt., M.B.E.
- White, Sir John Woolmer, Bt. (1922).
- White, *Admiral* Sir Peter, G.B.E.
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Woollaston, Bt. (1802).
- White, Sir (Vincent) Gordon (Lindsay), K.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Sir Hugo Baldwin Huntington-, Bt. (1918).
- Whiteley, *General* Sir Peter John Frederick, G.C.B., O.B.E., R.M.
- Whitford, *Hon.* Sir John Norman Keates, Kt.
- Whitley, *Air Marshal* Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitmore, Sir John Henry Douglas, Bt. (1954).
- Whittaker, (Sir) Joseph Meredith, Kt., T.D.
- Whittridge, Sir Gordon Coligny, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wicks, *Hon.* Sir James, Kt.
- Wicks, Sir James Albert, Kt.
- Wigan, Sir Alan Lewis, Bt. (1898).
- Wiggin, Sir John Henry, Bt., M.C. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, *Prof.* Sir Vincent Brian, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Wigram, *Rev. Canon* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
- Wilbraham, Sir Richard Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wilford, Sir (Kenneth) Michael, G.C.M.G.
- Wilkins, Sir Graham John, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir (David) Graham (Brook) Bt. (1941).
- Wilkinson, *Prof.* Sir Denys Haigh, Kt., F.R.S.
- Wilkinson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., F.R.S.
- Wilkinson, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas Christopher Henry Browne-, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Harold, Kt., C.M.G.
- Wilkinson, Sir Peter Allix, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Wilkinson, Sir (Robert Francis) Martin, Kt.
- Willatt, Sir (Robert) Hugh, Kt.



- Willcocks, Sir David Valentine, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt., M.P. (1918).
- Williams, *Prof.* Sir Bruce Rodda, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Charles Henry Trelease, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, *Admiral* Sir David, G.C.B.
- Williams, Sir Donald Mark, Bt. (1866).
- Williams, Sir Edgar Trevor, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Williams, *Hon.* Sir Edward Stratton, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Francis John Watkin, Bt., Q.C. (1798).
- Williams, Sir Gwilym Tecwyn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Henry Morton Leech, Kt., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Williams, Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, *Capt.* Sir John Protheroe, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Williams, Sir John Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Leonard, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Michael Sanigear, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, Sir Peter Watkin, Kt.
- Williams, *Prof.* Sir Robert Evan Owen, Kt., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- Williams, Sir (Robert) Philip Nathaniel, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Rolf Dudley-, Bt. (1964).
- Williams, Sir (William) Thomas, Q.C., M.P.
- Williamson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Alec, G.C.B., A.F.C.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
- Willink, Sir Charles William, Bt. (1957).
- Willis, *Hon.* Sir Eric Archibald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Willis, *Vice-Adm.* Guido James, K.B.E.
- Willis, Sir John Ramsay, Kt.
- Willison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David John, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Willison, Sir John Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Willoughby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Edward Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir Hugh David Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Wills, Sir John Spencer, Kt.
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wilmot, Sir Henry Robert, Bt. (1759).
- Wilmot, *Cdr.* Sir John Assheton Eardley-, Bt., M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1821).
- Wilson, Sir Alan Herries, Kt., F.R.S.
- Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) James, K.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, *Prof.* Sir Angus, C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Angus Frank Johnstone, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir (Archibald) Duncan, G.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Austin George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Charles Haynes, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir David, Bt. (1920).
- Wilson, Sir Geoffrey Masterman, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Wilson, *Prof.* Sir Graham Selby, Kt., M.D.
- Wilson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (James) Harold, K.G., O.B.E., M.P.
- Wilson, Sir John Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir John Gardiner, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir John Martindale, K.C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Keith Cameron, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir (Leslie) Hugh, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
- Wilson, Sir Michael Thomond, Kt., M.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
- Wilson, *Rt. Rev.* Roger Plumpton, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Wilson, Sir Roland, K.B.E.
- Wilson, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Darling, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Thomas Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Wilson, Sir (Arthur) John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Wiltshire, Sir Frederick Munro, Kt., C.B.E.
- Windeyer, *Prof.* Sir Brian Wellingham, Kt.
- Windeyer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Wingate, *Capt.* Sir Miles Buckley, K.C.V.O.
- Winneke, *Hon.* Sir Henry Arthur, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Winnifrieth, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
- Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
- Winskill, *Air Commodore* Sir Archie Little, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Winterbottom, Sir Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
- Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wiseman, Sir John William, Bt. (1628).
- Wolfson, Sir Isaac, Bt., F.R.S. (1962).
- Wolfson, Sir Leonard Gordon, Kt.
- Wollen, Sir (Ernest) Russell (Storey), K.B.E.
- Wolsley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
- Wolsley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
- Wolstenholme, Sir Gordon Ethelbert Ward, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wombwell, Sir George Philip Frederick, Bt. (1778).
- Womersley, Sir Peter John Walter, Bt. (1945).
- Wontner, Sir Hugh Walter Kingwell, G.B.E., C.V.O.
- Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
- Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
- Wood, Sir Frederick Ambrose Stuart, Kt.
- Wood, Sir George Ernest Francis, K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
- Wood, Sir Henry Peart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wood, Sir Ian Jeffreys, Kt., M.B.E.
- Wood, *Prof.* Sir John Crossley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wood, *Hon.* Sir John Kember, Kt., M.C.
- Wood, Sir Kenneth Millns, Kt.
- Wood, Sir William Alan, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Woodhouse, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Owen, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Woodroffe, *Most Rev.* George Cuthbert Manning, K.B.E.
- Woodroffe, Sir Ernest George, Kt., Ph.D.
- Woodruff, *Prof.* Sir Michael Francis Addison, Kt., D.S.C.
- Woods, Sir Colin Philip Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Woods, *Most Rev.* Frank, K.B.E., D.D.
- Woods, *Rt. Rev.* Robert Wilmer, K.C.V.O.
- Woodward, *Hon.* Sir Albert Edward, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wolf, *Hon.* Sir Harry Kenneth, Kt.
- Wolf, Sir John, Kt.
- Woollaston, Sir (Mountford) Tosswill, Kt.
- Woolley, Sir Richard van der Riet, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Wordie, Sir John Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., V.R.D.
- Worsley, *General* Sir John Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Worsley, *General* Sir Richard Edward, G.C.B., O.B.E.
- Worsley, Sir (William) Marcus (John), Bt. (1838).
- Worthington, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wraight, Sir John Richard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Wrangham, Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
- Wraxall, Sir Charles Frederick Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
- Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
- Wright, Sir Allan Frederick, K.B.E.
- Wright, Sir Denis Arthur Hepworth, G.C.M.G.
- Wright, Sir Edward Maitland, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.E.
- Wright, Sir (John) Oliver, G.C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Wright, Sir Paul Hervé Giraud, K.C.M.G.
- Wright, *Hon.* Sir Reginald Charles, Kt.

- Wright, Sir Richard Michael Cory, Bt. (1903).  
 Wright, Sir Rowland Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Wrightson, Sir John Garmondsway, Bt. (1900).  
 Wykeham, *Air Marshal* Sir Peter Guy, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.  
 Wylie, Sir Campbell, Kt., E.D., Q.C.  
 Wyndham, Sir Harold Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Owen Watkin Williams, Bt., C.B.E. (1688).  
 Wynter, Sir Luther Reginald, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yapp, Sir Stanley Graham, Kt.  
 Yarrow, Sir Eric Grant, Bt., M.B.E. (1916).  
 Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yeend, Sir Geoffrey John, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Yellowlees, Sir Henry, K.C.B.  
 Yocklunn, Sir (Soong Chung) John, K.C.V.O.  
 Yonge, Sir (Charles) Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.  
 Yorston, Sir (Robert) Keith, Kt., C.B.E.  
 Youds, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.  
 Youens, Sir Peter William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.  
 Young, Sir Brian Walter Mark, Kt.  
 Young, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David Tod, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Young, *Prof.* Sir Frank George, Kt., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.  
 Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt., M.P. (1813).  
 Young, *Most Rev.* Guilford Clyde, K.B.E.  
 Young, *Hon.* Sir John McIntosh, K.C.M.G.  
 Young, Sir John Kenyon Roe, Bt. (1821).  
 Young, Sir Norman Smith, Kt.  
 Young, Sir Richard Dilworth, Kt.  
 Young, Sir Robert Christopher Mackworth, K.C.V.O.  
 Young, Sir Stephen Stewart Templeton, Bt. (1945).  
 Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).  
 Younger, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John William, Bt., C.B.E. (1911).  
 Younger, Sir William McEwen, Bt., D.S.O. (1964).  
 Zaidler, Sir David Ronald, Kt. C.B.E.  
 Zuremo, Zurewe Kbmong, Kt.

Baronetcies Extinct (Since last issue).—Bolton (U.K., 1927); Chamberlain (U.K., 1828); Domville (U.K., 1814); Dundas (U.K., 1821); Simpson (U.K., 1935); Stewart of Fingask (U.K., 1920).

## Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of the Bath, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Royal Victorian Order and the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.B., D.C.M.G., D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith" after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence", and in writing as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.B., G. (or D.) C.M.G., G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of — G.C.V.O." Peeresses in their own right, and Life Peeresses, are not included in this list. Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

*Peeresses are not included in this list*

### DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

- H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I., G.M.V.O.  
 H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O.  
 H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, G.C.B., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.  
 H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra of Kent, G.C.V.O.  
 H.R.H. The Princess Anne, G.C.V.O.  
 H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, G.C.V.O.  
 Abbot, Dame Elsie Myrtle, D.B.E.  
 Abercorn, Mary, Duchess of, G.C.V.O.  
 Ackroyd, Dame (Dorothy) Elizabeth, D.B.E.  
 Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Alexander of Tunis, Margaret Diane, Countess, G.B.E.  
 Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.  
 Anderson, *Brig.* Hon. Dame Mary Mackenzie (Mrs. Pihl), D.B.E.  
 Angliss, Jacobena Victoria, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.  
 Austin, Dame Mary Valerie Hall, D.B.E.  
 Aves, Dame Geraldine Maitland, D.B.E.  
 Baillie, Dame Isobel (Mrs. Wrigley), D.B.E.  
 Baker, Dame Janet Abbott, D.B.E.  
 Baring, Lady Rose Gwendolen Louisa, D.C.V.O.  
 Barnes, Dame (Alice) Josephine (Mary Taylor) (Mrs. Warren), D.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.  
 Barnett, *Air Commandant* Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.  
 Bate, Dame Zara Kate, D.B.E.  
 Beaurepaire, Dame Beryl Edith, D.B.E.  
 Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.  
 Bishop, Dame (Margaret) Joyce, D.B.E.  
 Blackwood, Dame Margbret, D.B.E.  
 Blaxland, Dame Helen Frances, D.B.E.  
 Bolte, Edith Lilian, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Booth, *Hon.* Dame Margaret Myfanwy Wood, D.B.E.  
 Bottomley, Dame Bessie Ellen, D.B.E.  
 Bowles, Dame Ann Parker, D.C.V.O.  
 Brazill, Dame Josephine (Sister Mbyr Philippa), D.B.E.  
 Brecknock, The Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Breen, Dame Marie Freda, D.B.E.  
 Bridges, Dame Mary Patricia, D.B.E.  
 Brown, Dame Beryl Paston, D.B.E.  
 Browne, Lady Moyra Blanche Mbdeleine, D.B.E.  
 Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Bryce, Dame Isabel Graham, D.B.E.  
 Buckley, Hon. Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.  
 Burnside, Dame Edith, D.B.E.  
 Buttfield, Dame Nancy Eileen, D.B.E.  
 Buxton, Dame Rita Mary, D.B.E.  
 Bynoe, Dame Hilda Louisa, D.B.E.  
 Campbell, Dame Käte Isabel, D.B.E., M.D.  
 Carte, Dame Bridget D'Oyly, D.B.E.

- Cartwright, Dame Mary Lucy, D.B.E., Sc.D., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
 Cayford, Dame Florence Evelyn, D.B.E.  
 Cleland, Rachel, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Clode, Dame (Emma) Frances (Heather), D.B.E.  
 Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.  
 Coker, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.  
 Coles, Mabel Irene, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Colvin, *Brig.* Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.  
 Cooper, Dame Whina, D.B.E.  
 Couchman, Dame Elizabeth May Ramsay, D.B.E.  
 Coulshead, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.  
 Cozens, *Brig.* Dame (Florence) Barbara, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Cramer, Mary Terese, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Crout, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.  
 Crowe, Dame Sylvia, D.B.E.  
 Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.  
 Davies, *Commandant* Dame Jean (Mrs. Lancaster), D.B.E.  
 Daws, Dame Joyce Margaretta, D.B.E.  
 De La Warr, Sylvia, Countess, D.B.E.  
 Dell, Dame Miriam Patricia, D.B.E.  
 de Valois, Dame Ninette, C.H., D.B.E.  
 Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.  
 Dickson, Dame Violet Penelope, D.B.E.  
 Doughty, Dame Adelaide Baillieu, D.B.E.  
 Doyle, *Air Commandant* Dame Jean Lena Annette Conan (Lady Bromet), D.B.E.  
 Drake, *Brig.* Dame Jean Elizabeth Rivett Rivett-, D.B.E.  
 Drummond, *Commandant* Dame (Edith) Margaret, D.B.E.  
 du Maurier, Dame Daphne (Lady Browning), D.B.E.  
 Durack, Dame Mary (Mrs. H. C. Miller), D.B.E.  
 Elgin & Kincardine, Katherine, Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Evans, Lady Olwen Elizabeth Carey, D.B.E.  
 Fell, Dame Honor Bridget, D.B.E., F.R.S.  
 Fermoy, Ruth Sylvia, Lady, D.C.V.O.  
 Fitton, Dame Doris Alice (Mrs. Mason), D.B.E.  
 Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.  
 Friend, Dame Phyllis Muriel, D.B.E.  
 Frink, Dame Elisabeth, D.B.E.  
 Frost, Dame Phyllis, Irene, D.B.E.  
 Gallagher, Dame Monica Josephine, D.B.E.  
 Gardiner, Dame Helen Louisa, D.B.E., M.V.O.  
 Gardner, Dame Frances Violet (Mrs. Qvist), D.B.E.  
 Gardner, *Prof.* Dame Helen Louise, D.B.E.  
 Gibbs, Molly Peel, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Giles, *Air Commandant* Dame Pauline, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Gillie, Dame (Katharine) Annis Calder (Mrs. Peter Smith), D.B.E.  
 Godwin, Dame (Beatrice) Anne, D.B.E.  
 Grafton, The Duchess of, G.C.V.O.  
 Green, Dame Mary Georgina, D.B.E.  
 Guilfoyle, Dame Margaret Georgina Constance, D.B.E.  
 Hall, Dame Catherine Mary, D.B.E.  
 Hambleton, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.  
 Hammond, Dame Joan Hood, D.B.E.  
 Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.  
 Harris, Dame (Muriel) Diana Reader, D.B.E.  
 Hart, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Judith Constance Mary, D.B.E., M.P.  
 Heilbron, *Hon.* Dame Rose, D.B.E.  
 Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Hill, Dame Elizabeth Mary, D.B.E.  
 Hill, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Barbara, D.B.E.  
 Hiller, Dame Wendy (Mrs. Gow), D.B.E.  
 Holyoake, Norma Janet, Lady, D.C.M.G.  
 Hunter, Dame Pamela, D.B.E.  
 Isaacs, Dame Albertha Madeline, D.B.E.  
 James, Dame Naomi Christine, D.B.E.  
 Johnson, *Brig.* Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Johnson, *Hon.* Dame Doris Louise Sands, D.B.E.  
 Kelleher, *Brig.* Dame Joan Evelyn, D.B.E.  
 Kettlewell, *Commandant* Dame Marion Mildred, D.B.E.  
 Kidd, Dame Margaret Henderson (Mrs. Macdonald), D.B.E., Q.C.  
 Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.  
 Kirk, Dame (Lucy) Ruth, D.B.E.  
 Lane, Dame Elizabeth Kathleen, D.B.E.  
 Leicester, Elizabeth, Countess of, D.C.V.O.  
 Lister, Dame Unity Viola, D.B.E.  
 Litchfield, Dame Ruby Beatrice, D.B.E.  
 Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.  
 Lowrey, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.  
 Lynn, Dame Vera (Mrs. Lewis), D.B.E.  
 Mackinnon, Dame Una Patricia, D.B.E.  
 Macknight, Dame Ella Annie Noble, D.B.E., M.D.  
 Macmillan, *Hon.* Dame Katharine, D.B.E.  
 Mann, *Prof.* Dame Ida Caroline, D.B.E.  
 Markova, Dame Alicia, D.B.E.  
 Menzies, Pattie Maie, Lady, G.B.E.  
 Miles, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Millar, *Commandant* Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.  
 Miller, Dame Mabel Flora Hobart, D.B.E.  
 Mitchell, *Hon.* Dame Roma Flinders, D.B.E.  
 Morant, Dame Mary Maud (Sister Mary Regis), D.B.E.  
 Morrison, *Hon.* Dame Mary Anne, D.C.V.O.  
 Mulholland, *Hon.* Dame Olivia Vernon, D.C.V.O.  
 Murdoch, Elisabeth Joy, Lady, D.B.E.  
 Murray, Dame (Alice) Rosemary, D.B.E., D.Phil.  
 Myer, Dame (Margery) Merlyn Baillieu, D.B.E.  
 Neagle, Dame Anna (Mrs. Wilcox), D.B.E.  
 Niccol, Dame Kathleen Agnes, D.B.E.  
 Norris, Dame Ada May, D.B.E.  
 Ollerenshaw, Dame Kathleen Mary, D.B.E., D.Phil.  
 Origo, *Marchesa* Iris, D.B.E.  
 Parker, Dame Marjorie Alice Collett, D.B.E.  
 Paterson, Dame Betty Fraser Ross, D.B.E.  
 Pepys, Lady (Mary) Rachel, D.C.V.O.  
 Pickerill, Dame Cecily Mary Wise, D.B.E.  
 Plowden, The Lady, D.B.E.  
 Prentice, Dame Winifred Eva, D.B.E.  
 Purves, Dame Daphne Helen, D.B.E.  
 Pyke, The Lady, D.B.E.  
 Railton, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.  
 Railton, Dame Ruth (Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth King), D.B.E.  
 Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.  
 Rankin, Lady Jean Margaret Florence, D.C.V.O.  
 Raven, Dame Kathleen Annie (Mrs. J. T. Ingram), D.B.E.  
 Reader, Dame Audrey Tattie Hinchliffe, D.B.E.  
 Rees, Dame Dorothy Mary, D.B.E.  
 Riddelsdell, Dame Mildred, D.C.B., C.B.E.  
 Ridley, Dame (Mildred) Betty, D.B.E.  
 Roberts, Dame Jean, D.B.E.  
 Roberts, Dame Joan Howard, D.B.E.  
 Roberts, Dame Shelagh Marjorie, D.B.E.  
 Robertson, *Commandant* Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.  
 Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.  
 Roe, Dame Raigh Edith, D.B.E.  
 Rosebery, Eva, Countess of, D.B.E.  
 Saunders, Dame Cicely Mary Strode, D.B.E., F.R.C.P.  
 Scott, Dame Catherine Campbell, D.B.E.  
 Scott, Dame Catherine Margaret Mary (Mrs. Denton), D.B.E.  
 Seymour, Lady Katharine, D.C.V.O.  
 Shepherd, Dame Margaret Alice, D.B.E.  
 Sherlock, Dame Sheila Patricia Violet, D.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.E.  
 Sloss, *Hon.* Dame (Ann) Elizabeth (Oldfield) Butler-, D.B.E.  
 Smieton, Dame Mary Guilan, D.B.E.  
 Smith, Lady Abel, D.C.V.O.  
 Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.  
 Smith, Dame Margot, D.B.E.  
 Snagge, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.  
 Soames, The Lady, D.B.E.

Springman, Dame Ann Marcelle, D.B.E.	Turner, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Margot, D.B.E., R.R.C.	West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.
Stark, Dame Freya (Mrs. Perowne), D.B.E.	Tylecote, Dame Mabel, D.B.E.	Weston, Dame Margaret Kate, D.B.E.
Stephens, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Anne, D.B.E.	Tyrwhitt, <i>Brigadier</i> , Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.	Whateley, <i>Chief Controller</i> Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Stevenson, Dame Hilda Mabel, D.B.E.	Uatiao, Dame Meere, D.B.E.	Williamson, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
Stewart, Dame Muriel Acadia, D.B.E.	Van Praagh, Dame Margaret (Peggy), D.B.E.	Williamson, Dame (Elsie) Marjorie, D.B.E., Ph.D.
Sutherland, Dame Joan (Mrs. Bonyng), D.B.E.	Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E., F.R.S.	Winner, Dame Albertine Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Tangney, Dame Dorothy Margaret, D.B.E.	Wakehurst, Margaret, Lady, D.B.E.	Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.
Taylor, Dame Jean Elizabeth, D.C.V.O.	Walker, Dame Susan Armour, D.B.E.	Wormald, Dame Ethel May, D.B.E.
Te Ata-I-Rangikaahu, Dame Arikinui, D.B.E.	Wall, (Alice) Anne (Mrs. Michael Wall), D.C.V.O.	Yarwood, Dame Elizabeth Ann, D.B.E.
Te Kanawa, Dame Kiri Janette (Mrs. Park), D.B.E.	Warburton, Dame Anne Marion, D.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Yonge, Dame Ida Felicity Ann, D.B.E.
Tebbutt, Dame Grace, D.B.E.	Wedga, Dame Alice, D.B.E.	
Turner, Dame Eva, D.B.E.	Wedgwood, Dame (Cicely) Veronica, O.M., D.B.E.	
	Welsh, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	



## THE VICTORIA CROSS, V.C.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY



The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

Instituted on January 29, 1856, the Victoria Cross was awarded retrospectively to 1854, the first being held by Lieut. C. D. Lucas, R.N. for bravery in the Baltic Sea on June 21, 1854 (gazetted Feb. 24, 1857). The first 62 Crosses were presented by Queen Victoria in Hyde Park, London, on June 26, 1857.

The V.C. is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattée of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the V.C. receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military, or Air Forces of the Crown.

## Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Agansing Rai, <i>Havildar</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	De L'Isle, <i>Maj.</i> The Viscount, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. ( <i>Hon.</i> W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Ali Haidar, <i>Jemadar</i> (Frontier Force Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945	Eardley, <i>Sergt.</i> G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. G. W., M.C. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942	Elliott, <i>Lt.</i> the Rev. K. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Annand, <i>Capt.</i> R. W. (Durham L.I.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1940	Ervine-Andrews, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> H. M. (E. Lancs R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1940
Axford, <i>Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918	Foote, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Bassett, <i>Col.</i> Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1915	Foote, Rev. J. W. (Canada), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Bhanbhagta Gurung, <i>Capt.</i> (2nd Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945	Fraser, <i>Cdr.</i> I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945
Bhandari Ram, <i>Capt.</i> (Baluch R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Ganjui Lama, <i>Jemadar</i> , M.M. (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Burton, <i>Corpl.</i> R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Gardner, <i>Capt.</i> P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1941
Campbell, <i>Brigadier</i> L. M., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943	Ghale, <i>Subedar</i> Gaje (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943
Carne, <i>Col.</i> J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), <i>Korea</i> . . . . .	1951	Gian Singh, <i>Jemadar</i> (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945
Chapman, <i>Sergt.</i> E. T., B.E.M. (Monmouthshire R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945	Gordon, <i>W.O. II</i> J. H. (Australia), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1941
Cheshire, <i>Group Capt.</i> G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Gould, <i>Lt.</i> T. W. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Cooper, <i>Lt.</i> E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1917	Hinton, <i>Sergt.</i> J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1941
Cruikshank, <i>Fl. Lt.</i> J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Jackson, <i>W.O. N. C.</i> (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Crutchley, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918	Jamieson, <i>Maj.</i> D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Currie, <i>Maj.</i> D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Joynt, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> W. D. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918
Cutler, Sir A. R., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Australia), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1941	Kamal Ram, <i>Havildar</i> , (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Dean, <i>Col.</i> D. J., O.B.E. (R. W. Kent R.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918	Kenna, <i>Pte.</i> E. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945
		Kenneally, <i>C.-Q.-M.-S.</i> J. P. (Irish Gds.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943
		Lachiman Gurung, <i>Rifleman</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945

Laurent, Lt. H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . .	1918	Rutherford, Capt. C. S., m.c., m.m. (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918
Leahey, Wing-Comdr. R. A. B. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1940	Ryder, Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Luke, Sergt. F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1914	Smith, Sergt. E. A., c.d. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Magennis, Lt. J. J. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945	Smyth, Brig. Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., Bt., m.c., (Ludhiana Sikhs), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1915
Mahony, Lt.-Col. J. K., c.d. (Westminster R., Canada), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Smythie, Capt. Q. G. M. (S.A.M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942
Merritt, Lt.-Col. C. C. I., c.d. (S. Saskatchewan R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942	Speakman, Sergt. W. (Black Watch), <i>Korea</i> . . .	1951
Miers, Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942	Starceвич, Pte. L. T. (Australia), <i>World War</i> . . .	1945
Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1917	Tilston, Col. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945
Nomeo Jadhao, <i>Jemadar</i> (Mahratta L. I.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1945	Trent, Group Capt. L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943
Norton, Capt. G. R., m.m. (S.A.M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944	Tulbahadur Pun, <i>W.O. I.</i> (Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Parkash Singh, Maj. (Punjab R.), <i>World War</i> . . .	1943	Umrao Singh, <i>Sub-Major</i> (I.A.), <i>World War</i> . . .	1944
Payne, W.O. K. (Australian Army), <i>Vietnam (R.N.)</i> , <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1969	Upham, Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1941
Pearkes, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., m.c., c.d. (Can. Ind.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . .	1917	Watkins, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Tasker (Welch R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1944
Place, Rear-Adm. B. C. G., C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943	West, Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., m.c. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> . . . . .	1918
Porteous, Brig. P. A. (R.A.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1942	Wilson, Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1940
Rambahadur Limbu, Lt. (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Sarawak</i> . . . . .	1965	Wright, C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943
Ratthey, Sergt. R. R. (Australia), <i>World War</i> . . .	1945		
Reid, Fl.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i> . . . . .	1943		

## THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C. (1940)

FOR GALLANTRY



The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves.

INSTITUTED September, 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942).

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the V.C.) on the left breast § and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1½ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. From April 1, 1965, holders of the Cross have received a tax-free annuity of £100.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

*Empire Gallantry Medal.*—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

In October 1971 all surviving holders of the Albert Medal and the Edward Medal exchanged those decorations for the George Cross.

## THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



# THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION

## THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

### The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937) provision was made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) and this number has been increased by later legislation. The *Ministers of the Crown (Parliamentary Secretaries) Act* (1960) laid down an aggregate limit of 33 Parliamentary Secretaries. Parts of these Acts were repealed by the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1964) which varied the number of Parliamentary Secretaries (other than Treasury Secretaries) to 36.

### The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

### The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In July 1982 the salary was £26,575. The present Leader of the Opposition is the Right Hon. Michael Foot.

## LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing). Bills of major importance are usually sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is

signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

## COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the Monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's visit to Canada in 1967, the Councillors of State were the Prince of Wales, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke of Gloucester.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. Since the Prince of Wales attained the age of 18 in November 1966, the provisions of the Regency Act as to age no longer apply in the event of his accession to the throne.

## SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

### PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND

1660 Sir H. Grimston.	1685 Sir John Trevor.
1661 Sir E. Turner.	1688 H. Powle.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1694 Paul Foley.
1673 Edwd. Seymour.	1698 Sir T. Lyttelton.
1678 Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700 Robert Harley
1679 Serjeant William Gregory.	( <i>Earl of Oxford and Mortimer</i> ).
1680 W. Williams.	1702 John Smith.

### PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN

1708 Sir Richard Onslow	1761 Sir John Cust.
( <i>Lord Onslow</i> ).	1770 Sir F. Norton.
1710 Wm. Bromley.	1780 C. W. Cornwall.
1713 Sir Th. Hanmer.	1788 Hon. W. Grenvill
1715 Spencer Compton	( <i>Lord Grenville</i> ).
( <i>Earl of Wilmington</i> ).	1789 Henry Addington
1727 Arthur Onslow.	( <i>Viscount Sidmouth</i> ).

### PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM

1801 Sir John Mitford ( <i>Lord Redesdale</i> ).
1802 Charles Abbot ( <i>Lord Colchester</i> ).
1817 Charles M. Sutton ( <i>Viscount Canterbury</i> ).
1835 James Abercromby ( <i>Lord Dunfermline</i> ).
1839 Charles Shaw-Lefevre ( <i>Viscount Eversley</i> ).
1857 J. Evelyn Denison ( <i>Viscount Ossington</i> ).
1872 Sir Henry Brand ( <i>Viscount Hampden</i> ).
1884 Arthur Wellesley Peel ( <i>Viscount Peel</i> ).
1895 William Court Gully ( <i>Viscount Selby</i> ).
1905 James W. Lowther ( <i>Viscount Ullswater</i> ).
1921 John Henry Whitley.
1928 Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943 Col. D. Clifton Brown ( <i>Viscount Ruffside</i> ).
1951 William Shepherd Morrison ( <i>Viscount Dunrossil</i> ).
1959 Sir Harry Hytton-Foster.
1965 Horace Maybray King, ph.d. ( <i>Lord Maybray-King</i> ).
1971 (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd ( <i>Lord Selwyn-Lloyd</i> ).
1976 (Thomas) George Thomas.

## THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament emerged during the late thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries as a result of diverse forces including the general need for a superior court to deal with legal and administrative problems on a national basis, the financial needs of the Crown, ambition of the baronage to influence the King's government and the King's desire to make his government more effective by involving in it all important sections of the community. The nucleus of early Parliaments were the officers of the King's household and the King's judges, who were joined by such ecclesiastical and lay magnates as the King might summon and occasionally by the knights of the shire, burgesses and proctors of the lower clergy. The Commons were summoned to all the Parliaments of Edward III and by the end of the reign a "House of Commons" was beginning to appear. The first known Speaker was elected in 1377. The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, except for criminal cases in Scotland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. Bills such as the Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and the Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorize expenditure, and are commonly known as Supply Bills, must begin in the Commons and have not been amended by the Lords in any respect in modern times. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regard to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1949—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, *i.e.* as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914–18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

*Payment of Members.*—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid. They are entitled to reimbursement of travelling expenses between their homes and London on parliamentary business and to recover certain other expenses incurred for the purpose of attendance at sittings of the House with a maximum for each day of £25.40 for overnight subsistence, £12.10 for day subsistence and incidental travel and £11.00 for secretarial costs, postage and certain additional expenses.

Since 1911 Members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities. Their salary of £400 was increased to £600 in 1937, to £1,000 in 1947, to £1,750 in 1957, to £3,250 in 1964, to £4,500 in January 1972, to £5,750 in June 1975, to £6,062 in June 1976, to £6,270 in July 1977, to £6,897 in June 1978, to £9,450 in June 1979, to £10,725 in June 1980, to £13,950 in June 1981 and to £14,510 in June 1982; they are entitled to claim income tax relief on expenses incurred in the course of their Parliamentary duties. In October 1969 Members were allowed to claim up to £500 a year for secretarial expenses; the allowance was increased to £1,000 a year from January 1972, to £1,750 a year from August 1, 1974, to £3,200 a year from June 1975, to £3,512 a year from June 1976, to £3,687 a year from June 1977, to £4,200 a year from June 1978, to £4,600 a year from June 1979, to £6,750 a year from February 1980, to £8,000 a year from August 1980, to £8,480 a year from June 1981 and to £8,820 a year from June 1982. Also since January 1972, Members can claim reimbursement for the additional cost of staying overnight away from their main residence while on Parliamentary business; this was limited to £750 a year in 1972 and increased to £1,050 a year in August 1974, to £1,814 a year

from July 1975, to £2,038 a year from July 1976, to £2,534 a year from July 1977, to £3,046 a year from July 1978, to £3,866 a year from July 1979 and to £4,903 a year from August 1980 and to £5,206 a year from August 1981. From March 1980 provision was made enabling each Member in receipt of Secretarial and Research Allowance to contribute sums to an approved pension scheme for the provision of a pension, or other benefits, for or in respect of persons whose salary is met by him. The maximum sum available was fixed at £786 for the year ending 31 March 1981; this was increased to £838 to March 1982 and to £848 to March 1983. The cost of travel allowances for 1980/81 was stated in July 1981 to be £2,129,000 (car mileage claims £1,512,045, rail travel £366,670 and air travel £250,285).

The Members' Pensions Act 1965 introduced the first comprehensive pension scheme providing Members of Parliament and their dependants with a legal right to a pension. Under the Parliamentary and Other Pensions Act 1972 the pension scheme was modified to include provision for Ministers and other office holders. The Scheme was further amended in 1976 under the terms of the Parliamentary and other Pensions and Salaries Act 1976 to provide for pensions to be based on a notional pensionable salary of £8,000 notwithstanding that a lower rate of salary was actually authorised for payment. The Parliamentary Pensions Act 1978 further modified earlier acts to provide, *inter alia*, for ill-health retirement pensions and for the improvement in the level of benefits payable to widows and widowers of Members in certain circumstances. The pension scheme is funded by an Exchequer contribution of approximately two and three quarters times the contributions paid by, or on behalf of, a participant which is 6 per cent of salary per annum (currently 6 per cent of £14,510 or £870 per annum). Members receive pensions from age 65, or on ceasing to be a Member if later, provided they have served for 4 years or more. Pensions are based on one sixtieth of salary for each year of reckonable service. The House of Commons Members' Fund provides for annual or lump sum grants to ex-Members, their widows and children whose incomes are below certain limits. Alternatively payments of £1,060 per annum to ex-Members with at least ten years' service and who left the House of Commons before October 1964 and £530 per annum to their widows are made as of right. Members contribute £24 per annum and the Exchequer up to £215,000 per annum to the Fund. The estimated income of the Fund in 1980-81 was £163,177, and the estimated expenditure on grants and payments was £66,711. The estimated capital account in 1981 was £421,638.

#### THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 Senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers and Peeresses in their own right by descent of England, Scotland, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, hereditary peers of first creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary and retired Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), and Life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. Under the Peerage Act, 1963, a person inheriting a peerage may within one year (or one month in the case of a Member of the House of Commons) disclaim the peerage for life. The subsequent descent of the peerage after his death is not affected.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons*

(*Redistribution of Seats*) Act, 1949, the total membership was increased to 630 and under the same Act provision was made in 1970 for further increase to 635. The *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act* 1979 provides for the increase of Northern Ireland representation from 12 to 16, 17 or 18, and the total to 639-641, although it has not yet come into effect.

#### THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace of Westminster, originally built by Edward the Confessor (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus), was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (first mentioned in the reign of John) was used from about 1550 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles



Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flagstaff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 316 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton hour bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 23 feet in diameter, the hands being 9 feet and 14 feet long (including balance piece). The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

#### THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the house in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

#### PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

*Chequers*, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

#### PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1782

Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.  
 Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.  
 Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.  
 William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.  
 Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.

William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.  
 Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.  
 Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.  
 Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.  
 Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.  
 George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.  
 Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.  
 Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.  
 Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.  
 Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.  
 Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.  
 Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 18, 1835.  
 Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.  
 Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.  
 Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.  
 Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.  
 Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.  
 Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.  
 Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1859.  
 Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.  
 Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.  
 Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.  
 Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.  
 W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.  
 Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.  
 Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.  
 A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.  
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.  
 H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.  
 H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.  
 D. Lloyd-George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.  
 A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.  
 S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.  
 S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.  
 J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.  
 S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.  
 N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.  
 W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.  
 W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May 23, 1945.  
 C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.  
 Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.  
 Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.  
 H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.  
 Sir A. Douglas-Home, *Conservative*, Oct. 19, 1963.  
 J. H. Wilson, *Labour*, Oct. 16, 1964.  
 E. R. G. Heath, *Conservative*, June 19, 1970.  
 J. H. Wilson, *Labour*, March 4, 1974.  
 L. J. Callaghan, *Labour*, April 5, 1976.  
 Mrs M. H. Thatcher, *Conservative*, May 4, 1979.

#### OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

<i>Speaker</i> , The Rt. Hon. Quintin McGarel Hogg, C.H., Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone (+ £25,575 as <i>Lord Chancellor</i> ) .....	£3,375
<i>Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor</i> , M. H. Collon .....	
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , The Lord Aberdare, P.C. ....	£24,200
<i>Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees</i> , The Baroness White .....	£21,750
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Sir Peter Henderson, K.C.B. ....	£37,750
<i>Clerk Assistant and Principal Clerk, Public Bills</i> , J. E. Grey, C.B. ....	£30,250
<i>Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Journals</i> , J. C. Sainty .....	£26,087
<i>Counsel to Chairman of Committees</i> , D. Rip-pengal, C.B., Q.C.; K. Newman .....	£26,087
<i>Assistant Counsel</i> , G. A. Preston .....	£23,288
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , E. D. Graham ( <i>Private Bills and Committees</i> ); J. V. D. Webb ( <i>Judicial</i>	
<i>Office and Fourth Clerk at the Table</i> ); M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth ( <i>Overseas and European Office</i> ) .....	£26,087
<i>Chief Clerks</i> , J. A. Vallance White; J. M. Davies; P. D. G. Hayter .....	£19,612 to £23,288
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , C. A. J. Mitchell; M. G. Pownall ( <i>Seconded as Secretary to the Leader of the House and Chief Whip</i> ); B. P. Keith; D. R. Beamish; R. H. Walters, D.Phil.; Miss F. M. MacLeod ...	£12,999 to £17,035

<i>Clerk of the Records</i> , H. S. Cobb, F.S.A. £19,612 to £28,288
<i>Deputy Clerk of the Records</i> , D. J. Johnson, F.S.A. .... £16,142 to £19,594
<i>Assistant Clerks of the Records</i> , J. C. Morgan ( <i>Sound Archives</i> ); S. K. Ellison. <i>Accountant</i> , E. W. Field ..... £12,999 to £21,014
<i>Assistant Accountant</i> , R. A. Devlin £10,758 to £13,056
<i>Judicial Taxing Clerk</i> , C. G. Osborne £10,758 to £13,056
<i>Librarian</i> , R. H. V. C. Morgan ... £19,612 to £23,288
<i>Asst. Librarian</i> , D. L. Jones. .... £16,142 to £19,594

<i>Library Clerks</i> , P. G. Davis, Ph.D.; Miss E. M. McInnes.	
<i>Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills</i> , E. D. Graham; J. H. Willcox.	
<i>Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod and Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Lt.-General Sir David House, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C. ....	£23,500
<i>Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Brigadier D. M. Stile- man, O.B.E. ....	£11,198 to £14,991
<i>Staff Superintendent</i> , Maj. F. P. Horsfall, M.B.E.	
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , Mrs. E. M. C. Holland	fees
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , C. R. Stan- ton, O.B.E. ....	£18,757
<i>Asst. do.</i> D. A. Dumbreck .....	£14,764

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<i>Speaker</i> , The Rt. Hon. (Thomas) George Thomas, M.P. for Cardiff, West .....	£30,325
<i>Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , The Rt. Hon. Bernard Weatherill, M.P. for Croydon North East .....	£20,575
<i>First Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , The Rt. Hon. Ernest Armstrong, M.P. for Durham North West .....	£18,125
<i>Second Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , Paul Dean, M.P. for Somerset North .....	£18,125

Offices of the Speaker  
and Chairman of Ways and Means

<i>Speaker's Secretary</i> , W. A. Beaumont, O.B.E., £19,612 to £23,288	
<i>Speaker's Counsel</i> , T. R. F. Skemp, C.B.; Sir Charles Davis, C.B. ....	£26,087
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , The Rev. Canon T. Beeson.	
<i>Staff Inspector</i> , H. W. Bunkell ...	£12,999 to £17,035

<i>Deputy do.</i> , Major P. N. W. Jennings £19,612 to £23,288	
<i>Assistant do.</i> , M. J. A. Cummins £16,810 to £19,877	
<i>Deputy Assistant do.</i> , (vacant) ...	£13,840 to 17,035

## Department of the Library

<i>Librarian</i> , D. Menhennet, D.Phil .....	£26,087
<i>Deputy Librarian</i> , D. J. T. Englefield £19,612 to £23,288	

## Department of the Clerk of the House

<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B. ....	£37,750
<i>Clerk Asst.</i> , K. A. Bradshaw, C.B. ....	£30,250
<i>Clerk of Committees</i> , D. A. M. Pring, C.B., M.C. ....	£30,250
<i>Principal Clerks</i> —	
<i>Public Bills</i> , A. A. Birley, C.B. ....	£26,087
<i>Committee Records</i> , E. S. Taylor, Ph.D. ...	£26,087
<i>Journals</i> , F. G. Allen .....	£26,087
<i>Select Committee</i> , R. S. Lankester .....	£26,087
<i>Private Bills</i> , J. H. Willcox .....	£26,087
<i>Table Office</i> , C. J. Boulton .....	£26,087
<i>Financial Committees</i> , D. W. Limon .....	£26,087
<i>Standing Committees</i> , H. M. Barclay .....	£26,087
<i>Overseas Office</i> , M. T. Ryle .....	£24,688
<i>Second Clerk, Select Committees</i> , J. F. Sweetman, T.D. ....	£24,688

<i>Deputy Principal Clerks</i> , A. A. Barrett; J. R. Rose; C. B. Winnifrith; A. J. Hastings; W. R. McKay; R. J. Willoughby; S. A. L. Panton; R. B. Sands; G. Cubie; M. R. Jack, Ph.D.; D. G. Millar; R. W. G. Wilson; W. A. Proctor; F. A. Cranmer; C. R. M. Ward, Ph.D. ....	£19,612 to £23,288
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<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Mrs. J. Sharpe; Miss A. Milner-Barry; R. J. Rogers; Mrs. H. E. Irwin; D. W. N. Doig; A. Sandall; M. Litt; M. H. Cooper, Ph.D.; D. L. Natzler; D. J. Cairncross; E. P. Silk; D. F. Harrison; P. D. Brittain ( <i>acting</i> ); F. W. Clark ( <i>acting</i> ); T. W. Keeble, Ph.D. ( <i>acting</i> ); R. H. Hodben, D.F.C. ( <i>acting</i> ); R. F. Giles ( <i>acting</i> ); R. Lloyd-Thomas ( <i>acting</i> ); H. F. Christopher- son, C.M.G. ( <i>acting</i> ); C. A. Larsen ( <i>acting</i> ); J. C. McDowell ( <i>acting</i> ) .....	£12,999 to £17,035
<i>Examiners of Private Bills</i> , E. D. Graham; J. H. Willcox.	
<i>Taxing Officer</i> , J. H. Willcox.	

## Department of the Serjeant at Arms

<i>Serjeant at Arms</i> , Major G. V. S. Le Fanu ..	£26,087
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## Library and Information Service

<i>Assistant Librarians</i> , H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock .....	£19,612 to £21,864
<i>Deputy Assistant Librarians</i> , M. A. Griffith- Jones; J. B. Poole, Ph.D.; Miss J. B. Tanfield; S. Z. Young; Mrs. H. R. Coates; Miss P. J. Baines; K. G. Cuninghame; Mrs. J. M. Wainwright .....	£16,142 to £19,594
<i>Senior Library Clerks</i> , Miss E. K. Andrews, D.Phil.; Mrs. B. L. Miller; Mrs. J. M. Lourie; Mrs. F. Poole; Mrs. C. B. Andrews; Mrs. J. M. Fiddick; C. C. Pond, Ph.D.; C. R. Barclay; Miss J. Roll; P. Nealon; Mrs. C. M. Gillie; Miss C. E. Nield; R. C. Clements; Mrs R. E. Grogan; Mrs. G. Allen ( <i>temp</i> ) .....	£9,846 to £17,035

## Vote Office

<i>Deliverer of the Vote</i> , G. R. Russell	£15,465 to £21,014
<i>Deputy Deliverer of the Vote</i> , H. C. Foster £10,758 to £14,023	

## Administration Department

<i>Head of Administration Department</i> , H. McE. Allen .....	£26,087
<i>Accountant</i> , J. L. G. Dobson .....	£19,612 to £23,288
<i>Deputy Accountant</i> , A. J. Lewis .....	£16,810 to £21,014
<i>Assistant Accountants</i> , G. P. Brown; F. W. Brewer; A. R. Marskell; M. J. Barram £10,758 to £15,131	
<i>Head of Establishments Office</i> , A. C. J. Poole £19,612 to 22,720	
<i>Deputy Head of Establishments Office</i> , J. A. Robb .....	£16,810 to £21,014
<i>Assistant Head of Establishments Office</i> , D. J. Mouat .....	£10,758 to £14,591
<i>Computer Development Officer</i> , R. S. Morgan £17,931 to £22,720	

## Department of the Official Report

<i>Editor</i> , K. S. Morgan .....	£22,414 to £23,288
<i>Deputy Editor</i> , R. Johns .....	£18,051

<i>Principal Assistant Editors, R. V. Hadlow; J. Gourley</i> .....	£16,923
<i>Senior Assistant Editors, F. G. Brotherston; C. R. G. Watson</i> .....	£16,923
<i>Assistant Editor, P. Walker</i> .....	£15,465 to 16,353
<i>Deputy Assistant Editor, E. Holland</i> .....	£15,568

<b>Refreshment Department</b>	
<i>General Manager, W. J. J. Smillie</i> .....	£20,874
<i>Deputy General Manager, E. J. Nash</i> .....	£12,999 to £17,035
<i>Catering Accountant, D. R. W. Wood</i> .....	£12,999 to £17,035

## PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

The following is a short glossary of aspects of work of Parliament:

**Adjournment Debate.**—Usually a half-hour debate introduced by a backbencher at the end of business for the day. The subjects raised are often local or personal issues.

**Bill.**—Proposed legislation is termed a *Bill*. The stages of a Public Bill in the House of Commons are as follows:

**First Reading:** There is no debate at this stage, which nowadays merely constitutes an order to have the Bill printed.

**Second Reading:** The debate on the principle of the Bill.

**Committee Stage:** The detailed examination of a Bill. In most cases this takes place in a *Standing Committee*, but the whole House may act as a Committee.

**Report Stage:** Detailed review of a Bill as amended in Committee.

**Third Reading:** Final debate on a Bill.

Public Bills go through the same stages in the House of Lords, except that in almost all cases the Committee Stage is taken in the Committee of the Whole House.

Some Public Bills may start in the House of Lords, in which case the Lords stages are taken first.

Both Houses have to agree the same text of a Bill, so that the *Amendments* made by the second House are then considered in the originating House and if not agreed, sent back or themselves amended, until agreement is reached.

**Chiltern Hundreds.**—A legal fiction, a nominal office of profit under the Crown, the acceptance of which requires a Member to vacate his seat. The Manor of Northstead is similar. These are the only means by which an M.P. may resign.

**Closure & Guillotine.**—To prevent deliberate waste of time of either house, a motion may be made that the question be now put. In the House of Commons, if the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote immediately, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a Bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid timetable and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. The Closure is possible in the House of Lords, but is hardly ever used. There is, however, no procedure for a guillotine. The completion of business in the Lords is traditionally ensured by mutual agreement from all sides of the House.

**Consolidated Fund Bill.**—A Bill to authorize issue of sums to maintain Government service. On the second reading of these bills in the Commons Members raise wide-ranging matters. An unofficial ballot is employed to determine who shall speak.

**Delegated Legislation.**—This consists, principally, of Statutory Instruments within the meaning of the Statutory Instruments Act 1946. These fall into three broad categories:—(i) "Affirmative Instruments", which are subject to approval by resolutions of both Houses before they can come into or remain in force; (ii) "Negative Instruments", which

are subject to annulment by resolution of either House; and (iii) "General Instruments", which include those not required to be laid before Parliament and those which are required to be so laid but are not subject to approval or annulment. There are in addition Special Procedure Orders, which are another form of delegated legislation, subject to procedures which allow time for petitions to be lodged against them.

**Dissolution.**—Parliament comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of five years for which the House of Commons was elected. Dissolution is normally effected by a Royal Proclamation.

**Early Day Motion.**—A motion put on the Order Paper by an M.P. without in general the real prospect of its being debated. Such motions are expressions of backbench opinion.

**Emergency Debate.**—In the Commons a method of obtaining prompt discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving the adjournment under Standing Order No. 9 for the purpose of discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker, usually before 12 noon, and if the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance and it obtains the support of 40 members, it is discussed usually at 7 p.m. on the following day.

**Father of the House.**—The Member whose service in the House of Commons, in aggregate, is the longest. The present Father of the House is Mr. J. Parker, elected first for Romford in 1935.

**General Synod Measure.**—A measure passed by the General Synod of the Church of England under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act 1919. These measures, once considered by the Ecclesiastical Committee, who make a report, are then considered by both Houses, and if approved, sent for the Royal Assent.

**Hansard.**—The official report of debates in both Houses (and in Standing Committees) published by H.M.S.O., normally on the day after the sitting concerned.

**Hours of Meeting.**—The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30 p.m., and on Friday at 9.30 a.m. The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. In the latter part of the Session, the House usually sits also on Mondays at 2.30 p.m., and occasionally on Fridays at 11 a.m.

**Hybridity.**—The doctrine of hybridity is difficult to define, but the principle behind it is that an individual singled out by a Public Bill for adverse treatment should be allowed to plead his cause to a Select Committee on a Petition against the Bill or against those provisions of the Bill that will affect him. A Public Bill which is identified as affecting an individual in such a way is known as a hybrid Bill.

**The Lord Chancellor** is Speaker of the House of Lords. He is a member of the Government, and has

none of the powers to maintain order that the Speaker of the House of Commons has. (These powers, in the Lords, are exercised by the House as a whole.) A panel of Deputy Speakers is appointed by Royal Commission. The Chairman of Committees is a salaried officer of the House who takes the chair in Committee of the Whole House and in some Select Committees. He is assisted by a panel of Deputy Chairmen, headed by the salaried Principal Deputy Chairman of Committees, who is also Chairman of the European Communities Committee of the House.

**Naming.**—When a member has been named, *i.e.* contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for ... (his constituency)", the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again.

**Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949.**—Under these Acts certain Bills may become law without the consent of the Lords.

Since at least the 18th century the Commons have had the privilege of having bills concerned with supply (*i.e.* taxation and money matters) passed without amendment by the Lords; though until 1911 the Lords retained the right to reject such bills outright.

By the Parliament Act 1911 a Bill which has been endorsed by the Speaker of the House of Commons as a Money Bill and has been passed by the Commons and sent up to the Lords at least one month before the end of a session can become law without the consent of the Lords if it is not passed by them without amendment within a month.

Under the Parliament Act 1911 and 1949, if the Lords reject any other Public Bill (except those dealing with certain subjects such as the prolongation of Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions then that Bill shall (unless the Commons direct to the contrary) become law without the consent of the Lords.

The effect of the Parliament Acts is therefore that the Lords have power to delay a Public Bill for thirteen months from its first Second Reading in the House of Commons.

**Private Bill.**—A Bill promoted by a body or an individual to give powers additional to, or in conflict with, the general law, and to which a separate procedure applies.

**Private Members' Bill.**—A Public Bill promoted by a Member who is not a member of H.M. Government.

**Private Notice Question.**—A question adjudged of urgent importance on submission to Mr. Speaker, answered at the end of oral questions—usually at 3.30 p.m.

**Privilege.**—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House concerned breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of committal. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period or inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament

should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament". Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are subject to all other processes of the law.

**Prorogation.**—The bringing to an end, by the Sovereign on advice of the Government, of a Session of Parliament. All Public Bills which have not completed their stages lapse on Prorogation.

**Queen's Speech.**—The Speech delivered by H.M. The Queen at the State Opening of Parliament, in which the Government's programme for the year is set forth. The Speech is, of course, drafted for and approved by the Cabinet.

**Royal Assent.**—The Royal Assent is signified by Letters Patent to such Bills and Measures as have passed both Houses of Parliament (or Bills which have been passed under the Parliament Acts 1911 and 1949). The Sovereign has not given Royal Assent in person since 1854. On occasion, for instance in the Prorogation of Parliament, Royal Assent may be pronounced to the two Houses by Lords Commissioners; but more usually Royal Assent is notified to each House sitting separately in accordance with the Royal Assent Act 1967. The Norman formulae for Royal Assent are then endorsed on the Acts by the Clerk of the Parliaments.

**Select Committees** consisting usually of 10-15 members of all parties are a means used by both Houses in order to investigate certain matters.

Most Select Committees in the House of Commons are now tied to Departments—each Committee investigates subjects within a Government Department's remit. They are: Agriculture, Defence, Education Science and Arts, Employment, Energy, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Scottish Affairs, Social Services, Transport, Treasury and Civil Service, Welsh Affairs.

There are other House of Commons Select Committees dealing with Public Accounts (*i.e.* the spending by H.M. Government of money voted by Parliament), European Legislation and Statutory Instruments, and also domestic committees dealing, for example, with Privilege and Services. Public Select Committees usually take evidence in public: their evidence and reports are published by H.M. Stationery Office.

The principal Select Committee in the House of Lords is that on the European Communities, which has seven permanent sub-committees dealing with all areas of community policy. The House of Lords also has a Select Committee on Science and Technology, which appoints sub-committees to deal with specific subjects. In addition, *ad hoc* Select Committees are set up from time to time to investigate specific subjects, *e.g.* Unemployment.

**The Speaker.**—The Speaker of the House of Commons is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament or when the previous Speaker retires or dies. He neither speaks in debates nor votes in divisions except when the voting is equal. His position in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council among Commoners going before him. He takes precedence of all Lords, except the two Archbishops and the Lord Chancellor, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office.

The Speaker has a deputy, the Chairman of Ways and Means, and two deputy chairmen, all of whom may preside over sittings of the House of Commons.

None of these members vote except in the case of equality.

**Standing Orders.**—Rules which have from time to time been agreed by each House of Parliament to regulate the conduct of its business. These orders are not irrevocable, may be revised, amended or repealed, and are from time to time suspended or dispensed with.

**State Opening.**—This marks the start of each new Parliament or new session of Parliament. Parliament is normally opened, in the presence of both Houses, by the Queen in person, who makes the Speech from the Throne which outlines the Government's policies for the coming session. In the absence of the Queen, Parliament is opened by Royal Commission, and the Queen's Speech is read by one of the Lords Commissioner specially appointed by Letters Patent for the occasion.

**Strangers.**—Anyone who is not a Member or Officer of the House is a *stranger*. Visitors are generally admitted to debates of both Houses but may be excluded if the House so decides. In practice this happens only in time of war.

**Supply Day.**—A day on which the topic for debate is chosen by the Opposition. There are 29 such days in a normal session.

**Tacking.**—In order that the Commons should not abuse their financial privilege, which debars the Lords from amending Supply Bills, by including in such Bills provisions unconnected with Supply, the Lords passed a resolution in 1702 condemning the abuse of tacking, which is now embodied in a Standing Order of the House of Lords.

**Ten Minute Rule.**—A colloquial term for Standing Order No. 13, under which backbenchers have an opportunity on Tuesdays and Wednesdays to intro-

duce a bill and speak in its favour for about ten minutes. Time is also available for a short opposing speech.

**Vacant Seats.**—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons during a session of Parliament the Writ for the by-election is moved, by a Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant.

**Whips.**—In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, Whips (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip", its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a three-lined whip, headed "Most important", is tantamount in the Commons to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party. Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government and some Opposition Whips receive salaries from public funds.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICE.**—Enquiries from the general public and organizations of all kinds about the work, composition and history of the House of Commons are answered by the Public Information Office, House of Commons, S.W.1 (01-219 4272). This office also edits the House of Commons Weekly Information Bulletin (published by H.M. Stationery Office). The Information Office, House of Lords, S.W.1 (01-219 3107) fulfils the same functions for the House of Lords.

## GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Before the reign of William and Mary the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The accession of George I, who was unfamiliar with the English language, led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known

as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election. The number is now 11.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives.

**The Labour Party.**—Labour candidates for Parlia-

ment made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour."

In 1900 the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which might be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

#### *The House of Lords*

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (Lord Denham), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard (Lord Sandys) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting.

The *Labour Whips* are: Baroness Llewelyn-Davies (*Chief Whip*); Lord Ponsonby (*Deputy Chief Whip*);

Baroness David; Lord Wallace of Coslany; Lord Blease; Lord Bishopton.

The *Liberal Whip* is Lord Wigoder.

#### *The House of Commons*

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*), the Treasurer (*Deputy Chief Whip*), Comptroller and Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are: The Rt. Hon. M. F. L. Cocks (*Chief Whip*); The Rt. Hon. W. Harrison (*Deputy Chief Whip*); L. Cunliffe; J. J. Dean; I. Evans; J. Hamilton; F. Haynes; R. Leighton; H. McCartney; A. McKay; E. Marshall; A. Mitchell; G. M. Morton; G. Robinson; J. Tinn.

The *Liberal Whip* is A. J. Beith.

## HER MAJESTY'S MINISTRY

### THE CABINET

*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. MARGARET HILDA THATCHER, M.P., born Oct. 13, 1925.

*Secretary of State for the Home Department*, The Rt. Hon. William Stephen Ian Whitelaw, P.C., C.H., M.C., M.P., born June 28, 1918.

*Lord High Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, C.H., born Oct. 9, 1907.

*Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*, The Rt. Hon. Francis Leslie Pym, M.C., M.P. born Feb. 13, 1922.

*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Edward Geoffrey Howe, Q.C., M.P., born Dec. 20, 1926.

*Secretary of State for Industry*, The Rt. Hon. Charles Patrick Fleeming Jenkin, M.P., born Sept. 7, 1926.

*Secretary of State for Defence*, The Rt. Hon. John William Frederic Nott, M.P., born Feb. 1, 1932.

*Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons*, The Rt. Hon. (William) John Biffen, M.P., born Nov. 3, 1930.

*Secretary of State for Employment*, The Rt. Hon. Norman Beresford Tebbit, M.P., born March 29, 1931.

*Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords*, The Baroness Young, born Oct. 23, 1926.

*Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*, The Rt. Hon. Peter Edward Walker, M.B.E., M.P., born March 25, 1932.

*Secretary of State for the Environment*, The Rt. Hon. Michael Ray Dibdin Heseltine, M.P., born March 21, 1933.

*Secretary of State for Scotland*, The Rt. Hon. George Kenneth Hotson Younger, T.D., M.P., born Sept. 22, 1931.

*Secretary of State for Wales*, The Rt. Hon. Roger Nicholas Edwards, M.P., born Feb. 25, 1934.

*Secretary of State for Northern Ireland*, The Rt. Hon. James Michael Leathes Prior, M.P., born Oct. 11, 1927.

*Secretary of State for Social Services*, The Rt. Hon. Peter Norman Fowler, M.P., born Feb. 2, 1938.

*Secretary of State for Trade*, The Lord Cockfield, P.C. born Sept. 23, 1916.

*Secretary of State for Energy*, The Rt. Hon. Nigel Lawson, M.P., born March 11, 1932.

*Secretary of State for Education and Science*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Keith Sinjohn Joseph, Bt., M.P., born Jan. 17, 1918.

*Chief Secretary to the Treasury*, The Rt. Hon. Leon Brittan, Q.C., M.P., born Sept. 25, 1939.

*Secretary of State for Transport*, The Rt. Hon. David Arthur Russell Howell, M.P., born Jan. 18, 1936.

*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Paymaster General*, The Rt. Hon. Cecil Edward Parkinson, M.P., born Sept. 1, 1931.

### MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

*Attorney-General*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Michael Oldfield Havers, Q.C., M.P., born 1923.

*Lord Advocate*, The Lord Mackay of Clashfern, P.C., Q.C., born 1927.

*Solicitor-General*, Sir Ian Percival, Q.C., M.P., born 1921.

*Solicitor-General for Scotland*, Peter Lovat Fraser, Q.C., M.P., born 1945.

*Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury*, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Michael Jopling, born 1930.

*Financial Secretary to the Treasury*, The Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ridley, M.P., born 1929.

*Ministers of State:*

*Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*, The Earl Ferrers, P.C., born 1929; The Rt. Hon. Alick Laidlaw Buchanan-Smith, M.P., born 1932.

*Consumer Affairs*, Dr. Gerard Follitt Vaughan, M.P., born 1923.

*Defence*, Peter Allan Renshaw Blaker, M.P., born 1922; The Viscount Trenchard, M.C., born 1923.

*Education and Science*, The Rt. Hon. Paul Channon, M.P., born 1935 (*Minister for the Arts*).

*Employment*, The Rt. Hon. Michael James Hugh Alison, M.P., born 1926.

*Energy*, The Rt. Hon. James (Hamish) Hector Northey Gray, M.P., born 1927.

*Foreign and Commonwealth Office*, The Hon. Douglas Richard Hurd, C.B.E., M.P., born 1930; Cranley Gordon Douglas Onslow, M.P., born 1926; The Lord Belstead, born 1932; The Rt. Hon. Neil Marten, M.P., born 1916 (*Minister for Overseas Development*).

*Health*, Kenneth Harry Clarke, Q.C., M.P., born 1940.

*Home Office*, The Rt. Hon. Timothy Hugh Francis Raison, M.P., born 1929; Patrick Barnabas Burke Mayhew, Q.C., M.P., born 1929.

*Housing*, John Paul Stanley, M.P., born 1942.

*Industry*, Kenneth Baker, M.P., born 1934; Norman Stewart Hughson Lamont, M.P., born 1942.

*Local Government*, The Right Hon. Thomas Jeremy King, M.P., born 1933.

*Northern Ireland Office*, Hon. Adam Courtauld Butler, M.P., born 1931; The Earl of Gowrie, born 1939.

*Scottish Office*, The Earl of Mansfield, born 1930.

*Social Security and The Disabled*, Hugh Rossi, M.P., born 1927.

*Trade*, Peter Wynford Innes Rees, Q.C., M.P., born 1926.

*Treasury*, John Wakeham, M.P., born 1932; Jock Bruce-Gardyne, M.P., born 1930; Barney Hayhoe, M.P., born 1925.

#### PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES, ETC.

*Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*, Mrs. P. Fenner, M.P.

*Defence*, J. Wiggan, M.P. (*Armed Forces*);

G. E. Pattie, M.P. (*Defence Procurement*).

*Education and Science*, R. R. Boyson, Ph.D., M.P.;

W. Shelton, M.P.; Hon. W. Waldegrave, M.P.

*Employment*, D. Waddington, M.P.; P. Morrison, M.P.

*Energy*, D. Mellor, M.P.; J. Moore, M.P.

*Environment*, G. Shaw, M.P.; Sir George Young, Bt.,

M.P.; The Lord Bellwin; N. MacFarlane, M.P.

*Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*, M. Rifkind, M.P.

*Health and Social Security*, A. Newton, O.B.E., M.P.;

G. Finsburg, M.B.E., M.P.; The Lord Trefgarne.

*Home Office*, The Lord Elton.

*Industry*, J. Butcher, M.P.; J. MacGregor, M.P.

*Northern Ireland Office*, N. P. Scott, M.B.E., M.P.; D. B.

Mitchell, M.P.; J. H. Patten, M.P.

*Scottish Office*, A. M. Fletcher, M.P.; J. A. Stewart,

M.P.; J. MacKay, M.P.

*Trade*, I. Sproat, M.P..

*Transport*, Mrs. L. Chalker, M.P.; R. Eyre, M.P.

*Treasury, Lords Commissioners*, The Hon. R. Bos-

cawen, M.C., M.P.; J. Cope, M.P.; The Hon. P. Brooke,

M.P.; J. S. Gummer, M.P.; A. Goodlad, M.P.

*Welsh Office*, M. H. A. Roberts, M.P.; I. W. P. Roberts,

M.P.

#### THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT (1931-1979)

General Election	Conservative	Liberal	Labour
1931	471	72 (a)	65 (b)
1935	387	54 (c)	166 (d)
1945	189	25 (e)	396 (f)
1950	298 (g)	9	315 (h)
1951	320 (i)	6	296 (h)
1955	344 (i)	6	277 (j)
1959	365 (i)	6	258 (k)
1964	303 (i)	9	317
1966	253 (i)	12	363 (l)
1970	330 (m)	6	287 (n)
1974 (February)	296	14	301 (o)
1974 (October)	276	13	319 (p)
1979	339	11	268 (q)

NOTES.—(a) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (b) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (c) Liberal

National 33; Liberal 21. (d) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (e) Liberal National 13; Liberal 12. (f) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (g) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (h) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (i) Including associates. (j) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (k) Independent (1) makes total of 630. (l) Republican Labour (1) makes total of 630. (m) Including Ulster Unionists. (n) Scottish Nationalists (1); Independent (5) and Speaker make total of 630. (o) United Ulster Unionist Council (11), Scottish Nationalists (7), Plaid Cymru (2); Social Democrat and Labour Party (1); Social Democrat (1); Independent Labour (1); and Speaker make total of 635. (p) Scottish Nationalists (11); United Ulster Unionist (10); Plaid Cymru (3); Social Democrat and Labour Party (1); Independent (1) and Speaker make a total of 635. (q) Ulster Unionist (5); Democratic Unionist (3); Plaid Cymru (2); Scottish Nationalists (2); Social Democrat and Labour (1); United Ulster Unionist (1); Independent (2) and Speaker make a total of 635.

#### PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1945

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration yrs. m. d.	Assembled	Dissolved	Duration yrs. m. d.
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4 6 3	1966 April 21	1970 May 29	4 1 8
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1 7 4	1970 July 2	1974 Feb. 8	3 7 6
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3 6 6	1974 March 13	1974 Sept. 19	0 6 6
1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4 3 9	1974 Oct. 29	1979 April 7	4 5 9
1959 Oct. 27	1964 Sept. 25	4 10 29	1979 May 15		
1964 Nov. 3	1966 March 10	1 4 7			

#### MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SINCE 1945

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1945	Labour	186	1966	Labour	99
1950	Labour	8	1970	Conservative	31
1951	Conservative	16	1974 (Feb.)	No Majority	
1955	Conservative	59	1974 (Oct.)	Labour	5
1959	Conservative	100	1979	Conservative	43
1964	Labour	5			

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

For abbreviations, see page 319. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on page 319 onwards.

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 470	17,368	*Boscawen, Hon. R. T. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 601	12,196
Adams, A. (b. 1946), <i>Lab.</i> , 458	13,755	Wells	
*Adley, R. J. (b. 1935), <i>C.</i> , 149		*Bottomley, Rt. Hon. A. G. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 407	11,409
<i>Christchurch and Lynton</i>	22,163	*Bottomley, P. J. (b. 1944), <i>C.</i> , 625	2,609
*Aitken, J. W. P. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 569	10,239	Woolwich	
Alexander, R. T. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 420	1,751	Brighton	
*Alison, M. J. H. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 33		*Bowden, A. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 105	8,008
<i>Barkston Ash</i>	18,711	<i>Kemptown</i>	
*Allaun, F. J. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 511	5,856	*Bowman, Mrs. M. E. Kellett- (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 356	4,226
*Alton, D. P. (b. 1951), <i>L.</i> , 375	4,248	<i>Lancaster</i>	
*Amery, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 106		Boyd, Hon. M. A. Lennox- (b. 1943), <i>C.</i> , 414	15,815
<i>Brighton, Pavilion</i>	10,119	<i>Morecambe and Lonsdale</i>	
Ancram, M. A. F. J. (Earl of Ancram), (b. 1945), <i>C.</i> , 221	2,460	*Boyson, Dr. R. R. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 97	10,063
<i>Edinburgh, S.</i>		*Bradley, T. G. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 364	2,856
*Anderson, D. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 565	21,220	<i>Leicester, E.</i>	
*Archer, Rt. Hon. P. K. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 596	10,101	*Braine, Sir B. R. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 229	24,532
<i>Warley, W.</i>		*Bray, J. W. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 416	10,937
*Armstrong, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 207	15,280	<i>Motherwell and Wishaw</i>	
<i>Durham, N. W.</i>	15,272	Bright, G. F. J. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 389	847
*Arnold, T. R. (b. 1947), <i>C.</i> , 299		Brinton, T. D. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 274	9,346
<i>Hazel Grove</i>		*Brittan, Rt. Hon. L. (b. 1939), <i>C.</i> , 152	6,917
*Ashley, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 551	14,246	<i>Cleveland and Whitby</i>	
<i>Stoke, S.</i>	7,179	*Brooke, Hon. P. L. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 151	9,784
*Ashton, J. W. (b. 1933), <i>Lab.</i> , 39		<i>Cities of London and Westminster</i>	
Aspinwall, J. H. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 349	303	*Brotherton, M. L. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 386	6,675
<i>Kingswood</i>		*Brown, H. D. (b. 1919), <i>Lab.</i> , 263	18,844
*Atkins, Rt. Hon. H. E. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 538	16,153	Brown, M. R. (b. 1951), <i>C.</i> , 103	486
<i>Spelthorne</i>		<i>Brigg and Scunthorpe</i>	
Atkins, R. J. (b. 1946), <i>C.</i> , 475	29	Brown, R. (b. 1940), <i>Lab.</i> , 218	4,017
*Atkinson, D. A. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 89		*Brown, R. C. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 426	11,236
<i>Bournemouth, E.</i>	18,255	<i>Newcastle, W.</i>	
*Atkinson, N. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 579	7,133	*Brown, R. W. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 281	6,704
*Bagier, G. A. T. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 558		<i>Shoreditch</i>	
<i>Sunderland, S.</i>	8,401	Browne, J. E. D. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 615	22,820
*Baker, K. W. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 509	8,313	<i>Winchester</i>	
<i>Marylebone</i>		*Bryan, Sir P. E. O. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 323	14,544
*Baker, N. B. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 190	23,296	<i>Howden</i>	
<i>Dorset, N.</i>		*Buchan, N. F. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 485	8,572
*Banks, R. G. (b. 1937), <i>C.</i> , 290	18,530	<i>Renfrewshire, E.</i>	
*Barnett, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1923), <i>Lab.</i> , 311		*Buck, P. A. F. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 155	13,863
<i>Heywood and Royton</i>	2,287	<i>Colchester</i>	
*Barnett, N. G. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 276	6,842	*Budden, N. W. (b. 1937), <i>C.</i> , 622	10,760
<i>Greenwich</i>		<i>Wolverhampton, S. W.</i>	
*Beith, A. J. (b. 1943), <i>L.</i> , 59	5,688	*Bulmer, J. E. (b. 1935), <i>C.</i> , 346	15,652
<i>Berwick upon Tweed</i>	7,195	<i>Kidderminster</i>	
*Bendall, V. W. H. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 331		*Burden, Sir F. F. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 253	10,499
<i>Ilford, N.</i>		Butcher, J. P. (b. 1946), <i>C.</i> , 163	5,654
*Benn, Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 110	1,890	<i>Coventry, S. W.</i>	
<i>Bristol, S.E.</i>		*Butler, Hon. A. C. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 87	8,435
*Bennett, A. F. (b. 1929), <i>Lab.</i> , 546	333	*Callaghan, J. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 408	1,098
<i>Stockport, N.</i>	20,868	<i>Middleton and Prestwich</i>	
*Bennett, Sir F. M. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 577	22,291	*Callaghan, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 127	8,701
<i>Torbay</i>		<i>Cardiff, S.E.</i>	
Benyon, T. Y. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 8	13,967	*Campbell, I. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 202	6,457
*Benyon, W. R. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 113		<i>Dunbartonshire, W.</i>	
<i>Buckingham</i>	20,079	*Canavan, D. A. (b. 1942), <i>Lab.</i> , 545	10,356
*Berry, Hon. A. G. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 534		<i>Stirlingshire, W.</i>	
<i>Southgate</i>	2,817	*Cant, R. B. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 549	12,603
Best, K. L. (b. 1949), <i>C.</i> , 14	1,164	<i>Stoke, Central</i>	
<i>Anglesey</i>		Carlisle, J. R. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 390	246
Bevan, D. G. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 74	11,278	Carlisle, K. M. (b. 1941), <i>C.</i> , 374	602
*Bidwell, S. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 529		*Carlisle, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 500	10,681
<i>Southall</i>		<i>Runcorn</i>	
*Biffen, Rt. Hon. W. J. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 454	13,401	*Carmichael, N. G. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 260	4,759
<i>Oswestry</i>		<i>Kelvingrove</i>	
Blackburn, J. G. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 197	1,139	Carron, O. G., <i>Anti-H Block</i> , 239	2,230
<i>Dudley, W.</i>		<i>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</i>	
*Blaker, P. A. R. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 79	8,848	*Cartwright, J. C. (b. 1933), <i>Lab.</i> , 624	10,460
<i>Blackpool, S.</i>		<i>Woolwich, E.</i>	
*Body, R. B. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 315	17,532	*Chalker, Mrs. L. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 589	5,381
<i>Holland with Boston</i>			
Bonsor, Sir N. C., Bt. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 417	7,705		
<i>Nantwich</i>			
*Booth, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1928), <i>Lab.</i> , 35	7,741		
<i>Barrow in Furness</i>			
*Boothroyd, Miss B. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 604	9,468		
<i>West Bromwich, W.</i>			



	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Channon, Rt. Hon. H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 533Southend, W. . . . .	16,864	Dickens, G. K. (b. 1931), C., 325Huddersfield, W. . . . .	1,508
Chapman, S. B. (b. 1935), C., 146Chipping Barnet . . . . .	14,007	Dixon, D. (b. 1929), Lab., 342Jarrow . . . . .	11,528
*Churchill, W. S. (b. 1940), C., 554Stretford . . . . .	4,506	Dobson, F. G. (b. 1940), Lab., 314Holborn and St. Pancras, S. . . . .	2,323
*Clark, Hon. A. K. M. (b. 1928), C., 468Plymouth, Sutton . . . . .	11,287	*Dordand, J. D. (b. 1919), Lab., 209Easington . . . . .	17,556
Clark, D. G. (b. 1939), Lab., 536South Shields . . . . .	13,124	Dorrell, S. J. (b. 1952), C., 385Loughborough . . . . .	5,199
*Clark, Sir W. G. (b. 1917), C., 169Croydon, S. . . . .	20,868	Douglas, R. G. (b. 1932), Lab., 205Dunfermline . . . . .	7,313
*Clarke, K. H. (b. 1940), C., 501Rushcliffe . . . . .	22,484	Dover, D. R. (b. 1938), C., 148Chorley . . . . .	2,579
Clarke, T., Lab., 154Coatbridge and Airdrie . . . . .	10,090	Dubs, A. (b. 1932), Lab., 43Battersea, S. . . . .	332
*Clegg, Sir W. (b. 1920), C., 247Fylde, N. . . . .	20,990	*Du Cann, Rt. Hon. E. D. L. (b. 1924), C., 568Taunton . . . . .	12,724
Cockeram, E. P. (b. 1924), C., 388Ludlow . . . . .	8,382	*Duffy, A. E. P. (b. 1920), Lab., 516Attercliffe . . . . .	18,103
*Cocks, Rt. Hon. M. F. L. (b. 1929), Lab., 109Bristol, S. . . . .	11,185	*Dunlop, J. (b. 1922), U.U.U., 584Mid Ulster . . . . .	9,983
*Cohen, S. (b. 1927), Lab., 361Leeds, S.E. . . . .	9,372	*Dunn, J. A. (b. 1926), Lab., 377Kirkdale . . . . .	7,709
*Coleman, D. R. (b. 1925), Lab., 418Neath . . . . .	18,616	Dunn, R. J. (b. 1946), C., 172Dartford . . . . .	1,392
Colvin, M. K. B. (b. 1932), C., 108Bristol, N.W. . . . .	4,677	*Dunnett, J. J. (b. 1922), Lab., 444Nottingham, E. . . . .	3,234
*Concannon, Rt. Hon. J. D. (b. 1930), Lab., 402Mansfield . . . . .	11,331	*Dunwoody, Hon. Mrs. G. P. (b. 1930), Lab., 164Crewe . . . . .	4,237
*Conlan, B. (b. 1923), Lab., 251Gateshead, E. . . . .	14,698	*Durant, R. A. B. (b. 1928), C., 480Reading, N. . . . .	7,423
*Cook, R. F. (b. 1946), Lab., 216Edinburgh, Central . . . . .	4,661	*Dykes, H. J. M. (b. 1939), C., 292Harrow, E. . . . .	7,878
*Cooke, Sir C. Fletcher (b. 1914), C., 173Darwen . . . . .	13,026	*Eadie, A. (b. 1920), Lab., 409Midlothian . . . . .	16,936
*Cope, J. A. (b. 1937), C., 268Gloucestershire, S. . . . .	15,162	Easton, K. (b. 1928), Lab., 395Blackley . . . . .	4,504
*Cormack, P. T. (b. 1939), C., 540Staffs., S.W. . . . .	17,433	*Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir J. B., Bt. (b. 1925), C., 90Bournemouth, W. . . . .	16,626
*Corrie, J. A. (b. 1935), C., 28Bute and N. Ayrshire . . . . .	4,313	*Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), Lab., 621Wolverhampton, S.E. . . . .	7,901
*Costain, Sir A. P. (b. 1910), C., 245Folkestone and Hythe . . . . .	16,020	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. R. N. (b. 1934), C., 460Pembroke . . . . .	7,468
*Cowans, H. L. (b. 1932), Lab., 423Newcastle, Central . . . . .	7,413	Eggar, T. J. C. (b. 1951), C., 224Enfield, N. . . . .	3,483
*Cox, T. M. (b. 1930), Lab., 576Tooting . . . . .	5,200	*Elliott, Sir R. W. (b. 1920), C., 422Newcastle, W. . . . .	1,711
*Craigie, J. M. (b. 1938), Lab., 261Maryhill Cranborne, Viscount (b. 1946), C., 191Dorset, S. . . . .	17,496	Ellis, R. J. (b. 1923), Lab., 180Derbyshire, N.E. . . . .	5,329
*Crawshaw, R. (b. 1917), Lab., 379Toxteth . . . . .	6,145	*Ellis, R. T. (b. 1924), Lab., 631Wrexham . . . . .	12,149
*Critchley, J. M. G. (b. 1930), C., 11Aldershot . . . . .	23,576	*Emery, Sir P. F. H. (b. 1926), C., 316Honiton . . . . .	25,231
*Crouch, D. L. (b. 1919), C., 124Canterbury . . . . .	22,637	*English, M. (b. 1930), Lab., 446Nottingham, W. . . . .	2,500
*Crowther, J. S. (b. 1925), Lab., 495Rotherham . . . . .	13,433	*Ennals, Rt. Hon. D. H. (b. 1922), Lab., 441Norwich, N. . . . .	5,591
*Cryer, G. R. (b. 1934), Lab., 343Keighley . . . . .	78	*Evans, I. L. (b. 1927), Lab., 2Aberdare . . . . .	20,263
Cunliffe, L. (b. 1929), Lab., 367Leigh . . . . .	9,023	*Evans, J. (b. 1930), Lab., 432Newton . . . . .	11,341
*Cunningham, G. (b. 1931), Lab., 341Islington, S. and Finsbury . . . . .	4,344	*Ewing, H. (b. 1931), Lab., 543Stirling, Falkirk and Grangemouth . . . . .	15,618
*Cunningham, J. A. (b. 1939), Lab., 611Whitehaven . . . . .	5,455	*Eyre, R. E. (b. 1924), C., 65Hall Green . . . . .	9,564
*Dalyell, T. (b. 1932), Lab., 608West Lothian Dark, A. M. Beaumont- (b. 1932), C., 70Selly Oak . . . . .	20,082	*Fairbairn, N. H. (b. 1933), C., 350Kinross and W. Perthshire . . . . .	6,478
*Davidson, A. (b. 1926), Lab., 9Accrington . . . . .	3,294	*Fairgrieve, Sir T. R. (b. 1924), C., 6Aberdeenshire, W. . . . .	2,766
*Davies, Rt. Hon. D. J. D. (b. 1938), Lab., 383Llanelli . . . . .	19,945	Faith, Mrs. I. S. (b. 1928), C., 56Belper . . . . .	882
Davies, G. E. H. (b. 1929), Lab., 119Caerphilly . . . . .	18,497	*Farr, J. A. (b. 1922), C., 288Harborough . . . . .	21,978
*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 570Thanet, W. . . . .	9,546	*Faulds, A. M. W. (b. 1923), Lab., 595Warley, E. . . . .	5,097
*Davis, S. C. (b. 1928), Lab., 279Hackney, Central . . . . .	8,788	*Fell, Sir A. (b. 1914), C., 633Yarmouth . . . . .	7,228
Davis, T. A. G. (b. 1938), Lab., 73Stechford . . . . .	1,649	Fenner, Mrs. P. E. (b. 1922), C., 491Rochester and Chatham . . . . .	2,688
*Davison Sir J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), C., 225Epping Forest . . . . .	15,453	Field, F. (b. 1942), Lab., 62Birkenhead . . . . .	5,909
*Deakins, E. P. (b. 1932), Lab., 593Walthamstow . . . . .	4,403	*Finsberg, G. (b. 1926), C., 287Hampstead . . . . .	3,681
*Dean, A. P. (b. 1924), C., 528Somerset, N. . . . .	21,051	*Fisher, Sir N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 599Surbiton . . . . .	10,802
*Dean, J. J. (b. 1923), Lab., 362Leeds, W. . . . .	9,664	*Fitch, E. A. (b. 1915), Lab., 613Wigan . . . . .	12,995
*Dewar, D. C. (b. 1937), Lab., 257Garscadden . . . . .	15,198	*Fitt, G. (b. 1926), Soc., 55Belfast, W. . . . .	8,235
		*Flannery, M. H. (b. 1918), Lab., 520Hillsborough . . . . .	8,350
		*Fletcher, A. M. (b. 1929), C., 219Edinburgh, N. . . . .	4,397
		*Fletcher, E. J. (b. 1911), Lab., 171Darlington . . . . .	1,052
		*Fletcher, L. R. (b. 1921), Lab., 333Ilkeston . . . . .	8,600

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Fookes, Miss J. E. (b. 1936), C., 467		*Hamilton, Lord James Douglas- (b. 1942), C.,	
<i>Drake</i>	4,244	222 <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	7,351
*Foot, Rt. Hon. M. M. (b. 1913), Lab., 214		*Hamilton, M. A. (b. 1918), C., 513	6,244
<i>Ebbw Vale</i>	16,091	*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 240	
*Ford, B. T. (b. 1925), Lab., 91	7,521	<i>Central</i>	18,022
*Forman, F. N. (b. 1943), C., 133	10,371	*Hampson, Dr. K. (b. 1943), C., 489	16,203
*Forrester, J. S. (b. 1924), Lab., 550		*Hannam, J. G. (b. 1929), C., 231	8,027
<i>Stoke, N.</i>	12,424	*Hardy, P. (b. 1931), Lab., 496	26,002
Foster, D. (b. 1937), Lab., 75		*Harrison, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1921), Lab.,	
<i>Bishop Auckland</i>	6,040	588	7,553
Foulkes, G. (b. 1942), Lab., 29	1,521	*Hart, Rt. Hon. Dame Judith (b. 1924), Lab.,	
*Fowler, C. Brocklebank- (b. 1934), C.,		354	5,139
434	7,928	*Haselhurst, A. G. B. (b. 1937), C., 505	
*Fowler, Rt. Hon. P. N. (b. 1938), C., 564		<i>Saffron Walden</i>	15,363
<i>Coldfield</i>	26,107	*Hastings, S. L. E. (b. 1921), C., 48	20,584
*Fox, J. M. (b. 1927), C., 522	8,360	*Hattersley, Rt. Hon. R. S. G. (b. 1932), Lab.,	
*Fraser, Rt. Hon. Sir H. C. P. J. (b. 1918), C.,		72	8,319
539	13,177	*Havers, Rt. Hon. Sir R. M. O. (b. 1923), C.,	
<i>Stafford and Stone</i>		614	13,315
*Fraser, J. D. (b. 1934), Lab., 443	1,940	*Hawkins, Sir P. L. (b. 1912), C., 436	10,704
Fraser, P. L. (b. 1945), C., 16	963	<i>Norfolk, S.W.</i>	
*Freeson, Rt. Hon. R. Y. (b. 1926), Lab.,		Hawksley, P. W. (b. 1943), C., 630	965
96	6,343	<i>The Wrekin</i>	
*Freud, C. R. (b. 1924), L., 337	3,330	*Hayhoe, B. J. (b. 1925), C., 99	4,994
*Fry, P. D. (b. 1931), C., 600	12,534	<i>Brentford and Isleworth</i>	7,797
*Gardiner, G. A. (b. 1935), C., 483	21,313	Haynes, D. F. (b. 1926), Lab., 22	10,536
*Gardner, E. L. (b. 1912), C., 248	32,247	<i>Ashfield</i>	
*Gardyne, J. Bruce- (b. 1930), C.,		357	13,456
352	17,803	*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), C.,	
<i>Knutsford</i>		525	8,448
*Garrett, J. L. (b. 1931), Lab., 442	1,198	Heddle, B. J. (b. 1941), C., 373	7,558
<i>Norwich, S.</i>		<i>Lichfield and Tamworth</i>	9,355
*Garrett, W. E. (b. 1920), Lab., 590	16,519	*Heffer, E. S. (b. 1922), Lab., 380	18,289
*George, B. T. (b. 1942), Lab., 592		Henderson, J. S. B. (b. 1936), C., 241	10,029
<i>Walsall, S.</i>	1,588	*Heseltine, Rt. Hon. M. R. D. (b. 1933),	
*Gilbert, Rt. Hon. J. W. (b. 1927), Lab.,		304	20,380
196	7,687	<i>Henley</i>	
*Gilmour, Rt. Hon. Sir I. H. J. L., Bt. (b. 1926),		*Hicks, R. A. (b. 1938), C., 82	2,123
C., 139	20,596	<i>Bodmin</i>	
*Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), Lab., 186	4,381	*Higgins, Rt. Hon. T. L. (b. 1928), C.,	
*Glyn, A. J. (b. 1918), C., 616		629	18,150
<i>Windsor and Maidenhead</i>	25,130	Hill, S. J. A. (b. 1924), C., 531	2,324
*Golding, J. (b. 1931), Lab., 422		<i>Southampton, Test</i>	
<i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>	4,228	Hogg, Hon. D. M. (b. 1945), C.,	12,773
*Goodhart, Sir P. C. (b. 1925), C.,		273	4,700
46	13,751	<i>Grantham</i>	
*Goodhew, Sir V. H. (b. 1919), C., 506		Hogg, N. (b. 1938), Lab., 201	10,184
<i>St. Albans</i>	17,244	<i>Dunbartonshire, E.</i>	1,478
*Goodlad, A. R. (b. 1943), C., 440	8,746	*Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), C., 131	4,775
*Gorst, J. M. (b. 1928), C., 302	6,392	Holland, S. K. (b. 1940), Lab., 587	3,027
*Gourlay, H. P. H. (b. 1916), Lab.,		<i>Vauxhall</i>	
351	13,065	*Holt, Sir J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C.,	
*Gow, I. R. E. (b. 1937), C., 210	26,084	524	1,478
*Gower, Sir H. R. (b. 1916), C., 36	8,792	<i>Shrewsbury</i>	
*Graham, T. E. (b. 1925), Lab.,		Homewood, W. D. (b. 1920), Lab.,	4,775
223	1,980	345	3,027
<i>Edmonton</i>		<i>Kettering</i>	
*Grant, G. (b. 1924), Lab., 415	11,831	*Hooley, F. O. (b. 1923), Lab., 519	8,312
*Grant, J. A. (b. 1925), C., 291		Hosoon, T. E. (b. 1933), C., 95	15,021
<i>Harrow, Central</i>	4,503	<i>Brecon and Radnor</i>	
*Grant, J. D. (b. 1932), Lab., 339		*Horam, J. R. (b. 1939), Lab., 252	19,400
<i>Islington, Central</i>	4,139	<i>Gateshead, W.</i>	
*Gray, Rt. Hon. J. H. N. (b. 1927), C., 493		*Hordern, P. M. (b. 1929), C., 320	19,906
<i>Ross and Cromarty</i>	4,735	<i>Horsham and Crawley</i>	
Greenway, H. (b. 1934), C., 208	1,480	*Howe, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. G. (b. 1926), C.,	
*Grieve, W. P. (b. 1915), C., 527	32,207	560	11,467
*Griffiths, E. W. (b. 1925), C., 117		<i>Surrey, E.</i>	
<i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	20,259	*Howell, Rt. Hon. D. A. R. (b. 1936), C.,	21,826
Griffiths, P. H. S. (b. 1928), C.,		278	2,194
473	2,311	<i>Guildford</i>	
*Grimond, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1913), L., 451		*Howell, Rt. Hon. D. H. (b. 1923), Lab.,	1,759
<i>Orkney and Shetland</i>	6,810	51	7,688
*Grist, I. (b. 1938), C., 125	4,048	<i>Small Heath</i>	
*Grylls, W. M. J. (b. 1934), C., 561		*Howell, R. F. (b. 1923), C., 433	19,114
<i>Surrey, N.W.</i>	25,456	<i>Norfolk, N.</i>	9,177
Gummer, J. S. (b. 1939), C., 232	15,021	*Howells, G. W. (b. 1925), L.,	11,237
*Hamilton, Hon. A. G. (b. 1941), C., 226		129	23,331
<i>Epsom and Ewell</i>	26,358	<i>Cardiganshire</i>	
*Hamilton, J. (b. 1918), Lab., 88	15,217	Hoyle, E. D. H. (b. 1930), Lab.,	15,390
		597	
		<i>Warrington</i>	
		*Huckfield, L. J. (b. 1943), Lab.,	
		447	7,688
		*Hughes, R. (b. 1932), Lab., 3	19,114
		<i>Aberdeen, N.</i>	9,177
		*Hughes, R. J. (b. 1925), Lab., 431	11,237
		<i>Newport</i>	23,331
		*Hughes, W. M. (b. 1934), Lab., 206	15,390
		<i>Durham</i>	
		*Hunt, D. J. F. (b. 1942), C., 617	
		<i>Wirral</i>	
		*Hunt, J. L. (b. 1929), C., 479	
		<i>Ravensbourne</i>	

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Hurd, Rt. Hon. D. R. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 456 <i>Mid Oxon</i>	15,461	*Lewis, K. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 503 <i>Rutland and Stamford</i>	14,815
*Hyslop, R. J. Maxwell (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 574 <i>Tiverton</i>	16,229	*Lewis, R. H. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 130 <i>Carlisle</i>	4,566
*Irvine, Rt. Hon. B. G. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 504 <i>Rye</i>	23,078	Litherland, R. K., <i>Lab.</i> , 396 <i>Manchester Central</i>	5,992
*Irving, C. G. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 137 <i>Cheltenham</i>	10,538	*Lloyd, I. S. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 297 <i>Havant and Waterloo</i>	20,340
*James, R. V. Rhodes (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 121 <i>Cambridge</i>	4,796	Lloyd, P. R. C. (b. 1937), <i>C.</i> , 234 <i>Fareham</i>	17,045
*Janner, Hon. G. E. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 366 <i>Leicester, W.</i>	8,838	*Lofthouse, G. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 469 <i>Pontefract and Castleford</i>	19,901
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 42 <i>Battersea, N.</i>	6,476	*Loveridge, J. W. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 585 <i>Upminster</i>	9,065
*Jenkin, Rt. Hon. C. P. F. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 594 <i>Wanstead and Woodford</i>	17,750	*Luce, R. N. (b. 1936), <i>C.</i> , 523 <i>Shoreham</i>	21,585
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1920), <i>S.D.P.-L. Alliance</i> , 259 <i>Glasgow, Hillhead</i>	2,038	Lyell, N. W. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 300 <i>Hemel Hempstead</i>	4,989
*Jessel, T. F. H. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 582 <i>Twickenham</i>	12,848	*Lyon, A. W. (b. 1931), <i>Lab.</i> , 635 <i>York</i>	1,250
*John, B. T. (b. 1934), <i>Lab.</i> , 471 <i>Pontypridd</i>	15,687	*Lyons, E. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 93 <i>Bradford, W.</i>	7,755
*Johnson, J. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 328 <i>Hull, W.</i>	8,158	*Mabon, Rt. Hon. J. D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 275 <i>Greenock and Port Glasgow</i>	11,282
*Johnson, W. H. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 179 <i>Derby, S.</i>	6,092	*McCarty, H. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 200 <i>Dunbartonshire, Central</i>	12,003
*Johnston, D. R. (b. 1932), <i>L.</i> , 335 <i>Inverness</i>	4,157	*McCrinkle, R. A. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 100 <i>Brentwood and Ongar</i>	16,931
*Jones, D. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 114 <i>Burnley</i>	6,110	*McCusker, J. H. (b. 1940), <i>O.U.P.</i> , 20 <i>Armagh</i>	8,123
*Jones, L. Carter- (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 215 <i>Eccles</i>	8,059	*McDonald, Miss O. A. (b. 1938), <i>Lab.</i> , 573 <i>Thurrock</i>	6,419
*Jones, S. B. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 243 <i>Fliint, E.</i>	6,273	*McElhone, F. P. (b. 1929), <i>Lab.</i> , 264 <i>Queen's Park</i>	9,478
*Jones, Rt. Hon. T. A. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 486 <i>Rhondda</i>	31,481	*Macfarlane, D. N. (b. 1936), <i>C.</i> , 563 <i>Sutton and Cheam</i>	15,706
Jones, W. A. T. T. Garel- (b. 1941), <i>C.</i> , 599 <i>Watford</i>	3,290	*MacGregor, J. R. R. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 435 <i>Norfolk, S.</i>	19,037
*Jopling, Rt. Hon. T. M. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 609 <i>Westmorland</i>	12,407	*McGuire, M. T. F. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 334 <i>Ince</i>	14,336
*Joseph, Rt. Hon. Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 358 <i>Leeds, N.E.</i>	5,384	*McKay, A. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 461 <i>Penistone</i>	9,701
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 359 <i>Leeds, N.W.</i>	6,214	Mackay, J. J. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 19 <i>Argyll</i>	1,646
*Kaufman, Rt. Hon. G. B. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 394 <i>Arduick</i>	7,272	McKelvey, W. (b. 1934), <i>Lab.</i> , 347 <i>Kilmarnock</i>	11,467
*Kerr, R. W. (b. 1921), <i>Lab.</i> , 238 <i>Feltham and Heston</i>	4,105	*Mackenzie, Rt. Hon. J. G. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 502 <i>Rutherglen</i>	8,023
*Kershaw, Sir J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 555 <i>Stroud</i>	15,497	*MacLennan, R. A. R. (b. 1936), <i>Lab.</i> , 120 <i>Caithness and Sutherland</i>	2,539
*Kilfedder, J. A. (b. 1928), <i>U.U.</i> , 194 <i>Down, N.</i>	23,625	McMahon, A. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 258 <i>Govan</i>	8,488
*Kimball, Sir M. R. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 249 <i>Gainsborough</i>	7,155	*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. M. V. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 235 <i>Farnham</i>	16,469
*King, Rt. Hon. T. J. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 101 <i>Bridgwater</i>	14,450	McNally, T. (b. 1943), <i>Lab.</i> , 547 <i>Stockport, S.</i>	1,125
*Kinnock, N. G. (b. 1942), <i>Lab.</i> , 50 <i>Bedwellty</i>	20,436	*McNamara, J. K. (b. 1934), <i>Lab.</i> , 326 <i>Hull, Central</i>	7,593
*Kitson, Sir T. P. G. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 488 <i>Richmond, Yorks</i>	18,994	McQuade, J. (b. 1912), <i>D.U.P.</i> , 53 <i>Belfast, N.</i>	995
*Knight, Mrs. J. C. J. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 63 <i>Edgbaston</i>	9,587	McQuarrie, A. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 5 <i>Aberdeenshire, E.</i>	558
*Knox, D. L. (b. 1933), <i>C.</i> , 363 <i>Leek</i>	10,571	McTaggart, R. (b. 1945), <i>Lab.</i> , 255 <i>Glasgow, Central</i>	2,780
*Lambie, D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 27 <i>Ayrshire, Central</i>	11,704	McWilliam, J. D. (b. 1941), <i>Lab.</i> , 80 <i>Blaydon</i>	8,509
*Lamond, J. A. (b. 1929), <i>Lab.</i> , 449 <i>Oldham, E.</i>	4,632	*Madel, W. D. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 49 <i>Beds., S.</i>	16,483
*Lamont, N. S. H. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 348 <i>Kingston-upon-Thames</i>	13,544	*Magee, B. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 372 <i>Leyton</i>	4,403
Lang, I. B. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 250 <i>Galloway</i>	2,922	Major, J. R. (b. 1943), <i>C.</i> , 329 <i>Huntingdonshire</i>	21,563
*Latham, M. A. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 403 <i>Melton</i>	24,360	*Marks, K. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 397 <i>Gorton</i>	6,284
*Lawrence, I. J. (b. 1936), <i>C.</i> , 115 <i>Burton</i>	9,801	Marland, P. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 269 <i>Glos., W.</i>	4,174
*Lawson, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 76 <i>Blaby</i>	20,640	Marlow, A. R. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 438 <i>Northampton, N.</i>	4,663
*Leadbitter, E. L. (b. 1919), <i>Lab.</i> , 294 <i>Hartlepool</i>	8,162	Marshall, D. (b. 1941), <i>Lab.</i> , 265 <i>Shettleston</i>	9,161
Lee, J. R. L. (b. 1942), <i>C.</i> , 419 <i>Nelson and Colne</i>	436	*Marshall, Dr. E. I. (b. 1940), <i>Lab.</i> , 270 <i>Goole</i>	11,251
Leighton, R. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 428 <i>Newham, N.E.</i>	10,040	*Marshall, J. (b. 1941), <i>Lab.</i> , 365 <i>Leicester, S.</i>	1,998
*Le Marchant, S. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 312 <i>High Peak</i>	4,755	*Marshall, R. M. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 21 <i>Arundel</i>	30,760
*Lester, J. T. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 51 <i>Beeston</i>	10,196	*Marten, Rt. Hon. H. N. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 30 <i>Banbury</i>	14,514
*Lestor, Miss J. (b. 1931), <i>Lab.</i> , 230 <i>Eton and Slough</i>	1,340	Martin, M. J. (b. 1945), <i>Lab.</i> , 266 <i>Springburn</i>	12,771
*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 429 <i>Newham, N.W.</i>	10,455	*Mason, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1924), <i>Lab.</i> , 34 <i>Barnsley</i>	22,622
		*Mates, M. J. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 465 <i>Petersfield</i>	22,375
		*Mather, D. C. M. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 228 <i>Esher</i>	16,841
		*Maude, Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. U. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 552 <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i>	22,554

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 578 <i>Totnes</i> . . . . .	10,565	*Nott, Rt. Hon. J. W. F. (b. 1932), C., 508 <i>St. Ives</i> . . . . .	13,716
Mawhinney, B. S. (b. 1940), C., 464 <i>Peterborough</i> . . . . .	5,102	*Oakes, Rt. Hon. G. J. (b. 1931), Lab., 612 <i>Widnes</i> . . . . .	10,281
Maxton, J. A. (b. 1936), Lab., 254 <i>Cathcart</i> . . . . .	1,600	*Ogden, E. (b. 1923), Lab., 382 <i>Liverpool, West Derby</i> . . . . .	8,220
*Mayhew, P. B. B. (b. 1929), C., 581 <i>Tunbridge Wells</i> . . . . .	20,536	*O'Halloran M. J. (b. 1928), Lab., 340 <i>Illogan, N.</i> . . . . .	4,456
*Maynard, Miss V. J. (b. 1921), Lab., 517 <i>Brightside</i> . . . . .	17,693	O'Neil, M. J. (b. 1945), Lab., 544 <i>Stirling, E. and Clackmannan</i> . . . . .	984
*Meacher, M. H. (b. 1939), Lab., 450 <i>Oldham, W.</i> . . . . .	5,777	*Onslow, C. G. D. (b. 1926), C., 618 <i>Woking</i> . . . . .	18,392
*Mellish, Rt. Hon. R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 57 <i>Bermondsey</i> . . . . .	11,756	*Oppenheim, Rt. Hon. Mrs. S. (b. 1930), C., 267 <i>Gloucester</i> . . . . .	6,416
Mellor, D. J. (b. 1949), C., 478 <i>Putney</i> . . . . .	2,630	*Orme, Rt. Hon. S. (b. 1923), Lab., 512 <i>Salford, W.</i> . . . . .	7,254
*Meyer, Sir A. J. C., Bt. (b. 1920), C., 244 <i>Flint, W.</i> . . . . .	9,686	*Osborn, J. H. (b. 1922), C., 518 <i>Hallam</i> . . . . .	14,934
*Mikardo, I. (b. 1908), Lab., 60 <i>Bethnal Green and Bow</i> . . . . .	7,554	*Owen, Rt. Hon. D. A. L. (b. 1938), Lab., 466 <i>Devonport</i> . . . . .	1,001
*Millan, Rt. Hon. B. (b. 1927), Lab., 256 <i>Craigton</i> . . . . .	10,472	*Page, A. J. (b. 1919), C., 293 <i>Harrow, W.</i> . . . . .	15,213
*Miller, H. D. (b. 1929), C., 112 <i>Bromsgrove and Redditch</i> . . . . .	15,885	†Page, R. L. (b. 1941), C., 309 <i>Herts, S.W.</i> . . . . .	6,772
*Miller, M. S. (b. 1920), Lab., 212 <i>East Kilbride</i> . . . . .	14,273	*Paisley, I. R. K. (b. 1926), D.U.P., 17 <i>Antrim, N.</i> . . . . .	18,543
Mills, I. (b. 1940), C., 404 <i>Meriden</i> . . . . .	4,127	*Palmer, A. M. F. (b. 1912), Lab., 107 <i>Bristol, N.E.</i> . . . . .	5,652
*Mills, Sir P. M. (b. 1921), C., 185 <i>Devon, W.</i> . . . . .	17,172	*Park, G. M. (b. 1914), Lab., 160 <i>Coventry, N.E.</i> . . . . .	10,523
*Miscampbell, N. A. (b. 1925), C., 78 <i>Blackpool, N.</i> . . . . .	10,229	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 170 <i>Dagenham</i> . . . . .	10,107
*Mitchell, Dr. A. V. (b. 1934), Lab., 277 <i>Grimby</i> . . . . .	6,241	*Parkinson, C. E. (b. 1931), C., 308 <i>Herts, S.</i> . . . . .	11,798
*Mitchell, D. B. (b. 1928), C., 38 <i>Basingstoke</i> . . . . .	21,746	*Parris, M. F. (b. 1940), C., 182 <i>Derbyshire, W.</i> . . . . .	10,217
*Mitchell, R. C. (b. 1927), Lab., 530 <i>Southampton, Itchen</i> . . . . .	1,602	*Parry, R. (b. 1933), Lab., 378 <i>Liverpool, Scotland Exchange</i> . . . . .	11,656
*Moate, R. D. (b. 1938), C., 237 <i>Faversham</i> . . . . .	12,162	Patten, C. F. (b. 1944), C., 40 <i>Bath</i> . . . . .	9,112
*Molyneux, J. H. (b. 1921), O.U.P., 18 <i>Antrim, S.</i> . . . . .	38,868	Patten, J. H. (b. 1945), C., 455 <i>Oxford</i> . . . . .	1,497
*Monro, Sir H. S. P. (b. 1922), C., 199 <i>Dumfries</i> . . . . .	9,004	*Pattie, G. E. (b. 1936), C., 138 <i>Chertsey and Walton</i> . . . . .	12,024
*Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 13 <i>Altrincham and Sale</i> . . . . .	15,230	*Pavitt, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 98 <i>Brent, S.</i> . . . . .	11,616
*Moore, J. E. M. (b. 1937), C., 166 <i>Croydon, Central</i> . . . . .	7,958	Pawsey, J. F. (b. 1933), C., 498 <i>Rugby</i> . . . . .	2,729
*Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 176 <i>Denbigh</i> . . . . .	8,850	*Pendry, T. (b. 1934), Lab., 541 <i>Stalybridge and Hyde</i> . . . . .	6,580
*Morris, Rt. Hon. A. R. (b. 1928), Lab., 401 <i>Wythenshawe</i> . . . . .	12,113	*Penhaligon, D. C. (b. 1944), L., 580 <i>Truro</i> . . . . .	8,708
*Morris, Rt. Hon. C. R. (b. 1926), Lab., 399 <i>Openshaw</i> . . . . .	7,144	*Percival, Sir W. I. (b. 1921), C., 535 <i>Southport</i> . . . . .	6,527
*Morris, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1929), Lab., 1 <i>Aberavon</i> . . . . .	18,973	*Peyton, Rt. Hon. J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 634 <i>Yeovil</i> . . . . .	11,382
*Morris, M. W. L. (b. 1936), C., 439 <i>Northampton, S.</i> . . . . .	3,634	*Pink, R. B. (b. 1912), C., 474 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i> . . . . .	11,529
*Morris, P. Temple (b. 1938), C., 368 <i>Leominster</i> . . . . .	4,865	Pitt, W. H., S.D.P.-L. Alliance., 168 <i>Croydon N.W.</i> . . . . .	3,254
*Morrison, Hon. C. A. (b. 1932), C., 183 <i>Devizes</i> . . . . .	16,088	Pollock, A. (b. 1944), C., 413 <i>Moray and Nairn</i> . . . . .	420
*Morrison, Hon. P. H. (b. 1944), C., 140 <i>Chester</i> . . . . .	9,314	Porter, G. B. (b. 1939), C., 45 <i>Bebington and Ellesmere Port</i> . . . . .	486
*Morton, G. M. (b. 1940), Lab., 398 <i>Moss Side</i> . . . . .	4,531	*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1912), O.U.P., 195 <i>Dun, S.</i> . . . . .	8,221
*Moyle, Rt. Hon. R. D. (b. 1928), Lab., 370 <i>Lewisham, E.</i> . . . . .	1,593	Powell, R. (b. 1928), Lab., 448 <i>Ogmore</i> . . . . .	16,087
*Mudd, W. D. (b. 1933), C., 233 <i>Falmouth and Camborne</i> . . . . .	16,600	†Prentice, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), C., 174 <i>Daventry</i> . . . . .	21,483
*Mulley, Rt. Hon. F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 521 <i>Sheffield, Park</i> . . . . .	20,324	*Prescott, J. L. (b. 1938), Lab., 327 <i>Hull, E.</i> . . . . .	23,692
Murphy, C. P. Y. (b. 1947), C., 602 <i>Welwyn and Hatfield</i> . . . . .	3,474	*Price, C. (b. 1932), Lab., 371 <i>Lewisham, W.</i> . . . . .	1,050
Myles, D. J. (b. 1925), C., 31 <i>Banff</i> . . . . .	799	*Price, Sir D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 213 <i>Eastleigh</i> . . . . .	20,294
Neale, G. A. (b. 1941), C., 159 <i>Cornwall, N.</i> . . . . .	3,747	*Prior, Rt. Hon. J. M. L. (b. 1927), C., 387 <i>Lowestoft</i> . . . . .	7,821
Needham, R. F. (Earl of Kilmorey) (b. 1942), C., 145 <i>Chippenham</i> . . . . .	4,697	Proctor, K. H. (b. 1947), C., 37 <i>Basildon</i> . . . . .	5,180
*Nelson, R. A. (b. 1948), C., 143 <i>Chichester</i> . . . . .	23,776	*Pym, Rt. Hon. F. L. (b. 1922), C., 122 <i>Cambridgeshire</i> . . . . .	23,289
*Neubert, M. J. (b. 1933), C., 492 <i>Romford</i> . . . . .	8,812	Race, D. A. R. (b. 1947), Lab., 623 <i>Wood Green</i> . . . . .	2,515
*Newens, A. S. (b. 1930), Lab., 289 <i>Harlow</i> . . . . .	1,392	*Radice, G. H. (b. 1936), Lab., 142 <i>Chester-le-Street</i> . . . . .	22,560
*Newton, A. H. (b. 1937), C., 94 <i>Braintree</i> . . . . .	12,518	*Raison, Rt. Hon. T. H. F. (b. 1929), C., 25 <i>Aylesbury</i> . . . . .	19,862
*Normanton, T. (b. 1917), C., 134 <i>Headle</i> . . . . .	17,139	*Rathbone, J. R. (b. 1933), C., 369 <i>Lewes</i> . . . . .	21,713
		*Rees, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1920), Lab., 360 <i>Leeds, S.</i> . . . . .	14,330

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Rees, P. W. I. (b. 1926), C., 193	Dover and Deal	7,942	*Sims, R. E. (b. 1930), C., 147
*Renton, R. T. (b. 1932), C., 562	Mid Sussex	20,843	*Skeet, T. H. H. (b. 1918), C., 47
*Richardson, Miss J. (b. 1923), Lab., 32	Barking	7,008	*Skinner, D. E. (b. 1932), Lab., 83
*Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), C., Cirencester and	Tewkesbury	19,594	*Smith, Rt. Hon. A. L. Buchanan- (b. 1932), C., 15
*Ridsdale, Sir J. E. (b. 1915), C., 295	Harwich	20,687	*Smith, C. (b. 1928), L., 490
*Rifkind, M. L. (b. 1946), C., 220	Pentlands	1,198	*Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker, Bt. (b. 1910), C., 307
*Rippon, Rt. Hon. A. G. F. (b. 1924), C., 310	Hexham	8,548	*Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), C., 598
Roberts, A. (b. 1943), Lab., 86	Bootle	15,159	*Smith, Sir G. Johnson (b. 1924), C., 211
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), Lab., 437	Normanton	12,193	*Smith, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1938), Lab., 355
Roberts, E. A. C. (b. 1912), Lab., 280	Hackney N. and Stoke Newington	5,221	Smith, T., C., 44
*Roberts, G. E. (b. 1928), Lab., 123	Cannock	7,346	Smyth, Rev. M., O.U.P., 54
*Roberts, I. W. P. (b. 1930), C., 158	Conway	6,073	*Snape, P. C. (b. 1942), Lab., 603
*Roberts, M. H. A. (b. 1927), C., 126	Cardiff, N. W.	6,262	Soley, C. S. (b. 1939), Lab., 286
*Robertson, G. I. M. (b. 1946), Lab., 285	Hamilton	14,799	*Sparring, N. J. (b. 1930), Lab., 430
*Robertson, J. D. Home (b. 1948), Lab., 58	Berwick and East Lothian	1,673	S.
*Robinson, G. (b. 1938), Lab., 161	Coventry, N. W.	3,971	*Speed, H. K. (b. 1934), C., 23
Robinson, P. (b. 1949), D.U.P., 52	Belfast, E.	64	Speller, A. (b. 1929), C., 184
*Rodgers, Rt. Hon. W. T. (b. 1928), Lab., 548	Stockton	11,127	*Spence, J. D. (b. 1920), C., 571
*Rooker, J. W. (b. 1941), Lab., 69	Perry Bar	491	Malton
*Roper, J. F. H. (b. 1935), Lab., 236	Farnworth	8,107	*Spicer, J. W. (b. 1925), C., 192
Ross, E. (b. 1942), Lab., 204	Dundee, W.	10,457	*Spicer, W. M. H. (b. 1943), C., 627
*Ross, S. S. (b. 1926), L., 338	Isle of Wight	332	*Spriggs, L. (b. 1910), Lab., 507
*Ross, W. (b. 1936), U.U.P., 384	Londonderry	12,407	*Sproat, I. M. (b. 1938), C., 4
*Rossi, H. A. L. (b. 1927), C., 319	Hornsey	4,037	Squire, R. C. (b. 1944), C., 318
*Rost, P. L. (b. 1930), C., 181	Derbyshire, S.E.	7,387	*Stainton, K. M. (b. 1921), C., 556
*Rowlands, E. (b. 1940), Lab., 406	Merthyr Tydfil	17,960	*Stallard, A. W. (b. 1921), Lab., 510
*Royle, Sir A. H. F. (b. 1927), C., 487	Richmond upon Thames	2,530	St. Pancras, N.
Rumbold, Mrs. A., C., 410	Merton, Mícham and Morden	4,274	*Stanbrook, I. R. (b. 1924), C., 453
*Ryman, J. (b. 1931), Lab., 81	Blyth	7,060	*Stanley, J. P. (b. 1942), C., 575
*Sainsbury, Hon. T. A. D. (b. 1932), C., 322	Hove	19,449	Malling
*Sandelson, N. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 298	Hayes and Harlington	3,302	*Steel, Rt. Hon. D. M. S. (b. 1938), L., 497
Savours, D. N. Campbell- (b. 1943), Lab., 628	Workington	5,756	*Steed, A. D. (b. 1939), C., 381
*Scott, N. P. (b. 1933), C., 136	Chelsea	15,690	*Steeves, Rt. Hon. N. A. F. St. John- (b. 1929), C., 135
*Sever, E. J. (b. 1943), Lab., 67	Ladywood	7,759	Stevens, M. (b. 1929), C., 246
*Shaw, J. G. D. (b. 1931), C., 477	Pudsey	8,739	*Stewart, B. H. I. H. (b. 1939), C., 313
*Shaw, Sir M. N. (b. 1920), C., 514	Scarborough	12,325	Húchin
Sheerman, B. J. (b. 1940), Lab., 324	Huddersfield, E.	3,095	*Stewart, Rt. Hon. D. J. (b. 1920), S.N.P., 606
*Sheldon, Rt. Hon. R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 24	Ashton-under-Lyne	8,379	Stewart, J. A. (b. 1942), C., 484
*Shelton, W. J. M. (b. 1929), C., 553	Streatham	5,500	E.
*Shepherd, C. R. (b. 1938), C., 305	Hereford	4,970	*Stoddart, D. L. (b. 1926), Lab., 567
Shepherd, R. C. S. (b. 1942), C., 12	Aldridge-Brownhills	5,668	*Stokes, J. H. R. (b. 1917), C., 282
*Shersby, J. M. (b. 1933), C., 586	Uxbridge	7,995	*Stott, R. W. (b. 1943), Lab., 607
*Shore, Rt. Hon. P. D. (b. 1924), Lab., 542	Stepney and Poplar	13,015	Westhoughton
*Short, Mrs. R. (b. 1919), Lab., 620	Wolverhampton, N.E.	6,060	*Strang, G. S. (b. 1943), Lab., 217
*Silk, R. Kilroy (b. 1942), Lab., 452	Ormskirk	858	E.
*Silkin, Rt. Hon. J. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 177	Deptford	7,753	Straw, J. W. (b. 1946), Lab., 77
*Silkin, Rt. Hon. S. C. (b. 1918), Lab., 198	Dulwich	122	*Summerskill, Hon. Shirley (b. 1931), Lab., 283
*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), Lab., 64	Erdington	680	Halifax
*Silvester, F. J. (b. 1933), C., 400	Withington	3,352	*Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), C., 317
			†Taylor, E. M. (b. 1937), C., 532
			*Taylor, Mrs. W. A. (b. 1947), Lab., 85
			W.
			*Tebbit, N. B. (b. 1941), C., 144
			*Thatcher, Rt. Hon. Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), C., 242
			Finchley
			*Thomas, D. E. (b. 1946), P.C., 405
			*Thomas, J. (b. 1933), Lab., 7
			*Thomas, J. S. (b. 1925), C., 411
			*Thomas, M. S. (b. 1944), Lab., 424
			E.
			*Thomas, Rt. Hon. P. J. M. (b. 1920), C., 303
			Hendon, S.
			Thomas, R. G. (b. 1925), Lab., 132
			Carmarthen

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Thomas, Rt. Hon. T. G. (b. 1909), <i>The Speaker</i> , 128 <i>Cardiff, W.</i> . . . . .	23,763	Wells, P. B. (b. 1935), <i>C.</i> , 306 <i>Hertford and Stevenage</i> . . . . .	1,296
Thompson, D. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 537 <i>Sowerby</i> . . . . .	1,180	Welsh, M. C. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 188 <i>Don Valley</i> . . . . .	17,360
Thorne, N. G. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 332 <i>Ilford, S.</i> . . . . .	1,688	Wheeler, J. D. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 457 <i>Paddington</i> . . . . .	106
*Thorne, S. G. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 476 <i>Preston, S.</i> . . . . .	621	*White, F. R. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 116 <i>Bury and Radcliffe</i> . . . . .	38
Thornton, G. M. (b. 1939), <i>C.</i> , 376 <i>Garston</i> . . . . .	2,787	*White, J. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 262 <i>Pollok</i> . . . . .	8,492
*Tilley, J. V. (b. 1941), <i>Lab.</i> , 353 <i>Lambeth, Central</i> . . . . .	5,976	*Whitehead, P. (b. 1937), <i>Lab.</i> , 178 <i>Derby, N.</i> . . . . .	214
*Tinn, J. (b. 1922), <i>Lab.</i> , 482 <i>Redcar</i> . . . . .	8,053	*Whitelaw, Rt. Hon. W. S. I. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 462 <i>Penrith and the Border</i> . . . . .	17,096
*Torney, T. W. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 92 <i>Bradford, S.</i> . . . . .	4,318	*Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 445 <i>Nottingham, N.</i> . . . . .	3,072
Townend, J. E. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 102 <i>Bridlington</i> . . . . .	15,295	*Whitney, R. W. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 632 <i>Wycombe</i> . . . . .	20,171
*Townsend, C. D. (b. 1937), <i>C.</i> , 61 <i>Bexleyheath</i> . . . . .	8,546	Wickenden, K. D. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 189 <i>Dorking</i> . . . . .	19,763
Trippier, D. A. (b. 1946), <i>C.</i> , 494 <i>Rosendale</i> . . . . .	1,873	*Wiggin, A. W. (b. 1937), <i>C.</i> , 610 <i>Weston-Super-Mare</i> . . . . .	24,313
*Trotter, N. G. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 583 <i>Tynemouth</i> . . . . .	7,564	*Wigley, D. (b. 1944), <i>P.C.</i> , 118 <i>Caernarvon</i> . . . . .	8,724
*Unwin, Rt. Hon. T. W. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 321 <i>Houghton-le-Spring</i> . . . . .	21,076	Wilkinson, J. A. D. (b. 1940), <i>C.</i> , 499 <i>Ruislip-Northwood</i> . . . . .	17,207
*Van Straubenzee, Sir W. R. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 619 <i>Wokingham</i> . . . . .	18,746	*Willey, Rt. Hon. F. T. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 557 <i>Sunderland, N.</i> . . . . .	12,902
*Varley, Rt. Hon. E. G. (b. 1932), <i>Lab.</i> , 141 <i>Chesterfield</i> . . . . .	13,604	*Williams, Rt. Hon. A. J. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 566 <i>Swansea, W.</i> . . . . .	401
*Vaughan, G. F. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 481 <i>Reading, S.</i> . . . . .	15,645	*Williams, Sir B. M. Rhys- <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 344 <i>Kensington</i> . . . . .	5,463
*Viggers, P. J. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 271 <i>Gosport</i> . . . . .	14,093	Williams, D. J. D. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 412 <i>Montgomery</i> . . . . .	1,593
*Waddington, D. C. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 153 <i>Clitheroe</i> . . . . .	11,579	Williams, Rt. Hon. Shirley V. T. B. (b. 1930), <i>S.D.P.-L. Alliance</i> , 165 <i>Crosby</i> . . . . .	5,289
*Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 175 <i>Dearne Valley</i> . . . . .	22,735	*Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 330 <i>Huyton</i> . . . . .	7,510
*Wainwright, R. S. (b. 1918), <i>L.</i> , 156 <i>Colne Valley</i> . . . . .	2,352	*Wilson, P. M. E. D. McNair- (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 427 <i>New Forest</i> . . . . .	25,450
*Wakeham, J. (b. 1932), <i>C.</i> , 393 <i>Maldon</i> . . . . .	16,737	*Wilson, R. G. (b. 1938), <i>S.N.P.</i> , 203 <i>Dundee, E.</i> . . . . .	2,519
Waldegrave, Hon. W. A. (b. 1946), <i>C.</i> , 111 <i>Bristol, W.</i> . . . . .	12,567	*Wilson, R. M. C. McNair- (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 421 <i>Newbury</i> . . . . .	10,289
*Walker, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 187 <i>Doncaster</i> . . . . .	2,976	*Wilson, W. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 162 <i>Coventry, S.E.</i> . . . . .	7,486
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. E. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 626 <i>Worcester</i> . . . . .	11,589	Winnick, D. J. (b. 1933), <i>Lab.</i> , 591 <i>Walsall, N.</i> . . . . .	5,866
Walker, W. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 463 <i>Perth and East Perthshire</i> . . . . .	3,103	*Winterton, N. R. (b. 1938), <i>C.</i> , 391 <i>Macclesfield</i> . . . . .	23,337
*Wall, Sir P. H. B. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 284 <i>Haltemprice</i> . . . . .	19,888	Wolfson, G. M. (b. 1934), <i>C.</i> , 515 <i>Sevenoaks</i> . . . . .	22,114
Waller, G. P. A. (b. 1945), <i>C.</i> , 104 <i>Brighouse and Spensborough</i> . . . . .	1,734	*Woodall, A. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 301 <i>Hemsworth</i> . . . . .	26,043
*Walters, D. M. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 605 <i>Westbury</i> . . . . .	13,979	Woolmer, K. J. (b. 1940), <i>Lab.</i> , 41 <i>Batley and Morley</i> . . . . .	5,352
Ward, J. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 472 <i>Poole</i> . . . . .	23,555	*Wrigglesworth, I. W. (b. 1939), <i>Lab.</i> , 572 <i>Thornaby</i> . . . . .	5,524
*Warren, K. R. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 296 <i>Hastings</i> . . . . .	8,919	Wright, Mrs. S. R. R. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 66 <i>Handsworth</i> . . . . .	3,209
*Watkins, D. J. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 157 <i>Consett</i> . . . . .	15,867	*Young, D. W. (b. 1930), <i>Lab.</i> , 84 <i>Bolton, E.</i> . . . . .	1,852
Watson, J. G. B. (b. 1943), <i>C.</i> , 526 <i>Skipton</i> . . . . .	5,693	*Young, Sir G. S. K., <i>Bt.</i> (b. 1941), <i>C.</i> , 10 <i>Acton</i> . . . . .	5,798
*Weatherill, Rt. Hon. B. B. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 167 <i>Croydon, N.E.</i> . . . . .	6,776	*Younger, Rt. Hon. G. K. H. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 26 <i>Ayr</i> . . . . .	2,768
Weetch, K. T. (b. 1933), <i>Lab.</i> , 336 <i>Ipswich</i> . . . . .	3,741		
*Wellbeloved, A. J. (b. 1926), <i>Lab.</i> , 227 <i>Erith and Crayford</i> . . . . .	2,753		
*Wells, J. J. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 392 <i>Maidstone</i> . . . . .	21,051		

## SMALL MAJORITIES

The following M.P.s were returned in May 1979 with majorities of fewer than 500 votes.

R. J. Atkins ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Preston, N.</i> ) . . . . .	29	A. Dubs ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Battersea, S.</i> ) . . . . .	332
F. R. White ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Bury and Radcliffe</i> ) . . . . .	38	A. F. Bennett ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Stockport, N.</i> ) . . . . .	333
P. Robinson ( <i>D.U.P.</i> , <i>Belfast, E.</i> ) . . . . .	64	S. S. Ross ( <i>L.</i> , <i>Isle of Wight</i> ) . . . . .	352
G. R. Cryer ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Keighley</i> ) . . . . .	78	A. J. Williams ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Swansea, W.</i> ) . . . . .	401
J. D. Wheeler ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Paddington</i> ) . . . . .	106	A. Pollock ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Moray and Nairn</i> ) . . . . .	420
Rt. Hon. S. C. Silkin ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Dulwich</i> ) . . . . .	122	J. R. L. Lee ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Nelson and Colne</i> ) . . . . .	436
J. B. L. Cadbury ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Northfield</i> ) . . . . .	204	M. R. Brown ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Brigg and Scunthorpe</i> ) . . . . .	486
P. Whitehead ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Derby, N.</i> ) . . . . .	214	G. B. Porter ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Bebbington and Ellesmere Port</i> ) . . . . .	486
J. R. Carlisle ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Luton, W.</i> ) . . . . .	246	J. W. Rooker ( <i>Lab.</i> , <i>Perry Bar</i> ) . . . . .	491
J. H. Aspinwall ( <i>C.</i> , <i>Kingswood</i> ) . . . . .	303		

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES, MAY 1979

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of May 1979.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C.=Conservative; Comm.=Communist; D.U.P.=Democratic Unionist Party; N.I.Lab.=Northern Ireland Labour; Ind.=Independent; L.=Liberal; Lab.=Labour; N.F.=National Front; O.U.P.=Official Unionist Party; P.C.=Plaid Cymru; *Repub.*=Republican; Scot. Lab.=Scottish Labour; S.N.P.=Scottish National Party; S.D.L.P.=Social Democratic and Labour Party; Soc.=Socialist; U.P.N.I.=Unionist Party of Northern Ireland; U.U.U.=United Ulster Unionist; S.D.P.=Social Democratic Party.

An asterisk \* denotes membership of the last House for the same division; † for a different division.

<b>Aberavon</b> E. 64,864	<b>Abingdon</b> E. 96,447	<b>Angus North and Mearns</b> E. 43,632
1* Rt. Hon. J. Morris, q.c., Lab. . . . . 31,665	8 T. Y. Benyon, C. . . . . 41,211	15* Rt. Hon. A. L. Buchanan-Smith, C. . . . . 18,302
F. J. McCarthy, C. . . . . 12,692	A. J. D. Popper, Lab. . . . . 18,920	I. Murray, S.N.P. . . . . 7,387
Mrs. S. M. Cutts, L. . . . . 4,624	I. M. Blair, L. . . . . 16,164	H. R. McMahon, Lab. . . . . 6,132
G. Thomas, P.C. . . . . 1,954	Miss R. Pinder, Ind. . . . . 381	C. maj. . . . . 10,915
G. Rowden, Comm. . . . . 406	C. maj. . . . . 22,291	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,551)
Lab. maj. . . . . 18,973	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,637)	<b>Angus South</b> E. 53,071
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 21,752)		16 P. L. Fraser, C. . . . . 20,029
<b>Aberdare</b> E. 47,500	<b>Accrington</b> E. 50,822	* A. Welsh, S.N.P. . . . . 19,066
2* I. L. Evans, Lab. . . . . 26,716	9* A. Davidson, q.c., Lab. . . . . 19,576	I. G. Philip, Lab. . . . . 4,623
D. B. T. Deere, C. . . . . 6,453	Mrs. A. Cheetham, C. . . . . 16,282	H. Will, L. . . . . 2,218
P. Richards, P.C. . . . . 3,652	R. Holden, L. . . . . 3,646	C. maj. . . . . 963
Mrs. M. Winter, Comm. . . . . 518	D. Riley, N.F. . . . . 508	(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 1,824)
Lab. maj. . . . . 20,263	Lab. maj. . . . . 3,294	<b>Antrim</b> NORTH E. 102,202
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,064)	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,220)	17* I. R. K. Paisley, D.U.P. . . . . 33,941
<b>Aberdeen</b> NORTH E. 65,679	<b>Acton</b> E. 56,875	D. J. Burchill, O.U.P. . . . . 15,398
3* R. Hughes, Lab. . . . . 26,771	10* Sir G. S. K. Young, Bt., C. . . . . 21,056	H. Wilson, Alliance . . . . . 7,797
G. C. Adams, C. . . . . 7,657	G. A. Barnham, Lab. . . . . 15,258	S. N. Farren, S.D.L.P. . . . . 4,867
Miss M. Watt, S.N.P. . . . . 5,796	S. Rowley, L. . . . . 3,549	J. F. Turnly, Ind. . . . . 3,689
Miss L. McMillan, L. . . . . 4,887	C. Wakley, N.F. . . . . 501	D.U.P. maj. . . . . 18,543
Lab. maj. . . . . 19,114	J. O'Leary, Ind. . . . . 243	(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 34,497)
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,621)	C. maj. . . . . 5,798	<b>SOUTH E. 126,444</b>
<b>Aberdeenshire</b> EAST E. 55,073	<b>Aldershot</b> E. 86,516	18* J. H. Molyneaux, O.U.P. . . . . 50,782
5 A. McQuarrie, C. . . . . 16,827	11* J. M. G. Critchley, C. . . . . 38,014	C. H. G. Kinahan, Alliance . . . . . 11,914
* D. Henderson, S.N.P. . . . . 16,269	N. E. Westbrook, L. . . . . 14,438	P. J. Rowan, S.D.L.P. . . . . 7,432
N. L. Bonney, Lab. . . . . 6,201	D. Somerville, Lab. . . . . 13,698	R. J. Kidd, United Labour . . . . . 1,895
C. maj. . . . . 558	C. maj. . . . . 23,576	K. Smyth, Rep. Clubs . . . . . 1,615
(Oct. '74, Scot. Nat. maj. 4,371)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 808)	O.U.P. maj. . . . . 38,868
<b>Aberdeenshire</b> WEST E. 68,867	<b>Aldridge-Brownhills</b> E. 63,377	(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 38,432)
6* Sir T. R. Fairgrieve, C.B.E., T.D., C. . . . . 21,086	12 R. C. S. Shepherd, C. . . . . 26,289	<b>Argyll</b> E. 43,939
M. Bruce, L. . . . . 18,320	* G. Edge, Lab. . . . . 20,621	19 J. J. Mackay, C. . . . . 12,191
G. Grant, Lab. . . . . 7,907	J. Aldridge, L. . . . . 5,398	* I. S. M. MacCormick, S.N.P. . . . . 10,545
J. Hulbert, S.N.P. . . . . 4,260	C. maj. . . . . 5,668	M. J. N. MacGregor, Lab. . . . . 5,283
C. maj. . . . . 2,766	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,519)	Mrs. R. Michie, L. . . . . 5,113
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,468)	<b>Atrincham and Sale</b> E. 74,547	C. maj. . . . . 1,646
<b>Abertillery</b> E. 35,602	13* W. F. Montgomery, C. . . . . 29,873	(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 3,931)
7* J. Thomas, q.c., Lab. . . . . 21,698	G. Pratt, Lab. . . . . 14,843	<b>Armagh</b> E. 93,069
R. Tuck, C. . . . . 4,613	J. Campbell, L. . . . . 12,603	20* J. H. McCusker, O.U.P. . . . . 31,668
D. Harries, P.C. . . . . 2,248	Miss C. Marsh, Ecology . . . . . 796	S. Mallon, S.D.L.P. . . . . 23,545
Lab. maj. . . . . 17,085	C. maj. . . . . 15,230	D. N. Calvert, D.U.P. . . . . 5,634
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,355)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,912)	T. Moore, Rep. Clubs . . . . . 2,310
<b>Abertillery</b> E. 35,602	<b>Anglesey</b> E. 47,726	W. Ramsey, Alliance . . . . . 2,074
7* J. Thomas, q.c., Lab. . . . . 21,698	14 K. L. Best, C. . . . . 15,100	O.U.P. maj. . . . . 8,123
R. Tuck, C. . . . . 4,613	D. E. Morgan, Lab. . . . . 12,283	(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 17,663)
D. Harries, P.C. . . . . 2,248	J. L. Williams, P.C. . . . . 7,863	<b>Arundel</b> E. 91,638
Lab. maj. . . . . 17,085	J. G. Jones, L. . . . . 3,500	21* R. M. Marshall, C. . . . . 43,968
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,355)	C. maj. . . . . 2,817	J. R. Kingsbury, L. . . . . 13,208
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,972)	J. N. Tizard, Lab. . . . . 10,509
		C. maj. . . . . 30,760
		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 18,811)

<b>Ashfield</b> E. 77,878		<b>Banbury</b> E. 72,711		<b>Basingstoke</b> E. 99,124	
22 <i>D. F. Haynes, Lab.</i> . . . . .	33,116	30* <i>Rt. Hon. H. N. Marten,</i>		38* <i>D. B. Mitchell, C.</i> . . . . .	42,625
* <i>T. J. Smith, C.</i> . . . . .	25,319	<i>C.</i> . . . . .	31,137	<i>R. W. Harris, Lab.</i> . . . . .	20,879
<i>H. C. Flint, L.</i> . . . . .	3,914	<i>J. B. Hodgson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,623	<i>P. Clatworthy, L.</i> . . . . .	14,605
<i>W. Annable, N.F.</i> . . . . .	397	<i>M. White, L.</i> . . . . .	8,658	<i>Miss B. Packer, N.F.</i> . . . . .	677
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,797	<i>I. Cherry, N.F.</i> . . . . .	504	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	21,746
(April '77, by-election, C. maj.		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	14,514	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,212)	
264)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,191)			
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 22,915)					
<b>Ashford</b> E. 61,460		<b>Banff</b> E. 33,178		<b>Bassetlaw</b> E. 73,763	
23* <i>H. K. Speed, R.D., C.</i> . . . . .	26,224	31 <i>D. J. Myles, C.</i> . . . . .	10,580	39* <i>J. W. Ashton, Lab.</i> . . . . .	29,426
<i>A. A. Gilbert, Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,586	* <i>I. H. Watt, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	9,781	<i>D. K. Harris, C.</i> . . . . .	22,247
<i>Mrs. A. Wainman, L.</i> . . . . .	7,631	<i>R. E. Duncan, Lab.</i> . . . . .	3,381	<i>A. Wilkinson, L.</i> . . . . .	6,913
<i>K. R. McKilliam, N.F.</i> . . . . .	678	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	799	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,179
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	13,638	(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 1,851)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,169)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,025)					
<b>Ashton-under-Lyne</b> E. 58,588		<b>Barking</b> E. 48,289		<b>Bath</b> E. 63,575	
24* <i>Rt. Hon. R. E. Sheldon,</i>		32* <i>Miss J. Richardson,</i>		40 <i>C. F. Patten, C.</i> . . . . .	23,025
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	24,535	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,111	<i>C. P. Mayhew, L.</i> . . . . .	13,913
<i>A. d'A. Fearn, C.</i> . . . . .	16,156	<i>Mrs. M. A. Roe, C.</i> . . . . .	11,103	<i>M. Baber, Lab.</i> . . . . .	11,407
<i>G. Taylor, L.</i> . . . . .	3,699	<i>M. F. Taylor, L.</i> . . . . .	3,679	<i>D. Grimes, Ecology</i> . . . . .	1,082
<i>D. Jones, N.F.</i> . . . . .	486	<i>I. Newport, N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,021	<i>T. Mandy, N.F.</i> . . . . .	206
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,379	<i>J. Barry, Ind.</i> . . . . .	400	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,112
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,727)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,008	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,122)	
		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,290)			
<b>Aylesbury</b> E. 74,646		<b>Barkston Ash</b> E. 91,890		<b>Batley and Mortley</b> E. 62,871	
25* <i>Rt. Hon. T. H. F. Raison,</i>		33* <i>M. J. H. Alison, C.</i> . . . . .	40,381	41 <i>K. J. Woolmer, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,984
<i>C.</i> . . . . .	33,953	<i>J. H. Muir, Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,670	<i>G. N. A. Crone, C.</i> . . . . .	17,632
<i>J. G. Power, Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,091	<i>P. Pughe-Morgan, L.</i> . . . . .	7,909	<i>C. J. Caywood, L.</i> . . . . .	4,943
<i>M. J. Cook, L.</i> . . . . .	10,248	<i>D. Corry, Ecology</i> . . . . .	1,829	<i>D. Parkins, Ind.</i> . . . . .	848
<i>C. Maj.</i> . . . . .	19,862	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	18,711	<i>C. Lord, Ecology</i> . . . . .	460
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,973)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,941)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,352
				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,248)	
<b>Ayr</b> E. 55,337		<b>Barnsley</b> E. 77,699		<b>Battersea</b>	
26* <i>Rt. Hon. G. K. H.</i>		34* <i>Rt. Hon. R. Mason, Lab.</i>	36,276	<b>NORTH</b> E. 41,435	
<i>Younger, T.D., C.</i> . . . . .	18,907	<i>G. England, C.</i> . . . . .	13,654	42* <i>Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay,</i>	
<i>K. MacDonald, Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,139	<i>W. K. Whitaker, L.</i> . . . . .	5,751	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	15,834
<i>R. Mabon, L.</i> . . . . .	4,656	<i>B. Callagher, Ind.</i> . . . . .	638	<i>P. Phillips, C.</i> . . . . .	9,358
<i>J. McGill, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	3,998	<i>J. Davis, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	348	<i>W. Brown, L.</i> . . . . .	2,021
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	2,768	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	22,622	<i>M. Salt, N.F.</i> . . . . .	772
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,219)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 24,812)		<i>A. Lavelle, Ind.</i> . . . . .	104
				<i>P. Clay, Ind.</i> . . . . .	47
				<i>J. Harwell, Ind.</i> . . . . .	30
				<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,476
				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,142)	
<b>Ayrshire</b>		<b>Barrow-in-Furness</b> E. 54,451		<b>SOUTH</b> E. 43,712	
<b>CENTRAL</b> E. 68,028		35* <i>Rt. Hon. A. E. Booth,</i>		43 <i>A. Dubs, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,984
27* <i>D. Lambie, Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,438	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,687	<i>W. T. O. Wallace, C.</i> . . . . .	13,652
<i>R. Wilkinson, C.</i> . . . . .	15,734	<i>H. P. Thompson, C.</i> . . . . .	14,946	<i>Mrs. J. Ware, L.</i> . . . . .	2,802
<i>I. Macdonald, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	5,596	<i>G. Thompson, L.</i> . . . . .	4,983	<i>A. Perry, N.F.</i> . . . . .	561
<i>I. Clarkson, L.</i> . . . . .	4,896	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,741	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	332
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,704	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,354)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,851)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,555)					
<b>NORTH AND BUTE</b> E. 50,401		<b>Barry</b> E. 75,127		<b>Beaconsfield</b> E. 67,961	
28* <i>J. A. Corrie, C.</i> . . . . .	17,317	36* <i>Sir H. R. Gower, C.</i> . . . . .	30,720	44* <i>Sir R. M. Bell, q.c., C.</i> . . . . .	31,938
<i>M. G. Smith, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,004	<i>P. P. Stead, Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,928	<i>E. L. Glasson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	10,443
<i>M. Brown, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	5,272	<i>W. N. Berritt, L.</i> . . . . .	6,105	<i>P. W. Meyer, L.</i> . . . . .	8,853
<i>P. Giffney, L.</i> . . . . .	2,280	<i>A. J. Dixon, P.C.</i> . . . . .	1,281	<i>J. Noyes, N.F.</i> . . . . .	548
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,313	<i>E. R. Kerton, N.F.</i> . . . . .	312	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	21,495
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,506)		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,792	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,628)	
		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,903)		(By-election see p. 346).	
<b>SOUTH</b> E. 51,454		<b>Basildon</b> E. 103,595		<b>Ebington and Ellesmere Port</b> E. 91,816	
29 <i>G. Foulkes, Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,271	37 <i>K. H. Proctor, C.</i> . . . . .	37,919	45 <i>G. B. Porter, C.</i> . . . . .	32,488
* <i>J. Sillars, Scot. Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,750	* <i>E. Moonman, Lab.</i> . . . . .	32,739	* <i>A. Bates, Lab.</i> . . . . .	32,002
<i>C. Young, C.</i> . . . . .	10,287	<i>R. Auvray, L.</i> . . . . .	9,280	<i>P. N. Gilchrist, L.</i> . . . . .	9,591
<i>G. Cameron, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	3,233	<i>G. A. Sawyer, N.F.</i> . . . . .	880	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	486
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,521	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,180	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,491)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,478)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,551)			



**Beckenham**

E. 57,939

46* <i>Sir P. C. Goodhart, C.</i> . . . . .	24,607
<i>J. W. Mordecai, Lab.</i> . . . . .	10,856
<i>Mrs. C. Forrest, L.</i> . . . . .	6,450
<i>W. Vernon, Ecology</i> . . . . .	762
<i>N. Dickson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	606
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	13,751
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,658)	

**Bedford**

E. 77,315

47* <i>T. H. H. Sheel, C.</i> . . . . .	31,140
<i>N. A. Hyman, Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,727
<i>B. K. W. Gibbons, L.</i> . . . . .	10,129
<i>R. Stearns, N.F.</i> . . . . .	813
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	12,413
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,088)	

**Bedfordshire**

MID E. 81,564

48* <i>S. L. E. Hastings, M.C.</i> , <i>C.</i> . . . . .	37,724
<i>F. G. Peacock, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,140
<i>C. A. P. Smout, L.</i> . . . . .	11,467
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,584
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,326)	

SOUTH E. 73,247

49* <i>W. D. Madel, C.</i> . . . . .	32,988
<i>J. Gardner, Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,505
<i>M. Turner, L.</i> . . . . .	8,402
<i>L. A. Smith, N.F.</i> . . . . .	626
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,483
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,443)	

**Bedwelty**

E. 50,708

50* <i>N. G. Kinnock, Lab.</i> . . . . .	28,794
<i>R. Walter, C.</i> . . . . .	8,358
<i>T. Richards, R.C.</i> . . . . .	2,648
<i>P. M. Rout, Ecology</i> . . . . .	556
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,436
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 22,862)	

**Beeston**

E. 77,802

51* <i>J. T. Lester, C.</i> . . . . .	33,273
<i>J. M. Jacob, Lab.</i> . . . . .	23,077
<i>T. Turner, L.</i> . . . . .	6,935
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,196
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 121)	

**Belfast**

EAST E. 75,481

52 <i>P. Robinson, D.U.P.</i> . . . . .	15,994
* <i>Rt. Hon. W. Craig,</i> <i>O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	15,930
<i>O. J. Napier, Alliance</i> . . . . .	15,066
<i>N. Agnew, U.P.N.I.</i> . . . . .	2,017
<i>G. Chambers, N. Ireland</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	1,982
<i>D.U.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	64
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 17,177)	

NORTH E. 65,073

53 <i>J. McQuade, D.U.P.</i> . . . . .	11,690
<i>A. C. Walker, O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	10,695
<i>P. O'Hare, S.D.L.P.</i> . . . . .	7,823
<i>Mrs. A. L. Dickson,</i> <i>U.P.N.I.</i> . . . . .	4,220
<i>J. W. Cushnahan,</i> <i>Alliance</i> . . . . .	4,120
<i>S. Lynch, Rep. Clubs.</i> . . . . .	1,907
<i>A. Carr, N. Ireland Lab.</i> . . . . .	1,889
<i>D.U.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	995
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 18,222)	

SOUTH E. 68,920

54* <i>Rev. R. J. Bradford,</i> <i>O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	28,875
<i>J. B. C. Glass, Alliance</i> . . . . .	11,745
<i>A. McDonnell, S.D.L.P.</i> . . . . .	3,694
<i>V. Brennan, U.P.N.I.</i> . . . . .	1,784
<i>J. Dudgeon, Ind.</i> . . . . .	692
<i>O.U.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	17,130
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 18,401)	

(By-election see p. 346)

WEST E. 58,884

55* <i>G. Fitt, S.D.L.P. (now</i> <i>Soc.)</i> . . . . .	16,480
<i>T. Passmore, O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	8,245
<i>W. Dickson, D.U.P.</i> . . . . .	3,716
<i>B. Brennan, Rep. Clubs</i> . . . . .	2,284
<i>J. E. Cousins, Alliance</i> . . . . .	2,024
<i>D. Peters, N. Ireland</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	549
<i>S.D.L.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,235
(Oct. '74, S.D.L.P. maj. 5,556)	

**Belper**

E. 73,341

56 <i>Mrs. I. S. Faith, C.</i> . . . . .	27,193
* <i>R. L. MacFarquhar,</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,311
<i>M. D. Peel, L.</i> . . . . .	7,331
<i>J. Grand-Scrutton, N.F.</i> . . . . .	460
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	882
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,684)	

**Bermundsey**

E. 51,246

57* <i>Rt. Hon. R. J. Mellish,</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,338
<i>A. Duma, C.</i> . . . . .	7,582
<i>J. Taylor, L.</i> . . . . .	2,072
<i>J. Sneath, N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,175
<i>A. Moore, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	239
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,756
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,581)	

**Berwick and East Lothian**

E. 61,602

58* <i>J. D. Home Robertson,</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,977
<i>Miss M. Marshall, C.</i> . . . . .	20,304
<i>T. Glen, L.</i> . . . . .	4,948
<i>A. MacCartney, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	3,300
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,673
(Oct. '78, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,112)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,740)	

**Berwick-on-Tweed**

E. 42,493

59* <i>A. J. Beith, L.</i> . . . . .	19,351
<i>C. A. E. Baker-Cresswell,</i> <i>C.</i> . . . . .	13,663
<i>G. M. Elliot, Lab.</i> . . . . .	2,602
<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,688
(Oct. '74, L. maj. 73)	

**Bethnal Green and Bow**

E. 51,436

60* <i>I. Mikardo, Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,227
<i>E. Flounders, L.</i> . . . . .	6,673
<i>R. Page, C.</i> . . . . .	5,567
<i>M. Webster, N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,740
<i>W. Colvill, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	183
<i>R. Varnes, Ind.</i> . . . . .	153
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,554
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,949)	

**Bexleyheath**

E. 50,872

61* <i>C. D. Townsend, C.</i> . . . . .	21,888
<i>R. Blackwell, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,342
<i>J. Crowhurst, L.</i> . . . . .	4,782
<i>A. Wilkens, N.F.</i> . . . . .	749
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,546
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,987)	

**Birkenhead**

E. 56,421

62 <i>F. Field, Lab.</i> . . . . .	20,803
<i>P. Gill, C.</i> . . . . .	14,894
<i>R. Perkins, L.</i> . . . . .	5,708
<i>M. Fletcher, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	306
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,909
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,484)	

**Birmingham**

EDGBASTON E. 68,645

63* <i>Mrs. J. C. J. Knight,</i> <i>M.B.E., C.</i> . . . . .	25,192
<i>A. G. Hudson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	15,605
<i>J. I. Dugued, L.</i> . . . . .	4,377
<i>J. R. Tyler, Ecology</i> . . . . .	852
<i>Miss D. C. Howlett, Ind.</i> . . . . .	297
<i>B. Dore, Ind.</i> . . . . .	129
<i>L. W. Marshall, Ind.</i> . . . . .	112
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,587
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,410)	

ERDINGTON E. 64,341

64* <i>J. Silverman, Lab.</i> . . . . .	20,105
<i>J. E. C. Alden, C.</i> . . . . .	19,425
<i>H. J. Duffy, L.</i> . . . . .	3,487
<i>F. Hastlow, N.F.</i> . . . . .	687
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	630
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,777)	

HALL GREEN E. 67,683

65* <i>R. E. Eyre, C.</i> . . . . .	27,072
<i>Mrs. T. J. Stewart, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,508
<i>P. M. Lockyer, L.</i> . . . . .	4,440
<i>R. Maylin, N.F.</i> . . . . .	615
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,564
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,624)	

HANDSWORTH E. 45,018

66 <i>Mrs. S. R. R. Wright,</i> <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,998
<i>R. Tyler, C.</i> . . . . .	13,789
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	3,209
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,896)	

LADYWOOD E. 33,989

67* <i>E. J. Sever, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,450
<i>A. F. Newhouse, C.</i> . . . . .	5,691
<i>K. G. Hardeman, L.</i> . . . . .	2,030
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,759
(Aug. '77, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,825)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,739)	

NORTHFIELD E. 78,873

68 <i>J. B. L. Cadbury, C.</i> . . . . .	25,304
* <i>R. J. Carter, Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,100
<i>R. Lewthwaite, L.</i> . . . . .	4,538
<i>R. A. Newman, N.F.</i> . . . . .	614
<i>J. E. Beale, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	144
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	204
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,597)	

## PERRY BAR E. 51,794

69* <i>J. W. Rooker, Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,674
<i>J. R. Kinsey, C.</i> . . . . .	18,183
<i>Mrs. O. L. Griffiths, L.</i> . . . . .	1,811
<i>K. A. Axon, N.F.</i> . . . . .	582
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	491
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,204)	

## SELLY OAK E. 64,631

70 <i>A. M. Beaumont-Dark,</i>	
<i>C.</i> . . . . .	23,175
* <i>T. Litterick, Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,400
<i>Rev. P. R. Clifford, L.</i> . . . . .	5,452
<i>G. Bassett, N.F.</i> . . . . .	401
<i>P. J. Crome, Ind.</i> . . . . .	190
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,775
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 326)	

## SMALL HEATH E. 46,602

71* <i>Rt. Hon. D. H. Howell,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,735
<i>D. J. Savage, C.</i> . . . . .	6,268
<i>D. G. Minnis, L.</i> . . . . .	4,470
<i>M. Cafferly, N.F.</i> . . . . .	490
<i>C. C. Adamson, Ind.</i> . . . . .	349
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,467
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,055)	

## SPARKBROOK E. 45,910

72* <i>Rt. Hon. R. S. G. Hattersley,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,717
<i>N. Webb, C.</i> . . . . .	10,398
<i>R. Murray, Comm.</i> . . . . .	715
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,319
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,521)	

## STECHEFORD E. 61,115

73 <i>T. A. G. Davis, Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,166
* <i>A. J. Mackay, C.</i> . . . . .	19,517
<i>G. A. Gopsill, L.</i> . . . . .	2,349
<i>F. Russell, N.F.</i> . . . . .	698
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,649
(March '77, by-election, C. maj. 1,949)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,923)	

## YARDLEY E. 57,574

74 <i>D. G. Bevan, C.</i> . . . . .	20,193
* <i>S. Tierney, Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,029
<i>Miss S. M. Anderson, L.</i> . . . . .	2,491
<i>H. Challenger, N.F.</i> . . . . .	749
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,164
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,170)	

## Bishop Auckland

E. 74,690

75 <i>D. Foster, Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,200
<i>M. F. Irvine, C.</i> . . . . .	21,160
<i>Mrs. J. D. Frise, L.</i> . . . . .	7,439
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,040
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,095)	

## Blaby

E. 68,576

76* <i>Rt. Hon. N. Lawson, C.</i> . . . . .	33,221
<i>T. K. Hill, Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,581
<i>D. W. Inman, L.</i> . . . . .	9,277
<i>P. Gegan, N.F.</i> . . . . .	2,056
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,640
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,161)	

## Blackburn

E. 52,479

77 <i>J. W. Straw, Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,683
<i>I. D. McGaw, C.</i> . . . . .	14,193
<i>F. J. Beetham, L.</i> . . . . .	4,371
<i>E. Adamson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	565
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,490
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,652)	

## Blackpool

NORTH E. 59,557

78* <i>N. A. Miscampbell, q.c.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> . . . . .	23,209
<i>A. W. Verdeille, Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,980
<i>C. Hayworth, L.</i> . . . . .	6,127
<i>A. Hanson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	943
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,229
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,467)	

SOUTH E. 58,615

79* <i>P. A. R. Blaker, C.</i> . . . . .	21,762
<i>Mrs. P. S. Carrington,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,914
<i>E. E. Wynne, L.</i> . . . . .	7,057
<i>A. Machin, N.F.</i> . . . . .	524
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,848
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,221)	

## Blaydon

E. 58,463

80 <i>J. D. McWilliam, Lab.</i> . . . . .	24,687
<i>J. T. Middleton, C.</i> . . . . .	16,178
<i>D. M. Hutton, L.</i> . . . . .	5,364
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,509
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,466)	

## Blyth

E. 79,727

81* <i>J. Ryman, Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,047
<i>E. J. Milne, Ind. Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,987
<i>Miss E. Nicholson, C.</i> . . . . .	14,194
<i>D. Parkin, L.</i> . . . . .	5,176
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,060
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 78)	

## Bodmin

E. 61,650

82* <i>R. A. Hicks, C.</i> . . . . .	27,922
<i>P. A. Tyler, L.</i> . . . . .	17,893
<i>N. Knowles, Lab.</i> . . . . .	3,508
<i>R. Holmes, Mebyon</i>	
<i>Kernow</i> . . . . .	865
<i>C. Retallack, Ecology</i> . . . . .	465
<i>M. Carter, N.F.</i> . . . . .	235
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,029
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 665)	

## Bolsover

E. 52,740

83* <i>D. E. Skinner, Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,495
<i>A. Favell, C.</i> . . . . .	10,116
<i>I. Frost, L.</i> . . . . .	3,688
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	17,379
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 21,066)	

## Bolton

EAST E. 58,482

84* <i>D. W. Young, Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,920
<i>R. Baldwin, C.</i> . . . . .	20,068
<i>Mrs. S. B. Lawrence, L.</i> . . . . .	3,603
<i>J. Hamilton, N.F.</i> . . . . .	457
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,852
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,065)	

WEST E. 50,221

85* <i>Mrs. W. A. Taylor, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,857
<i>B. H. Watson, C.</i> . . . . .	17,257
<i>J. Fish, L.</i> . . . . .	4,392
<i>K. Bernal, N.F.</i> . . . . .	348
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	600
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 906)	

## Bootle

E. 62,578

86 <i>A. Roberts, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,900
<i>R. Watson, C.</i> . . . . .	11,741
<i>D. L. Mahon, L.</i> . . . . .	4,531
<i>Miss H. Fjortoft, Ind.</i> . . . . .	911
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,159
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,890)	

## Bosworth

E. 90,290

87* <i>Hon. A. C. Butler, C.</i> . . . . .	37,030
<i>D. J. Fatchett, Lab.</i> . . . . .	28,595
<i>T. E. Brown, L.</i> . . . . .	10,032
<i>D. Dunn, N.F.</i> . . . . .	682
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,435
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 302)	

## Bothwell

E. 61,309

88* <i>J. Hamilton, C.B.E., Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,492
<i>J. Scott, C.</i> . . . . .	11,275
<i>T. A. Grieve, L.</i> . . . . .	5,225
<i>J. F. McCool, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	5,202
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,217
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,948)	

## Bournemouth

EAST E. 56,382

89* <i>D. A. Atkinson, C.</i> . . . . .	25,808
<i>J. B. N. Goodwin, Lab.</i> . . . . .	7,553
<i>D. Matthew, L.</i> . . . . .	6,738
<i>J. P. Pratt, Ind.</i> . . . . .	581
<i>Mrs. J. Dempsey,</i>	
<i>Ecology</i> . . . . .	523
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	18,255
(Nov. '77, by-election, C. maj. 11,551)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,661)	

WEST E. 61,359

90* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir J. B. Eden,</i>	
<i>Bl. C.</i> . . . . .	25,873
<i>P. J. Brushett, Lab.</i> . . . . .	9,247
<i>T. D. G. Richards, L.</i> . . . . .	7,677
<i>G. Hubbard, N.F.</i> . . . . .	438
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,626
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,728)	

## Bradford

NORTH E. 68,530

91* <i>B. T. Ford, Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,069
<i>N. Hamilton, C.</i> . . . . .	17,548
<i>A. Bagshawe, L.</i> . . . . .	5,819
<i>A. Brons, N.F.</i> . . . . .	614
<i>Miss C. E. Smith,</i>	
<i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	158
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,521
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,589)	

SOUTH E. 76,353

92* <i>T. W. Torney, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,323
<i>J. K. Hirst, C.</i> . . . . .	22,005
<i>R. Taylor, L.</i> . . . . .	7,127
<i>G. Wright, N.F.</i> . . . . .	422
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,318
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,275)	

WEST E. 65,407

93* <i>E. Lyons, Lab.</i> . . . . .	24,309
<i>T. N. M. Stow, C.</i> . . . . .	16,554
<i>N. Flood, L.</i> . . . . .	3,668
<i>G. Brown, N.F.</i> . . . . .	633
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,755
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,941)	

**Braintree**

E. 75,103

94* A. H. Newton, o.B.E., C.	31,593
J. E. B. Gyford, Lab.	19,075
J. Bryan, L.	10,115
C. maj.	12,518
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,090)	

**Brecon and Radnor**

E. 56,975

95 T. E. Hooson, C.	22,660
*C. E. Roderick, Lab.	19,633
N. H. Lewis, L.	4,654
Mrs. J. Power, P.C.	1,031
C. maj.	3,027
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,012)	

**Brent**

EAST E. 57,034

96* Rt. Hon. R. Y. Freeson, Lab.	20,351
J. Howes, C.	14,008
C. Wilding, L.	2,799
J. Davies, N.F.	706
G. Downing, W.R.P.	290
Lab. maj.	6,343
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,927)	

**NORTH E. 72,158**

97* R. R. Boyson, Ph.D., C.	29,995
J. Lebor, Lab.	18,612
A. Ketteringham, L.	5,872
G. John, N.F.	873
C. maj.	11,383
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,312)	

**SOUTH E. 59,620**

98* L. A. Pavitt, Lab.	24,178
D. Heathcoat-Amory, C.	12,562
P. Hannon, L.	2,859
Miss A. Downes, N.F.	811
R. O'Neill, W.R.P.	277
Lab. maj.	11,616
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,053)	

**Brentford and Isleworth**

E. 71,337

99* B. J. Hayhoe, C.	27,527
P. J. Walker, Lab.	22,533
J. G. Parry, L.	4,208
P. Attridge, N.F.	738
Miss I. Coates, Ecology	454
R. Simmerson, Ind.	257
C. maj.	4,994
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 232)	

**Brentwood and Ongar**

E. 59,759

100* R. A. McCrindle, C.	29,113
I. J. C. Peddie, Lab.	12,182
C. Jones, L.	6,882
C. maj.	16,931
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,946)	

**Bridgwater**

E. 73,040

101* Rt. Hon. T. J. King, C.	31,259
J. Beasant, Lab.	16,809
Miss C. Baron, L.	9,793
C. maj.	14,450
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,187)	

**Bridlington**

E. 68,849

102 J. E. Townend, C.	27,988
P. J. Doyle, Lab.	12,693
D. Horsley, L.	10,390
C. maj.	15,295
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,106)	

**Brigg and Scunthorpe**

E. 94,822

103 M. R. Brown, C.	31,130
*J. Ellis, Lab.	30,644
M. Beard, L.	7,664
C. Nottingham, Ind.	2,042
M. Nottingham, Ind.	123
C. maj.	486
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,742)	

**Brighouse and Spenborough**

E. 65,415

104 G. P. A. Waller, C.	23,448
M. McGowan, Lab.	21,714
R. Thomas, L.	7,278
C. maj.	1,734
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,177)	

**Brighton**

KEMPTOWN E. 64,170

105* A. Bowden, M.B.E., C.	25,512
Q. Barry, Lab.	17,504
S. Osborne, L.	4,179
Mrs. V. Tyndall, N.F.	404
C. maj.	8,008
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,665)	

**PAVILION E. 57,003**

106* Rt. Hon. J. Amery, C.	22,218
D. S. Hill, Lab.	12,099
Mrs. D. Venables, L.	5,965
J. Beale, Ecology	638
H. Jones, N.F.	436
C. maj.	10,119
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,417)	

**Bristol**

NORTH EAST E. 51,053

107* A. M. F. Palmer, Lab.	19,337
Mrs. M. Mulvany, C.	13,685
N. Drinan, L.	3,693
Dr. Gundula Dorey, Ecology	469
K. D. C. Brown, N.F.	320
Lab. maj.	5,652
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,591)	

**NORTH WEST E. 65,601**

108 M. K. B. Colvin, C.	25,915
*R. R. Thomas, Lab.	21,238
G. A. Davis, L.	5,857
P. M. Kingston, N.F.	254
T. L. Keen, Ind.	73
C. maj.	4,677
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 633)	

**SOUTH E. 60,149**

109* Rt. Hon. M. F. L. Cocks, Lab.	25,038
T. P. Dicks, C.	13,855
C. J. Bidwell, L.	3,815
K. G. Elliot, N.F.	392
Mrs. L. J. Cheek, W.R.P.	135
Lab. maj.	11,183
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,984)	

**SOUTH EAST E. 69,937**

110* Rt. Hon. A. N. Wedgwood Benn, Lab.	24,878
J. P. Godwin, C.	22,988
N. W. Tatam, L.	6,371
Mrs. J. D. Dowler, N.F.	523
T. L. Keen, Ind.	66
Lab. maj.	1,890
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,373)	

**WEST E. 59,140**

111 Hon. W. A. Waldegrave, C.	22,257
Miss V. Bath, Lab.	9,690
B. Silver, L.	8,880
J. K. Ingham, Ecology	1,154
M. Jones, N.F.	246
R. R. Redmore, Ind.	93
C. maj.	12,567
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,957)	

**Bromsgrove and Redditch**

E. 104,375

112* H. D. Miller, C.	44,621
Mrs. A. Davis, Lab.	28,736
N. Phillips, L.	8,066
B. A. Deakin, N.F.	752
C. maj.	15,885
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,068)	

**Buckingham**

E. 103,511

113* W. R. Benyon, C.	41,719
J. S. Fryer, Lab.	27,752
S. B. Crooks, L.	11,045
M. Smith, N.F.	803
C. maj.	13,967
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,918)	

**Burnley**

E. 51,050

114* D. Jones, B.E.M., Lab.	20,172
Miss A. Widdecombe, C.	14,062
M. Steed, L.	5,091
F. Tyrall, Ind.	352
Lab. maj.	6,110
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,876)	

**Burton**

E. 70,130

115* I. J. Lawrence, C.	29,821
G. S. Jones, Lab.	20,020
K. Stevens, L.	5,383
C. maj.	9,801
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,098)	

**Bury and Radcliffe**

E. 78,021

116* F. R. White, Lab.	29,194
P. J. Le Bosquet, C.	29,156
S. Vickers, L.	5,711
J. M. Bridge, N.F.	414
Lab. maj.	38
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 442)	

**Bury St. Edmunds**

E. 95,621

117* E. W. Griffiths, C.	41,426
Mrs. A. Gibson, Lab.	21,167
G. Jones, L.	10,386
C. maj.	20,259
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,082)	

**Caernarvon**

E. 43,041

118* D. Wigley, P.C.	17,420
T. M. Hughes, Lab.	8,696
J. E. T. Paice, C.	6,968
J. T. Edwards, L.	1,999
P.C. maj.	8,724
(Oct. '74, P.C. maj. 2,894)	

**Caerphilly**

E. 58,908

119 G. E. H. Davies, Lab.	27,280
J. O. Ranelagh, C.	8,783
P. J. S. Williams, P.C.	6,931
N. Jones, L.	3,430
Lab. maj.	18,497
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,709)	

<b>Caitness and Sutherland</b> E. 29,906		<b>WEST E. 51,982</b>		<b>Chelsea</b> E. 57,515	
120* <i>R. A. R. Maclennan,</i>		128* <i>Rt. Hon. T. G. Thomas,</i>		136* <i>N. P. Scott, M.B.E., C. . . . .</i>	21,782
<i>Lab. . . . .</i>	9,613	<i>The Speaker . . . . .</i>	27,035	<i>R. Pandey, Lab. . . . .</i>	6,092
<i>R. H. Wardrop, C. . . . .</i>	7,074	<i>A. Ogwen, P.C. . . . .</i>	3,272	<i>P. Driver, L. . . . .</i>	4,544
<i>R. Shaw, S.N.P. . . . .</i>	6,487	<i>C. Gibbon, N.F. . . . .</i>	1,287	<i>A. Reeve, N.F. . . . .</i>	342
<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i>	2,539	<i>The Speaker's maj. . . . .</i>	23,763	<i>Mrs. B. Fellowes, Ind. . . . .</i>	146
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,560)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,672)		<i>Miss A. Fielding, Ind. . . . .</i>	49
<b>Cambridge</b> E. 77,666		<b>Cardigan</b> E. 45,555		<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 15,690	
121* <i>R. V. Rhodes James, C. . . . .</i>	25,568	129* <i>G. W. Howells, L. . . . .</i>	13,227	<b>Cheltenham</b> E. 64,726	
<i>M. H. Smith, Lab. . . . .</i>	20,772	<i>E. Thomas, C. . . . .</i>	11,033	137* <i>C. G. Irving, C. . . . .</i> 25,618	
<i>J. D. Wakelin, L. . . . .</i>	9,285	<i>L. J. Powell, Lab. . . . .</i>	7,488	<i>N. Jones, L. . . . .</i> 15,080	
<i>D. J. Holland, N.F. . . . .</i>	311	<i>D. Hughes, P.C. . . . .</i>	5,382	<i>M. Reilly, Lab. . . . .</i> 9,185	
<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	4,796	<i>L. maj. . . . .</i>	2,194	<i>R. Jacklin, N.F. . . . .</i> 342	
(Dec. '76, by-election, C. maj. 9,625)		(Oct. '74, L. maj. 2,410)		<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 10,538	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,773)		<b>Carlisle</b> E. 53,703		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,454)	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b> E. 93,179		130* <i>R. H. Lewis, Lab. . . . .</i> 21,343		<b>Chertsey and Walton</b> E. 68,749	
122* <i>Rt. Hon. F. L. Pym, M.C.,</i>		<i>D. G. P. Bloomer, C. . . . .</i>	16,777	138* <i>G. E. Pattie, C. . . . .</i> 25,810	
<i>C. . . . .</i>	41,218	<i>T. Potts, L. . . . .</i>	4,829	<i>A. Sturgis, L. . . . .</i> 13,786	
<i>R. Collins, Lab. . . . .</i>	17,929	<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i>	4,566	<i>S. P. O'Byrne, Lab. . . . .</i> 12,211	
<i>S. R. Jakobi, L. . . . .</i>	13,780	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,254)		<i>Mrs. M. Gillibrand,</i>	
<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	23,289	<b>Carlton</b> E. 76,593		<i>N.F. . . . .</i> 819	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,655)		131* <i>P. J. Holland, C. . . . .</i>	31,762	<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 12,024	
<b>Cannock</b> E. 59,511		<i>A. Palmer, Lab. . . . .</i>	18,989	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,304)	
123* <i>G. E. Roberts, Lab. . . . .</i>	25,050	<i>J. West, L. . . . .</i>	9,077	<b>Chesham and Amersham</b> E. 67,224	
<i>C. J. P. Vereker, C. . . . .</i>	17,704	<i>M. J. Watts, N.F. . . . .</i>	608	139* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir I. H. J. L.</i>	
<i>P. Davis, L. . . . .</i>	4,729	<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	12,773	<i>Gilmour, Bt., C. . . . .</i> 32,924	
<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i>	7,346	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,619)		<i>R. Bradnock, L. . . . .</i> 12,328	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,222)		<b>Carmarthen</b> E. 61,714		<i>Mrs. E. M. Barratt,</i>	
<b>Canterbury</b> E. 89,104		132 <i>R. G. Thomas, Lab. . . . .</i>	18,667	<i>Lab. . . . .</i> 7,645	
124* <i>D. L. Crouch, C. . . . .</i>	38,805	* <i>G. R. Evans, P.C. . . . .</i>	16,689	<i>Mrs. S. Clinch, N.F. . . . .</i> 697	
<i>R. P. Spencer, Lab. . . . .</i>	16,168	<i>N. M. Thomas, C. . . . .</i>	12,272	<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 20,596	
<i>J. Purchase, L. . . . .</i>	10,665	<i>R. C. C. Thomas, L. . . . .</i>	4,186	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,987)	
<i>Miss J. White, N.F. . . . .</i>	941	<i>C. G. Grice, N.F. . . . .</i>	149	<b>Chester</b> E. 72,027	
<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	22,637	<i>E. J. Clarke, Ind. . . . .</i>	126	140* <i>Hon. P. H. Morrison,</i>	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,755)		<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i>	1,978	<i>C. . . . .</i> 28,764	
<b>Cardiff</b> E. 47,793		(Oct. '74, P.C. maj. 3,640)		<i>R. D. Blair, Lab. . . . .</i> 19,450	
125* <i>I. Grist, C. . . . .</i>	17,181	<b>Carshalton</b> E. 67,255		<i>A. Stunell, L. . . . .</i> 7,711	
<i>M. D. Petrou, Lab. . . . .</i>	13,133	133* <i>F. N. Forman, C. . . . .</i>	26,492	<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 9,314	
<i>M. J. German, L. . . . .</i>	4,921	<i>M. G. Ormerod, Lab. . . . .</i>	16,121	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,618)	
<i>O. J. Thomas, P.C. . . . .</i>	1,081	<i>J. Hatherley, L. . . . .</i>	8,112	<b>Chesterfield</b> E. 73,738	
<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	4,048	<i>T. Denville-Faulkner,</i>		141* <i>Rt. Hon. E. G. Varley,</i>	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,001)		<i>N.F. . . . .</i>	919	<i>Lab. . . . .</i> 31,049	
<b>NORTH WEST E. 43,639</b>		<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	10,371	<i>S. Hill, C. . . . .</i> 17,445	
126* <i>M. H. A. Roberts, C. . . . .</i>	17,925	(March '76, by-election, C. maj. 9,732)		<i>M. G. Payne, L. . . . .</i> 5,617	
<i>P. H. Owen, Lab. . . . .</i>	11,663	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,698)		<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i> 13,604	
<i>J. T. Roberts, L. . . . .</i>	4,832	<b>Cheadle</b> E. 67,362		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,560)	
<i>C. F. Palfrey, P.C. . . . .</i>	743	134* <i>T. Normanton, T.D., C. . . . .</i>	32,407	<b>Chester-le-Street</b> E. 83,415	
<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	6,262	<i>D. Austick, L. . . . .</i>	15,268	142* <i>G. H. Radice, Lab. . . . .</i> 38,672	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,333)		<i>F. W. Done, Lab. . . . .</i>	7,415	<i>J. R. Couchman, C. . . . .</i> 16,112	
<b>NORTH EAST E. 54,556</b>		<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	17,139	<i>D. McCourt, L. . . . .</i> 9,247	
127* <i>Rt. Hon. L. J. Cal-</i>		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,176)		<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i> 22,560	
<i>laghan, Lab. . . . .</i>	23,871	<b>Chelmsford</b> E. 84,155		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 24,278)	
<i>I. A. S. Jones, C. . . . .</i>	15,170	135* <i>Rt. Hon. N. A. F. St.</i>		<b>Chichester</b> E. 73,720	
<i>E. R. Roberts, P.C. . . . .</i>	628	<i>John-Steuas, C. . . . .</i>	33,808	143* <i>R. A. Nelson, C. . . . .</i> 34,696	
<i>R. W. Aldridge, Ind. . . . .</i>	375	<i>S. G. Mole, L. . . . .</i>	28,337	<i>J. G. Rix, L. . . . .</i> 10,920	
<i>Miss P. Arrowsmith,</i>		<i>Mrs. S. A. Reeves, Lab. . . . .</i>	6,041	<i>G. N. Cooke, Lab. . . . .</i> 8,569	
<i>Ind. . . . .</i>	122	<i>C. maj. . . . .</i>	5,471	<i>E. Iremonger, Ind. . . . .</i> 862	
<i>R. H. Spencer, Comm. . . . .</i>	112	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,002)		<i>N. Bagnall, Ecology . . . . .</i> 656	
<i>Lab. maj. . . . .</i>	8,701	<b>Cheltenham</b> E. 64,726		<i>C. maj. . . . .</i> 23,776	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,718)		137* <i>C. G. Irving, C. . . . .</i> 25,618		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,341)	

**Chingford**

E. 56,061

144* <i>N. B. Tebbit, C</i> . . . . .	24,640
<i>N. F. Gerrard, Lab</i> . . . . .	12,257
<i>D. A. Nicholson, L</i> . . . . .	5,225
<i>Mrs. D. South, N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,157
<i>S. Lambert, Ecology</i> . . . . .	649
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	12,383
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,645)	

**Chippenham**

E. 74,519

145 <i>R. F. Needham, (Earl of Kilmorey), C</i> . . . . .	29,308
<i>R. E. J. Banks, L</i> . . . . .	24,611
<i>Mrs. C. L. B. Inchley, Lab</i> . . . . .	5,146
<i>B. Pettit, Ecology</i> . . . . .	521
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,637
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,929)	

**Chipping Barnet**

E. 58,254

146 <i>S. B. Chapman, C</i> . . . . .	25,154
<i>P. J. Dawe, Lab</i> . . . . .	11,147
<i>D. Ive, L</i> . . . . .	6,367
<i>R. Cole, N.F.</i> . . . . .	865
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	14,007
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,866)	

**Chislehurst**

E. 54,024

147* <i>R. E. Sims, C</i> . . . . .	23,259
<i>C. Howes, Lab</i> . . . . .	13,494
<i>R. Taylor, L</i> . . . . .	5,335
<i>R. Hoy, N.F.</i> . . . . .	564
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,765
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,894)	

**Chorley**

E. 81,016

148 <i>D. R. Dover, C</i> . . . . .	31,125
* <i>G. Rodgers, Lab</i> . . . . .	28,546
<i>Mrs. N. Orrell, L</i> . . . . .	6,388
<i>M. Dean, N.F.</i> . . . . .	379
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	2,579
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,713)	

**Christchurch and Lyminster**

E. 58,182

149* <i>R. J. Adley, C</i> . . . . .	29,817
<i>F. Harrison, L</i> . . . . .	7,654
<i>L. K. Hatts, Lab.</i> . . . . .	6,722
<i>J. Keeling, Ecology</i> . . . . .	975
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	22,163
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,890)	

**Cirencester and Tewkesbury**

E. 85,444

150* <i>Hon. N. Ridley, C.</i> . . . . .	37,651
<i>P. T. Beckerlegge, L.</i> . . . . .	18,057
<i>R. S. Trafford, Lab.</i> . . . . .	11,575
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	19,594
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,160)	

**City of London and Westminster South**

E. 50,357

151* <i>Hon. P. L. Brooke, C.</i> . . . . .	16,851
<i>M. R. Proffitt, Lab.</i> . . . . .	7,067
<i>H. Ball-Wilson, L.</i> . . . . .	3,375
<i>K. Mathews, N.F.</i> . . . . .	748
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,734
(Feb. '77, by-election, C. maj. 7,965)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,761)	

**Cleveland and Whitby**

E. 65,488

152* <i>Rt. Hon. L. Brittan, q.c., C.</i> . . . . .	26,735
<i>B. J. Pimlott, Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,818
<i>M. F. Pitts, Lab.</i> . . . . .	5,870
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,917
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,528)	

**Clitheroe**

E. 54,468

153* <i>D. C. Waddington, q.c., C.</i> . . . . .	25,081
<i>L. R. Sutton, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,502
<i>F. Wilson, L.</i> . . . . .	5,362
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,579
(March '79, by-election, C. maj. 12,500)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,868)	

**Coatbridge and Airdrie**

E. 60,990

154* <i>J. Dempsey, Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,598
<i>J. Love, C.</i> . . . . .	12,442
<i>Mrs. M. Johnstone, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	5,260
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,156
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,568)	
(By-election see p. 346)	

**Colchester**

E. 90,589

155* <i>P. A. F. Buck, q.c., C.</i> . . . . .	36,740
<i>R. E. Russell, Lab</i> . . . . .	22,877
<i>M. Gage, L.</i> . . . . .	9,794
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	13,863
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,500)	

**Colne Valley**

E. 64,139

156* <i>R. S. Wainwright, L.</i> . . . . .	20,151
<i>P. J. Hildrew, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,799
<i>S. G. Kaye, C.</i> . . . . .	14,450
<i>T. L. Keen, Ind.</i> . . . . .	101
<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . .	2,352
(Oct. '74, L. maj. 1,666)	

**Consett**

E. 57,547

157* <i>D. J. Watkins, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,708
<i>M. Lycett, C.</i> . . . . .	10,841
<i>R. Kennedy, L.</i> . . . . .	6,048
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,867
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 19,446)	

**Conway**

E. 51,350

158* <i>J. W. P. Roberts, C</i> . . . . .	18,142
<i>G. W. Davies, Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,069
<i>Rev. J. R. Roberts, L.</i> . . . . .	6,867
<i>E. Price, P.C.</i> . . . . .	3,497
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,073
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,806)	

**Cornwall North**

E. 55,076

159 <i>G. A. Neale, C.</i> . . . . .	24,489
* <i>J. W. Pardoe, L.</i> . . . . .	20,742
<i>R. B. Tremlett, Lab.</i> . . . . .	1,514
<i>J. Faull, Ecology</i> . . . . .	492
<i>R. Bridgewater, N.F.</i> . . . . .	224
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	3,747
(Oct. '74, L. maj. 3,856)	

**Coventry**

NORTH EAST E. 64,806

160* <i>G. M. Park, Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,010
<i>Earl of Shelburne, C.</i> . . . . .	16,487
<i>Raj-Mal Singh, L.</i> . . . . .	2,291
<i>H. Robbins, N.F.</i> . . . . .	546
<i>P. Corrigan, Comm.</i> . . . . .	390
<i>S. Perkin, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	378
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,523
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,969)	

NORTH WEST E. 49,008

161* <i>G. Miles, Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,460
<i>D. Miles, C.</i> . . . . .	15,489
<i>C. Poole, L.</i> . . . . .	3,413
<i>A. Stewart, N.F.</i> . . . . .	359
<i>T. L. Keen, Ind.</i> . . . . .	98
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	3,971
(March '76, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,694)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,488)	

SOUTH EAST E. 50,961

162* <i>W. Wilson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,583
<i>T. W. Sawdon, C.</i> . . . . .	12,097
<i>M. Brazier, L.</i> . . . . .	2,984
<i>R. Clarke, N.F.</i> . . . . .	513
<i>A. Wilkins, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	426
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,486
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,123)	

SOUTH WEST E. 69,552

163 <i>J. P. Butcher, C.</i> . . . . .	27,928
* <i>Mrs. A. Wise, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,274
<i>N. B. Chapple, L.</i> . . . . .	5,921
<i>M. Williamson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	482
<i>T. L. Keen, Ind.</i> . . . . .	79
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,654
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,118)	

**Crewe**

E. 59,530

164* <i>Hon. Mrs. G. P. Dunwoody, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,288
<i>J. V. Butcher, C.</i> . . . . .	18,051
<i>C. Bithell, L.</i> . . . . .	5,430
<i>W. Tonks, N.F.</i> . . . . .	352
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,237
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,255)	

**Crosby**

E. 81,208

165* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir R. G. Page, M.B.E., C.</i> . . . . .	34,768
<i>A. Mulhearn, Lab.</i> . . . . .	15,496
<i>A. Hill, L.</i> . . . . .	9,302
<i>P. Hussey, Ecology</i> . . . . .	1,489
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	19,272
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,175)	
(By-election see p. 346)	

**Croydon**

CENTRAL E. 66,629

166* <i>J. E. M. Moore, C.</i> . . . . .	26,457
<i>D. F. White, Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,499
<i>J. P. Johnson, L.</i> . . . . .	5,112
<i>M. J. Soper, Ind.</i> . . . . .	238
<i>P. Gibson, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	116
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,958
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 164)	

NORTH EAST E. 57,022

167* <i>Rt. Hon. B. B. Weatherill, C.</i> . . . . .	21,560
<i>D. H. Simpson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,784
<i>P. T. Streeter, L.</i> . . . . .	5,459
<i>P. W. Moss, N.F.</i> . . . . .	464
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,776
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,151)	

NORTH WEST E. 55,608	<b>Denbigh</b> E. 65,902	<b>Devon</b> NORTH E. 77,715
168* R. G. Taylor, C. .... 19,928	176* W. G. O. Morgan, q.c., C. .... 23,683	184 A. Speller, C. .... 31,811
S. J. Boden, Lab. .... 16,159	D. L. Williams, L. .... 14,833	* Rt. Hon. J. J. Thorpe, L. .... 23,338
W. H. Pitt, L. .... 4,239	Rev. H. R. Thomas, Lab. .... 9,276	A. J. Saltern, Lab. .... 7,108
C. maj. .... 3,769	I. W. Jones, P.C. .... 4,915	A. M. Whittaker, Ecology .... 729
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,479)	C. maj. .... 8,550	J. P. Price, N.F. .... 237
(By-election see p. 345)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,551)	F. R. Hansford-Miller, Ind. .... 142
SOUTH E. 62,022	<b>Deptford</b> E. 56,096	A. A. Waugh, Ind. .... 79
169* Sir W. G. Clark, C. ... 30,874	177* Rt. Hon. J. E. Silkin, Lab. .... 19,391	Miss H. Rous, Ind. .... 50
P. H. Billenness, L. ... 10,006	D. Grant, C. .... 11,638	W. G. Boaks, Ind. .... 20
J. M. Bloom, Lab. .... 6,249	N. Rowden, L. .... 2,774	C. maj. .... 8,473
R. Dummer, N.F. .... 469	R. Mitchell, N.F. .... 1,490	(Oct. '74, L. maj. 6,721)
C. maj. .... 20,868	Mrs. J. Maguire, Ind. ... 274	WEST E. 61,408
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,189)	G. Dacres, W.R.P. .... 193	185* Sir P. M. Mills, C. ... 29,428
<b>Dagenham</b> E. 67,990	Lab. maj. .... 7,753	V. Howell, L. .... 12,256
170* J. Parker, C.B.E., Lab. . 24,707	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,034)	R. D. Maddern, Lab. ... 6,174
G. Hyams, C. .... 14,600	<b>Derby</b> NORTH E. 83,580	R. Bearsford-Walker, N.F. .... 393
M. Long, L. .... 5,583	178* P. Whitehead, Lab. ... 28,797	C. maj. .... 17,172
J. Roberts, N.F. .... 1,553	R. N. Kemm, C. .... 28,583	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,929)
D. Connor, Comm. .... 553	R. F. Whitehouse, L. ... 6,093	<b>Dewsbury</b> E. 63,379
Lab. maj. .... 10,107	C. Bayliss, N.F. .... 592	186* D. Ginsburg, Lab. .... 22,829
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 21,994)	S. P. Gibson, Ind. .... 116	R. Galley, C. .... 18,448
<b>Darlington</b> E. 63,218	Lab. maj. .... 214	N. Derbyshire, L. .... 7,580
171* E. J. Fletcher, Lab. ... 22,565	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,193)	Lab. maj. .... 4,381
T. J. R. Kirkhope, C. ... 21,513	SOUTH E. 75,422	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,901)
K. Walker, L. .... 5,054	179* W. H. Johnson, Lab. . 26,945	<b>Doncaster</b> E. 60,487
H. Outhwaite, N.F. .... 444	M. C. Stern, C. .... 20,853	187* Rt. Hon. H. Walker, Lab. .... 22,184
Lab. maj. .... 1,052	J. D. S. Sullivan, L. ... 5,196	P. M. Beard, C. .... 19,208
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,712)	L. A. Verity, N.F. .... 587	G. Broadhead, L. .... 3,646
<b>Dartford</b> E. 57,507	W. A. Biggs, W.R.P. ... 146	M. Day, N.F. .... 300
172 R. J. Dunn, C. .... 21,195	J. Short, Ind. .... 122	Lab. maj. .... 2,976
* Rt. Hon. S. Irving, Lab. .... 19,803	Lab. maj. .... 6,092	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,430)
I. R. P. Josephs, L. .... 4,407	<b>Derbyshire</b> NORTH EAST E. 70,767	<b>Don Valley</b> E. 95,287
Mrs. I. Nobbs, N.F. .... 476	180 R. J. Ellis, Lab. .... 27,218	188 M. C. Welsh, Lab. .... 39,603
J. Beddowes, Ind. .... 328	E. M. Oliver, C. .... 21,889	R. Freeman, C. .... 22,243
C. maj. .... 1,392	P. Hall, L. .... 7,436	E. Simpson, L. .... 8,238
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,486)	Lab. maj. .... 5,329	I. Connolly, Ind. .... 720
<b>Darwen</b> E. 75,008	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,241)	T. McCabe, W.R.P. .... 398
173* Sir C. Fletcher-Cooke, q.c., C. .... 30,789	SOUTH EAST E. 57,516	Lab. maj. .... 17,360
Mrs. L. J. Ellman, Lab. 17,763	181* P. L. Rost, C. .... 24,004	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 27,420)
A. Cooper, L. .... 9,928	G. E. Birmingham, Lab. .... 16,617	<b>Dorking</b> E. 60,630
C. maj. .... 13,026	R. Lustig, L. .... 5,518	189 K. D. Wickenden, C. . 29,003
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,651)	Miss C. Neil, N.F. .... 498	Mrs. R. Hope, L. .... 9,240
<b>Daventry</b> E. 90,892	C. maj. .... 7,387	J. A. S. Weir, Lab. .... 8,970
174† Rt. Hon. R. E. Prentice, C. .... 41,422	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,005)	C. maj. .... 19,763
J. L. Rawlings, Lab. ... 19,939	WEST E. 50,655	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,305)
B. Woodside, L. .... 11,286	182 M. F. Parris, C. .... 21,478	<b>Dorset</b> NORTH E. 80,732
G. Younger, N.F. .... 522	P. M. Worboys, L. .... 11,261	190 N. B. Baker, C. .... 40,046
C. maj. .... 21,433	W. Moore, Lab. .... 8,134	G. Court, L. .... 16,750
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,062)	C. maj. .... 10,217	M. C. Rowlands, Lab. . 7,543
<b>Dearne Valley</b> E. 64,183	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,846)	C. maj. .... 23,296
175* E. Wainwright, B.E.M., Lab. .... 31,783	<b>Devizes</b> E. 80,028	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,541)
Miss J. R. Pattman, C. . 9,048	183* Hon. C. A. Morrison, C. .... 32,439	SOUTH E. 74,239
P. Hargreaves, L. .... 5,352	V. E. Finlayson, Lab. . 16,351	191 Viscount Cranborne, C 32,372
Lab. maj. .... 22,735	J. B. Ainslie, L. .... 14,059	A. Chedzoy, Lab. .... 17,133
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 27,269)	R. Burcham, Ecology . 713	P. St. J. Howe, L. .... 8,649
	A. B. Mockler, Ind. ... 142	C. maj. .... 15,239
	C. maj. .... 16,088	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,699)
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,021)	

## WEST E. 56,658

192* <i>J. W. Spicer, C.</i> . . . . .	26,281
<i>D. T. Jones, L.</i> . . . . .	9,776
<i>H. J. Skevington, Lab.</i> . . . . .	7,999
<i>J. Tillotson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	514
<i>Mrs. G. McEwan, Ind.</i> . . . . .	192
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,505
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,685)	

## Dover and Deal

E. 75,883

193* <i>P. W. I. Rees, q.c., C.</i> . . . . .	30,606
<i>Mrs. J. L. Chapman, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,664
<i>J. B. Cohen, L.</i> . . . . .	6,906
<i>J. Fox, Ind.</i> . . . . .	642
<i>P. Johnson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	378
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,942
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,294)	

## Down

E. 99,861

194* <i>J. A. Kilfedder, U.U.</i> . . . . .	36,989
<i>K. T. Jones, Alliance</i> . . . . .	13,364
<i>C. Smyth, O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	11,728
<i>U.U. maj.</i> . . . . .	23,625
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 31,023)	

## SOUTH E. 89,562

195* <i>Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell, M.B.E., O.U.P.</i> . . . . .	32,254
<i>E. K. McGrady, S.D.L.P.</i> . . . . .	24,033
<i>P. M. Forde, Alliance</i> . . . . .	4,407
<i>J. E. Markey, Ind.</i> . . . . .	1,853
<i>D. O'Hagan, Rep. Clubs</i> . . . . .	1,682
<i>S. G. Rice, Ind.</i> . . . . .	216
<i>P. B. Courtney, Ind.</i> . . . . .	31
<i>O.U.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,221
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. maj. 3,567)	

## Dudley

EAST E. 59,661

196* <i>Rt. Hon. J. W. Gilbert, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,521
<i>W. D. Williams, C.</i> . . . . .	14,834
<i>G. P. T. Lewis, L.</i> . . . . .	3,639
<i>A. J. Baker, N.F.</i> . . . . .	844
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,687
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,191)	

## WEST E. 77,525

197 <i>J. G. Blackburn, C.</i> . . . . .	30,158
<i>M. J. Hartley-Brewer, Lab.</i> . . . . .	29,019
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,139
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,525)	

## Dulwich

E. 61,259

198* <i>S. C. Silkin, q.c., Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,557
<i>E. D. Morley, C.</i> . . . . .	18,435
<i>W. H. Pearson, L.</i> . . . . .	4,759
<i>D. Thompson, N.F.</i> . . . . .	920
<i>D. Smart, Ecology</i> . . . . .	468
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	122
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,459)	

## Dumfries

E. 64,983

199* <i>Sir H. S. P. Monro, C.</i> . . . . .	22,704
<i>A. Wood, Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,700
<i>J. Wallace, L.</i> . . . . .	7,169
<i>E. Gibson, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	6,647
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,004
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,828)	

## Dunbartonshire

CENTRAL E. 49,850

200* <i>H. McCartney, Lab.</i> . . . . .	20,515
<i>N. Soames, C.</i> . . . . .	8,512
<i>W. Lindsay, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	6,055
<i>Mrs. L. McCreadie, L.</i> . . . . .	3,099
<i>D. McCafferty, Comm.</i> . . . . .	1,017
<i>R. Darroch, Ind.</i> . . . . .	312
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	12,003
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,385)	

## EAST E. 74,197

201 <i>N. Hogg, Lab.</i> . . . . .	23,268
<i>M. W. Hirst, C.</i> . . . . .	20,944
* <i>Mrs. M. A. Bain, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	12,654
<i>R. Waddell, L.</i> . . . . .	4,600
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	2,324
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 22)	

## WEST E. 54,987

202* <i>I. Campbell, Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,166
<i>J. C. Munro, C.</i> . . . . .	14,709
<i>S. Stratton, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	7,835
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	6,457
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,814)	

## Dundee

EAST E. 65,059

203* <i>R. G. Wilson, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	20,497
<i>J. Reid, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,978
<i>B. J. T. Townsend, C.</i> . . . . .	9,072
<i>C. Brodie, L.</i> . . . . .	2,317
<i>R. Battersby, W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	95
<i>S.N.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	2,519
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 6,983)	

## WEST E. 64,706

204 <i>E. Ross, Lab.</i> . . . . .	23,654
<i>J. Fairlie, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	13,197
<i>I. W. Stevenson, C.</i> . . . . .	12,892
<i>R. Mennie, Comm.</i> . . . . .	316
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,457
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,802)	

## Dunfermline

E. 65,530

205 <i>R. G. Douglas, Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,803
<i>A. H. Lester, C.</i> . . . . .	15,490
<i>Miss A. Cameron, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	7,351
<i>G. Whitelaw, L.</i> . . . . .	5,803
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,313
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,291)	

## Durham

E. 77,463

206* <i>W. M. Hughes, Lab.</i> . . . . .	30,903
<i>M. Lavis, C.</i> . . . . .	19,666
<i>C. Wood, L.</i> . . . . .	8,562
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,237
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,116)	

## Durham North West

E. 63,387

207* <i>Rt. Hon. E. Armstrong, Lab.</i> . . . . .	29,525
<i>T. Fenwick, C.</i> . . . . .	14,245
<i>Mrs. J. Hannibell, L.</i> . . . . .	4,394
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,250
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,756)	

## Ealing North

E. 76,805

208 <i>H. Greenway, C.</i> . . . . .	27,524
* <i>W. J. Molloy, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,044
<i>J. Taylor, L.</i> . . . . .	5,162
<i>J. Shaw, N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,047
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,480
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,922)	

## Easington

E. 65,242

209* <i>J. D. Dormand, Lab.</i> . . . . .	29,537
<i>J. S. Smailes, C.</i> . . . . .	11,981
<i>Mrs. V. Morley, L.</i> . . . . .	6,979
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	17,556
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 20,937)	

## Eastbourne

E. 76,880

210* <i>I. R. E. Gow, T.D., C.</i> . . . . .	37,168
<i>D. Bellotti, L.</i> . . . . .	11,084
<i>L. J. Caine, Lab.</i> . . . . .	10,166
<i>C. Mitchell, N.F.</i> . . . . .	533
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	26,084
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 16,025)	

## East Grinstead

E. 59,124

211* <i>Sir G. Johnson Smith, C.</i> . . . . .	28,279
<i>J. Nieboer, L.</i> . . . . .	11,102
<i>R. J. Taylor, Lab.</i> . . . . .	6,196
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	17,177
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,280)	

## East Kilbride

E. 74,140

212* <i>M. S. Miller, Lab.</i> . . . . .	31,401
<i>W. G. Hodgson, C.</i> . . . . .	17,128
<i>G. Murray, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	9,090
<i>D. McDowall, Comm.</i> . . . . .	658
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	14,273
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,704)	

## Eastleigh

E. 85,400

213* <i>Sir D. E. C. Price, C.</i> . . . . .	38,516
<i>Mrs. C. E. Roberts, Lab</i> . . . . .	18,222
<i>G. D. Johnson, L.</i> . . . . .	12,143
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,294
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,815)	

## Ebbw Vale

E. 36,207

214* <i>Rt. Hon. M. M. Foot, Lab.</i> . . . . .	20,028
<i>G. D. Inkin, C.</i> . . . . .	3,937
<i>A. T. Pope, L.</i> . . . . .	3,082
<i>G. ap Robert, P.C.</i> . . . . .	1,884
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,091
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,059)	

## Eccles

E. 58,496

215* <i>L. Carter-Jones, Lab.</i> . . . . .	24,280
<i>J. Reid, C.</i> . . . . .	16,221
<i>G. Knight, L.</i> . . . . .	4,448
<i>T. Keenan, Comm.</i> . . . . .	368
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,059
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,266)	

## Edinburgh

CENTRAL E. 37,911

216* <i>R. F. Cook, Lab</i> . . . . .	12,191
<i>D. W. McLetchie, C.</i> . . . . .	7,530
<i>S. Donaldson, L.</i> . . . . .	3,096
<i>G. Kennedy, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	2,486
<i>C. D. Boyd, Scot. Lab.</i> . . . . .	176
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,661
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,953)	

## EAST E. 58,002

217*G. S. Strang, Lab. ....	23,477
G. A. Campbell, C. ....	14,660
G. C. MacDougall, S.N.P. ....	5,296
Miss C. Downes, Comm	173
T. Brotherton, W.R.P. Lab. maj. ....	8,817
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,456)	

## LEITH E. 37,442

218 R. Brown, Lab. ....	12,961
A. J. McLernan, C. ....	8,944
K. Aitken, L. ....	3,382
W. R. Platt, S.N.P. ....	2,706
Lab. maj. ....	4,017
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,445)	

## NORTH E. 45,573

219*A. M. Fletcher, C. ....	14,170
N. Lindsay, Lab. ....	9,773
R. Guild, L. ....	5,045
N. MacCormick, S.N.P. C. maj. ....	3,521
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,391)	4,397

## PENTLANDS E. 59,231

220*M. L. Rifkind, C. ....	17,684
A. J. Johnstone, Lab. ....	16,486
C. Luckhurst, L. ....	5,919
S. Maxwell, S.N.P. C. maj. ....	4,934
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,257)	1,198

## SOUTH E. 59,181

221 M. A. F. J. Ancram (Earl of Ancram), C. ....	17,986
J. G. Brown, Lab. ....	15,526
J. P. B. Lovell, L. ....	7,400
R. J. Shirley, S.N.P. ....	3,800
S. M. Biggar, Ecology ...	552
C. maj. ....	2,460
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,226)	

## WEST E. 56,174

222*Lord James Douglas- Hamilton, C. ....	19,360
M. C. B. McGregor, Lab. ....	12,009
Mrs. R. Callender, L. ....	7,330
C. Bell, S.N.P. ....	3,904
C. maj. ....	7,351
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,202)	

## Edmonton

E. 58,860

223*T. E. Graham, Lab. ...	20,713
J. Attwood, C. ....	18,733
G. Wintle, L. ....	3,276
D. J. Bruce, N.F. ....	1,213
Lab. maj. ....	1,980
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,828)	

## Enfield North

E. 66,427

224 T. J. C. Eggar, C. ....	24,927
*B. Davies, Lab. ....	21,444
K. Crawford, L. ....	4,681
J. Wotherspoon, N.F. ...	816
C. maj. ....	3,483
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,793)	

## Epping Forest

E. 66,723

225*Sir J. A. Biggs-Davison, C. ....	29,447
W. D. Shepherd, Lab. ...	13,994
D. Kitching, L. ....	6,528
B. Wilkins, N.F. ....	1,110
C. maj. ....	15,453
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,774)	

## Epsom and Ewell

E. 82,126

226*Hon. A. G. Hamilton, C. ....	39,104
M. Anderson, L. ....	12,746
C. R. Smith, Lab. ....	11,315
C. maj. ....	26,358
(April '78 by-election, C. maj. 20,928)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 16,290)	

## Erith and Crayford

E. 61,350

227*A. J. Wellbeloved, Lab. ...	22,450
S. Blunt, C. ....	19,717
Mrs. M. Jamieson, L. ...	4,512
O. Hawke, N.F. ....	838
Lab. maj. ....	2,733
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,467)	

## Esher

E. 47,860

228*D. C. M. Mather, M.C., C. ....	24,152
C. S. Welchman, L. ....	7,311
J. T. Pickles, Lab. ....	5,634
C. maj. ....	16,841
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,860)	

## Essex South East

E. 82,350

229*Sir B. R. Braine, C. ...	40,497
N. J. M. Smith, Lab. ...	15,965
Mrs. F. W. Alexander, L. ....	6,858
C. maj. ....	24,532
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,710)	

## Eton and Slough

E. 64,916

230*Miss J. Lestor, Lab. ...	20,710
C. J. F. Ward, C. ....	19,370
P. Goldenberg, L. ....	5,254
G. Brooker, Ind. ....	2,359
D. Jones, N.F. ....	943
Lab. maj. ....	1,340
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,663)	

## Exeter

E. 68,825

231*J. G. Hannam, C. ....	27,173
G. W. Hobbs, Lab. ....	19,146
H. I. Marsh, L. ....	8,756
P. Frings, Ecology ...	1,053
C. maj. ....	8,027
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,348)	

## Eye

E. 69,843

232 J. S. Gummer, C. ....	28,707
P. E. Koppel, Lab. ....	13,686
P. Kemsley, L. ....	12,259
J. J. Flint, Ind. ....	324
N. H. Rogers, Ind. ....	268
C. maj. ....	15,021
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,857)	

## Falmouth and Camborne

E. 69,705

233*W. D. Mudd, C. ....	30,523
P. M. Tebbutt, Lab. ....	13,923
J. Hall-Say, L. ....	7,489
L. Truran, Mebyon Kernow ....	1,637
M. Swingle, N. F. ....	280
C. maj. ....	16,600
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,856)	

## Fareham

E. 61,612

234 P. R. C. Lloyd, C. ....	28,730
W. P. Boulden, L. ....	11,685
B. R. Townsend, Lab. ...	8,041
D. C. Vine, N.F. ....	252
C. maj. ....	17,045
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,448)	

## Farnham

E. 64,607

235*Rt. Hon. M. V. Macmil- lan, C. ....	30,127
P. Raynes, L. ....	13,658
P. W. Davis, Lab. ....	7,497
S. L. Bradford, Ind. ....	204
R. Peel, Ind. ....	170
C. maj. ....	16,469
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,259)	

## Farnworth

E. 71,844

236*J. F. H. Roper, Lab. ...	27,965
S. Windle, C. ....	19,858
Mrs. M. P. Rothwell, L. ...	8,043
Lab. maj. ....	8,107
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,695)	

## Faversham

E. 78,509

237*R. D. Moate, C. ....	33,513
T. Sherwen, Lab. ....	21,351
A. Aldous, L. ....	6,349
A. Webb, N.F. ....	439
C. maj. ....	12,162
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,877)	

## Feltham and Heston

E. 79,873

238*R. W. Kerr, Lab. ....	28,675
R. P. Ground, C. ....	24,570
B. Norcott, L. ....	5,051
Mrs. J. M. Reid, N.F. ...	898
R. Lugg, W.R.P. ....	168
Lab. maj. ....	4,105
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,147)	

## Fermanagh and S. Tyrone

E. 71,481

239*M. F. Maguire, Ind. ...	22,398
R. Ferguson, O.U.P. ...	17,411
I. A. McCrone, S.D.L.P. ...	10,685
E. Baird, U.U.U. ....	10,607
P. Acheson, Alliance ...	1,070
Ind. maj. ....	4,987
(Oct. '74, Ind. maj. 2,510)	

(By-elections see p. 345)

## Fife

CENTRAL E. 62,236

240*W. W. Hamilton, Lab. ...	27,619
I. A. McCrone, C. ....	9,597
J. Lynch, S.N.P. ....	9,208
A. Maxwell, Comm. ...	1,172
Lab. maj. ....	18,022
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,986)	



EAST E. 59,999			
241 <i>J. S. B. Henderson, C.</i> .....	20,117		
W. M. Campbell, <i>L.</i> .....	10,762		
H. B. McLeish, <i>Lab.</i> .....	9,339		
J. Marshall, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	6,612		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	9,355		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,914)			
<b>Finchley</b>			
E. 55,468			
242* <i>Rt. Hon. Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, C.</i> .....	20,918		
R. G. May, <i>Lab.</i> .....	13,040		
A. Paterson, <i>L.</i> .....	5,254		
W. Verity, <i>N.F.</i> .....	534		
Mrs. E. Lloyd, <i>Ind.</i> .....	86		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	7,878		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,911)			
<b>Flint</b>			
EAST E. 74,262			
243* <i>S. B. Jones, Lab.</i> .....	29,339		
P. Warburton-Jones, C. ....	23,116		
A. Carlile, <i>L.</i> .....	6,736		
J. D. Rogers, <i>P.C.</i> .....	1,198		
G. Davies, <i>Comm.</i> .....	307		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	6,223		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,586)			
WEST E. 68,418			
244* <i>Sir A. J. C. Meyer, Bt., C.</i> .....	26,364		
R. M. Hughes, <i>Lab.</i> .....	16,678		
J. H. Parry, <i>L.</i> .....	9,009		
B. M. Edwards, <i>P.C.</i> ..	1,629		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	9,686		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,820)			
<b>Folkestone and Hythe</b>			
E. 66,297			
245* <i>Sir A. P. Costain, C.</i> ..	26,837		
B. W. Budd, q.c., <i>L.</i> ..	10,817		
G. J. Priestman, <i>Lab.</i> ..	10,015		
M. Lavine, <i>N.F.</i> .....	478		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	16,020		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,442)			
<b>Fulham</b>			
E. 57,018			
246 <i>M. Stevens, C.</i> .....	20,249		
B. J. Stead, <i>Lab.</i> .....	18,750		
D. D. Rendel, <i>L.</i> .....	3,882		
D. K. Roberts, <i>N.F.</i> ..	499		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	1,499		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,321)			
<b>Fylde</b>			
NORTH E. 78,130			
247* <i>Sir W. Clegg, C.</i> .....	36,366		
R. Fox, <i>Lab.</i> .....	14,376		
P. Herbert, <i>L.</i> .....	8,630		
K. Warburton, <i>N.F.</i> ..	481		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	20,990		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 17,139)			
SOUTH E. 94,335			
248* <i>E. L. Gardner, q.c., C.</i> ..	45,883		
G. Chadwick, <i>Lab.</i> ..	13,636		
J. Stevens, <i>L.</i> .....	11,938		
M. Roberts, <i>N.F.</i> .....	941		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	32,247		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 22,666)			
<b>Gainsborough</b>			
E. 65,654			
249* <i>Sir M. R. Kimball, C.</i> ..	24,040		
R. B. Blackmore, <i>L.</i> ..	16,885		
W. S. G. Bach, <i>Lab.</i> ..	10,335		
R. E. August, <i>Ind.</i> .....	570		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	7,155		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,968)			
<b>Galloway</b>			
E. 41,536			
250 <i>I. B. Lang, C.</i> .....	15,306		
*G. H. Thompson, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	12,384		
D. R. Hannay, <i>L.</i> .....	2,852		
D. D. Johnstone, <i>Lab.</i> ..	2,841		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	2,922		
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 30)			
<b>Gateshead</b>			
EAST E. 62,475			
251* <i>B. Conlan, Lab.</i> .....	28,776		
F. W. Rogers, <i>C.</i> .....	14,078		
C. Batey, <i>L.</i> .....	4,201		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	14,698		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,599)			
WEST E. 29,037			
252* <i>J. R. Horam, Lab.</i> .....	13,533		
D. R. C. Kelly, <i>C.</i> .....	5,221		
F. E. Patterson, <i>L.</i> .....	1,185		
H. Beadle, <i>N.F.</i> .....	186		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	8,312		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,427)			
<b>Gillingham</b>			
E. 63,951			
253* <i>Sir F. F. A. Burden, C.</i> ..	26,791		
S. Love, <i>Lab.</i> .....	16,292		
D. Sidebottom, <i>L.</i> .....	6,219		
S. Campbell, <i>N.F.</i> .....	528		
C. Fry, <i>Ecology.</i> .....	501		
T. Beckwith, <i>W.R.P.</i> ..	92		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	10,499		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,996)			
<b>Glasgow</b>			
CATHCART E. 49,103			
254 <i>J. A. Maxton, Lab.</i> ..	17,550		
*E. M. Taylor, <i>C.</i> .....	15,950		
A. Ewing, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	2,653		
H. Wills, <i>L.</i> .....	2,042		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	1,600		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,757)			
CENTRAL E. 19,984			
255* <i>T. M. McMillan, Lab.</i> ..	8,542		
F. Saleem, <i>C.</i> .....	1,937		
S. Bird, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	1,309		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	6,605		
(By-election June 26, 1980)			
<i>R. McTaggart, Lab.</i> ..	4,902		
G. Paterson, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	2,122		
Mrs. A. A. McCurley, C. ....	707		
J. Mackenzie, <i>N.F.</i> .....	148		
G. Watson, <i>Ind.</i> .....	134		
D. G. Mellor, <i>Ecology.</i> ..	45		
D. A. Kean, <i>Ind.</i> .....	10		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	2,780		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,441)			
<b>CRAIGTON E. 44,855</b>			
256* <i>B. Millan, Lab.</i> .....	19,952		
J. Mair, <i>C.</i> .....	9,480		
R. Silver, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	3,881		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	10,472		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,781)			
<b>GARSCADDEN E. 52,895</b>			
257* <i>D. C. Dewar, Lab.</i> .....	23,591		
I. M. Lawson, <i>C.</i> .....	8,393		
J. Bain, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	6,012		
S. Barr, <i>Comm.</i> .....	374		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	15,198		
(April '78, by-election, Lab. maj. 4,552)			
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,637)			
<b>GOVAN E. 25,113</b>			
258 <i>A. McMahon, Lab.</i> ..	11,676		
J. Walker, <i>C.</i> .....	3,188		
T. Wilson, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	2,340		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	8,488		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,952)			
<b>HILLHEAD E. 40,085</b>			
259* <i>Hon. Sir T. G. D. Galbraith, C.</i> .....	12,368		
R. A. Mowbray, <i>Lab.</i> ..	10,366		
M. Harris, <i>L.</i> .....	4,349		
G. Borthwick, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	3,050		
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	2,002		
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,696)			
(By-election see p. 346)			
<b>KELVINGROVE E. 33,806</b>			
260* <i>N. G. Carmichael, Lab.</i> ..	11,133		
A. C. S. MacDougall, <i>C.</i> ..	6,374		
E. Bennett, <i>L.</i> .....	2,412		
I. O. Bayne, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	2,199		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	4,759		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,119)			
<b>MARYHILL E. 50,768</b>			
261* <i>J. M. Craigen, Lab.</i> ..	22,602		
M. White, <i>C.</i> .....	5,106		
D. McGlashan, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	3,812		
Miss E. Attwooll, <i>L.</i> ..	2,332		
P. Smith, <i>Comm.</i> .....	287		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	17,496		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,418)			
<b>POLLOK E. 59,514</b>			
262* <i>J. White, Lab.</i> .....	21,420		
D. A. Roser, <i>C.</i> .....	12,928		
A. McIntosh, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	4,187		
G. McKell, <i>L.</i> .....	3,946		
Miss N. G. Armstrong, <i>Ind.</i> ..	869		
Mrs. I. Skinner, <i>N.F.</i> ..	104		
R. B. Holton, <i>Ind.</i> .....	41		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	8,492		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,091)			
<b>PROVAN E. 53,117</b>			
263* <i>H. D. Brown, Lab.</i> .....	24,083		
S. M. Langdon, <i>C.</i> .....	5,239		
R. Cumming, <i>S.N.P.</i> ..	4,767		
J. Jackson, <i>Comm.</i> .....	377		
M. Campbell, <i>W.R.P.</i> ..	193		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	18,844		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,974)			
<b>QUEENS PARK E. 34,580</b>			
264* <i>F. P. McElhone, Lab.</i> ..	15,120		
J. Collins, <i>C.</i> .....	5,642		
P. Greene, <i>S.N.P.</i> .....	2,276		
J. R. Kay, <i>Comm.</i> .....	263		
Miss J. Kerrigan, <i>W.R.P.</i> ..	99		
W. MacLellan, <i>Ind.</i> .....	92		
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	9,478		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,914)			

**SHETTLESTON** *E.* 32,139  
 265 *D. Marshall, Lab.* . . . . . 13,955  
 Miss M. McClure, *C.* . . . . . 4,794  
 M. MacDonald, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 3,022  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 9,161  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 6,349)

**SPRINGBURN** *E.* 42,412  
 266 *M. J. Martin, Lab.* . . . . . 18,871  
 G. R. McKay, *C.* . . . . . 6,100  
 W. J. Morton, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 3,587  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 12,771  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 8,395)

**Gloucester***E.* 64,958

267\**Rt. Hon. Mrs. S. Oppenheim, C.* . . . . . 25,163  
 M. D. Golder, *Lab.* . . . . . 18,747  
 D. G. Halford, *L.* . . . . . 7,215  
 R. Morgan, *N.F.* . . . . . 527  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 6,416  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 3,528)

**Gloucestershire**

**SOUTH** *E.* 84,867  
 268\**J. A. Cope, C.* . . . . . 35,627  
 M. K. Mullins, *Lab.* . . . . . 20,465  
 G. Conrad, *L.* . . . . . 12,850  
 D. Kerridge, *Ecology.* . . . . . 695  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 15,162  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 4,346)

**WEST** *E.* 70,104  
 269 *P. Marland, C.* . . . . . 28,183  
 \**T. Watkinson, Lab.* . . . . . 24,009  
 Mrs. M. Joachim, *L.* . . . . . 6,370  
 G. Storkey, *N.F.* . . . . . 270  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 4,174  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 409)

**Goole***E.* 66,042

270\**E. I. Marshall, Ph.D., Lab.* . . . . . 27,690  
 F. Higgins, *C.* . . . . . 16,439  
 A. Davidson, *L.* . . . . . 3,976  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 11,251  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 14,097)

**Gosport***E.* 51,318

271\**P. J. Viggers, C.* . . . . . 24,553  
 J. A. Slater, *Lab.* . . . . . 10,460  
 C. Lewis, *L.* . . . . . 4,741  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 14,093  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 6,866)

**Gower***E.* 58,023

272\**I. Davies, Lab.* . . . . . 24,963  
 T. W. Llewellyn, *C.* . . . . . 14,322  
 R. Blakeborough-Pownall, *L.* . . . . . 4,245  
 E. Thomas, *P.C.* . . . . . 3,357  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 10,641  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 16,204)

**Grantham***E.* 84,479

273 *Hon. D. M. Hogg, C.* . . . . . 36,697  
 Mrs. V. Bell, *Lab.* . . . . . 18,547  
 W. T. Bailey, *L.* . . . . . 10,852  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 18,150  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 8,030)

**Gravesend***E.* 88,895

274 *T. D. Brinton, C.* . . . . . 37,592  
 \**J. F. Ovenden, Lab.* . . . . . 28,246  
 I. J. C. Goodwin, *L.* . . . . . 5,917  
 G. D. Willden, *N.F.* . . . . . 603  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 9,346  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 2,305)

**Greenock and Port Glasgow***E.* 62,360

275\**Rt. Hon. J. D. Mabon, Lab.* . . . . . 24,071  
 J. Boyd, *L.* . . . . . 12,789  
 R. Glasgow, *C.* . . . . . 4,926  
 J. K. Wright, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 3,435  
 Mrs. I. Mathieson, *W.R.P.* . . . . . 176  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 11,282  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 11,955)

**Greenwich***E.* 51,519

276\**N. G. Barnett, Lab.* . . . . . 18,975  
 N. Saroop, *C.* . . . . . 12,133  
 G. Knight, *L.* . . . . . 5,870  
 Mrs. H. Steven, *N.F.* . . . . . 951  
 R. Mallone, *Ind.* . . . . . 460  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 6,842  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 9,906)

**Grimsby***E.* 66,644

277\**A. V. Mitchell, D.Phil., Lab.* . . . . . 26,282  
 R. Blair, *C.* . . . . . 20,041  
 D. M. Rigby, *L.* . . . . . 3,837  
 J. Lennard, *Ind.* . . . . . 214  
 J. Hayes, *N.F.* . . . . . 137  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 6,241  
 (April '77, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 520)  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 6,982)

**Guildford***E.* 73,251

278\**Rt. Hon. D. A. R. Howell, C.* . . . . . 31,595  
 P. H. Blagbrough, *Lab.* . . . . . 11,689  
 H. Donnelly, *L.* . . . . . 11,673  
 P. Scott, *Ind.* . . . . . 232  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 19,906  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 10,904)

**Hackney****CENTRAL** *E.* 46,464

279\**S. C. Davis, Lab.* . . . . . 16,506  
 N. J. Bennett, *C.* . . . . . 7,718  
 E. Georghiadis, *L.* . . . . . 1,835  
 R. May, *N.F.* . . . . . 1,418  
 D. Boyes, *Comm.* . . . . . 340  
 M. Johnson, *W.R.P.* . . . . . 136  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 8,788  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 12,853)

**NORTH AND STOKE NEWINGTON***E.* 46,776

280 *E. A. C. Roberts, Lab.* . . . . . 14,688  
 T. Miller, *C.* . . . . . 9,467  
 T. D. Gates, *L.* . . . . . 3,033  
 Mrs. S. May, *N.F.* . . . . . 860  
 M. Goldman, *Comm.* . . . . . 440  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 5,221  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 10,553)

**SOUTH AND SHOREDITCH***E.* 43,090

281\**R. W. Brown, Lab.* . . . . . 14,016  
 D. Evennett, *C.* . . . . . 7,312  
 J. Roberts, *L.* . . . . . 2,387  
 J. Tyndall, *N.F.* . . . . . 1,958  
 P. Curtis, *W.R.P.* . . . . . 215  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 6,704  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 13,295)

**Halesowen and Stourbridge***E.* 84,534

282\**J. H. R. Stokes, C.* . . . . . 33,247  
 R. A. Etheridge, *Lab.* . . . . . 24,282  
 C. J. Harvey, *L.* . . . . . 8,597  
 G. Goodwin, *N.F.* . . . . . 921  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 8,965  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 850)

**Halifax***E.* 63,768

283\**Hon. Shirley Summer-skil, Lab.* . . . . . 21,416  
 J. F. B. Ford, *C.* . . . . . 20,182  
 A. Clegg, *L.* . . . . . 6,853  
 B. Wadsworth, *N.F.* . . . . . 455  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 1,234  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 4,178)

**Haltemprice***E.* 80,058

284\**Sir P. H. B. Wall, M.C., V.R.D., C.* . . . . . 34,525  
 R. Walker, *L.* . . . . . 14,637  
 H. J. Elcock, *Lab.* . . . . . 12,743  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 19,888  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 11,640)

**Hamilton***E.* 52,331

285\**G. I. M. Robertson, Lab.* . . . . . 24,593  
 P. S. Davison, *C.* . . . . . 9,794  
 C. Stoddart, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 6,842  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 14,799  
 (May '78, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 6,492)  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 3,332)

**Hammersmith North***E.* 50,821

286 *C. S. Soley, Lab.* . . . . . 17,241  
 J. Cripps, *C.* . . . . . 13,735  
 S. H. J. A. Knott, *L.* . . . . . 4,147  
 R. Pearse, *N.F.* . . . . . 462  
 C. Stewart, *W.R.P.* . . . . . 193  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 3,506  
 (Oct. '74, *Lab. maj.* 8,122)

**Hampstead***E.* 64,004

287\**G. Finsberg, M.B.E., C.* . . . . . 20,410  
 K. R. Livingstone, *Lab.* . . . . . 16,729  
 D. Radford, *L.* . . . . . 5,753  
 Mrs. J. White, *N.F.* . . . . . 255  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 3,681  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 1,725)

**Harborough***E.* 68,989

288\**J. A. Farr, C.* . . . . . 33,328  
 P. A. Soulsby, *Lab.* . . . . . 11,350  
 P. Weatherall, *L.* . . . . . 9,529  
 A. Ashby, *N.F.* . . . . . 1,002  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 21,978  
 (Oct. '74, *C. maj.* 13,209)

<b>Harlow</b> E. 67,494	<b>Havant and Waterloo</b> E. 82,116	<b>Hereford</b> E. 61,447
289* <i>A. S. Newens, Lab.</i> . . . . . 22,698	297* <i>I. S. Lloyd, C.</i> . . . . . 35,580	305* <i>C. R. Shepherd, C.</i> . . . . . 23,012
<i>J. A. Powley, C.</i> . . . . . 21,306	<i>D. B. Hoodless, Lab.</i> . . . . . 15,240	<i>C. F. Green, L.</i> . . . . . 18,042
<i>R. Browne, L.</i> . . . . . 8,289	<i>D. Amies, L.</i> . . . . . 11,274	<i>I. R. Adshead, Lab.</i> . . . . . 7,150
<i>J. Childs, N.F.</i> . . . . . 840	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 20,340	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,970
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 1,392	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,732)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,112)
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,451)		
<b>Harrogate</b> E. 69,182	<b>Hayes and Harlington</b> E. 56,165	<b>Hertford and Stevenage</b> E. 87,623
290* <i>R. G. Banks, C.</i> . . . . . 30,551	298* <i>N. D. Sandelson, Lab.</i> . . . . . 20,350	306 <i>P. B. Wells, C.</i> . . . . . 31,739
<i>R. Kent, L.</i> . . . . . 12,021	<i>A. Tyrrell, C.</i> . . . . . 17,048	* <i>Rt. Hon. Shirley Wil-</i>
<i>A. Fleming, Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,221	<i>Mrs. H. M. Smallbone,</i>	<i>liams, Lab.</i> . . . . . 30,443
<i>Mrs. D. Waite, N.F.</i> . . . . . 585	<i>L.</i> . . . . . 3,900	<i>B. Rigby, L.</i> . . . . . 7,660
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 18,530	<i>G. T. Callow, N.F.</i> . . . . . 582	<i>J. Pell, N.F.</i> . . . . . 581
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,314)	<i>J. Mansfield, Comm.</i> . . . . . 249	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 1,296
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 3,302	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,046)
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,420)	
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>Hazel Grove</b> E. 70,005	<b>Hertfordshire</b>
CENTRAL E. 44,747	299* <i>T. R. Arnold, C.</i> . . . . . 32,420	EAST E. 96,327
291* <i>J. A. Grant, C.</i> . . . . . 16,627	<i>V. N. Bingham, L.</i> . . . . . 17,148	307* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir D. C.</i>
<i>A. C. Quicke, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,124	<i>J. G. Lowe, Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,846	<i>Walker-Smith, Bt.,</i>
<i>R. Bancroft, L.</i> . . . . . 4,785	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 15,272	<i>T.D. q.c., C.</i> . . . . . 41,599
<i>H. Marshall, N.F.</i> . . . . . 427	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,831)	<i>I. J. Evans, Lab.</i> . . . . . 20,139
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,503		<i>Mrs. L. Abdela, L.</i> . . . . . 11,393
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,068)		<i>J. Smith, N.F.</i> . . . . . 1,819
		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 21,460
		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,335)
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>Hemel Hempstead</b> E. 91,843	<b>SOUTH E. 68,193</b>
EAST E. 49,354	300 <i>N. W. Lyell, C.</i> . . . . . 37,953	308* <i>C. E. Parkinson, C.</i> . . . . . 27,857
292* <i>H. J. M. Dykes, C.</i> . . . . . 20,871	* <i>R. Corbett, Lab.</i> . . . . . 32,964	<i>N. G. Male, Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,059
<i>D. Miles, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,993	<i>D. J. H. Penwarden, L.</i> . . . . . 6,314	<i>G. Sattin, L.</i> . . . . . 7,001
<i>M. Savitt, L.</i> . . . . . 3,984	<i>T. Walters, N.F.</i> . . . . . 649	<i>S. Fenn, N.F.</i> . . . . . 605
<i>L. le Croissette, N.F.</i> . . . . . 572	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,989	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 11,798
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 7,878	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 485)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,228)
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,478)		
<b>WEST E. 56,907</b>	<b>Hemsworth</b> E. 71,581	<b>SOUTH WEST E. 75,930</b>
293* <i>A. J. Page, C.</i> . . . . . 26,007	301* <i>A. Woodall, Lab.</i> . . . . . 36,509	309* <i>G. H. Dodsworth, C.</i> . . . . . 33,112
<i>Miss M. T. Catterson,</i>	<i>J. Whitfield, C.</i> . . . . . 10,466	<i>A. J. Colman, Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,784
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 10,794	<i>T. Fussey, L.</i> . . . . . 5,474	<i>M. G. Cass, L.</i> . . . . . 9,808
<i>R. Dick, L.</i> . . . . . 7,350	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 26,043	<i>P. Graves, N.F.</i> . . . . . 839
<i>T. Bennett, N.F.</i> . . . . . 646	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 31,572)	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 16,328
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 15,213		(By-election, Dec. 13, 1979)
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,582)		+ <i>R. L. Page, C.</i> . . . . . 17,031
		<i>Mrs. S. A. Reeves, Lab.</i> . . . . . 10,259
		<i>D. Clouston, L.</i> . . . . . 8,752
		<i>N. Jenkins, Ecology</i> . . . . . 602
		<i>D. Bundy, Ind.</i> . . . . . 288
		<i>N. Fooks, Ind.</i> . . . . . 145
		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 6,772
		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,841)
<b>Hartlepool</b> E. 65,732	<b>Hendon</b> NORTH E. 54,036	<b>Hexham</b> E. 66,798
294* <i>E. Leadbitter, Lab.</i> . . . . . 27,039	302* <i>J. M. Gorst, C.</i> . . . . . 20,766	310* <i>Rt. Hon. A. G. F.</i>
<i>K. Miller, C.</i> . . . . . 18,877	<i>F. A. Cooper, Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,374	<i>Rippon, q.c., C.</i> . . . . . 25,483
<i>C. Abbott, L.</i> . . . . . 3,193	<i>C. Perkin, L.</i> . . . . . 4,113	<i>S. Bell, Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,935
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,162	<i>B. Franklin, N.F.</i> . . . . . 638	<i>J. W. Shipley, L.</i> . . . . . 10,697
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,894)	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 6,392	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,548
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,750)	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,641)
<b>Harwich</b> E. 92,908	<b>SOUTH E. 53,954</b>	
295* <i>Sir J. E. Ridsdale, C.B.E.,</i>	303* <i>Rt. Hon. P. J. M.</i>	
<i>C.</i> . . . . . 37,685	<i>Thomas, q.c., C.</i> . . . . . 19,981	
<i>C. W. Brooks, Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,998	<i>Mrs. P. W. Mantle,</i>	
<i>R. Goodenough, L.</i> . . . . . 14,094	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,231	
<i>A. Pearson, N.F.</i> . . . . . 597	<i>M. Palmer, L.</i> . . . . . 5,799	
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 20,687	<i>G. Syer, Ecology.</i> . . . . . 563	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,828)	<i>A. Elder, N.F.</i> . . . . . 290	
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,750	
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,963)	
<b>Hastings</b> E. 57,699	<b>Henley</b> E. 65,933	<b>Heywood and Royton</b> E. 82,199
296* <i>K. R. Warren, C.</i> . . . . . 21,311	304* <i>Rt. Hon. M. R. D. Hes-</i>	311* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Barnett,</i>
<i>M. J. Foster, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,392	<i>tine, C.</i> . . . . . 29,982	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 28,789
<i>A. E. Leggett, L.</i> . . . . . 6,474	<i>S. Attack, L.</i> . . . . . 11,693	<i>P. Morgan, C.</i> . . . . . 26,202
<i>G. L. McNally, Ind.</i> . . . . . 839	<i>D. J. Whiting, Lab.</i> . . . . . 9,435	<i>M. Hewitt, L.</i> . . . . . 7,644
<i>Mrs. H. J. Anderson,</i>	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 18,289	<i>R. Marsh, N.F.</i> . . . . . 641
<i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 344	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,266)	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 2,287
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,919		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,899)
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,652)		

**High Peak**  
E. 59,323  
312\**S. Le Marchant, C.* ... 22,532  
*D. M. Bookbinder, Lab.* ... 17,777  
*D. Brown, L.* ... 8,200  
*C. maj.* ... 4,755  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,002)

**Hitchin**  
E. 76,807  
313\**B. H. I. H. Stewart, R.D.,*  
*C.* ... 33,169  
*D. R. O'Flynn, Lab.* ... 19,940  
*E. Dix, L.* ... 8,224  
*B. Goodale, Ecology* ... 911  
*V. Logan, N.F.* ... 881  
*C. maj.* ... 13,229  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,186)

**Holborn and St. Pancras South**  
E. 40,376  
314 *F. G. Dobson, Lab.* ... 12,026  
*R. Key, C.* ... 9,703  
*T. Hibbert, L.* ... 2,190  
*F. Theobald, N.F.* ... 334  
*P. Farrell, W.R.P.* ... 134  
*Lab. maj.* ... 2,323  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,441)

**Holland with Boston**  
E. 85,578  
315\**R. B. Body, C.* ... 35,440  
*M. F. Fox, Lab.* ... 17,908  
*J. C. Wright, L.* ... 10,480  
*C. maj.* ... 17,532  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,684)

**Honiton**  
E. 78,303  
316\**Sir P. F. H. Emery, C.* ... 37,832  
*R. Ruffle, L.* ... 12,601  
*T. Luesby, Lab.* ... 8,758  
*Mrs. M. H. Bacon,*  
*Ecology* ... 1,423  
*C. maj.* ... 25,231  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,220)

**Horncastle**  
E. 51,531  
317\**P. H. B. Tapsell, C.* ... 21,362  
*M. J. C. Starky, L.* ... 10,833  
*D. P. Collins, Lab.* ... 6,240  
*M. Hook, N.F.* ... 319  
*C. maj.* ... 10,529  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,244)

**Hornchurch**  
E. 60,865  
318 *R. C. Squire, C.* ... 21,340  
\**A. L. Williams, Lab.* ... 20,571  
*C. Lewcock, L.* ... 4,657  
*A. Harris, N.F.* ... 994  
*C. maj.* ... 769  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,801)

**Hornsey**  
E. 58,409  
319\**H. A. L. Rossi, C.* ... 20,225  
*E. R. Knight, Lab.* ... 16,188  
*P. W. O'Brien, L.* ... 4,058  
*P. Pell, N.F.* ... 337  
*D. W. Berry, Ind.* ... 156  
*C. maj.* ... 4,037  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 782)

**Horsham and Crawley**  
E. 100,059  
320\**P. M. Hordern, C.* ... 42,529  
*P. W. Newman, Lab.* ... 27,508  
*M. H. Foley, L.* ... 10,920  
*A. Murch, N.F.* ... 493  
*C. maj.* ... 15,021  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,699)

**Houghton-le-Spring**  
E. 60,491  
321\**Rt. Hon. T. W. Urwin,*  
*Lab.* ... 30,181  
*P. Straw, C.* ... 9,105  
*J. Ellis, L.* ... 4,479  
*D. Temple, W.R.P.* ... 326  
*Lab. maj.* ... 21,076  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 20,401)

**Hove**  
E. 70,318  
322\**Hon. T. A. D. Sainsbury,*  
*C.* ... 30,256  
*B. R. Fitch, Lab.* ... 10,807  
*J. M. M. Walsh, L.* ... 8,771  
*F. Sheridan, N.F.* ... 508  
*C. maj.* ... 19,449  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,876)

**Howden**  
E. 63,708  
323\**Sir P. E. O. Bryan,*  
*D.S.O., M.C., C.* ... 26,550  
*Mrs. E. Shields, L.* ... 12,006  
*A. B. Davenport, Lab.* ... 8,827  
*C. maj.* ... 14,544  
(Oct. '74 C. maj. 4,780)

**Huddersfield**  
E. 53,983  
EAST 324 *B. J. Sheerman, Lab.* ... 19,040  
*M. Bendelow, C.* ... 15,945  
*G. MacPherson, L.* ... 4,890  
*H. Hirst, Ind.* ... 243  
*Lab. maj.* ... 3,095  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,414)

**WEST** E. 55,066  
325 *G. K. Dickens, C.* ... 18,504  
*R. D. Faulkner, Lab.* ... 16,996  
*Mrs. K. J. L. Hasler, L.* ... 6,225  
*T. L. Keen, Ind.* ... 101  
*C. maj.* ... 1,508  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,364)

**Hull**  
CENTRAL E. 60,801  
326\**J. K. McNamara, Lab.* ... 22,318  
*J. N. L. Tillet, C.* ... 14,725  
*J. Bryant, L.* ... 5,069  
*M. J. Horne, N.F.* ... 4,022  
*Miss P. M. Stanton,*  
*Ind.* ... 274  
*Lab. maj.* ... 7,593  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,821)

**EAST** E. 89,023  
327\**J. L. Prescott, Lab.* ... 39,411  
*M. M. B. Bean, C.* ... 15,719  
*M. J. Horne, L.* ... 7,543  
*D. J. Matson, N.F.* ... 374  
*Lab. maj.* ... 23,692  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 23,793)

**WEST** E. 52,489  
328\**J. Johnson, Lab.* ... 19,750  
*R. E. Smith, C.* ... 11,592  
*S. J. Foston, L.* ... 3,656  
*M. D. Fox, N.F.* ... 411  
*Lab. maj.* ... 8,158  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,121)

**Huntingdonshire**  
E. 93,862  
329 *J. R. Major, C.* ... 40,193  
*J. Fulbrook, Lab.* ... 18,630  
*D. G. Rowe, L.* ... 12,812  
*K. Robinson, N.F.* ... 983  
*C. maj.* ... 21,563  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,244)

**Huyton**  
E. 73,006  
330\**Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Wilson,*  
*K.G., O.B.E.,*  
*Lab.* ... 27,449  
*G. Harrison, C.* ... 19,939  
*P. Cottier, L.* ... 5,476  
*Lab. maj.* ... 7,510  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,233)

**Ilford**  
NORTH E. 65,052  
331\**V. W. H. Bendall, C.* ... 26,381  
*Mrs. T. Jowell, Lab.* ... 19,186  
*J. Freeman, L.* ... 4,568  
*J. R. Hughes, N.F.* ... 804  
*T. L. Iremonger, Ind.* ... 452  
*C. maj.* ... 7,195  
(March '78, by-election, C. maj. 5,497)  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 778)

**SOUTH** E. 54,295  
332 *N. G. Thorne, C.* ... 19,290  
\**A. J. Shaw, Lab.* ... 17,602  
*R. J. R. Scott, L.* ... 3,664  
*T. C. FitzGerald, N.F.* ... 636  
*C. maj.* ... 1,688  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,749)

**Ilkeston**  
E. 75,305  
333\**L. R. Fletcher, Lab.* ... 29,760  
*M. Clark, C.* ... 21,160  
*D. Blackburn, L.* ... 7,879  
*Lab. maj.* ... 8,600  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,858)

**Ince**  
E. 83,019  
334\**M. T. McGuire, Lab.* ... 34,599  
*P. Brown, C.* ... 20,263  
*J. K. Gibb, L.* ... 6,294  
*J. Simons, W.R.P.* ... 442  
*Lab. maj.* ... 14,336  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 23,530)

**Inverness**  
E. 63,130  
335\**D. R. Johnston, L.* ... 15,716  
*R. Hunter-Gordon, C.* ... 11,559  
*D. G. Barr, S.N.P.* ... 9,603  
*B. D. H. Wilson, Lab.* ... 9,586  
*U. Bell, Ind.* ... 112  
*L. maj.* ... 4,157  
(Oct. '74, L. maj. 1,134)

<b>Ipswich</b>		<b>Kensington</b>		<b>Knutsford</b>	
E. 88,470		E. 52,396		E. 57,671	
336*	<i>K. T. Weetch, Lab.</i> . . . . . 34,444	344*	<i>Sir B. M. Rhys-Wil-</i> <i>liams, Bt., C.</i> . . . . . 17,361	352*	<i>J. Bruce-Gardyne, C.</i> . . . . . 26,795
	<i>R. Erith, C.</i> . . . . . 30,703		<i>Mrs. P. Holmes, Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,898		<i>A. G. Barton, Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,992
	<i>P. Keeling, L.</i> . . . . . 5,772		<i>Miss B. Vincent-Emery,</i> <i>L.</i> . . . . . 3,537		<i>R. Ingham, L.</i> . . . . . 8,499
	<i>P. Robinson, N.F.</i> . . . . . 449		<i>N. Albery, Ecology</i> . . . . . 698		<i>J. Brown, Ind.</i> . . . . . 690
	<i>R. Hodge, W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 115		<i>C. Hopewell, N.F.</i> . . . . . 356		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 17,803
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 3,741		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,643		(March '79, by-election, C. maj. 16,880)
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,733)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,917)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,426)
<b>Isle of Ely</b>		<b>Kettering</b>		<b>Lambeth Central</b>	
E. 69,954		E. 88,396		E. 43,678	
337*	<i>C. R. Freud, L.</i> . . . . . 26,397	345	<i>W. D. Homewood, Lab.</i> . . . . . 31,579	353*	<i>J. V. Tilley, Lab.</i> . . . . . 15,101
	<i>I. T. Stuttaford, C.</i> . . . . . 23,067		<i>R. Allason, C.</i> . . . . . 30,101		<i>J. J. Hanley, C.</i> . . . . . 9,125
	<i>C. H. Saunders, Lab.</i> . . . . . 7,067		<i>G. Raven, L.</i> . . . . . 8,424		<i>D. Blunt, L.</i> . . . . . 2,339
	<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . . 3,330		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 1,478		<i>Mrs. V. Lillington,</i> <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 830
	(Oct. '74, L. maj. 2,685)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,170)		<i>C. Redgrave, W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 152
<b>Isle of Wight</b>		<b>Kidderminster</b>		<b>Lanark</b>	
E. 90,961		E. 80,434		E. 51,820	
338*	<i>S. S. Ross, L.</i> . . . . . 35,889	346*	<i>J. E. Bulmer, C.</i> . . . . . 33,523	354*	<i>Rt. Hon. Dame Judith</i> <i>Hart, D.B.E., Lab.</i> . . . . . 18,118
	<i>J. D. Fishburn, C.</i> . . . . . 35,537		<i>A. W. Wright, Lab.</i> . . . . . 17,871		<i>A. Bell, C.</i> . . . . . 12,979
	<i>Mrs. C. Wilson, Lab.</i> . . . . . 3,014		<i>H. Garratt-Adams, L.</i> . . . . . 9,939		<i>T. McAlpine, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 7,902
	<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . . 352		<i>A. Luckman, N.F.</i> . . . . . 1,052		<i>F. McDermid, L.</i> . . . . . 2,967
	(Oct. '74, L. maj. 2,040)		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 15,652		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,139
			(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,769)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,677)
<b>Islington</b>		<b>Kilmarnock</b>		<b>Lanarkshire North</b>	
CENTRAL E. 40,884		E. 60,920		E. 57,174	
339*	<i>J. D. Grant, Lab.</i> . . . . . 13,415	347	<i>W. McKelvey, Lab.</i> . . . . . 25,718	355*	<i>Rt. Hon. J. Smith, Lab.</i> . . . . . 25,015
	<i>C. Goodson-Wickes, C.</i> . . . . . 9,276		<i>J. Corbett, C.</i> . . . . . 14,251		<i>G. J. Robertson, C.</i> . . . . . 14,195
	<i>Mrs. M. Dunn, L.</i> . . . . . 2,242		<i>A. MacInnes, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 8,963		<i>G. J. Ralston, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 5,887
	<i>S. Chaney, N.F.</i> . . . . . 797		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 11,467		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 10,820
	<i>A. Williams, Ecology</i> . . . . . 310		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,529)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,341)
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,139				
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,393)				
<b>NORTH E. 38,255</b>		<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>		<b>Lancaster</b>	
340*		E. 57,572		E. 51,252	
<i>M. J. O'Halloran, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,317		348*	<i>N. S. H. Lamont, C.</i> . . . . . 24,944	356*	<i>Mrs. M. E. Kellett-Bow-</i> <i>man, C.</i> . . . . . 19,400
	<i>N. D. Kerr, C.</i> . . . . . 7,861		<i>J. A. Torode, Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,400		<i>Mrs. R. B. Henig, Lab.</i> . . . . . 15,174
	<i>K. Clarke, L.</i> . . . . . 2,079		<i>D. Terry, L.</i> . . . . . 6,771		<i>M. J. Mumford, L.</i> . . . . . 5,949
	<i>S. Hook, N.F.</i> . . . . . 501		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 13,544		<i>D. F. White, N.F.</i> . . . . . 196
	<i>M. Simpson, Ind.</i> . . . . . 438		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,414)		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,226
	<i>R. McCullough, W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 217				(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,421)
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,456				
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,818)				
<b>SOUTH AND FINSBURY E. 38,427</b>		<b>Kingswood</b>		<b>Leeds</b>	
341*		E. 60,229		E. 67,048	
<i>G. Cunningham, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,581		349	<i>J. H. Aspinwall, C.</i> . . . . . 23,553	357*	<i>Rt. Hon. D. W. Healey,</i> <i>C.H., M.B.E., Lab.</i> . . . . . 26,346
	<i>N. Waterson, C.</i> . . . . . 8,237		<i>*T. W. Walker, Lab.</i> . . . . . 23,250		<i>A. Carter, C.</i> . . . . . 15,810
	<i>A. Dean, L.</i> . . . . . 1,991		<i>A. Wilson, L.</i> . . . . . 4,852		<i>M. L. Ellis, L.</i> . . . . . 4,622
	<i>P. Kavanagh, N.F.</i> . . . . . 824		<i>R. Bale, N.F.</i> . . . . . 258		<i>S. J. Rigby, N.F.</i> . . . . . 445
	<i>Mrs. M. Betteridge,</i> <i>Comm.</i> . . . . . 330		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 303		<i>Mrs. A. C. Hill, Ecology</i> . . . . . 206
	<i>D. Delderfield, Ind.</i> . . . . . 136		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,566)		<i>Mrs. B. Slaughter,</i> <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 103
	<i>R. Critchfield, Ind.</i> . . . . . 78				<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 10,536
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,344				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,311)
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,593)				
<b>Jarrow</b>		<b>Kinross and West Perthshire</b>		<b>NORTH EAST E. 59,113</b>	
E. 55,619		E. 39,011		358*	
342	<i>D. Dixon, Lab.</i> . . . . . 24,057	350*	<i>N. H. Fairbairn, q.c.,</i> <i>C.</i> . . . . . 15,523	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir K. S. Jo-</i> <i>seph, Bt., C.</i> . . . . . 20,297	
	<i>D. Auld, C.</i> . . . . . 12,529		<i>I. Smith, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 9,045		<i>R. H. Sedler, Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,913
	<i>Mrs. A. McDonnell, L.</i> . . . . . 3,907		<i>Mrs. J. Chapman, L.</i> . . . . . 3,572		<i>R. Hollingworth, L.</i> . . . . . 5,329
	<i>H. Downey, Ind.</i> . . . . . 2,247		<i>D. R. Macleod, Lab.</i> . . . . . 2,593		<i>Mrs. S. Parkin, Ecology</i> . . . . . 813
	<i>N. Brown, W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 374		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 6,478		<i>E. L. Tibbitts, Ind.</i> . . . . . 103
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 11,528		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 53)		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,384
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,851)				(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,628)
<b>Keighley</b>		<b>Kirkcaldy</b>			
E. 54,428		E. 61,772			
343*	<i>G. R. Cryer, Lab.</i> . . . . . 19,698	351*	<i>H. P. H. Gourlay, Lab.</i> . . . . . 25,449		
	<i>J. W. Dawson, C.</i> . . . . . 19,620		<i>Mrs. J. Stewart, C.</i> . . . . . 12,386		
	<i>Miss M. Holmstedt, L.</i> . . . . . 4,062		<i>A. Currie, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 9,416		
	<i>R. L. Fairey, N.F.</i> . . . . . 234		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 13,063		
	<i>Mrs. J. Wade, Ecology.</i> . . . . . 208		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,101)		
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 78				
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,081)				

## NORTH WEST E. 68,702

359* <i>Sir D. Kaberry, Bt., T.D.,</i>	
C. ....	23,837
P. A. O'Grady, <i>Lab.</i> ...	17,623
L. Keates, <i>L.</i> ...	7,899
K. Rushworth, <i>Ecology</i>	847
C. <i>maj.</i> ...	6,214
(Oct. '74, C. <i>maj.</i> 4,027)	

## SOUTH E. 50,119

360* <i>Rt. Hon. M. Rees, Lab.</i>	22,388
R. Ratcliffe, <i>C.</i> ...	8,058
F. Hurst, <i>L.</i> ...	3,658
B. Spink, <i>N.F.</i> ...	416
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	14,330
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 15,265)	

## SOUTH EAST E. 43,472

361* <i>S. Cohen, Lab.</i> ...	15,921
Mrs. M. Sexton, <i>C.</i> ...	6,549
Miss M. G. Clay, <i>L.</i> ...	5,430
J. M. Rodgers, <i>Comm.</i> ...	190
P. Flint, <i>N.F.</i> ...	168
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	9,372
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,016)	

## WEST E. 58,798

362* <i>J. J. Dean, Lab.</i> ...	21,290
H. J. Simmonds, <i>C.</i> ...	11,626
C. J. Greenfield, <i>L.</i> ...	9,734
J. Duckenfield, <i>N.F.</i> ...	466
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	9,664
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,607)	

## Leek

E. 87,502

363* <i>D. L. Knox, C.</i> ...	36,508
M. Fisher, <i>Lab.</i> ...	25,937
Mrs. M. Conway, <i>L.</i> ...	6,474
C. J. Bailey, <i>Ind.</i> ...	1,451
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	10,571
(Oct. '74, C. <i>maj.</i> 4,324)	

## Leicester

## EAST E. 67,269

364* <i>T. G. Bradley, Lab.</i> ...	23,844
M. Waterhouse, <i>C.</i> ...	20,988
B. Andrews, <i>L.</i> ...	4,623
B. J. Calver, <i>N.F.</i> ...	1,385
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	2,856
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,811)	

## SOUTH E. 70,714

365* <i>J. Marshall, Lab.</i> ...	24,548
R. Godsall, <i>C.</i> ...	22,550
J. Pick, <i>L.</i> ...	4,856
A. R. Cartwright, <i>N.F.</i> ...	940
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	1,998
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,133)	

## WEST E. 67,209

366* <i>Hon. G. E. Janner,</i>	
q.c., <i>Lab.</i> ...	26,032
A. R. Goobey, <i>C.</i> ...	17,194
A. Lycett, <i>L.</i> ...	4,032
P. Ash, <i>N.F.</i> ...	1,308
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	8,838
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,960)	

## Leigh

E. 66,603

367 <i>L. Cunliffe, Lab.</i> ...	27,736
D. Shaw, <i>C.</i> ...	18,713
M. Godwin, <i>L.</i> ...	4,796
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	9,023
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,635)	

## Leominster

E. 48,211

368* <i>P. Temple-Morris, C.</i> ...	21,126
R. J. Pincham, <i>L.</i> ...	16,261
P. J. Dobbs, <i>Lab.</i> ...	2,099
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	4,865
(Oct. '74, C. <i>maj.</i> 579)	

## Lewes

E. 76,290

369* <i>J. R. Rathbone, C.</i> ...	33,992
G. Hook, <i>L.</i> ...	12,279
T. Forrester, <i>Lab.</i> ...	11,152
Mrs. B. Webb, <i>N.F.</i> ...	764
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	21,713
(Oct. '74, C. <i>maj.</i> 13,847)	

## Lewisham

EAST E. 67,066

370* <i>Rt. Hon. R. D. Moyle,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ...	22,916
H. J. Malins, <i>C.</i> ...	21,323
J. Forrest, <i>L.</i> ...	4,265
M. Ellis, <i>N.F.</i> ...	1,163
H. Harewood, <i>W.R.P.</i> ...	190
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	1,593
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,952)	

## WEST E. 59,292

371* <i>C. Price, Lab.</i> ...	20,932
N. P. Kemp, <i>C.</i> ...	19,882
G. A. Payne, <i>L.</i> ...	3,350
P. Williams, <i>N.F.</i> ...	901
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	1,050
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 5,529)	

## Leyton

E. 59,176

372* <i>B. Magee, Lab.</i> ...	21,095
A. Cordle, <i>C.</i> ...	15,361
C. Kitson, <i>L.</i> ...	3,425
P. Pomeroy-Rudd, <i>N.F.</i> ...	1,179
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	5,734
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,513)	

## Lichfield and Tamworth

E. 101,343

373 <i>B. J. Heddle, C.</i> ...	41,454
* <i>B. J. Grocott, Lab.</i> ...	33,006
P. Rule, <i>L.</i> ...	7,408
Mrs. P. Wallace, <i>N.F.</i> ...	475
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	8,448
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 331)	

## Lincoln

E. 55,194

374 <i>K. M. Carlisle, C.</i> ...	17,777
* <i>Miss M. M. Jackson,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ...	17,175
K. Melton, <i>L.</i> ...	5,638
F. Stockdale, <i>Ind.</i> ...	1,743
J. Noble, <i>N.F.</i> ...	107
T. Kyle, <i>Ind.</i> ...	77
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	602
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 984)	

## Liverpool

## EDGE HILL E. 35,350

375* <i>D. P. Alton, L.</i> ...	12,701
R. N. Wareing, <i>Lab.</i> ...	8,453
N. Ward, <i>C.</i> ...	3,098
H. Hawksley, <i>N.F.</i> ...	152
<i>L. maj.</i> ...	4,248
(March '79, by-election, <i>L.</i>	
<i>maj.</i> 8,133)	
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,171)	

## GARSTON E. 79,248

376 <i>G. M. Thornton, C.</i> ...	28,105
* <i>E. Loyden, Lab.</i> ...	25,318
W. J. Davison, <i>L.</i> ...	4,890
T. Kelly, <i>W.R.P.</i> ...	142
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	2,787
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,300)	

## KIRKDALE E. 43,304

377* <i>J. A. Dunn, Lab.</i> ...	17,043
Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons,	
<i>C.</i> ...	9,334
P. Mahon, <i>L.</i> ...	3,819
W. Williams, <i>N.F.</i> ...	198
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	7,709
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,481)	

## SCOTLAND EXCHANGE E. 32,303

378* <i>R. Parry, Lab.</i> ...	13,920
J. M. Blygh, <i>C.</i> ...	2,264
C. Davies, <i>L.</i> ...	1,939
R. O'Hara, <i>Comm.</i> ...	421
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	11,656
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 12,902)	

## TOXTETH E. 41,859

379* <i>R. Crawshaw, O.B.E.,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ...	14,833
A. W. Shone, <i>C.</i> ...	8,690
Miss R. Addison, <i>L.</i> ...	3,206
P. Adams, <i>Ind.</i> ...	238
Miss D. Elliott, <i>W.R.P.</i> ...	148
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	6,143
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,250)	

## WALTON E. 50,303

380* <i>E. S. Heffer, Lab.</i> ...	20,231
R. Gould, <i>C.</i> ...	12,673
N. Cardwell, <i>L.</i> ...	3,479
W. F. Haire, <i>N.F.</i> ...	254
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	7,558
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,862)	

## WAVERTREE E. 59,040

381* <i>A. D. Steen, C.</i> ...	21,760
R. E. Morris, <i>Lab.</i> ...	14,828
C. W. Roberts, <i>L.</i> ...	6,705
<i>C. maj.</i> ...	6,942
(Oct. '74, C. <i>maj.</i> 2,755)	

## WEST DERBY E. 57,973

382* <i>E. Ogden, Lab.</i> ...	22,576
D. P. M. Hudson, <i>C.</i> ...	14,356
Miss A. Humphreys, <i>L.</i> ...	3,765
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	8,220
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 12,519)	

## Llanelli

E. 64,429

383* <i>Rt. Hon. D. J. D. Davies,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> ...	30,416
G. D. J. Richards, <i>C.</i> ...	10,471
K. D. Rees, <i>L.</i> ...	5,856
H. Roberts, <i>P.C.</i> ...	3,793
R. E. Hitchon, <i>Comm.</i> ...	617
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ...	19,945
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 22,301)	

## Londonderry

E. 94,770

384* <i>W. Ross, O.U.P.</i> ...	31,592
H. Logue, <i>S.D.L.P.</i> ...	19,185
A. Barr, <i>Alliance</i> ...	5,830
F. McAteer, <i>Ind.</i> ...	5,489
E. Melough, <i>Rep.</i>	
<i>Clubs.</i> ...	888
B. Webster, <i>Ind.</i> ...	639
<i>O.U.P. maj.</i> ...	12,407
(Oct. '74, U.U.U. <i>maj.</i> 9,020)	

## Loughborough

E. 76,455

385 S. J. Dorrell, C. ....	29,788
*J. D. Cronin, Lab. ....	24,589
R. Palmer, L. ....	6,650
D. Whitebread, Ecology	595
J. Peacock, N.F. ....	484
C. maj. ....	5,199
(Oct. '74 Lab. maj. 2,348)	

## Louth

E. 73,264

386* M. L. Brotherton, C. . .	25,701
J. C. L. Sellick, L. ....	19,026
C. J. C. Betts, Lab. ....	12,316
C. D. B. Stokes, N.F. ....	261
C. maj. ....	6,675
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,880)	

## Lowestoft

E. 82,733

387* Rt. Hon. J. M. L. Prior,	
C. ....	33,376
J. A. Lark, Lab. ....	25,555
B. Skelcher, L. ....	6,783
T. Pye, Ecology ....	435
C. maj. ....	7,821
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,062)	

## Ludlow

E. 50,413

388 E. P. Cockeram, C. ....	20,906
E. Robinson, L. ....	12,524
I. K. Wymer, Lab. ....	5,717
R. J. Adshead, N.F. ....	354
F. Turner, Ind. ....	106
C. maj. ....	8,382
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,236)	

## Luton

EAST E. 52,427

389 G. F. J. Bright, C. ....	17,809
*I. M. Clemitson, Lab. ....	16,962
D. Franks, L. ....	5,285
M. G. Kerry, N.F. ....	461
C. T. Mitchell, Comm. ....	107
J. N. Bardwaj, Ind. ....	61
A. Lynn, W.R.P. ....	45
C. maj. ....	847
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,677)	

WEST E. 61,186

390 J. R. Carlisle, C. ....	21,230
*B. C. J. Sedgemore,	
Lab. ....	20,984
M. J. Dolling, L. ....	5,233
D. How, N.F. ....	701
C. maj. ....	246
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,439)	

## Macclesfield

E. 87,864

391* N. R. Winterton, C. ....	40,116
R. A. Foster, Lab. ....	16,779
A. J. Berry, L. ....	11,726
C. maj. ....	23,337
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,093)	

## Maidstone

E. 93,125

392* J. J. Wells, C. ....	37,727
E. J. Burnett, L. ....	16,676
R. Evans, Lab. ....	16,632
D. Whiting, N.F. ....	703
C. maj. ....	21,051
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,271)	

## Maldon

E. 65,659

393* J. Wakeham, C. ....	29,585
R. Oliver, Lab. ....	12,848
M. J. W. Wright, L. ....	8,730
C. maj. ....	16,737
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,387)	

## Manchester

ARDWICK E. 44,497

394* Rt. Hon. G. B. Kauf-	
man, Lab. ....	17,235
W. R. Swan, C. ....	9,963
P. Thomson, L. ....	2,934
J. S. West, Ind. ....	287
Lab. maj. ....	7,272
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,783)	

BLACKLEY E. 52,878

395 K. Easton, Lab. ....	20,346
A. Green, C. ....	15,842
J. M. Ashley, L. ....	3,868
N. Wallace, N.F. ....	326
Lab. maj. ....	4,504
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,119)	

CENTRAL E. 31,312

396* Rt. Hon. N. H. Lever,	
Lab. ....	14,117
H. P. Cummins, C. ....	4,413
G. M. R. Wilmott, L. ....	1,052
D. S. Bentall, N.F. ....	365
Lab. maj. ....	9,704
(By-election Sept. 27, 1979)	
R. K. Litherland, Lab. ....	7,494
A. T. Parkinson, L. ....	1,502
A. S. Lea, C. ....	1,275
S. Ala-ud-Din, Ind. ....	187
J. M. Foster, Ecology .	129
W. G. Boaks, Ind. ....	12
Lab. maj. ....	5,992
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,611)	

GORTON E. 53,943

397* K. Marks, Lab. ....	22,293
M. N. Lord, C. ....	16,009
G. Shaw, L. ....	2,867
R. Chadfield, N.F. ....	469
Lab. maj. ....	6,284
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,864)	

MOSS SIDE E. 47,811

398* G. M. Morton, Lab. ....	17,765
T. E. Murphy, C. ....	13,234
G. P. B. Commons, L. ....	2,981
Miss V. Redgrave,	
W.R.P. ....	225
Lab. maj. ....	4,531
(July '78, by-election, Lab.	
maj. 1,558)	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,111)	

OPENSHAW E. 37,816

399* Rt. Hon. C. R. Morris,	
Lab. ....	17,099
P. Hilton, C. ....	9,955
A. Coles, N.F. ....	296
P. Widdall, Comm. ....	174
Lab. maj. ....	7,144
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,513)	

WITHINGTON E. 53,408

400* F. J. Silvester, C. ....	18,862
G. M. Hodgson, Lab. . .	15,510
J. T. Mitchell, L. ....	5,387
M. G. Gibson, Ind. ....	157
C. maj. ....	3,352
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,001)	

WYTHENSHAW E. 60,602

401* Rt. Hon. A. R. Morris,	
Lab. ....	26,860
D. Sumberg, C. ....	14,747
L. Griffiths, L. ....	3,853
Lab. maj. ....	12,113
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,179)	

## Mansfield

E. 71,851

402* Rt. Hon. J. D. Concan-	
non, Lab. ....	29,051
K. Daly, C. ....	17,720
D. J. Chambers, L. ....	8,536
P. Donovan, N.F. ....	259
Lab. maj. ....	11,331
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,279)	

## Melton

E. 87,319

403* M. A. Latham, C. ....	40,242
Miss I. M. Read, Lab. . .	15,882
D. Farrer, L. ....	12,596
C. maj. ....	24,360
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,196)	

## Meriden

E. 98,914

404 I. Mills, C. ....	37,151
*J. E. Tomlinson, Lab. . .	33,024
D. Spurling, L. ....	4,966
A. Parkes, N.F. ....	1,032
C. maj. ....	4,127
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,966)	

## Merioneth

E. 27,250

405* D. E. Thomas, P.C. . .	9,275
R. L. Harvey, C. ....	5,365
R. H. Jones, Lab. ....	5,332
J. H. Parsons, L. ....	2,752
P.C. maj. ....	3,910
(Oct. '74, P.C. maj. 2,592)	

## Merthyr Tydfil

E. 39,680

406* E. Rowlands, Lab. ....	22,386
A. R. de Wilde, C. ....	4,426
E. ap Gwilym, P.C. ....	2,962
R. D. Oliver, L. ....	1,275
C. C. Dennett, Comm. . .	223
R. T. Gould, W.R.P. ....	114
Lab. maj. ....	17,960
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,805)	

## Middlesbrough

E. 65,175

407* Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottom-	
ley, o.B.E., Lab. ....	24,872
C. Fenwick, C. ....	13,463
P. Freitag, L. ....	4,023
M. Simpson, W.R.P. . .	1,018
J. Wilcox, Ind. ....	861
Lab. maj. ....	11,409
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,807)	

- Middleton and Prestwich**  
E. 77,291  
408\**J. Callaghan, Lab.* . . . . . 27,918  
J. G. Park, *C.* . . . . . 26,828  
D. Whatmough, *L.* . . . . . 5,888  
S. Andrew, *N.F.* . . . . . 350  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 1,098  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,714)
- Midlothian**  
E. 102,697  
409\**A. Eadie, B.E.M., Lab.* . . . . . 37,733  
H. W. Mann, *C.* . . . . . 20,797  
G. A. F. Spiers, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 13,260  
A. P. Brodie, *L.* . . . . . 7,129  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 16,396  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,084)
- Mitcham and Morden**  
E. 62,365  
410\**B. L. H. Douglas-Mann, Lab.* . . . . . 21,668  
D. Samuel, *C.* . . . . . 21,050  
R. A. Locke, *L.* . . . . . 4,258  
J. Perryman, *N.F.* . . . . . 966  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 618  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,191)  
(By-election see p. 346)
- Monmouth**  
E. 80,085  
411\**J. S. Thomas, C.* . . . . . 33,547  
T. M. Steel, *Lab.* . . . . . 23,785  
D. M. Hando, *L.* . . . . . 8,494  
G. Williams, *P.C.* . . . . . 641  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 9,762  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,342)
- Montgomery**  
E. 35,786  
412 *D. J. D. Williams, C.* . . . . . 11,751  
\**H. E. Hooson, L.* . . . . . 10,158  
J. Price, *Lab.* . . . . . 4,751  
C. Clowes, *P.C.* . . . . . 2,474  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 1,593  
(Oct. '74, L. maj. 3,859)
- Moray and Nairn**  
E. 46,360  
413 *A. Pollock, C.* . . . . . 14,220  
\**Mrs. W. M. Ewing, S.N.P.* . . . . . 13,800  
*S. Rodan, L.* . . . . . 4,361  
*G. E. W. Scobie, Lab.* . . . . . 3,104  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 420  
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 367)
- Morecambe and Lonsdale**  
E. 68,625  
414 *Hon. M. A. Lennox-Boyd, C.* . . . . . 29,068  
*G. Collier, Lab.* . . . . . 13,253  
*H. R. Tinker, L.* . . . . . 10,150  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 15,815  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,244)
- Morpeth**  
E. 49,881  
415\**G. Grant, Lab.* . . . . . 21,744  
*S. Edwards, C.* . . . . . 9,913  
*J. A. Thompson, L.* . . . . . 6,972  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 11,831  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,687)
- Motherwell and Wishaw**  
E. 51,042  
416\**J. W. Bray, Lab.* . . . . . 22,263  
J. Thompson, *C.* . . . . . 11,326  
J. Mackay, *S.N.P.* . . . . . 4,817  
J. Sneddon, *Comm.* . . . . . 740  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 10,937  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,962)
- Nantwich**  
E. 64,211  
417 *Sir N. C. Bonsor, Bt., C.* . . . . . 25,624  
D. Shaw, *Lab.* . . . . . 17,919  
C. Walsh, *L.* . . . . . 6,571  
J. Green, *N.F.* . . . . . 814  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 7,705  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,374)
- Neath**  
E. 51,659  
418\**D. R. Coleman, C.B.E., Lab.* . . . . . 27,071  
C. Sandy, *C.* . . . . . 8,455  
Rev. D. A. Gwyn, *P.C.* . . . . . 6,430  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 18,616  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,723)
- Nelson and Colne**  
E. 47,739  
419 *J. R. L. Lee, C.* . . . . . 17,522  
\**E. D. H. Hoyle, Lab.* . . . . . 17,086  
D. Hewitt, *L.* . . . . . 4,322  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 436  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 669)
- Newark**  
E. 75,612  
420 *R. T. Alexander, C.* . . . . . 27,711  
\**Rt. Hon. E. S. Bishop, Lab.* . . . . . 25,960  
J. Baker, *L.* . . . . . 6,773  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 1,751  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,771)
- Newbury**  
E. 80,355  
421\**R. M. C. McNair-Wilson, C.* . . . . . 33,677  
*A. Richards, L.* . . . . . 23,388  
*Mrs. J. Ruddock, Lab.* . . . . . 6,676  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 10,289  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,022)
- Newcastle-under-Lyme**  
E. 72,442  
422\**J. Golding, Lab.* . . . . . 28,649  
*Mrs. E. Ashley, C.* . . . . . 24,421  
*G. Evans, L.* . . . . . 5,878  
*S. Rowe, Ind.* . . . . . 156  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 4,228  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,370)
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne**  
CENTRAL E. 23,678  
423\**H. L. Cowans, Lab.* . . . . . 10,395  
P. Merchant, *C.* . . . . . 2,982  
*A. Ellis, L.* . . . . . 2,073  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 7,413  
(Nov. '76, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,838)  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,114)
- EAST E. 44,484  
424\**M. S. Thomas, Lab.* . . . . . 18,257  
D. L. Conway, *C.* . . . . . 12,087  
*J. Nelson, L.* . . . . . 2,818  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 6,170  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,249)
- NORTH** E. 39,307  
425\**Sir R. W. Elliott, C.* . . . . . 12,721  
*Mrs. S. K. Ward, Lab.* . . . . . 11,010  
*C. Marlowe, L.* . . . . . 2,983  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 1,711  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 469)
- WEST E. 83,156  
426\**R. C. Brown, Lab.* . . . . . 32,827  
D. D. Gilbert, *C.* . . . . . 21,591  
Miss J. Dickinson, *L.* . . . . . 5,801  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 11,236  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,074)
- New Forest**  
E. 85,137  
427\**P. M. E. D. McNair-Wilson, C.* . . . . . 39,124  
*M. Kyrle, L.* . . . . . 13,674  
*A. P. V. Whitehead, Lab.* . . . . . 12,950  
*C. maj.* . . . . . 25,450  
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,423)
- Newham**  
NORTH EAST E. 66,371  
428 *R. Leighton, Lab.* . . . . . 22,818  
*Mrs. K. Wood, C.* . . . . . 12,778  
D. J. Corney, *L.* . . . . . 4,027  
W. H. H. Northcott, *N.F.* . . . . . 1,769  
*J. Regan, Ind.* . . . . . 208  
*M. A. Van der Poorten, W.R.P.* . . . . . 154  
*W. G. Boaks, Ind.* . . . . . 118  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 10,040  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,541)
- NORTH WEST** E. 54,030  
429\**A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.* . . . . . 18,392  
D. Amess, *C.* . . . . . 7,937  
*B. G. McCarthy, L.* . . . . . 2,377  
*M. Maloney, N.F.* . . . . . 1,217  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 10,455  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,381)
- SOUTH** E. 53,431  
430\**N. J. Spearing, Lab.* . . . . . 19,636  
*Mrs. M. J. Elphicke, C.* . . . . . 6,863  
*J. Ozimek, L.* . . . . . 2,085  
*I. Anderson, N.F.* . . . . . 1,899  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 12,773  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,761)
- Newport**  
E. 75,121  
431\**R. J. Hughes, Lab.* . . . . . 30,919  
*G. G. C. Davies, C.* . . . . . 21,742  
*A. Lambert, L.* . . . . . 6,270  
*A. R. Vickery, P.C.* . . . . . 473  
*Mrs. G. R. Woodward, N.F.* . . . . . 454  
*Lab. maj.* . . . . . 9,177  
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,816)



<b>Newton</b> E. 102,885		<b>Norwich</b> E. 46,687		<b>Oldham</b> E. 52,420	
432* <i>J. Evans, Lab.</i> . . . . .	41,466	441* <i>Rt. Hon. D. H. Ennals, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,977	449* <i>J. A. Lamond, Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,248
T. N. Huntley, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	30,125	P. H. Rippon, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	12,336	R. E. Walker, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	13,616
R. Smith, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	8,471	P. Moore, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	4,253	C. G. Hilyer, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	4,149
Mrs. A. Fishwick, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	641	G. Hannah, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . .	334	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,632
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	11,341	L. Goold, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	250	(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,137)	
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,472)		A. Panes, <i>Comm.</i> . . . . .	106		
<b>Norfolk</b> E. 98,135		<b>SOUTH</b> E. 45,073		<b>WEST</b> E. 46,763	
433* <i>R. F. Howell, C.</i> . . . . .	43,952	442* <i>J. L. Garrett, Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,240	450* <i>M. H. Meacher, Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,802
R. S. Dimmick, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,126	I. D. Coutts, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	15,042	J. P. P. Smith, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	12,025
G. R. Collings, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	10,643	P. Mackintosh, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	4,618	K. Stocks, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	3,604
A. C. R. Sizeland, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	548	A. Fountaine, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	264	G. Halliwell, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	515
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	21,826	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,198	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,777
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 11,121)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,405)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,037)	
<b>NORTH WEST</b> E. 83,702		<b>Norwood</b> E. 48,857		<b>Orkney and Shetland</b> E. 29,167	
434* <i>C. Brocklebank-Fowler, C.</i> . . . . .	33,796	443* <i>J. D. Fraser, Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,282	451* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Grimond, T.D., L.</i> . . . . .	10,950
R. L. Williams, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,868	J. L. Pritchard, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	14,342	C. Donaldson, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	4,140
M. Mynott, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,588	D. Charlesworth, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	3,051	Miss R. Goodlad, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	3,385
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,928	Mrs. C. Williams, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	707	<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . .	935
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 1,343)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,940	(Oct. '74, <i>L. maj.</i> 6,852)	6,810
<b>SOUTH</b> E. 100,243		<b>Nottingham</b> E. 47,838		<b>Ormskirk</b> E. 97,764	
435* <i>J. R. R. MacGregor, O.B.E., C.</i> . . . . .	42,792	444* <i>J. J. Dunnett, Lab.</i> . . . . .	15,433	452* <i>R. Kilroy-Silk, Lab.</i> . . . . .	37,222
P. J. Davies, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	23,755	M. M. Brandon-Bravo, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	12,199	B. M. Keefe, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	36,364
J. Bristol, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	11,990	J. D. Hiley, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	2,270	S. Pirani, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	820
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	19,037	M. Coles, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	426	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	858
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 8,765)		I. B. Juniper, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	252	(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,851)	
<b>SOUTH WEST</b> E. 57,901		<b>NORTH</b> E. 78,996		<b>Orpington</b> E. 67,917	
436* <i>Sir P. L. Hawkins, T.D., C.</i> . . . . .	24,767	445* <i>W. C. Whitlock, Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,028	453* <i>L. R. Stanbrook, C.</i> . . . . .	32,150
A. Rosenberg, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,063	P. Waine, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	21,956	J. Cook, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	16,074
B. Baxter, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,363	J. Stockley, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	4,900	Miss A. J. Weyman, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	6,581
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,704	J. H. Peck, <i>Comm.</i> . . . . .	1,071	F. Hitches, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	516
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 4,928)		R. Pratt, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	454	I. Mackillican, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	146
<b>Normanton</b> E. 61,390		<b>WEST</b> E. 77,165		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	
437* <i>A. Roberts, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,591	446* <i>M. English, Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,301	(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 5,010)	16,076
M. H. Cavendish, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	14,398	Mrs. M. Stoneman, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	23,801	<b>Oswestry</b> E. 58,334	
A. R. C. Paton, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,134	M. Willis, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,497	454* <i>Rt. Hon. W. J. Biffen, C.</i> . . . . .	23,551
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	12,193	T. J. Wilkinson, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	718	P. E. Sandland-Nielsen, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	10,150
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,633)		A. James, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	192	D. J. Evans, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	9,405
<b>Northampton</b> E. 50,739		<b>Nuneaton</b> E. 80,225		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	
438 <i>A. R. Marlow, C.</i> . . . . .	18,597	447* <i>L. J. Huckfield, Lab.</i> . . . . .	31,403	(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 8,414)	13,401
*Mrs. M. L. Colquhoun, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,934	L. Stevens, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	23,715	<b>Oxford</b> E. 81,708	
A. Rounthwaite, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,659	C. E. G. Williams, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,184	455 <i>J. H. Patten, C.</i> . . . . .	27,459
R. G. W. Rickord, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	373	R. P. Matthews, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,028	*D. E. T. Luard, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,962
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,663	G. E. Davis, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	629	D. Roaf, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,234
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,538)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,688	A. Cheeke, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . .	887
<b>SOUTH</b> E. 51,151		<b>Ogmore</b> E. 70,156		Mrs. B. Smith, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	
439* <i>M. W. L. Morris, C.</i> . . . . .	19,125	448 <i>R. Powell, Lab.</i> . . . . .	29,867	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,497
G. Mason, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	15,491	L. J. Walters, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	13,780	(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,036)	
D. Amey, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	3,478	Mrs. J. T. Gibbs, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	9,812	<b>Oxon, Mid</b> E. 63,212	
Mrs. M. James, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	407	D. I. Jones, <i>P.C.</i> . . . . .	2,450	456* <i>Rt. Hon. D. R. Hurd, C.B.E., C.</i> . . . . .	28,465
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	3,634	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,087	J. Hedge, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,004
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 141)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 17,761)		Miss M. Burton, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	8,367
<b>Northwich</b> E. 54,362		<b>Oxford</b> E. 81,708		<i>P. Madden, Ind.</i> . . . . .	
440* <i>A. R. Goodlad, C.</i> . . . . .	23,201			<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	15,461
B. H. Silverman, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	14,455			(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 7,303)	
G. Little, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,311				
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,746				
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 4,610)					

<b>Paddington</b> E. 56,234		<b>Peterborough</b> E. 72,912		<b>Poole</b> E. 87,208	
457 J. D. Wheeler, C. ....	16,189	464 B. S. Mawhinney, C. ....	27,734	472 J. Ward, O.B.E., C. ....	38,846
*A. C. Latham, Lab. ....	16,083	*M. J. Ward, Lab. ....	22,632	D. A. Bell, Lab. ....	15,291
A. Brett, L. ....	2,815	D. Green, L. ....	5,685	B. Sutton, L. ....	14,001
J. Cameron, N.F. ....	402	J. Wilhelmy, N.F. ....	672	C. maj. ....	23,555
O. T. Banjo, W.R.P. ....	117	M. Bishop, W.R.P. ....	106	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,425)	
C. maj. ....	106	C. maj. ....	5,102		
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,311)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,848)			
<b>Paisley</b> E. 64,294		<b>Petersfield</b> E. 81,887		<b>Portsmouth</b>	
458 A. Adams, Lab. ....	25,894			NORTH E. 68,870	
G. Wills, C. ....	12,139	465* M. J. Mates, C. ....	39,200	473 P. H. S. Griffiths, C. ....	26,356
D. R. Rollo, S.N.P. ....	7,305	J. Madeley, L. ....	16,825	*F. A. Judd, Lab. ....	24,045
B. Monaghan, Scot. Lab. ....	811	B. W. Clough, Lab. ....	8,082	S. Brewin, L. ....	3,354
Miss J. Tait, Comm. ....	145	C. maj. ....	22,375	R. Hadlow, N.F. ....	298
T. White, W.R.P. ....	122	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,987)		W. Ferrett, W.R.P. ....	122
Lab. maj. ....	13,755			C. maj. ....	2,311
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,590)				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,345)	
<b>Peckham</b> E. 59,015		<b>Plymouth</b>		<b>SOUTH E. 67,346</b>	
459* H. G. Lamborn, Lab. ...	20,364	DEVONPORT E. 48,236		474* R. B. Pink, C.B.E., V.R.D., C. ....	26,835
A. Dalton, C. ....	9,553	466* Rt. Hon. D. A. L. Owen, Lab. ....	16,545	Mrs. S. Thomas, Lab. ....	15,306
T. Minahan, L. ....	2,607	K. Hughes C. ....	15,544	J. R. Wallis, L. ....	6,487
Mrs. M. Roberts, N.F. ....	1,503	R. M. James, L. ....	2,360	W. Donkin, N.F. ....	457
Lab. maj. ....	10,811	L. Bearford-Walker, N.F. ....	243	C. maj. ....	11,529
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,826)		R. Stoner, Ind. ....	203	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,071)	
		Lab. maj. ....	1,001		
		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,259)			
<b>Pembroke</b> E. 76,268		<b>DRAKE E. 55,711</b>		<b>Preston</b>	
460* Rt. Hon. R. N. Edwards, C. ....	30,483	467* Miss J. E. Fookes, C. ....	21,759	NORTH E. 51,756	
A. Evans, Lab. ....	23,015	B. W. Fletcher, Lab. ...	17,515	475 R. J. Atkins, C. ....	18,632
R. Livesey, L. ....	6,249	A. Puttick, L. ....	3,452	*R. H. Atkins, Lab. ....	18,603
R. Dawe, P.C. ....	1,573	C. Bradbury, N.F. ....	279	M. P. Braham, L. ....	2,715
B. Kingzett, Ecology ...	694	C. maj. ....	4,244	J. F. Hetherington, N.F. ....	329
C. maj. ....	7,468	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 34)		C. maj. ....	29
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 772)				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,784)	
<b>Penistone</b> E. 72,370		<b>SUTTON E. 68,516</b>		<b>SOUTH E. 51,820</b>	
461* A. McKay, Lab. ....	28,010	468* Hon. A. K. M. Clark, C. ....	28,892	476* S. G. Thorne, Lab. ....	17,810
I. Dobkin, C. ....	18,309	J. G. Priestley, Lab. ...	17,605	B. H. Tetlow, C. ....	17,189
D. Chadwick, L. ....	10,772	J. Scannell, L. ....	6,226	R. P. Marshall, L. ....	4,625
Lab. maj. ....	9,701	C. maj. ....	11,287	M. Gibson, N.F. ....	258
(July '78, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,371)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,188)		V. A. Stephens, W.R.P. ....	116
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,135)				Lab. maj. ....	621
				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,749)	
<b>Penrith and the Border</b> E. 57,210		<b>Pontefract and Castleford</b> E. 60,697		<b>Pudsey</b> E. 67,853	
462* Rt. Hon. W. S. I. White-law, C.H., M.C., C. ....	26,940	469* G. Lofthouse, Lab. ....	30,566	477* J. G. D. Shaw, C. ....	24,591
L. R. West, Lab. ....	9,844	H. Page, C. ....	10,665	S. J. Cooksey, L. ....	15,852
B. N. Wates, L. ....	7,257	L. Marsh, L. ....	3,616	P. D. McBride, Lab. ...	13,727
C. maj. ....	17,096	Lab. maj. ....	19,901	P. Lewenz, Ecology ....	340
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,756)		(Oct. '78, by-election, Lab. maj. 11,428)		C. maj. ....	8,739
		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 23,242)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,581)	
<b>Perth and East Perthshire</b> E. 62,597		<b>Pontypool</b> E. 57,187		<b>Putney</b> E. 64,648	
463 W. Walker, C. ....	20,153	470* L. Abse, Lab. ....	27,751	478 D. J. Mellor, C. ....	23,040
*G. D. Crawford, S.N.P. ...	17,050	T. Sackville, C. ....	10,383	*H. G. Jenkins, Lab. ....	20,410
W. F. McKenzie, Lab. ...	6,432	E. A. R. Mathias, L. ....	5,508	N. Coudrey, L. ....	5,061
B. Goudie, L. ....	4,410	W. Hyde, P.C. ....	1,169	J. Webster, N.F. ....	685
C. maj. ....	3,103	Lab. maj. ....	17,368	C. maj. ....	2,630
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 793)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,695)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,775)	
<b>Perth and East Perthshire</b> E. 62,597		<b>Pontypridd</b> E. 75,050		<b>Ravensbourne</b> E. 47,601	
463 W. Walker, C. ....	20,153	471* B. T. John, Lab. ....	32,801	479* J. L. Hunt, C. ....	22,501
*G. D. Crawford, S.N.P. ...	17,050	M. J. Clay, C. ....	17,114	I. W. I. Shipley, L. ....	7,111
W. F. McKenzie, Lab. ...	6,432	H. Penri-Williams, L. ...	6,228	J. R. Holbrook, Lab. ...	6,848
B. Goudie, L. ....	4,410	E. A. Roberts, P.C. ....	2,200	S. Greene, N.F. ....	478
C. maj. ....	3,103	R. G. Davies, N.F. ....	263	C. maj. ....	15,390
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 793)		Lab. maj. ....	15,687	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,505)	
		(Oct. '74 Lab. maj. 18,774)			

## Reading

NORTH	E. 65,369
480*	<i>R. A. B. Durant, C.</i> . . . . . 25,085
	<i>Rev. D. M. Mason, Lab.</i> . . . . . 17,662
	<i>P. Minton, L.</i> . . . . . 6,170
	<i>P. Baker, N.F.</i> . . . . . 554
	<i>L. W. Edwards, Ind.</i> . . . . . 126
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 7,423
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,668)

## SOUTH E. 73,001

481*	<i>G. F. Vaughan, C.</i> . . . . . 30,067
	<i>B. Gale, Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,422
	<i>K. Watts, L.</i> . . . . . 10,642
	<i>P. Dunn, Ecology</i> . . . . . 700
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 15,645
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,666)

## Redcar

E. 62,511

482*	<i>J. Tinn, Lab.</i> . . . . . 25,470
	<i>Dr. Elizabeth Cottrell, C.</i> . . . . . 17,417
	<i>A. Elliott, L.</i> . . . . . 4,225
	<i>E. Lloyd, Ind.</i> . . . . . 333
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,053
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 10,430)

## Reigate

E. 72,248

483*	<i>G. A. Gardiner, C.</i> . . . . . 33,767
	<i>N. Grant, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,454
	<i>J. Speyer, L.</i> . . . . . 10,257
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 21,313
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,584)

## Renfrewshire

EAST E. 65,147

484	<i>J. A. Stewart, C.</i> . . . . . 25,910
	<i>Mrs. E. Sullivan, Lab.</i> . . . . . 12,672
	<i>W. G. A. Craig, L.</i> . . . . . 9,366
	<i>J. Pow, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 3,989
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 13,238
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,710)

## WEST E. 79,339

485*	<i>N. F. Buchan, Lab.</i> . . . . . 28,236
	<i>W. Boyle, C.</i> . . . . . 19,664
	<i>C. D. Cameron, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 8,333
	<i>J. R. Finnie, L.</i> . . . . . 7,256
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,572
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,300)

## Rhondda

E. 63,412

486*	<i>Rt. Hon. T. A. Jones, Lab.</i> . . . . . 38,007
	<i>P. Leyshon, C.</i> . . . . . 6,526
	<i>G. James, P.C.</i> . . . . . 4,226
	<i>A. True, Comm.</i> . . . . . 1,819
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 31,481
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 34,481)

## Richmond (Surrey)

E. 50,811

487*	<i>Sir A. H. F. Royle, K.C.M.G., C.</i> . . . . . 19,294
	<i>A. J. Watson, L.</i> . . . . . 16,764
	<i>J. Filochowski, Lab.</i> . . . . . 4,692
	<i>K. J. King, Ind.</i> . . . . . 315
	<i>Mrs. P. Murphy, N.F.</i> . . . . . 244
	<i>D. D. Wedgwood, Ind.</i> . . . . . 34
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 2,530
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,215)

## Richmond (Yorks)

E. 65,319

488*	<i>Sir T. P. G. Kitson, C.</i> . . . . . 28,958
	<i>G. Hodgson, L.</i> . . . . . 9,964
	<i>N. R. Bratton, Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,173
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 18,994
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 13,628)

## Ripon

E. 53,180

489*	<i>K. Hampson, Ph.D., C.</i> . . . . . 25,292
	<i>R. Tennant, L.</i> . . . . . 9,089
	<i>W. N. Davies, Lab.</i> . . . . . 6,749
	<i>A. Laurence, Ecology</i> . . . . . 781
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 16,203
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,004)

## Rochdale

E. 66,841

490*	<i>C. Smith, M.B.E., L.</i> . . . . . 22,172
	<i>J. Connell, Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,878
	<i>I. Picton, C.</i> . . . . . 9,494
	<i>J. Merrick, N.F.</i> . . . . . 690
	<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,294
	(Oct. '74, L. maj. 2,753)

## Rochester and Chatham

E. 79,872

491	<i>Mrs. P. E. Fenner, C.</i> . . . . . 27,574
	<i>*R. E. Bean, Lab.</i> . . . . . 24,886
	<i>Mrs. M. Black, L.</i> . . . . . 5,219
	<i>J. King, N.F.</i> . . . . . 417
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 2,688
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,418)

## Romford

E. 55,154

492*	<i>M. J. Neubert, C.</i> . . . . . 22,714
	<i>Mrs. S. M. Bartlett, Lab.</i> . . . . . 13,902
	<i>J. Bates, L.</i> . . . . . 4,818
	<i>Mrs. M. Caine, N.F.</i> . . . . . 820
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,812
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 2,651)

## Ross and Cromarty

E. 33,181

493*	<i>Rt. Hon. J. H. N. Gray, C.</i> . . . . . 10,650
	<i>W. McRae, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 5,915
	<i>K. Bloomer, Lab.</i> . . . . . 5,055
	<i>H. Morrison, L.</i> . . . . . 3,496
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,735
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 663)

## Rossendale

E. 50,623

494	<i>D. A. Trippier, C.</i> . . . . . 20,370
	<i>*M. A. Noble, Lab.</i> . . . . . 18,497
	<i>P. J. Arnold, L.</i> . . . . . 3,534
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 1,873
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 203)

## Rotherham

E. 60,871

495*	<i>J. S. Crowther, Lab.</i> . . . . . 26,580
	<i>D. Hinkley, C.</i> . . . . . 13,145
	<i>Mrs. I. House, L.</i> . . . . . 3,686
	<i>K. Davies, N.F.</i> . . . . . 490
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 13,435
	(June '76, by-election, Lab. maj. 4,527)
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 17,034)

## Rother Valley

E. 99,029

496*	<i>P. Hardy, Lab.</i> . . . . . 45,966
	<i>R. Barber, C.</i> . . . . . 19,984
	<i>C. Sykes, L.</i> . . . . . 7,937
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 26,002
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 32,777)

## Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles

E. 60,368

497*	<i>Rt. Hon. D. M. S. Steel, L.</i> . . . . . 25,993
	<i>G. P. Malone, C.</i> . . . . . 15,303
	<i>D. Heald, Lab.</i> . . . . . 4,150
	<i>A. Stewart, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 3,502
	<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . . 10,690
	(Oct. '74, L. maj. 7,433)

## Rugby

E. 61,506

498	<i>J. F. Pawsey, C.</i> . . . . . 24,417
	<i>*W. G. Price, Lab.</i> . . . . . 21,688
	<i>B. Lomax, L.</i> . . . . . 4,945
	<i>A. Gresham, N.F.</i> . . . . . 551
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 2,729
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 5,204)

## Ruislip-Northwood

E. 55,505

499	<i>J. A. D. Wilkinson, C.</i> . . . . . 26,748
	<i>M. E. Lloyd, Lab.</i> . . . . . 9,541
	<i>G. R. Stephenson, L.</i> . . . . . 6,867
	<i>A. Martin, N.F.</i> . . . . . 477
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 17,207
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,269)

## Runcorn

E. 82,126

500*	<i>Rt. Hon. M. Carlisle, Q.C., C.</i> . . . . . 32,907
	<i>G. J. Maudsley, Lab.</i> . . . . . 22,226
	<i>R. Kemp, L.</i> . . . . . 8,783
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 10,681
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,468)

## Rushcliffe

E. 67,286

501*	<i>K. H. Clarke, C.</i> . . . . . 34,196
	<i>C. I. E. Atkins, Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,712
	<i>J. E. Hamilton, L.</i> . . . . . 9,060
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 22,484
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,943)

## Rutherglen

E. 49,979

502*	<i>Rt. Hon. J. G. Mackenzie, Lab.</i> . . . . . 18,546
	<i>P. Burns, C.</i> . . . . . 10,523
	<i>R. Brown, L.</i> . . . . . 7,315
	<i>M. Grieve, S.N.P.</i> . . . . . 3,325
	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,023
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,356)

## Rutland and Stamford

E. 59,404

503*	<i>K. Lewis, C.</i> . . . . . 26,198
	<i>M. R. C. Withers, Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,383
	<i>P. Blaine, L.</i> . . . . . 8,801
	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . . 14,815
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,990)

<b>Rye</b> E. 73,416		<b>Salford</b>		<b>HILLSBOROUGH</b> E. 51,088	
504* <i>Rt. Hon. B. G. Irvine,</i>		EAST E. 32,718	511* <i>F. J. Alloun, Lab.</i> . . . . . 13,453	520* <i>M. H. Flannery, Lab.</i> . . . . . 20,556	
C. . . . . 35,516		S. Latimer, C. . . . . 7,597	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,856	C. I. Patrick, C. . . . . 12,206	
D. R. S. Moore, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 12,438		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,836)		Mrs. P. A. Neale, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 3,088	
D. Smyth, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 6,852				Mrs. S. Williams, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 326	
Miss A. Rix, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . . 1,267				<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 8,350	
T. Duesbury, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 552		WEST E. 43,587	512* <i>Rt. Hon. S. Orme, Lab.</i> 18,411	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,308)	
C. maj. . . . . 23,078		J. Marwick, C. . . . . 11,157			
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 15,683)		S. Carter, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 383			
		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 7,254			
<b>Saffron Walden</b>		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,572)		<b>PARK</b> E. 62,174	
E. 65,034				521* <i>Rt. Hon. F. W. Mulley,</i>	
505* <i>A. G. B. Haselhurst, C.</i> 28,563				<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 27,483	
A. W. Phillips, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 13,200		<b>Salisbury</b>		C. Cole, C. . . . . 7,159	
B. R. M. Stoneham,		E. 64,615		F. R. Butler, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 4,737	
<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 10,547		513* <i>M. A. Hamilton, C.</i> . . . . . 24,962		I. Pierson, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 302	
O. Smedley, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . . 425		J. F. Lakeman, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 18,718		G. Ashberry, <i>Comm.</i> . . . . . 279	
R. Bailey, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 342		C. R. Boney, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 6,321		P. Littlehales, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 111	
C. maj. . . . . 15,363		C. maj. . . . . 6,244		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 20,324	
(July '77, by-election, C. maj.		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,180)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 23,964)	
12,437)					
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,521)		<b>Scarborough</b>		<b>Shipley</b>	
		E. 60,896		E. 53,516	
<b>St. Albans</b>		514* <i>Sir M. N. Shaw, C.</i> . . . . . 23,669		522* <i>J. M. Fox, M.B.E. C.</i> . . . . . 22,641	
E. 73,339		E. V. Lahteela, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,344		P. R. Ward, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,281	
506* <i>Sir V. H. Goodhew, C.</i> . . . . . 31,301		S. Galloway, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 9,025		G. G. Roberts, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 5,673	
D. Pictou, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 14,057		T. Yelin, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . . 487		D. Pedley, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . . 486	
R. J. Greaves, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 13,638		C. maj. . . . . 12,325		C. maj. . . . . 8,360	
C. maj. . . . . 17,244		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,708)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 3,036)	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,135)				<b>Shoreham</b>	
		<b>Sevenoaks</b>		E. 72,288	
<b>St. Helens</b>		E. 80,960		523* <i>R. N. Luce, C.</i> . . . . . 34,339	
E. 74,830		515 <i>G. M. Wolfson, C.</i> . . . . . 36,697		C. Robinson, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 12,754	
507* <i>L. Spriggs, Lab.</i> . . . . . 32,489		R. H. Redden, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,583		G. D. Shamash, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,867	
J. A. Brown, C. . . . . 16,934		G. Phillips, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 11,839		J. Benjafield, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 406	
I. Smith, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 4,587		M. Easter, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 821		C. maj. . . . . 21,585	
J. Boylan, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 471		C. maj. . . . . 22,114		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,373)	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 15,555		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 11,605)		<b>Shrewsbury</b>	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 22,066)				E. 63,236	
		<b>Sheffield</b>		524* <i>Sir J. A. Langford-Holt,</i>	
<b>St. Ives</b>		ATTERCLIFFE E. 62,984		C. . . . . 23,548	
E. 53,715		516* <i>A. E. P. Duffy, Lab.</i> . . . . . 29,702		A. Laurie, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 13,364	
508* <i>J. W. F. Nott, C.</i> . . . . . 22,352		D. French, C. . . . . 11,599		J. Bishton, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 11,558	
R. D. Evans, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 8,636		D. Boothroyd, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 4,017		C. maj. . . . . 10,184	
J. Cotton, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 8,299		J. Mason, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 457		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,421)	
D. Murley, <i>Mebyon</i>		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 18,103			
<i>Kernow</i> . . . . . 1,662		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 21,558)		<b>Sidcup</b>	
H. Hoptrough, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . . 427				E. 49,976	
C. maj. . . . . 13,716		BRIGHTSIDE E. 54,450		525* <i>Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath,</i>	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,868)		517* <i>Miss V. J. Maynard,</i>		M.B.E., C. . . . . 23,692	
		<i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 25,672		F. Keohane, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 10,236	
<b>St. Marylebone</b>		Mrs. B. Knightly, C. . . . . 7,979		P. Vickers, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 4,908	
E. 40,885		M. S. Johnson, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 3,482		A. Webb, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 774	
509* <i>K. W. Baker, C.</i> . . . . . 14,899		K. T. Brack, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 354		C. maj. . . . . 13,456	
J. Hegarty, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 6,586		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 17,693		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,543)	
A. Mann, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 2,459		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,926)		<b>Skipton</b>	
J. Porritt, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . . 691		HALLAM E. 78,901		E. 53,881	
C. Elrick, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 239		518* <i>J. H. Osborn, C.</i> . . . . . 31,436		526 <i>J. G. B. Watson, C.</i> . . . . . 23,177	
C. maj. . . . . 8,313		M. J. Bower, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 16,502		Mrs. K. C. Brooks, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 17,484	
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,503)		K. A. Salt, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 8,982		B. M. Selby, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 4,632	
		G. F. Smith, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 300		C. maj. . . . . 5,693	
<b>St. Pancras North</b>		C. maj. . . . . 14,934		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 590)	
E. 42,106		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 10,664)		<b>Solihull</b>	
510* <i>A. W. Stallard, Lab.</i> . . . . . 14,556		HEELEY E. 63,996		E. 84,272	
P. Kirwan, C. . . . . 9,110		519* <i>F. O. Hooley, Lab.</i> . . . . . 24,618		527* <i>W. P. Grieve, q.c., C.</i> . . . . . 43,027	
M. D. H. Valentine, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 2,654		D. W. George, C. . . . . 19,845		D. J. A. Hallom, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . . 10,820	
S. Andrews, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 360		R. Webb, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 4,708		I. Gillett, <i>L.</i> . . . . . 10,214	
G. Jones, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . . 159		P. K. Thorpe, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 274		D. Stevenson, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . . 978	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 5,446		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . . 4,773		C. maj. . . . . 32,207	
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,553)		(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,406)		(Oct. '74, C. maj. 15,859)	

## Somerset North

E. 96,606

528* A. P. Dean, C. ....	43,173
A. J. Smith, Lab. ....	22,122
Rev. D. Sanders, L. ....	12,898
R. Carder, Ecology ....	1,254
C. maj. ....	21,051
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,475)	

## Southall

E. 73,146

529* S. J. Bidwell, Lab. ....	28,498
R. C. Patten, C. ....	17,220
R. Hains, L. ....	3,920
J. Fairhurst, N.F. ....	1,545
S. Gupta, Ind. ....	637
T. Ali, Ind. ....	477
S. S. Paul, Ind. ....	115
Lab. maj. ....	11,278
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,983)	

## Southampton

ITCHEN E. 81,151

530* R. C. Mitchell, Lab. ....	28,036
A. Hunter, C. ....	26,434
J. Pindar, L. ....	6,132
Lab. maj. ....	1,602
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,795)	

TEST E. 76,890

531 S. J. A. Hill, C. ....	27,198
*B. C. Gould, Lab. ....	25,075
D. Hughes, L. ....	6,393
C. maj. ....	2,123
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 530)	

## Southend

EAST E. 57,037

532* Sir S. J. McAdden, C.B.E., C. ....	22,413
A. N. Wright, Lab. ....	11,639
J. Hugill, L. ....	5,244
P. Twomey, N.F. ....	676
C. maj. ....	10,774
(By-election, March 13, 1980)	

†E. M. Taylor, C. .... 13,117

C. George, Lab. ....	12,687
D. E. Evans, L. ....	8,939
T. A. Robertson, Ind. ....	532
W. O. Smedley, Ind. ....	207
J. W. J. Curry, Ind. ....	132
W. G. Boaks, Ind. ....	23
C. maj. ....	430
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,603)	

WEST E. 66,956

533* Rt. Hon. H. P. G. Channon, C. ....	29,449
D. Evans, L. ....	12,585
Mrs. J. Nisbet, Lab. ....	8,341
L. J. McKeon, N.F. ....	680
C. maj. ....	16,864
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,071)	

## Southgate

E. 67,355

534* Hon. A. G. Berry, C. ....	31,663
I. S. Wilson, Lab. ....	11,584
A. Baker, L. ....	7,223
R. Pert, N.F. ....	895
C. maj. ....	20,079
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 14,922)	

## Southport

E. 68,385

535* Sir W. I. Percival, q.c., C. ....	25,953
R. C. Fearn, L. ....	19,426
I. G. James, Lab. ....	5,725
C. maj. ....	6,527
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,627)	

## South Shields

E. 70,566

536 D. G. Clark, Lab. ....	28,675
R. G. Booth, C. ....	15,551
L. Monger, L. ....	6,003
Lab. maj. ....	13,124
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,825)	

## Sowerby

E. 49,275

537 D. Thompson, C. ....	16,797
*M. O. F. Madden, Lab. ....	15,617
D. T. Shutt, L. ....	7,369
C. maj. ....	1,180
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 646)	

## Spelthorne

E. 70,898

538* Rt. Hon. H. E. Atkins, C. ....	31,290
C. H. Dodwell, Lab. ....	15,137
P. E. Winner, L. ....	7,565
J. Sawyer, N.F. ....	518
C. maj. ....	16,153
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,948)	

## Stafford and Stone

E. 83,300

539* Rt. Hon. Sir H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., C. ....	34,387
M. J. D. Poulter, Lab. ....	21,210
R. M. Burman, L. ....	10,049
C. maj. ....	13,177
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,328)	

## Staffordshire South West

E. 67,383

540* P. T. Cormack, C. ....	32,153
G. J. Lane, Lab. ....	14,720
R. Fox, L. ....	5,460
J. Thomas, N.F. ....	912
C. maj. ....	17,433
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,539)	

## Stalybridge and Hyde

E. 67,772

541* T. Pendry, Lab. ....	27,082
J. Kershaw, C. ....	20,502
J. Pickup, L. ....	4,642
Lab. maj. ....	6,580
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,757)	

## Stepney and Poplar

E. 58,637

542* Rt. Hon. P. D. Shore, Lab. ....	19,576
R. Hughes, C. ....	6,561
R. Winfield, L. ....	2,234
V. Clarke, N.F. ....	1,571
E. Johns, Ind. ....	672
K. Halpin, Comm. ....	413
P. Chappell, W.R.P. ....	235
Lab. maj. ....	13,015
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 20,976)	

## Stirling, Falkirk and

Grangemouth

E. 66,998

543* H. Ewing, Lab. ....	29,499
W. Boyles, C. ....	13,881
J. Donachy, S.N.P. ....	8,856
Lab. maj. ....	15,618
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,766)	

## Stirlingshire

EAST AND CLACKMANNAN

E. 67,328

544 M. J. O'Neil, Lab. ....	22,780
*G. N. Reid, S.N.P. ....	21,796
T. N. A. Begg, C. ....	9,778
Lab. maj. ....	984
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 7,341)	

WEST E. 58,178

545* D. A. Canavan, Lab. ....	22,516
Mrs. A. A. McCurley, C. ....	12,160
Mrs. J. T. Jones, S.N.P. ....	8,627
D. Cant, L. ....	3,905
Lab. maj. ....	10,356
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 367)	

## Stockport

NORTH E. 53,533

546* A. F. Bennett, Lab. ....	18,789
J. W. Last, C. ....	18,456
J. Hartley, L. ....	5,096
K. Walker, N.F. ....	244
Lab. maj. ....	333
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 1,824)	

SOUTH E. 48,513

547 T. McNally, Lab. ....	16,910
F. Skidmore, C. ....	15,785
M. Quayle, L. ....	4,453
R. Murphy, N.F. ....	374
Lab. maj. ....	1,125
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 4,220)	

## Stockton

E. 89,206

548* W. T. Rodgers, Lab. ....	34,917
R. B. Jones, C. ....	23,790
Mrs. S. E. Dunleavy, L. ....	6,074
A. Bruce, N.F. ....	384
Mrs. V. Fletcher, Ind. ....	343
J. Smith, Comm. ....	243
Lab. maj. ....	11,127
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,474)	

## Stoke-on-Trent

CENTRAL E. 59,493

549* R. B. Cant, Lab. ....	24,707
W. Williams, C. ....	12,104
A. Thomas, L. ....	4,260
Lab. maj. ....	12,603
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,653)	

NORTH E. 59,402

550* J. S. Forrester, Lab. ....	25,652
R. M. Ibbs, C. ....	13,228
C. V. Smedley, L. ....	3,994
C. Baugh, N.F. ....	341
Lab. maj. ....	12,424
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 15,072)	

## SOUTH E. 74,193

551* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Ashley, C.H., Lab.</i> .....	31,610
R. Rayner, <i>C.</i> .....	17,364
D. Chantrey, <i>L.</i> .....	4,829
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	14,246
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,495)	

## Stratford-on-Avon

E. 76,588

552\**Rt. Hon. Sir A. E. U.*

<i>Maude, T.D., C.</i> .....	35,470
J. Taylor, <i>L.</i> .....	12,916
C. A. Purnell, <i>Lab.</i> .....	10,334
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	22,554
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 12,568)	

## Streatham

E. 53,347

553* <i>W. J. M. Shelton, C.</i> ..	19,630
T. P. C. Daniel, <i>Lab.</i> ..	14,130
J. S. Pincham, <i>L.</i> .....	3,779
G. J. Bryant, <i>N.F.</i> .....	523
A. J. Hollander, <i>Ind.</i> ..	102
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	5,500
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 2,867)	

## Stretford

E. 69,258

554* <i>W. S. Churchill, C.</i> ..	25,972
P. N. Scott, <i>Lab.</i> .....	21,466
D. I. Wrigley, <i>L.</i> .....	6,369
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	4,506
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 1,237)	

## Stroud

E. 76,137

555* <i>Sir J. A. Kershaw, M.C., C.</i> .....	32,534
B. J. Marshall, <i>Lab.</i> ..	17,037
J. P. Heppell, <i>L.</i> .....	12,314
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	15,497
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 7,054)	

## Sudbury and Woodbridge

E. 91,441

556* <i>K. M. Stainton, C.</i> .....	39,544
Mrs. J. B. Hills, <i>Lab.</i> ..	18,972
J. R. C. Beale, <i>L.</i> .....	13,435
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	20,572
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 12,063)	

## Sunderland

NORTH E. 72,994

557* <i>Rt. Hon. F. T. Willey, Lab.</i> .....	29,213
L. Keith, <i>C.</i> .....	16,311
J. A. Lennox, <i>L.</i> .....	5,238
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	12,902
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 15,671)	

SOUTH E. 79,130

558* <i>G. A. T. Bagier, Lab.</i> ..	29,403
J. Harris, <i>C.</i> .....	21,002
P. Barker, <i>L.</i> .....	4,984
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	8,401
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 13,030)	

## Surbiton

E. 46,922

559* <i>Sir N. T. L. Fisher, M.C., C.</i> .....	20,063
C. P. Moore, <i>Lab.</i> .....	9,261
Mrs. C. J. Tilley, <i>L.</i> ..	6,093
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	10,802
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 6,021)	

## Surrey

EAST E. 57,364

560* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. G. Howe, q.c., C.</i> .....	28,266
Mrs. S. Liddell, <i>L.</i> .....	8,866
W. G. Harries, <i>Lab.</i> ..	7,398
D. Smith, <i>N.F.</i> .....	452
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	19,400
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 9,845)	

NORTH WEST E. 75,197

561* <i>W. M. J. Grylls, C.</i> .....	36,219
R. Sharpe, <i>Lab.</i> .....	10,763
D. Simpson, <i>L.</i> .....	9,037
R. Heath, <i>N.F.</i> .....	796
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	25,456
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 13,581)	

## Sussex, Mid

E. 68,232

562* <i>R. T. Renton, C.</i> .....	32,548
J. Campbell, <i>L.</i> .....	11,705
D. S. Turner, <i>Lab.</i> .....	8,260
S. H. M. Haslett, <i>Ind.</i> ..	128
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	20,843
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 11,997)	

## Sutton and Cheam

E. 63,038

563* <i>D. N. Macfarlane, C.</i> ..	28,842
C. Caswill, <i>L.</i> .....	13,136
Mrs. N. Irwin, <i>Lab.</i> .....	7,126
J. Hunt, <i>N.F.</i> .....	465
J. Smoker, <i>Ind.</i> .....	128
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	15,706
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 5,161)	

## Sutton Coldfield

E. 64,093

564* <i>Rt. Hon. P. N. Fowler, C.</i> .....	34,096
C. E. A. Hooper, <i>L.</i> .....	7,989
J. F. Partridge, <i>Lab.</i> ..	6,511
R. Wallace, <i>N.F.</i> .....	466
G. C. Hammond, <i>Ind.</i> ..	459
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	26,107
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 13,356)	

## Swansea

EAST E. 60,350

565* <i>D. Anderson, Lab.</i> .....	31,909
Mrs. S. M. Edwards, <i>C.</i> ..	10,689
J. G. Ball, <i>P.C.</i> .....	2,732
W. R. Jones, <i>Comm.</i> .....	308
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	21,220
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 20,721)	

WEST E. 65,872

566* <i>Rt. Hon. A. J. Williams, Lab.</i> .....	24,175
D. J. Mercer, <i>C.</i> .....	23,774
M. J. Ball, <i>L.</i> .....	3,484
G. ap Gwent, <i>P.C.</i> .....	1,012
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	401
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,836)	

## Swindon

E. 65,761

567* <i>D. L. Stoddart, Lab.</i> ..	25,218
N. K. Hammond, <i>C.</i> .....	19,319
Miss G. Collis; <i>L.</i> .....	5,709
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	5,899
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,270)	

## Taunton

E. 66,349

568* <i>Rt. Hon. E. D. L. du Cann, C.</i> .....	28,483
Mrs. S. Horne, <i>Lab.</i> .....	15,759
M. Lee, <i>L.</i> .....	7,928
G. Garbett, <i>Ecology</i> .....	1,403
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	12,724
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 6,821)	

## Thanet

EAST E. 48,989

569* <i>J. W. P. Aitken, C.</i> .....	20,367
I. D. Killberry, <i>Lab.</i> ..	10,128
B. C. J. Hesketh, <i>L.</i> .....	4,755
B. Dobing, <i>N.F.</i> .....	376
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	10,239
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 4,503)	

WEST E. 45,694

570* <i>W. R. Rees-Davies, q.c., C.</i> .....	18,122
J. F. Little, <i>Lab.</i> .....	8,576
D. Payne, <i>L.</i> .....	6,917
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	9,546
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 5,108)	

## Thirsk and Malton

E. 71,905

571* <i>J. D. Spence, C.</i> .....	32,520
E. J. Roberts, <i>Lab.</i> .....	11,924
R. North, <i>L.</i> .....	10,533
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	20,596
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 13,862)	

## Thornaby

E. 61,783

572* <i>I. W. Wrigglesworth, Lab.</i> .....	23,597
J. Jeffreys, <i>C.</i> .....	18,073
N. Patmore, <i>L.</i> .....	4,255
M. Evans, <i>N.F.</i> .....	251
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	5,524
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,648)	

## Thurrock

E. 91,712

573* <i>Miss O. A. McDonald, ph.d., Lab.</i> .....	33,449
A. Baldry, <i>C.</i> .....	27,030
H. Crowson, <i>L.</i> .....	6,445
E. Burdett, <i>N.F.</i> .....	1,358
B. Chattaway, <i>Ind.</i> .....	365
M. Daly, <i>W.R.P.</i> .....	242
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	6,419
(July '76, by-election, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,839)	
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 19,080)	

## Tiverton

E. 74,370

574* <i>R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop, C.</i> .....	33,444
D. J. Morrish, <i>L.</i> .....	17,215
A. W. F. Cook, <i>Lab.</i> .....	8,281
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	16,229
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 5,354)	

## Tonbridge and Malling

E. 68,122

575* <i>J. P. Stanley, C.</i> .....	29,534
R. C. Ackerley, <i>Lab.</i> ..	13,282
G. J. Knopp, <i>L.</i> .....	10,904
G. L. Burnett, <i>N.F.</i> .....	429
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	16,252
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 8,609)	

<b>Tooting</b> E. 50,962		<b>Tynemouth</b> E. 74,722		<b>Walsend</b> E. 91,312	
576* T. M. Cox, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,642	583* N. G. Trotter, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	29,941	590* W. E. Garrett, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	38,214
R. C. Ritchie, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	13,442	P. J. Cosgrove, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,377	L. Johnston, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	21,695
R. Rife, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	2,917	R. Pinkney, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,736	P. Ryan, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	8,514
P. Berbridge, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	682	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,564	Mrs. I. Hunter, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	472
L. Lewis, <i>Comm.</i> . . . . .	233	(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 3,121)		K. Flynn, <i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	412
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,200			<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	16,519
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,855)				(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 21,269)	
<b>Torbay</b> E. 87,987		<b>Ulster, Mid</b> E. 81,457		<b>Walsall</b>	
577* Sir F. M. Bennett, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	36,099	584* J. Dunlop, <i>U.U.U.</i> . . . . .	29,249	NORTH E. 73,102	
M. N. Mitchell, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	15,231	P. A. Duffy, <i>S.D.L.P.</i> . . . . .	19,266	591 D. J. Winnick, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	26,913
Mrs. E. V. Fear, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	12,919	P. Fahy, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	12,055	*R. G. Hodgson, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	21,047
D. Abrahams, <i>Ecology</i> . . . . .	1,161	A. Lagan, <i>Alliance</i> . . . . .	3,481	A. Bentley, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	3,778
Mrs. J. G. Spry, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	647	F. Donnelly, <i>Rep.</i> . . . . .		J. C. Parker, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,098
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,868	<i>Clubs</i> . . . . .	1,414	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,866
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 12,438)		<i>U.U.U. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,983	(Nov. '76, by-election, <i>C. maj.</i>	
		(Oct. '74, <i>U.U.U. maj.</i> 4,667)		4,379)	
				(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 15,885)	
<b>Totnes</b> E. 83,960		<b>Upminster</b> E. 65,966		<b>Walthamstow</b> E. 49,315	
578* R. L. Mawby, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	35,010	585* J. W. Loveridge, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	27,960	SOUTH E. 57,709	
A. H. Rogers, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	24,445	J. K. Stephenson, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	18,895	592* B. T. George, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	22,539
J. B. H. Duffin, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	7,668	D. Harvey, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,216	Mrs. A. Hall, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	20,951
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,565	W. Neary, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	965	Mrs. V. Parker, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	795
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 6,401)		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	9,065	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	1,588
		(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 694)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 4,662)	
<b>Tottenham</b> E. 46,821		<b>Uxbridge</b> E. 60,313		<b>Wanstead and Woodford</b> E. 57,218	
579* N. Atkinson, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,299	586* J. M. Shersby, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	24,967	593* E. P. Deakins, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	17,651
M. H. M. Carrington, . . . . .		G. E. Pringle, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	16,972	S. R. Eyres, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	13,248
<i>C.</i> . . . . .	9,166	J. Hunt, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,031	M. P. O'Flanagan, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	3,117
Miss K. Alexander, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	2,177	Mrs. P. Budgen, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	595	G. Flaxton, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,119
C. S. Mates, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	833	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,995	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,403
E. D. J. Gutteridge, . . . . .	94	(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 2,153)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,664)	
<i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	71				
G. A. Rolph, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	7,133				
<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,133				
(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,216)					
<b>Truro</b> E. 76,597		<b>Vauxhall</b> E. 39,870		<b>Warley</b>	
580* D. C. Penhaligon, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	33,571	587 S. K. Holland, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	13,058	EAST E. 55,026	
Mrs. R. Brown, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	24,863	P. Heslop, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	8,358	595* A. M. W. Faulds, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,333
B. M. Tidy, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	4,689	F. Harrison, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	1,842	R. K. Jones, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	16,236
J. C. A. Whetter, <i>Cor-</i> <i>nish Nat.</i> . . . . .	227	V. Atkinson, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	879	J. Worrell, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	1,204
N. F. Hedger, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	182	D. Elliott, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	565	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,097
<i>L. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,708	Miss S. Hannigan, . . . . .		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,177)	
(Oct. '74, <i>L. maj.</i> 464)		<i>W.R.P.</i> . . . . .	153		
		W. G. Boaks, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	44		
		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	4,700		
		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,766)			
<b>Tunbridge Wells</b> E. 71,825		<b>Wakefield</b> E. 70,509		<b>WEST E. 60,935</b>	
581* P. B. B. Mayhew, <i>q.c.</i> , . . . . .		588* Rt. Hon. W. Harrison, . . . . .		596* Rt. Hon. P. K. Archer, . . . . .	
<i>C.</i> . . . . .	31,928	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	27,124	<i>q.c., Lab.</i> . . . . .	25,175
A. A. J. Bartlett, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	11,392	J. Sheard, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	19,571	R. K. Evans, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	15,074
R. Baker, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	9,797	N. Collins-Tooth, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	6,059	F. M. Fisher, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	2,864
W. Standen, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	509	A. Cooper, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	530	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,101
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	20,536	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,553	(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,857)	
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 12,027)		(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 12,806)			
<b>Twickenham</b> E. 71,535		<b>Wallasey</b> E. 69,211		<b>Warrington</b> E. 43,921	
582* T. F. H. Jessel, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	30,017	589* Mrs. L. Chalker, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	26,548	597* Sir W. T. Williams, <i>q.c.</i> , . . . . .	
J. Waller, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	17,169	Miss H. C. Hodge, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	21,167	<i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	19,306
D. Wetzel, <i>Lab.</i> . . . . .	9,591	N. R. L. Thomas, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	5,269	G. Povey, <i>C.</i> . . . . .	9,032
M. Braithwaite, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	686	J. Fishwick, <i>N.F.</i> . . . . .	491	I. B. Browne, <i>L.</i> . . . . .	2,833
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	12,848	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,381	C. Campbell, <i>Ind.</i> . . . . .	144
(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 9,507)		(Oct. '74, <i>C. maj.</i> 1,970)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	10,274
				(Oct. '74, <i>Lab. maj.</i> 12,261)	
				(By-election see p. 345)	

## Warwick and Leamington

E. 85,074

598* D. G. Smith, C. ....	35,925
C. J. Gray, Lab. ....	19,367
D. Woodcock, L. ....	9,905
P. Sizer, Ecology ....	905
C. maj. ....	16,558
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,245)	

## Watford

E. 55,079

599 W. A. T. T. Garel-Jones,	
C. ....	21,320
A. L. Banks, Lab. ....	18,030
B. Bodle, L. ....	5,019
B. Cheetham, N.F. ....	388
C. maj. ....	3,290
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,957)	

## Wellingborough

E. 89,022

600* P. D. Fry, C. ....	37,812
D. A. Forwood, Lab. ....	25,278
L. E. Stringer, L. ....	8,506
S. F. Wright, N.F. ....	529
Miss D. M. P. Garnett,	
Ind. ....	209
C. maj. ....	12,534
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 1,758)	

## Wells

E. 74,717

601* Hon. R. T. Boscawen,	
M.C., C. ....	30,400
A. A. S. Butt-Philip, L. ....	18,204
P. P. Murphy, Lab. ....	10,025
G. Livings, Ind. ....	421
A. Thynne, Ind. ....	155
C. maj. ....	12,196
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,701)	

## Welwyn and Hatfield

E. 69,957

602 C. P. Y. Murphy, C. ....	28,892
*Mrs. H. V. H. Hayman,	
Lab. ....	25,418
Mrs. J. Hurd, L. ....	4,688
P. R. Ruddock, N.F. ....	459
C. maj. ....	3,474
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 520)	

## West Bromwich

EAST E. 57,660

603* P. C. Snape, Lab. ....	19,279
J. Wright, C. ....	17,308
M. Smith, L. ....	3,228
C. Allsopp, N.F. ....	1,175
Lab. maj. ....	1,971
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 7,529)	

WEST E. 58,803

604* Miss B. Boothroyd,	
Lab. ....	23,791
D. A. Harrison, C. ....	14,323
R. Churms, N.F. ....	1,351
Lab. maj. ....	9,468
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,799)	

## Westhury

E. 79,538

605* D. M. Walters, M.B.E.,	
C. ....	29,929
P. G. Jackson, L. ....	15,950
P. R. Atkins, Lab. ....	12,532
S. Alexander, Ind. ....	2,547
T. Thatcher, Ind. ....	1,905
Mrs. S. Rodwell,	
Ecology ....	554
C. maj. ....	13,979
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 6,043)	

## Western Isles

E. 22,566

606* Rt. Hon. D. J. Stewart,	
S.N.P. ....	7,941
A. Matheson, Lab. ....	4,878
M. Morrison, C. ....	1,600
N. MacLeod, L. ....	700
S.N.P. maj. ....	3,063
(Oct. '74, S.N.P. maj. 5,232)	

## Westhoughton

E. 76,922

607* R. W. Stott, C.B.E., Lab.	29,685
Mrs. C. A. Johnson, C. ....	24,398
J. Pigott, L. ....	7,544
Lab. maj. ....	5,287
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 13,575)	

## West Lothian

E. 86,445

608* T. Dalyell, Lab. ....	36,713
W. C. Wolfe, S.N.P. ....	16,631
J. R. Whyte, C. ....	13,162
W. Sneddon, Comm. ....	404
Lab. maj. ....	20,082
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 2,690)	

## Westmorland

E. 59,956

609* Rt. Hon. T. M. Jopling,	
C. ....	25,274
K. Hulls, L. ....	12,867
A. Potts, Lab. ....	6,497
C. maj. ....	12,407
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,715)	

## Weston-super-Mare

E. 92,096

610* A. W. Wiggin, T.D., C. ....	40,618
R. G. Morgan, L. ....	16,305
A. H. Taylor, Lab. ....	14,420
C. maj. ....	24,313
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,859)	

## Whitehaven

E. 52,787

611* J. A. Cunningham,	
Lab. ....	22,626
J. Somers, C. ....	17,171
E. Akister, L. ....	2,559
W. Dixon, Ind. ....	790
Lab. maj. ....	5,455
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,933)	

## Widnes

E. 78,228

612* Rt. Hon. G. J. Oakes,	
Lab. ....	32,033
B. G. Holder, C. ....	21,752
Mrs. L. A. Self, L. ....	4,290
Lab. maj. ....	10,281
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 16,871)	

## Wigan

E. 59,024

613* E. A. Fitch, Lab. ....	26,144
T. Peet, C. ....	13,149
K. Bruce, L. ....	4,102
A. Smith, W.R.P. ....	348
Lab. maj. ....	12,995
(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 18,827)	

## Wimbledon

E. 65,471

614* Rt. Hon. Sir R. M. O.	
Havers, Q.C., C. ....	27,567
R. B. Tansey, Lab. ....	14,252
D. Twigg, L. ....	7,604
A. Bailey, N.F. ....	612
C. maj. ....	13,315
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,706)	

## Winchester

E. 87,412

615 J. E. D. Browne, C. ....	38,198
W. H. Allchin, Lab. ....	15,378
J. H. Morgan, L. ....	14,228
M. Mahoney, Ind. ....	395
C. maj. ....	22,820
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,220)	

## Windsor and Maidenhead

E. 85,441

616* A. J. Glyn, E.R.D., C. ....	38,451
Mrs. V. I. Price, Lab. ....	13,321
J. Farrand, L. ....	11,496
P. Crowley, N.F. ....	930
C. Bex, Ind. ....	251
C. maj. ....	25,130
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 12,841)	

## Wirral

E. 97,033

617* D. J. F. Hunt, M.B.E., C. ....	44,519
C. Ryder, Lab. ....	21,188
R. Barnett, L. ....	9,769
C. maj. ....	23,331
(March '76, by-election, C. maj. 24,112)	
(Oct. '74, The Speaker's maj. 13,488)	

## Woking

E. 72,670

618* C. G. D. Onslow, C. ....	31,719
C. N. Beard, Lab. ....	13,327
G. H. Dunk, L. ....	9,991
P. A. Gleave, N.F. ....	564
C. maj. ....	18,392
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 8,735)	

## Wokingham

E. 85,001

619* Sir W. R. van Straubenzee,	
M.B.E., C. ....	36,194
A. E. Furlley, Lab. ....	17,448
P. Mullarky, L. ....	12,120
Mrs. G. Sanders, N.F. ....	722
C. maj. ....	18,746
(Oct. '74, C. maj. 7,705)	



<b>Wolverhampton</b>		<b>Worcester</b>		<b>Wrexham</b>	
NORTH EAST E. 67,994		E. 78,026		E. 78,771	
620*	Mrs. R. Short, Lab. . . . .	24,046	626*	Rt. Hon. P. E. Walker,	30,405
	J. P. Evans, C. . . . .	17,986		M.B.E., C. . . . .	30,194
	L. McLean, L. . . . .	4,760		D. H. Sparks, Lab. . . . .	18,605
	G. Cooper, N.F. . . . .	1,283		Mrs. D. Elliott, L. . . . .	8,886
	Lab. maj. . . . .	6,060		J. Davenport, Ecology	707
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 14,653)			K. Stevens, N.F. . . . .	450
				C. maj. . . . .	11,589
				(Oct. '74, C. maj. 4,989)	
<b>SOUTH EAST E. 53,764</b>		<b>Worcestershire South</b>		<b>Wycombe</b>	
621*R. J. Edwards, Lab. . . . .		E. 79,036		E. 85,843	
	P. Chalkley, C. . . . .		627*	W. M. H. Spicer, C. . . . .	34,926
	M. Parsley, L. . . . .			D. Phillips, L. . . . .	14,272
	G. Jones, N.F. . . . .			G. Daniel, Lab. . . . .	10,206
	Lab. maj. . . . .			G. Woodford, Ecology . . . . .	1,722
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 11,698)			C. maj. . . . .	20,654
				(Oct. '74, C. maj. 9,052)	
<b>SOUTH WEST E. 66,180</b>		<b>Workington</b>		<b>Yarmouth</b>	
622*N. W. Budgen, C. . . . .		E. 55,030		E. 72,154	
	I. E. Geffen, Lab. . . . .		628	D. N. Campbell-	
	J. Wernick, L. . . . .			Savours, Lab. . . . .	24,523
	Mrs. J. Lees, N.F. . . . .			*R. L. Page, C. . . . .	18,767
	J. Deary, Ind. . . . .			N. Blackshaw, L. . . . .	2,819
	C. maj. . . . .			Lab. maj. . . . .	5,756
	(Oct. '74, C. maj. 5,300)			(Nov. '76, by-election, C. maj.	
				1,065)	
				(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 9,551)	
<b>Wood Green</b>		<b>Worthing</b>		<b>Yeovil</b>	
E. 52,039		E. 74,961		E. 80,646	
623	D. A. R. Race, Lab. . . . .		629*	Rt. Hon. T. L. Higgins,	
	Miss J. G. A. Riley, C. . . . .			C. . . . .	33,624
	G. Davies, L. . . . .			B. Sudbury, L. . . . .	13,244
	R. Frost, N.F. . . . .			K. Underwood, Lab. . . . .	7,163
	Lab. maj. . . . .			A. Hough, N.F. . . . .	893
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 8,211)			C. maj. . . . .	20,380
				(Oct. '74, C. maj. 17,345)	
<b>Woolwich</b>		<b>Wrekin, The</b>		<b>York</b>	
EAST E. 52,523		E. 92,592		E. 76,832	
624*	J. C. Cartwright, Lab. . . . .		630	P. W. Hawksley, C. . . . .	32,672
	P. Rock, C. . . . .			*G. T. Fowler, Lab. . . . .	31,707
	D. J. Woodhead, L. . . . .			R. Yarnell, L. . . . .	7,331
	I. Stevens, N.F. . . . .			C. maj. . . . .	965
	Lab. maj. . . . .			(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 6,838)	
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 12,425)				
<b>WEST E. 56,327</b>		<b>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</b>		<b>Croydon, North West</b>	
625*P. J. Bottomley, C. . . . .		(April 9)		(Oct. 22)	
	Mrs. D. Page, Lab. . . . .		D. A. Kean (S.D.P.) . . . . .		38
	J. Churchill, L. . . . .		W. Boaks (Ind.) . . . . .		14
	M. Skeggs, N.F. . . . .		H. Wise (Ind.) . . . . .		11
	C. maj. . . . .		T. L. Keen (Ind.) . . . . .		10
	(June '75, by-election, C. maj.		Maj. . . . .		1,759
	2,382)				
	(Oct. '74, Lab. maj. 3,541)				
<b>Warrington</b>		<b>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</b>		<b>W. H. Pitt (S.D.P.-L.</b>	
(July 16)		(August 20)		<b>Alliance)</b>	
E. D. H. Hoyle (Lab.) . . . . .	14,280	O. G. Carron (Anti-H-			13,800
Rt. Hon. R. H. Jenkins		Block) . . . . .		J. Butterfill (C.) . . . . .	10,546
(S.D.P. with L. support)	12,521	K. Maginnis (O.U.P.) . . . . .		S. Boden (Lab.) . . . . .	8,967
S. J. Sorrell (C.) . . . . .	2,102	S. A. Close (Alliance) . . . . .		N. Griffin (N.F.) . . . . .	429
N. S. Chantrell (Ecology) . . . . .	219	T. O. Moore (Ind.) . . . . .		Marilyn Gillies-Carr (Ind.)	340
D. Hussey (United Demo-		M. P. Green (Ind.) . . . . .		J. Foster (Ecology) . . . . .	155
cratic Labour) . . . . .	149	S. Hall-Raleigh (Ind.) . . . . .		Susan McKenzie (Ind.) . . . . .	111
I. Leslie (Ind.) . . . . .	111	Maj. . . . .		L. Brooks (Lab.) . . . . .	81
J. H. Fleming (Ind. Lab.) . . . . .	53			W. Boaks (Ind.) . . . . .	51
				G. Major (Ind.) . . . . .	31
				J. Joseph (Ind.) . . . . .	20
				S. Done (Ind.) . . . . .	11
				Maj. . . . .	3,254

## BY-ELECTIONS, 1981-82

<b>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</b>		<b>Croydon, North West</b>	
(April 9)		(Oct. 22)	
R. Sands (Anti-H-Block) . . . . .	30,492	W. H. Pitt (S.D.P.-L.	
H. W. West (O.U.P.) . . . . .	29,046	Alliance) . . . . .	13,800
Maj. . . . .	1,446	J. Butterfill (C.) . . . . .	10,546
		S. Boden (Lab.) . . . . .	8,967
<b>Warrington</b>		<b>Fermanagh and S. Tyrone</b>	
(July 16)		(August 20)	
E. D. H. Hoyle (Lab.) . . . . .	14,280	O. G. Carron (Anti-H-	
Rt. Hon. R. H. Jenkins		Block) . . . . .	31,278
(S.D.P. with L. support)	12,521	K. Maginnis (O.U.P.) . . . . .	29,048
S. J. Sorrell (C.) . . . . .	2,102	S. A. Close (Alliance) . . . . .	1,930
N. S. Chantrell (Ecology) . . . . .	219	T. O. Moore (Ind.) . . . . .	1,132
D. Hussey (United Demo-		M. P. Green (Ind.) . . . . .	249
cratic Labour) . . . . .	149	S. Hall-Raleigh (Ind.) . . . . .	90
I. Leslie (Ind.) . . . . .	111	Maj. . . . .	2,230
J. H. Fleming (Ind. Lab.) . . . . .	53		

	Crosby (Nov. 26)	J. Narain ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	137	M. Byrne ( <i>Ind. C.</i> ) . . . . .	225
	<i>Rt. Hon. Shirley V. T. B.</i>	S. Hall-Raleigh ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	12	W. Boaks ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	99
	<i>Williams (S.D.P.-L.</i>	<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	5,397	T. Keen ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	51
	<i>Alliance</i> ) . . . . .			<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	13,053
	J. Butcher ( <i>C.</i> ) . . . . .				
	J. Backhouse ( <i>Lab.</i> ) . . . . .	<b>Glasgow, Hillhead</b>		<b>Merton, Mitcham and Morden</b>	
	R. Small ( <i>Ecology</i> ) . . . . .	(March 25, 1982)		(June 3, 1982)	
	T. Biscuit-Barrel ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	<i>Rt. Hon. R. H. Jenkins</i>		<i>Mrs. A. Rumbold (C.)</i> . . . . .	13,306
	T. Keen ( <i>C.-L. Alliance</i> ) . . . . .	( <i>S.D.P.-L. Alliance</i> ) . . . . .	10,106	B. Douglas-Mann ( <i>S.D.P.-L. Alliance</i> ) . . . . .	9,032
	W. Boaks ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	G. Malone ( <i>C.</i> ) . . . . .	8,068	D. Nicholas ( <i>Lab.</i> ) . . . . .	7,475
	J. Kennedy ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	D. Wiseman ( <i>Lab.</i> ) . . . . .	7,846	J. Pearce ( <i>N.F.</i> ) . . . . .	547
	D. Potter ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	G. Leslie ( <i>S.N.P.</i> ) . . . . .	3,416	E. Larkin ( <i>Ind. L.</i> ) . . . . .	123
	<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	J. Glass ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	388	R. Sawh ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	84
		R. H. Jenkins ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	282	W. Boaks ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	66
		N. Carlaw ( <i>Ecology</i> ) . . . . .	178	J. Bardwaj ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	22
		W. Boaks ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	5	C. Farnsworth ( <i>Ind.</i> ) . . . . .	18
		<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	2,038	<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	4,274
	<b>Belfast, South</b>			<b>Coatbridge and Airdrie</b>	
	(March 4, 1982)			(June 24, 1982)	
	<i>Rev. M. Smyth (O.U.P.)</i> . . . . .			<i>T. Clarke (Lab.)</i> . . . . .	19,208
	D. Cook ( <i>Alliance</i> ) . . . . .			H. de Burgh ( <i>C.</i> ) . . . . .	9,118
	W. McCrea ( <i>D.U.P.</i> ) . . . . .	<b>Beaconsfield</b>		R. Wyllie ( <i>S.N.P.</i> ) . . . . .	3,652
	A. McDonnell ( <i>S.D.L.P.</i> ) . . . . .	(May 27, 1982)		A. Henderson ( <i>S.D.P.-L.</i>	
	J. McMichael ( <i>Ulster</i>	<i>T. Smith (C.)</i> . . . . .	23,049	<i>Alliance</i> ) . . . . .	2,873
	<i>Loyalist</i> <i>Democratic</i>	<i>P. Tyler (L.-S.D.P.</i>		<i>Maj.</i> . . . . .	10,090
	<i>Party</i> ) . . . . .	<i>Alliance</i> ) . . . . .	9,996		
	B. Caul ( <i>United Labour</i>	A. Blair ( <i>Lab.</i> ) . . . . .	3,886		
	<i>Party</i> ) . . . . .				

(For result of Gower by-election see "Occurrences". By-elections pending at Peckham and Birmingham, Northfield at time of going to press).

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (U.K. MEMBERS AND ELECTIONS)

### UNITED KINGDOM MEMBERS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

G. J. Adam (*Lab.*), Northumbria; R. A. Balfe (*Lab.*), London, South Inner; N. R. Balfour (*C.*), Yorkshire, N.; R. Battersby (*C.*), Humberside; P. Beazley (*C.*), Bedfordshire; The Lord Bethell (*C.*), London, N.W.; R. Boyes (*Lab.*), Durham; Miss B. Brooks (*C.*), Wales, N.; Mrs. J. O. Buchan (*Lab.*), Glasgow; R. G. Caborn (*Lab.*), Sheffield; *Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle (Lab.)*, Greater Manchester, N.; Sir Frederick Catherwood (*C.*), Cambridgeshire; Miss A. Clwyd (*Lab.*), Wales, Mid. and W.; K. D. Collins (*Lab.*), Strathclyde, E.; R. Cottrell (*C.*), Bristol; D. Curry (*C.*), Essex, N.E.; I. Dalziel (*C.*), Lothians; B. R. V. Z. de Ferranti (*C.*), Hampshire, W.; The Marquess of Douro (*C.*), Surrey.

The Baroness Elles (*C.*), Thames Valley; D. A. Enright (*Lab.*), Leeds; Mrs. W. M. Ewing (*S.N.P.*), Highlands and Islands; A. Ferguson (*C.*), Strathclyde, W.; Miss N. F. Forster (*C.*), Birmingham, S.; M. E. Forth (*C.*), Birmingham, N.; M. Gallagher (*Lab.*), Nottingham; W. J. Griffiths (*Lab.*), Wales, S.; The Lord Harmor-Nicholls (*C.*), Greater Manchester, S.; D. A. Harris (*C.*), Cornwall and Plymouth; Miss G. Hooper (*C.*), Liverpool; W. Hopper (*C.*), Greater Manchester, W.; B. Hord (*C.*), London, W.; P. Howell (*C.*), Norfolk; J. Hume (*S.D.L.P.*), N. Ireland; A. Hutton (*C.*), Scotland, S.; C. Jackson (*C.*), Kent, E.; R. Jackson (*C.*), Upper Thames; S. P. Johnson (*C.*), Wight and Hampshire, E.; Mrs. M. E. Kellett-Bowman (*C.*), Cumbria; T. E. Kellett-Bowman (*C.*), Lancashire, E.; B. M. Key (*Lab.*), Yorkshire, S.

J. de C. Ling (*C.*), Midlands, Central; A. Lomas (*Lab.*), London, N.E.; J. Marshall (*C.*), London, N.; T. Megahy (*Lab.*), Yorkshire, S.W.; J. Moorhouse (*C.*), London, S.; R. J. Moreland (*C.*), Staffordshire; W. F. Newton-Dunn (*C.*), Lincolnshire; Sir David Nicolson (*C.*), London, Central; T. Normanton (*C.*), Cheshire, E.; The Lord O'Hagan (*C.*), Devon; I. R. K. Paisley (*D.U.P.*), N. Ireland; B. Paterson (*C.*), Kent, W.; A. Pearce (*C.*), Cheshire, W.; Sir Henry Plumb (*C.*), The Cotswolds; D. Prag (*C.*), Hertfordshire; P. N. Price (*C.*), Lancashire, W.; C. J. Prout (*C.*), Salop and Stafford; J. Provan (*C.*), Scotland, N.E.; J. Purvis (*C.*), Scotland, Mid. and Fife; Miss J. G. Quin (*Lab.*), Tyne and Wear, S.; Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams, Bt. (*C.*), London, S.E.; Dame Shelagh Roberts (*C.*), London, S.W.; A. R. Rogers (*Lab.*), Wales, S.E.

Sir James Scott-Hopkins (*C.*), Hereford and Worcester; B. H. Seal (*Lab.*), Yorkshire, W.; M. Seligman (*C.*), Sussex, W.; A. Sherlock (*C.*), Essex, S.W.; R. J. Simmonds (*C.*), Midlands, W.; A. M. H. Simpson (*C.*), Northamptonshire; T. Spencer (*C.*), Derbyshire; J. W. Spicer (*C.*), Wessex; Sir John Stewart-Clark, Bt. (*C.*), Sussex, E.; J. Taylor (*O.U.P.*), N. Ireland; J. M. Taylor (*C.*), Midlands, E.; F. A. Tuckman (*C.*), Leicester; A. E. Turner (*C.*), Suffolk; A. R. Tyrrell (*C.*), London, E.; Sir Peter Vanneck (*C.*), Cleveland; Sir Frederick Warner (*C.*), Somerset; M. J. Welsh (*C.*), Lancashire, Central.

## UNITED KINGDOM ELECTIONS TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

(June 7, 1979)

For abbreviations, see p. 319

<b>Bedfordshire</b> E. 515,237		<b>The Cotswolds</b> E. 509,749		<b>Greater Manchester, South</b> E. 498,530	
<i>P. Beazley, C.</i> . . . . .	102,054	<i>Sir Henry Plumb, C.</i> . . . . .	109,139	<i>The Lord Harmar-Nicholls, C.</i> . . . . .	70,688
<i>M. N. Elliott, Lab.</i> . . . . .	48,454	<i>J. A. Honeybone, Lab.</i> . . . . .	37,713	<i>J. A. D. Mills, Lab.</i> . . . . .	63,214
<i>P. Roberts, L.</i> . . . . .	21,943	<i>Miss M. Burton, L.</i> . . . . .	27,916	<i>J. B. Doherty, L.</i> . . . . .	14,869
<i>T. H. Shrive, Ind.</i> . . . . .	1,196	<i>Air Vice-Marshal D. C. T. Bennett, C.B., C.B.E., d.s.o., Ind.</i> . . . . .	11,422	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	7,474
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	53,600	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	71,426	<b>Greater Manchester, West</b> E. 526,602	
<b>Birmingham, North</b> E. 537,957		<b>Cumbria</b> E. 531,948		<i>W. Hopper, C.</i> . . . . .	
<i>M. E. Forth, C.</i> . . . . .	68,507	<i>Mrs. M. E. Kellett-Bowman, C.</i> . . . . .	104,471	<i>P. Nurse, Lab.</i> . . . . .	66,825
<i>P. M. Jackson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	60,163	<i>H. Little, Lab.</i> . . . . .	62,485	<i>E. A. O. G. Weddell, L.</i> . . . . .	21,021
<i>E. C. A. Hooper, L.</i> . . . . .	14,583	<i>Miss E. Graham, L.</i> . . . . .	16,631	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	302
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	8,344	<i>E. Burrows, Ind.</i> . . . . .	1,596	<b>Hampshire, West</b> E. 580,646	
<b>Birmingham, South</b> E. 509,529		<b>Derbyshire</b> E. 528,643		<i>B. R. V. Z. de Ferranti, C.</i> . . . . .	
<i>Miss N. F. Forster, C.</i> . . . . .	66,012	<i>T. Spencer, C.</i> . . . . .	81,046	<i>J. W. Matthew, L.</i> . . . . .	45,786
<i>A. Bore, Lab.</i> . . . . .	60,775	<i>Miss M. J. Denby, Lab.</i> . . . . .	62,347	<i>P. S. Jariwala, Lab.</i> . . . . .	34,472
<i>A. J. Batchelor, L.</i> . . . . .	12,160	<i>D. Blackburn, L.</i> . . . . .	15,775	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	69,192
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	5,237	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	18,699	<b>Hereford and Worcester</b> E. 522,406	
<b>Bristol</b> E. 526,254		<b>Devon</b> E. 533,237		<i>Sir James Scott-Hopkins, C.</i> . . . . .	
<i>R. Cottrell, C.</i> . . . . .	100,160	<i>The Lord O'Hagan, C.</i> . . . . .	127,032	<i>R. H. J. Jones, Lab.</i> . . . . .	49,888
<i>J. D. Naysmith, Lab.</i> . . . . .	59,443	<i>M. A. Pinney, L.</i> . . . . .	41,010	<i>R. G. Otter, L.</i> . . . . .	25,421
<i>J. P. Heppell, L.</i> . . . . .	25,308	<i>R. C. J. Scott, Lab.</i> . . . . .	37,380	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	56,383
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	40,717	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	86,022	<b>Hertfordshire</b> E. 524,320	
<b>Cambridgeshire</b> E. 497,317		<b>Durham</b> E. 546,625		<i>D. Prag, C.</i> . . . . .	
<i>Sir Frederick Catherwood, C.</i> . . . . .	94,497	<i>R. Boyes, Lab.</i> . . . . .	81,982	<i>A. J. N. Dove, Lab.</i> . . . . .	49,619
<i>M. L. Mackie, Lab.</i> . . . . .	42,038	<i>R. Sheaf, C.</i> . . . . .	53,043	<i>D. L. Cobbold, L.</i> . . . . .	46,757
<i>M. W. B. O'Loughlin, L.</i> . . . . .	23,501	<i>C. Foote-Wood, L.</i> . . . . .	16,094	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	47,555
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	52,459	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	28,939	<b>Highlands and Islands</b> E. 298,802	
<b>Cheshire, East</b> E. 504,770		<b>Essex, N.E.</b> E. 503,434		<i>Mrs. W. M. Ewing, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	
<i>T. Normanton, T.D., C.</i> . . . . .	89,640	<i>D. Curry, C.</i> . . . . .	99,137	<i>D. R. Johnston, L.</i> . . . . .	36,109
<i>D. W. Davies, Lab.</i> . . . . .	50,324	<i>C. O'Brien, Lab.</i> . . . . .	33,496	<i>M. Joughin, C.</i> . . . . .	30,776
<i>V. N. Bingham, L.</i> . . . . .	19,952	<i>A. W. Phillips, L.</i> . . . . .	26,298	<i>J. G. Watson, Lab.</i> . . . . .	10,846
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	39,316	<i>W. O. Smedley, Ind.</i> . . . . .	4,497	<i>S.N.P. maj.</i> . . . . .	3,882
<b>Cheshire, West</b> E. 505,896		<b>Essex, S.W.</b> E. 474,239		<b>Humberside</b> E. 510,529	
<i>A. Pearce, C.</i> . . . . .	93,589	<i>A. Sherlock, C.</i> . . . . .	78,059	<i>R. Battersby, C.</i> . . . . .	79,531
<i>A. E. Bailey, Lab.</i> . . . . .	47,276	<i>J. P. Coughlan, Lab.</i> . . . . .	46,244	<i>M. A. Wheaton, Lab.</i> . . . . .	56,521
<i>R. M. Green, L.</i> . . . . .	23,816	<i>D. Kitching, L.</i> . . . . .	20,516	<i>R. Walker, L.</i> . . . . .	17,643
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	46,313	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	31,815	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	23,010
<b>Cleveland</b> E. 537,002		<b>Glasgow</b> E. 534,414		<b>Kent, East</b> E. 559,857	
<i>Air Commodore Hon. Sir Peter Vanneck, C.B.E., C.B., A.F.C., C.</i> . . . . .	76,514	<i>Mrs. J. O. Buchan, Lab.</i> . . . . .	73,846	<i>C. Jackson, C.</i> . . . . .	117,267
<i>E. Wistrich, Lab.</i> . . . . .	51,688	<i>Mrs. B. Vaughan, C.</i> . . . . .	41,144	<i>J. C. M. S. Holmes, Lab.</i> . . . . .	40,060
<i>M. F. Pitts, L.</i> . . . . .	18,125	<i>G. Leslie, S.N.P.</i> . . . . .	24,776	<i>A. Morris, L.</i> . . . . .	20,190
<i>S. Hill, Ind.</i> . . . . .	4,960	<i>Miss E. Attwooll, L.</i> . . . . .	11,073	<i>D. Conlon, Ind.</i> . . . . .	3,788
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	24,826	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	32,702	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	77,207
<b>Cornwall and Plymouth</b> E. 489,803		<b>Greater Manchester, North</b> E. 502,422		<b>Kent, West</b> E. 569,412	
<i>D. A. Harris, C.</i> . . . . .	94,650	<i>Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle, Lab.</i> . . . . .	79,920	<i>B. Paterson, C.</i> . . . . .	113,961
<i>D. Leather, Lab.</i> . . . . .	36,681	<i>C. C. Grantham, C.</i> . . . . .	62,450	<i>A. J. Humphris, Lab.</i> . . . . .	46,482
<i>G. Spring, L.</i> . . . . .	23,105	<i>M. Steed, L.</i> . . . . .	16,610	<i>S. Blow, L.</i> . . . . .	27,127
<i>R. Jenkin, Mebyon Kernow</i> . . . . .	10,205	<i>Lab. maj.</i> . . . . .	17,470	<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	67,479
<i>E. R. Goldsmith, Ecology</i> . . . . .	5,125	<b>Lancashire, Central</b> E. 533,829		<i>M. J. Welsh, C.</i> . . . . .	
<i>A. E. M. Ash, Ind.</i> . . . . .	1,834	<i>J. Taylor, Lab.</i> . . . . .		63,709	
<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .	57,969	<i>Rev. D. Sanders, L.</i> . . . . .		13,821	
		<i>C. maj.</i> . . . . .		27,646	

<b>Lancashire, East</b> E. 465,080		<b>London, North-West</b> E. 506,740		<b>Midlands, West</b> E. 541,275	
T. E. Kellett-Bowman, C. . . . .	77,087	<i>The Lord Bethell, C. . . . .</i>	87,596	R. J. Simmonds, C. . . . .	69,916
M. Walsh, Lab. . . . .	62,729	Mrs. M. Gordon, Lab. . . . .	49,268	S. J. Randall, Lab. . . . .	68,024
P. Easton, L. . . . .	12,268	G. J. Bridge, L. . . . .	21,618	A. W. G. Court, L. . . . .	9,936
F. Tyrrell, Ind. . . . .	2,473	C. maj. . . . .	38,328	C. maj. . . . .	1,892
C. maj. . . . .	14,358	<b>London, South</b> E. 500,072		<b>Norfolk</b> E. 504,605	
<b>Lancashire, West</b> E. 577,354		J. Moorhouse, C. . . . .	98,298	P. Howell, C. . . . .	102,981
P. N. Price, C. . . . .	79,888	G. A. Duncan, Lab. . . . .	44,967	H. Gray, Lab. . . . .	52,406
B. S. Jeuda, Lab. . . . .	60,399	W. H. Pitt, L. . . . .	23,526	B. Baxter, L. . . . .	16,805
J. K. Gibb, L. . . . .	12,116	C. maj. . . . .	53,331	C. maj. . . . .	50,575
B. Farrell, Ind. . . . .	3,486	<b>London, South-East</b> E. 499,315		<b>Northamptonshire</b> E. 529,239	
C. maj. . . . .	19,489	Sir Brandon Rhys-Williams, Bt., C. . . . .	94,180	A. M. H. Simpson, C. . . . .	103,638
<b>Leeds</b> E. 478,676		S. Bundred, Lab. . . . .	54,798	A. Gordon, Lab. . . . .	47,029
D. A. Enright, Lab. . . . .	62,475	J. Fryer, L. . . . .	21,494	S. B. Crooks, L. . . . .	23,134
P. C. Price, C. . . . .	54,405	W. E. Turner, Ind. . . . .	890	C. maj. . . . .	56,609
D. Austick, L. . . . .	20,005	C. maj. . . . .	39,382	<b>Northumbria</b> E. 521,530	
Lab. maj. . . . .	8,070	<b>London, South Inner</b> E. 508,306		G. J. Adam, Lab. . . . .	75,172
<b>Leicester</b> E. 512,809		R. A. Balfe, Lab. . . . .	67,830	J. West, C. . . . .	67,016
F. A. Tuckman, C. . . . .	91,675	J. Butterfill, C. . . . .	60,652	G. Scott, L. . . . .	25,713
Rev. K. F. Middleton, Lab. . . . .	57,811	R. Insole, L. . . . .	10,519	Lab. maj. . . . .	8,106
G. G. Watson, L. . . . .	17,027	Lab. maj. . . . .	7,178	<b>Nottingham</b> E. 506,018	
C. maj. . . . .	33,864	<b>London, South-West</b> E. 511,719		M. Gallagher, Lab. . . . .	66,279
<b>Lincolnshire</b> E. 542,558		Dame Shelagh Roberts, D.B.E., C. . . . .	83,498	J. D. Taylor, C. . . . .	64,728
W. F. Newton-Dunn, C. . . . .	104,460	A. B. Hart, Ph.D., Lab. . . . .	51,472	D. J. Chambers, L. . . . .	13,515
C. A. James, Lab. . . . .	44,616	B. Fogerty, L. . . . .	21,251	Lab. maj. . . . .	1,551
C. Phillips, L. . . . .	20,815	Rev. E. C. Varah, Ind. . . . .	3,613	<b>Salop and Stafford</b> E. 488,471	
C. maj. . . . .	59,844	S. S. Eustace, Ind. . . . .	497	C. J. Prout, C. . . . .	90,545
<b>Liverpool</b> E. 462,675		C. maj. . . . .	32,026	J. S. Hopkins, Lab. . . . .	45,547
Miss G. Hooper, C. . . . .	49,646	(By-election, Sept. 20, 1979)		T. G. Robson, L. . . . .	16,469
T. J. Harrison, Lab. . . . .	42,419	Dame Shelagh Roberts, D.B.E., C. . . . .	41,098	Mrs. P. J. E. Larney, Ind. . . . .	4,804
P. Clark, L. . . . .	17,650	A. B. Hart, Ph.D., Lab. . . . .	32,632	C. maj. . . . .	44,988
C. maj. . . . .	7,227	C. P. Mayhew, L. . . . .	23,842	<b>Scotland, Mid. and Fife</b> E. 538,483	
<b>London, Central</b> E. 512,432		O. Smedley, Ind. . . . .	1,830	J. Purvis, C. . . . .	66,255
Sir David Nicolson, C. . . . .	84,815	D. Massey, Ind. . . . .	305	Mrs. M. Panko, Lab. . . . .	58,768
P. J. Gresham, Lab. . . . .	45,721	C. maj. . . . .	8,464	R. D. McIntyre, S.N.P. . . . .	45,426
R. Browne, L. . . . .	19,010	<b>London, West</b> E. 530,687		J. M. Calder, L. . . . .	18,112
J. Porritt, Ecology . . . . .	6,448	B. Hord, C. . . . .	89,433	C. maj. . . . .	7,487
C. maj. . . . .	39,194	J. Daly, Lab. . . . .	67,193	<b>Scotland, North-East</b> E. 481,680	
<b>London, East</b> E. 541,938		R. Cohen, L. . . . .	17,077	J. Provan, C. . . . .	51,930
A. R. Tyrrell, C. . . . .	77,940	T. Ali, Ind. . . . .	1,635	The Lord Mackie of Benshie, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., L. . . . .	38,516
P. D. O'Neill, Lab. . . . .	64,925	C. maj. . . . .	22,240	D. E. Clyne, Lab. . . . .	38,139
D. Blackburn, L. . . . .	16,782	<b>Lothians</b> E. 537,420		C. Bell, S.N.P. . . . .	28,886
C. maj. . . . .	13,015	I. Dalziel, C. . . . .	66,761	C. maj. . . . .	13,414
<b>London, North</b> E. 523,484		A. A. Mackie, Lab. . . . .	61,180	<b>Scotland, South</b> E. 450,761	
J. Marshall, C. . . . .	74,042	D. Stevenson, S.N.P. . . . .	29,935	A. Hutton, C. . . . .	66,816
K. W. Little, Lab. . . . .	59,077	R. L. Smith, L. . . . .	29,518	P. N. Foy, Lab. . . . .	43,145
L. S. Brass, L. . . . .	15,838	C. maj. . . . .	5,581	I. MacGibbon, S.N.P. . . . .	28,694
C. maj. . . . .	14,965	<b>Midlands, Central</b> E. 480,949		J. Wallace, L. . . . .	16,825
<b>London, North-East</b> E. 518,912		J. de C. Ling, C. . . . .	94,606	C. maj. . . . .	23,671
A. Lomas, Lab. . . . .	61,004	D. V. Hunt, Lab. . . . .	46,557	<b>Sheffield</b> E. 518,713	
C. Stanbrook, C. . . . .	36,200	Miss V. M. Davis, L. . . . .	15,859	R. G. Caborn, Lab. . . . .	77,219
R. Bancroft, L. . . . .	8,839	K. M. Benfield, Ecology . . . . .	6,380	S. Batiste, C. . . . .	64,157
Lab. maj. . . . .	24,804	C. maj. . . . .	48,049	K. A. Salt, L. . . . .	10,951
<b>London, North-West</b> E. 506,740		<b>Midlands, East</b> E. 476,743		Lab. maj. . . . .	13,062
J. M. Taylor, C. . . . .	85,098	<b>London, North-East</b> E. 518,912			
T. O'Sullivan, Lab. . . . .	53,935	A. Lomas, Lab. . . . .	61,004		
G. A. Gopsill, L. . . . .	14,819	C. Stanbrook, C. . . . .	36,200		
C. maj. . . . .	31,163	R. Bancroft, L. . . . .	8,839		
		Lab. maj. . . . .	24,804		

<b>Somerset</b> E. 547,844		<b>Sussex, West</b> E. 563,865		<b>Wales, South-East</b> E. 545,152	
<i>Sir Frederick Warner</i> , K.C.M.G., C. ....	120,057	<i>M. Seligman, C.</i> .....	131,077	<i>A. R. Rogers, Lab.</i> .....	93,093
<i>A. A. S. Butt-Phillip, L.</i> ..	48,600	<i>J. M. M. Walsh, L.</i> .....	35,593	<i>Mrs. A. Robinson, C.</i> .....	51,478
<i>D. R. Lovelace, Lab.</i> .....	41,931	<i>B. J. Whipp, Lab.</i> .....	26,894	<i>M. D. Jones, P.C.</i> .....	12,469
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	71,457	<i>L. N. Vince, Ind.</i> .....	5,303	<i>A. T. Pope, L.</i> .....	10,534
		<i>C. maj.</i> .....	95,484	<i>H. Kelly, Ind.</i> .....	2,182
				<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	41,615
<b>Staffordshire</b> E. 512,291		<b>Thames Valley</b> E. 528,167		<b>Wessex</b> E. 555,098	
<i>R. J. Moreland, C.</i> .....	70,836	<i>The Baroness Elles, C.</i> ...	110,788	<i>J. W. Spicer, C.</i> .....	130,744
<i>M. P. Tracy, Lab.</i> .....	64,230	<i>J. A. F. Ennals, Lab.</i> .....	39,865	<i>J. M. Goss, L.</i> .....	42,910
<i>B. Hargreaves, L.</i> .....	10,409	<i>M. P. Fogarty, L.</i> .....	24,877	<i>W. M. Duncan, Lab.</i> .....	31,220
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	6,606	<i>C. maj.</i> .....	70,923	<i>A. Thynne, Ind.</i> .....	1,706
				<i>C. maj.</i> .....	87,834
<b>Strathclyde, East</b> E. 463,656		<b>Tyne and Wear, South</b> E. 503,764		<b>Wight and Hampshire, East</b> E. 575,931	
<i>K. D. Collins, Lab.</i> .....	72,263	<i>Miss J. G. Quin, Lab.</i> ....	73,936	<i>S. P. Johnson, C.</i> .....	128,414
<i>Miss M. Carse, C.</i> .....	41,482	<i>J. Landau, C.</i> .....	67,475	<i>The Baroness Seear, L.</i> ..	35,248
<i>G. Murray, S.N.P.</i> .....	21,013	<i>P. Freitag, L.</i> .....	8,958	<i>L. F. Bennett, Lab.</i> .....	34,901
<i>D. Watts, L.</i> .....	10,325	<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	6,461	<i>C. maj.</i> .....	93,166
<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	30,781				
<b>Strathclyde, West</b> E. 495,799		<b>Upper Thames</b> E. 527,786		<b>Yorkshire, North</b> E. 483,639	
<i>A. Fergusson, C.</i> .....	65,608	<i>R. Jackson, C.</i> .....	103,488	<i>N. R. Balfour, C.</i> .....	98,464
<i>Miss V. Friel, Lab.</i> .....	63,781	<i>P. H. Gray, Lab.</i> .....	39,900	<i>F. B. Singleton, Lab.</i> .....	41,408
<i>C. G. M. Slessor, S.N.P.</i> ..	29,115	<i>J. B. Ainslie, L.</i> .....	30,907	<i>Mrs. K. C. Brooks, L.</i> ....	26,812
<i>T. R. L. Fraser, L.</i> .....	17,955	<i>C. maj.</i> .....	63,538	<i>C. maj.</i> .....	57,056
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	1,827				
<b>Suffolk</b> E. 521,751		<b>Wales, Mid and West</b> E. 489,816		<b>Yorkshire, South</b> E. 530,714	
<i>A. E. Turner, C.</i> .....	101,966	<i>Miss A. Clwyd, Lab.</i> ....	77,474	<i>B. M. Key, Lab.</i> .....	83,490
<i>R. Manley, Lab.</i> .....	45,642	<i>D. G. Lloyd, C.</i> .....	67,226	<i>M. N. F. Robinson, C.</i> ....	46,656
<i>The Lord Gladwyn,</i> G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., L.	21,131	<i>H. Moseley, P.C.</i> .....	22,730	<i>W. Capstick, L.</i> .....	13,025
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	56,324	<i>C. Thomas, L.</i> .....	17,628	<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	36,834
		<i>H. D. Windsor-Williams,</i> <i>Ind.</i> .....	1,826		
		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	10,248		
<b>Surrey</b> E. 553,601		<b>Wales, North</b> E. 493,181		<b>Yorkshire, South-West</b> E. 501,476	
<i>The Marquess of Douro, C.</i>	113,786	<i>Miss B. Brooks, C.</i> .....	74,173	<i>T. Megahy, Lab.</i> .....	75,473
<i>C. P. Mayhew, L.</i> .....	62,272	<i>T. A. Dillon, Lab.</i> .....	46,627	<i>Miss J. F. Chambers, C.</i> ..	52,157
<i>J. Cox, Lab.</i> .....	28,897	<i>I. W. Jones, P.C.</i> .....	34,171	<i>Mrs. P. Wandby, L.</i> .....	17,850
<i>P. A. Heims, Ind.</i> .....	4,450	<i>Miss N. Wyn Ellis, L.</i> ....	21,989	<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	23,316
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	51,514	<i>C. maj.</i> .....	27,546		
<b>Sussex, East</b> E. 535,564		<b>Wales, South</b> E. 535,752		<b>Yorkshire, West</b> E. 497,380	
<i>Sir John Stewart-Clark,</i> <i>Bt., C.</i> .....	123,506	<i>W. J. Griffiths, Lab.</i> .....	77,784	<i>B. H. Seal, Lab.</i> .....	76,552
<i>A. S. J. Stevens, Lab.</i> ....	33,581	<i>S. Terlezki, C.</i> .....	66,852	<i>The Lord St. Oswald, M.C.,</i> <i>C.</i> .....	73,555
<i>R. G. Moore, L.</i> .....	30,847	<i>J. Greaves, L.</i> .....	17,811	<i>J. M. S. Cherry, L.</i> .....	15,460
<i>C. maj.</i> .....	89,925	<i>D. J. Williams, P.C.</i> .....	14,029	<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	2,997
		<i>Lab. maj.</i> .....	10,932		
				<b>Northern Ireland</b>	
				<i>I. R. K. Paisley (D.U.P.)</i> was elected on the first count, and <i>J. Hume</i> <i>(S.D.L.P.)</i> and <i>J. Taylor (O.U.P.)</i> on the second count.	

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## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1981-82

### End of the Session

The Commons returned on Oct. 19 after the summer recess for an overspill period to deal with business unfinished when they adjourned in August and other business from the House of Lords, which had re-assembled a week earlier on Oct. 6. Before Parliament was prorogued on Oct. 30 to end the current session, the Opposition leader (Mr Michael Foot) moved a motion in the Commons on Oct. 28 declaring no confidence in the Government's economic policies, to which the Prime Minister (Mrs. Thatcher) pointed to what she described as "signs of recovery and hope" in increased manufacturing output, an improvement in company profits and a consistently good export record. The motion was defeated by 312 to 250 votes.

### THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

The new session of Parliament was opened on Nov. 4 by the Queen who in outlining the Government's legislative programme said: "My Government regard the security of the nation and the preservation of peace as matters of the first importance. Increased resources will be devoted to defence, and the most efficient use made of them.

My Government will continue to play an active role within the North Atlantic Alliance. International efforts to enable Afghanistan to resume her independent and non-aligned status will have my Government's active support.

Despite the situation in Afghanistan and Cambodia, my Government will continue to work for better East-West relations, for an early and successful conclusion to the Madrid Meeting on the Helsinki Final Act, and for specific, equitable and verifiable measures of arms control.

They welcome the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting long-range theatre nuclear forces.

My Government reaffirm their strong commitment to the European Community. During the remainder of the British Presidency, and thereafter as a Member State, the United Kingdom will play its full part in its development.

My Government are anxious to see satisfactory decisions on restructuring the Community budget and improving the Common Agricultural Policy. They will seek early agreement on a revised Common Fisheries Policy, and will continue to support the accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal.

My Government support the contribution of the Member States of the European Community towards a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute and will continue to work with all the parties to the dispute.

They support the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference and the United Nations to bring about a negotiated settlement to the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Efforts to reach an internationally recognised agreement in Namibia will be continued, in co-operation with our allies.

My Government attach great importance to the Commonwealth and the United Nations and will continue to play an active part in both organisations. They will join with other countries and responsible international organisations in efforts to resolve the economic difficulties of both developing and developed countries.

My Government will seek to maintain close relations between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

Estimates for the Public Service will be laid before you.

My Government attach the utmost importance to maintaining progress in reducing inflation by the pursuit of firm monetary and fiscal policies, to further improving the efficiency of the economy, and to strengthening industry, so as to restore competitiveness abroad and prosperity at home. They hope to see this assisted by further reductions in the level of wage settlements.

Plans for public expenditure will reflect the importance of restricting the claims of the public sector on the nation's resources. My Government share the nation's concern at the growth of unemployment and will continue to direct help to those groups and individuals most hard-pressed by the recession.

A Bill will be introduced on employment and labour relations.

Measures will be introduced to amend the financial arrangements of the National Coal Board and some other public undertakings, and to facilitate private investment in the oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation.

Measures will also be proposed to facilitate private investment and promote competition in the activities of the British Gas Corporation.

State involvement in transport will be further reduced and the fixed penalty system for road traffic offences improved and extended.

My Government's policies will seek to ensure that all individuals, whatever their race, colour or creed, have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities.

My Government will continue to devote themselves to the complex problems of Northern Ireland. The search will go on for acceptable ways of enabling the people of Northern Ireland to play a fuller part in its administration. My Government will work for improvements in the security situation.

The requirements of law and order and the services employed to uphold them will continue to enjoy my Government's complete support. Legislation will be introduced to improve the criminal justice system in England and Wales.

Measures will be brought forward to amend the law relating to the assumption of civil jurisdiction by courts in the United Kingdom and for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

Legislation will be introduced to establish a scheme of unified housing benefit and to place a duty on employers to provide sick pay during the early weeks of sickness.

A Bill will be brought forward to improve the safeguards for detained patients and to make other reforms in the law on mental health in England and Wales.

Measures will be introduced to implement my Government's conclusions on the report of the Committee of Inquiry into Local Government in Scotland and to provide for a modernised code of civic government in Scotland.

Legislation will be introduced to improve the accountability of local authorities for the level of their rates. Other measures will be laid before you."

### Debate on The Queen's Speech

In the Commons later, the Labour leader (Mr. Foot) demanded a policy of reflation to help reduce unemployment and declared that the Opposition would do everything in its power to oppose the privatisation measures affecting the British National Oil Corporation and the British Gas Corporation which would be reversed by a Labour Government. Replying, the Prime Minister said conditions had been created in which out of recession could come renewed confidence; it was in the coming year their

confidence would be rewarded. Mrs. Thatcher spoke of a "new mood of realism and personal responsibility". Mr. David Steel, the Liberal leader, remarked it was time that this lame duck Parliament came to an end. Debate on the Queen's Speech continued along normal lines until Nov. 11 when it ended with an Opposition motion criticising the Government's economic policies being defeated by 302 to 250 votes. A Government motion approving the Queen's Speech was approved by 301 to 251.

### Oil and Gas

On Nov. 10, during a debate on plans to transfer the oil production business of B.N.O.C. to the private sector and to break the British Gas Corporation monopoly, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, speaking from the Opposition Front Bench, told M.P.s that the next Labour Government would re-acquire without compensation North Sea assets sold off by the Government and that it was the long-term policy of Labour to bring all oil into public ownership, including B.P. Earlier Mr. Merlyn Rees, Shadow Energy Secretary, had spoken about a future Labour Government restoring the oil assets to public ownership without "private speculative gains" being made at the nation's expense. The Opposition attack on Government proposals to sell off oil and gas assets was defeated by 298 to 249 votes.

On Jan. 19, Mr. Rees, speaking during the second reading debate on the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, which enabled shares in these industries to be sold to the public, denied it was Labour party policy to nationalise all companies operating in the North Sea and described Mr. Benn's reference on Nov. 10 as "a little local difficulty". Mr. Rowlands, an Opposition Front Bench speaker, promised that a future Labour Government would reconstruct a new and more powerful National Oil Corporation and provide safeguards and protection for the nation's most precious assets. The Bill was given a second reading by 300 to 247 votes.

### M.P.s Suspended

On Nov. 10 the Rev. Ian Paisley (Dem. Unionist, North Antrim), standing in an upper gallery which counts as part of the Chamber, shouted at the Prime Minister when she was about to make a statement on the previous week's Anglo-Irish meeting. "On behalf of the people of Ulster," he bellowed, "I brand you a traitor and a liar," and thereupon departed. Mrs. Thatcher started again but was interrupted by Mr. Peter Robinson (Dem. Unionist, Belfast East) who was also in the upper gallery, but whose words were drowned by noise from M.P.s on the floor of the Chamber. Next day, when Mr. Paisley did not attend as requested, the Speaker (Mr. George Thomas) called on him to be in the Commons on Nov. 16 to explain his behaviour. On Nov. 16, Mr. Paisley and his two fellow Dem. Unionist M.P.s, Mr. Robinson and Mr. John McQuade (Belfast North) were suspended after shouting down a statement by the Northern Ireland Secretary (Mr. Prior) on the security situation after the latest I.R.A. killings, including the murder of Rev. Robert Bradford, Official Unionist M.P. for Belfast South. The Speaker twice suspended the sitting after the three M.P.s called insults from the Upper Gallery and ignored his orders to leave. They left nonetheless after a resolution to suspend them for five sitting days had been passed. The Speaker mentioned that in the light of the tragic events of the weekend he proposed no action against Mr. Paisley and Mr. Robinson for their original behaviour.

### Spending on Higher Education

On Nov. 18, Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, was pressed by some of his own backbenchers in the

Commons to allow more than three years for planned cutbacks in spending on higher education because of fears that this time-scale could be devastating to certain universities, and anxiety emerged from all sides of the House about the effect the cost of redundancy payments would have on institutions of higher education. But the Opposition motion attacking these cuts was defeated by 284 to 240 votes, whereupon the Liberals forced a division on a Government amendment regretfully accepting that higher education should contribute to the restraint in the rate of increase in public spending, the Government winning the vote by 273 to 21.

Mr. Tebbit, Employment Secretary, outlined his plans in the Commons on Nov. 23 for the Trade Union Bill by which the Government proposed to tighten up the law on industrial relations, but Mr. Varley, Shadow Employment Secretary, pledged that a Labour Government would repeal the measure.

### Law and Order

On Nov. 25, Mr. Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told the Commons he welcomed Lord Scarman's report on last April's Brixton riots, published that day, and accepted his recommendations for some police reforms, but he refused to give a promise of more money for inner city areas to reduce the danger of further rioting. He also accepted that the procedure for handling complaints against the police must be substantially reformed to command public confidence. M.P.s on Nov. 26 approved a resolution moved by Mr. Steel, the Liberal leader, that the House believed the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of liberty depended on a relationship of confidence and co-operation between the police and local communities.

### The Crisis in Prisons

On Dec. 2, the Home Secretary announced that courts were to be given powers to impose partly suspended sentences to help ease overcrowding in prisons, during a debate on the crisis in prisons. Mr. Whitelaw also announced the Government's decision to go ahead with the building of two prisons at Bovingdon in Hertfordshire and Lockwood in Oxfordshire starting in 1984-85. A substantially larger sum would be provided in 1982-83 for the prison development programme than had been planned and additional resources would be made available to the probation service for higher growth in 1982-83. Mr. Hattersley, Shadow Home Secretary, said overcrowding had become a national emergency and demanded a programme including a new law and amnesty to remove fines and maintenance defaulters, prostitutes and vagrants from prisons; he also called for moves to reduce the length of sentences and the number of offences dealt with by imprisonment.

### STATEMENT ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

In a statement to M.P.s on Dec. 2 with his latest package of economic measures, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "Eighteen months ago the annual increase in the R.P.I. was 22 per cent and a year ago 15 per cent. It is now about 12 per cent. Over the next year we expect a further reduction to about 10 per cent.

"Output is expected to rise by about 1 per cent, and manufacturing output rather more rapidly. The outlook in short, is for gradual recovery."

Sir Geoffrey continued: "We are no longer planning public expenditure in volume terms but in cash. The plans for next year, which appeared in the last White Paper in volume terms, had therefore to be revalued in cash.

"On this basis the starting point for discussions about 1982-83 was a cash total of £110,000 million.

"The net result of the decisions which I am announcing will be to raise that figure by almost £5,000 million to bring the planning total for next year to about £115,000 million.

"The exact total for next year will depend upon decisions which cannot be taken yet about the appropriate provision for certain demand-determined programmes and for the contingency reserve.

"At the time of the Budget we expected cash expenditure in 1982-83 to grow more slowly than we now envisage. We now think it appropriate to increase the planned provision for certain programmes to reflect changed circumstances.

"It is too early to judge with precision what these changes will mean for the next year's P.S.B.R. On the basis of the conventional assumption set out in the Industry Act forecast there is no present reason to depart from the projections published at the time of the last Budget.

"Increases in programmes—whether on account of policy or of changed demands—amount to about £6,000 million.

"But we have made offsetting reductions in previous plans of over £1,000 million. These restrict the net increase to the figure of £5,000 million that I have mentioned.

"The administrative costs of central government are not far short of 10 per cent of total public expenditure.

"We are determined to reduce that proportion and maintain the drive for more efficient management throughout the public sector.

"Our spending plans provide broadly for increases of 4 per cent in the total sums available for the pay of public servants from next settlement dates.

"The provision for administrative costs will be further reduced by the impact of a general reduction of at least 2 per cent in all cash-limited expenditure.

"This will involve economies in the cost of maintenance and improvement of Government buildings as well as in manpower and ancillary services.

"And we shall continue to reduce Civil Service numbers so as to maintain progress towards our aim to have 102,000 fewer staff in post in April 1984 than when this Government came into office."

Sir Geoffrey said they hoped to be able to maintain activity on public housing construction and improvement at approximately the same level as this year.

"There will be some reductions in the cash provision for some other capital programmes, including those for water services, motorways and trunk roads, and certain local authority services.

"There has, however, been a substantial fall in tender prices. Because of this, there should be no significant impact on our published plans for water services, motorways and trunk roads.

"Our cash provision will again allow continued growth in the National Health Service. More of the cost of the Health services will be financed by contributions and charges.

"We will be increasing the health service contribution by 0.1 per cent. The full present range of exemptions from charging remains unchanged.

"Two out of every three prescriptions will continue to be provided free of charge. Where a charge is payable, it will be raised to £1.30.

"There will also be increases in charges for dental and ophthalmic services.

"The increase in student grants for the next academic year will be 4 per cent. The parental contribution scale will remain unchanged, but the minimum award will be kept at the present cash level.

"National Insurance and other social security payments will be updated in line with the forecast movement in prices from November 1981 to November 1982.

"The increase in the R.P.I. to November 1981 will

probably be some 2 per cent higher than the 10 per cent increase allowed for when calculating this year's uprating.

"For retirement pensions and other long-term benefits, the shortfall will be made good in the November 1982 uprating.

"We shall thus continue to fulfil our pledge to retirement pensioners that they will be fully protected against inflation.

"In the case of the short-term benefits, however, next year's increase will be equal to the expected increase in the R.P.I. over the next 12 months.

"We are planning to spend very substantial extra sums of money next year on social security, the great bulk of this is on pensions, which alone will cost the fund nearly £1,500 million more next year than this.

"Expenditure on other benefits and outgoings is also expected to increase, in part due to a further small rise in unemployment.

"These increases, together with the slower rate of growth in contribution income, would mean that if we took no action on contributions, there would be substantial deficits in the National Insurance and redundancy funds.

"Those deficits must be financed. In addition we have decided to propose an increase of 0.1 per cent in the allocation to the N.H.S. The taxpayer's contribution to the fund—the so-called Treasury supplement—will at the same time be reduced by 1½ per cent.

"In view of the burdens of National Insurance on employers, the Government think it right that the greater part of the increase in contributions should come from employees.

"We therefore propose that the rate of contributions for employees should be raised by 1 per cent from the beginning of April next: it would then be 8.75 per cent of relevant earnings.

"There will be some increase for the self-employed. The percentage rate for employers will not be changed.

"The lower earnings limit, which sets the starting point of the contributions, will be increased to £29.50 per week, in line with the single rate retirement pension.

"The upper earnings limit, which sets the ceiling up to which payments are made proportionate to income, will be increased to £220 per week, within the normal criteria.

"I turn to other areas where spending next year is to rise. The increases have been concentrated in four main areas—local Government, nationalised industries, defence and employment measures.

"Local authorities are likely to overspend substantially this year. We recognise that it would not be practicable to eliminate this overspend in a single year.

"We therefore propose to allow an increase in the programmes for local authority current expenditure in 1982-83 of some £1,350 million.

"The Secretary of State for the Environment proposes to provide a level of grant support for local authorities in England of 56 per cent." Local authorities would be consulted about this and about commensurate provision in Scotland and Wales.

"The nationalised industries' total bids for increased external finance amounted to about £2,500 million. This would have been in addition to the nearly £1,500 million already provided in the plans.

"We have decided to allow them about half their new bids, some £1,300 million in total.

"Nevertheless, if they continue their drive to contain current costs, they should be able to maintain their aggregate capital investment programme at much the same level as was envisaged in the plans published last March, a level 15 per cent higher in real terms than in 1980-81.



"To enable us to carry through the policies set out in the June Defence White Paper we are increasing the provision for defence next year by a further £480 million. This includes the cost of carrying forward the 1981 Armed Forces pay award."

In all, nearly £800 million would be added to the employment programme next year, already planned at nearly £2,000 million. A substantial proportion of this additional spending would go to help the young unemployed, the Chancellor concluded.

#### The Debate on the Economic Measures

Mr. Peter Shore, Shadow Chancellor, condemned the proposals for increasing National Insurance contributions and for raising National Health Service charges and council house rents and castigated the Chancellor saying, "You have played the part of principal grave-digger for the British economy and a major reversal of policy in the national interest is desperately needed." A debate on the package of economic measures took place on Dec. 8 when among the critics of Government policy was Mr. Edward Heath, former Conservative Prime Minister, who said he would need a great deal of persuasion that cutting back on benefits for the unemployed was inescapable. The Opposition motion criticising the economic policy was defeated by 307 to 267 votes and then the Chancellor's statement was approved by 307 to 265.

Eleven Tory M.P.s voted against the Government on Dec. 9 and several abstained in a protest against the planned increase in the maximum weight for heavy lorries from 32½ tonnes to 40 tonnes and thereby reduced the Government's overall majority to 29 in a division on a Labour motion condemning the proposal contained in a White Paper issued the previous week. A Government amendment making it clear that full use would be made of a two-month consultation process on the White Paper was carried by 298 to 255 votes.

#### The Scarman Report

The Scarman Report on the Brixton riots was discussed in the Commons on Dec. 10 when Mr. Whitelaw, Home Secretary, announced new moves to help overcome racial disadvantage and racial discrimination, the Government having decided to support a recommendation from a Commons committee which studied racial disadvantage by introducing "ethnic monitoring" of the work-force in the Civil Service on an experimental basis. Mr. Roy Hattersley, the Labour spokesman, said it was vital for the Report's proposals for the improved consultation between the police and local communities to be implemented. Mr. Gerald Kaufman, winding-up for the Opposition, said the subterranean rumbles which surfaced in Brixton, Moss Side, Toxteth and elsewhere were an ominous warning of what could be a disastrous earthquake which might shake their whole social fabric. Mr. Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office, remarked that there could be no shrinking from law enforcement. The Opposition indicated its criticism of Government policy by forcing the technical motion to adjourn the House, on which the debate occurred, to a vote, which the Government won by 216 to 140. The Lords debated the report on Feb. 4 when Lord Belstead, Under-Secretary, Home Office, said it pointed the way to real opportunities while Lord Elystan-Morgan, Opposition spokesman, said the Report must not be seen as an end but as a beginning and its significance would lie in the future. It was the focal point of a speech by Lord Scarman himself in the Lords debate on Mar. 24 on law and order. On Mar. 25 the Opposition in the Commons opened a debate on the need for effective policing and a reduction in crime,

during which the Home Secretary said police were to be given stronger powers to stop and search individuals and to search premises.

In the Commons on Dec. 15 the Opposition motion to refuse a second reading to the Social Security (Contributions) Bill, which implemented the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement on Dec. 2 of a one per cent rise in employee National Insurance contributions, was defeated by 286 to 207 votes and the measure was given a second reading by 288 to 228 votes. On Dec. 17 the Bill was given an unopposed third reading. The latest attempt to allow television cameras into Parliament failed in the Commons on Dec. 15 by 176 to 158 votes.

On Dec. 16, Mr. Whitelaw, Home Secretary, ruled out cheaper TV licences for retirement pensioners and said the Government's view was that it was better to give benefits in cash to spend as recipients thought best. The Labour motion calling for a reduced rate licence fee for pensioners was defeated by 296 to 241 votes and a Government amendment endorsing the increased licence fees on the basis they would last at least three years was approved without a vote. On the same day, Mr. Heseltine, Environment Secretary, announced that while abandoning his plan for a local poll as a prerequisite for a supplementary rate he would now ban supplementary rates altogether and on Jan. 18 he successfully moved the second reading of the Local Government Finance (No. 2) Bill to curb the spending of local authorities by prohibiting supplementary rates. Mr. Kaufman, Shadow Environment Secretary, pledged that a Labour government would repeal the Bill.

An unopposed second reading was given on Jan. 20 to the Criminal Justice Bill moved by Mr. Whitelaw and which introduced a more flexible range of non-custodial sentences. The Opposition on Jan. 25 called for more Government help concerning the payment of fuel bills because of the severe weather, but their motion was defeated by 277 to 202 votes, and a Government amendment was carried by 271 to 201 votes, welcoming the steps that it had taken to protect those most at risk from the weather conditions. On the same day the Opposition initiated a Commons debate on steel but their motion calling for Government support for the B.S.C. and its workers to ensure that jobs and production capacity were kept at present levels was defeated by 313 to 208 votes. The Government amendment calling for continuing Government support to encourage the industry to improve its efficiency and competitiveness and to strengthen its overall health and profitability while pursuing a successful privatisation programme was approved without a vote.

During the report stage of the Transport (Finance) Bill, Mr. Albert Booth, Shadow Transport Minister, moved an amendment requiring the Government to announce a ten-year programme of external financing limits for British Rail but this was rejected by 108 to 62 votes, and the Bill which increased B.R.'s borrowing limit by £200 million to £1,100 million was given an unopposed third reading.

#### Unemployment

Mr. Tebbit, Employment Secretary, moved on Jan. 27 a motion expressing great concern about the difficulties facing those who could not find jobs and stating Government policies were helping to make industry more competitive thus offering the best prospect of a permanent improvement in job opportunities. Thereupon Mr. Varley, the Opposition spokesman, moved a Labour amendment condemning the Government for following economic policies which had brought about more than three million

unemployed and destroyed major sections of British industry. The amendment was defeated by 293 to 213 votes, the Government's own motion being carried by 291 to 246 votes. Mr. Shore, Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Jan. 28 moved a motion blaming the Government's deflationary economic policies as the prime cause of the "massive decline in output and the massive rise in unemployment since the Government came to office," but it was defeated by 298 to 205 votes. A Government amendment declaring that its policies would create better prospects for employment on a lasting and sustainable basis was carried by 289 to 236 votes.

The Bill giving local authorities power to licence sex shops was given a third reading in the Commons on Feb. 4 when a new clause introducing a licensing system for sex shops and cinemas was approved without a division. In the Lords on Feb. 16 a demand that local authorities should have the option to refuse all applications for sex-shop licences was made by the Bishop of London when the measure, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, was given a second reading. On Mar. 15 in the Lords the Government carried out its promise to empower local authorities when considering how many sex shops there should be in an area to decide on an answer of "nil", the amendment being accepted without a vote.

#### Debate on the Employment Bill

Mr. Varley, Opposition spokesman on employment, declared in the Commons on Feb. 8 during the second reading debate on the Employment Bill, that a future Labour government would repeal it at the first opportunity. Mr. Tebbit, Employment Secretary, said the laws which gave unions rights were also laws which took away the historic common law rights of the people, but stressed the need for reform "step by step". Mr. William Rodgers (Soc. Dem.) approved of some of the Bill's clauses and suggested improvements in others, and Mr. Cyril Smith (Lib., Rochdale) said he saw things in the Bill which were compatible with more individual liberty and for that reason he would support it. The Bill received a second reading by 348 to 241 votes.

#### Navy Cuts

Mr. Peter Blaker, Minister of State, Armed Forces, was persistently interrupted from his own benches on Feb. 15 when he attempted to defend the Government's decision to close Chatham dockyard and reduce the number of frigates and destroyers; Tory M.P.s expressed fears that the Royal Navy was being asked to pay too heavy a price in cuts as a corollary of the purchase of a new strategic nuclear deterrent. This rumpus emerged on a motion by Sir Frederick Burden (Con. Gillingham) which voiced grave concern at the dramatic reduction in the R.N.'s surface fleet and deplored the lack of capacity to refit submarines because of the Chatham closure. But there was no backbench revolt in the division lobbies when Mr. Stan Newens (Lab. Harlow) in a tactical approach moved the closure of the debate, which was defeated 184 to 86, a Government majority of 98.

A rate support grant settlement for 1982-83 of £11,500 million was approved on Feb. 16.

#### The Canadian Constitution

On Feb. 17, Mr. Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, advised the Commons to pass the Bill patriating the Canadian Constitution without amendment; it was, he pointed out, an anachronism that Canada, independent for a long time, should have to come to the U.K. Parliament on matters affecting her constitution. Agreeing, Mr. Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, expressed concern about the effects on Canada's aboriginal people, including the Indians. Three Tory M.P.s

voted with a group of Labour M.P.s when the measure, the Canada Bill, was given a second reading by 334 to 44 votes, and at least eight other Tory M.P.s abstained. On Mar. 3, Mr. Dale Campbell-Savours (Lab. Workington) was ordered out of the Commons after he had persistently challenged a ruling that his amendment to the Canada Bill relating to change in the abortion law in Canada should not be selected for debate, but the suspension lasted only for the rest of the sitting. On Mar. 8, the Bill was given its third reading and proceeded to the Upper Chamber, where on Mar. 18 the House gave it an unopposed second reading. On Mar. 25 the Bill completed its passage in the Lords after peers voted by 147 to 15, to pass a motion that the Earl of Gosford (Ind.) "be no longer heard", thus truncating what was considered to be a too long and inappropriate third reading speech on the land rights of Canadian Indians. The Canada Act then became law on Mar. 29 when the Queen's Royal Assent was notified in the Lords.

#### THE BUDGET

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his fourth full Budget in the Commons on March 9 and said:

"This will be a Budget for industry—and so a Budget for jobs. But it will be a Budget for people as well. It is a Budget that will strengthen the foundations of economic recovery.

"Thanks to last year's Budget, public borrowing has gone down as a percentage of gross domestic product, giving us interest rates lower than they would otherwise have been.

"Inflation has been almost halved since the spring of 1980. It should be in single figures during this year, and lower still in 1983.

"Productivity has been rising sharply. In manufacturing industry last year, output per man rose by about 10 per cent.

"Lower pay increases, combined last year with fast productivity growth, meant that unit labour costs in manufacturing rose hardly at all. Our performance was comparable with Germany and Japan, and better than all our other major competitors. And exports were rising again by the end of 1981.

"In the economy as a whole, we now expect output to grow by 1½ per cent in 1982 and by rather more in 1983.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PLANS

"Our plans for 1982-83 provide nearly £1,500 million for special employment and training measures.

"By 1984-85, its first full year, we plan to spend over £1,000 million a year on the new youth training scheme alone—a major advance for school leavers who cannot find jobs.

"The Government had it in mind to give those who had been on the unemployment register for some time the chance to work for the benefit of their own community, while still getting broadly the equivalent of their benefit entitlement plus an addition for expenses and the like.

"They would remain free to take a regular job if it came along, and it would be for them to decide whether or not to participate in such a scheme," said Sir Geoffrey.

The Employment Secretary was therefore asking the Manpower Services Commission to work up urgently a flexible and voluntary scheme on these lines.

#### MONETARY POLICY

"As intended the overall effect of policy in 1981-82 has been to maintain downward pressure on inflation. Sterling M3 has grown faster than the target

set a year ago. The target range for 1982-83 will be 8-12 per cent.

"The new target represents a realistic restatement of our determination to maintain a responsible monetary policy. It should be consistent with growth of money G.D.P. at 10 per cent a year, with continued progress against inflation, and with a strengthening recovery of the real economy.

"We shall continue to monitor a range of indicators.

"A central element in the Government's financial policy is that the gap between public sector spending and revenue should be financed in a way that is consistent with our monetary target. We have therefore greatly improved the balance of Government funding.

"In 1979-80, when the P.S.B.R. was similar to this year's, sales of Gilt-Edged stock were more than eight times larger than the contribution from National Savings.

"This year the ratio was down to about two to one. National Savings have exceeded their target, which was raised to £3,500 million last autumn.

"Interest rates have come down since the current National Savings Certificate was introduced. It will therefore be withdrawn from tomorrow and replaced as soon as possible by a new savings certificate offering a lower but still competitive rate of return.

"Last year I announced, as one part of our policy of diversification funding, the introduction of indexed Gilt-Edged stock. Over the past year, sales of this indexed stock amounted to some £2,500 million.

"The right to buy this indexed Gilt was restricted to pension funds and certain other institutions in respect of their U.K. pension business.

"I have now decided to remove this restriction. The Bank of England is announcing a new issue of indexed stock on an unrestricted basis.

"The restrictions on the existing indexed Gilts already in the market will also be removed today.

"Our policy of diversified funding will continue next year, with contributions coming from indexed Gilts, conventional Gilts and National Savings. In the case of National Savings, the target for 1982-83 will be £3,000 million just a little below the figure for last year."

#### BORROWING

Sir Geoffrey said: "Last year I budgeted for a public sector borrowing requirement of £10,500 million. Since then output has moved broadly as expected and the 1981-82 P.S.B.R. is still on track for the forecast outcome.

In the light of the latest assessment of the prospects the Chancellor had thought it right to provide for a P.S.B.R. of around £9,500 million in the coming year, equivalent to 3½ per cent of G.D.P. This was about £1,000 million below the expected outturn for this year. But it was also about £1,300 million above what the P.S.B.R. would have been next year on the conventional assumptions.

"That £1,300 million is the P.S.B.R. cost of my Budget proposals in 1982-83."

#### PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Sir Geoffrey said: "Although most of the measures I shall announce involve reductions in taxation, I am also proposing some additions to public expenditure, totalling some £350 million in 1982-83.

"But the increases I now propose will be more than offset by other changes in costs, and the total will therefore be £114,900 million.

Total public sector capital spending next year was planned to be about the same—£11,500 million—as expected this year.

The plans allowed for new investment by nationalised industries of over £7,500 million in 1982-83,

some 26 per cent higher than the out-turn expected in 1981-82 and 40 per cent higher than in 1980-81.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security was by far the largest single element in public spending and in 1982-83 it would account for £32,000 million, over a quarter of the total.

"About half of this goes to the elderly, who deserve our special consideration. This Government has been determined to preserve the full purchasing power of the social security retirement pension.

"We shall accordingly raise the pension rates, to cover the expected increases in prices for the 12 months to next November."

Last December the Chancellor expected that increase to be 10 per cent. His similar forecast now was only nine per cent.

"But I do not propose to raise the pension rates only by nine per cent. We intend also to compensate pensioners for the fact that last year's increase was based on a forecast of the rise in prices that was two per cent below the actual rise.

"Retirement pensions will thus go up next November by a total of 11 per cent. The standard rate will be increased by £3-25 to £32-85 a week, for a single person, and by £5-20 to £52-55, for a married couple. Sir Geoffrey said he had received many representations that the 2 per cent shortfall should be restored on other benefits also. "And we have decided that it should be. This means that the rate of unemployment benefit will rise from £22-50 a week to £25 for a single person, and from £36-40 to £40-45 for a married couple.

Details of supplementary allowance, sickness and injury benefit, and maternity allowance will be announced on the following day.

Sir Geoffrey went on to say that from next November child benefit would go up by 60p a week from £5-25 to £5-85, "and will thus have been increased by 23 per cent over two years, and so fully protected against inflation."

The additional one-parent benefit would be increased by 35p to £3-65, and in the case of the family income supplement, the prescribed amount for a one-child family would go up from £74 to £82-50.

Sir Geoffrey said he proposed to take the Capital Transfer Tax exemption for qualifying gifts to charities a stage further, by increasing it for gifts made within a year of death from £200,000 to £250,000.

He intended to abolish Stamp Duty completely on transfers of assets to charities.

As the National Council for Voluntary Organisations had suggested, "I propose to remove any liability to development land tax where a charity disposes of property which has been subject to roll-over relief."

The Chancellor said he had three measures of help for the disabled.

"There will be some extension of the existing VAT reliefs for disabled people and the charities serving them.

The rate of mobility allowance will be increased—by more than the expected rise in prices—from £16-50 a week to £18-30. This will mean that it has risen by over 80 per cent since the Government took office.

"I propose that from April 6 the Mobility Allowance should be wholly exempt from Income Tax. This is a major step: it means an increase in net income of up to £5 a week for the working disabled."

#### THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Sir Geoffrey said that out of total spending of £108,000 million the Government's running costs amounted to over £12,000 million.

"This is why we set ourselves the task of reducing the size of the Civil Service, from 732,000 in 1979 to

630,000 by April 1984. We are on target. Numbers are down already by 57,000. We now have the smallest Civil Service for 15 years.

"Local authority manpower, on the other hand, has come down by only three per cent since 1979, less than half as much as in the Civil Service. The importance of further progress needs no underlining."

The Chancellor said that in deciding how much public finance to make available to nationalised industries, the Government had to be influenced by their performance in controlling their own costs.

"This is why we intend to widen the exposure of the public sector to the discipline of the market-place. One way of doing this is by the introduction, under the right conditions, of private capital.

"The Government has decided to accept, in principle, the proposal for British Telecom to issue a bond to raise market capital. The return to the investor would be based on the profits earned by the corporation.

"British Telecom will be expected, as a condition of access to market finance, to keep tariff increases at least two percentage points below the annual movement in the RPI, and to reduce real unit costs, in 1982-83, by a minimum of five per cent, with further reductions to be agreed for later years," said Sir Geoffrey.

The aim will be to go ahead with an initial sale in the autumn of up to £150 million. This will be an important experiment in exposing the performance of a nationalised industry to the judgment of the market-place.

"It remains our purpose, wherever possible, to transfer to the private sector assets which can be better managed there."

The Government's plans assumed that asset sales would total about £500 million this year. We expect to achieve that target."

Sir Geoffrey said he had no doubt, from the representations he had received, that the single measure business would most welcome was a reduction in the National Insurance surcharge imposed and then increased by a previous Government.

"It is now time to offer more positive relief. I accordingly propose to cut the rate of the National Insurance surcharge from 3½ to 2½ per cent. This will help to reduce costs throughout the economy and will be of value to all businesses whatever their tax position.

"The cut will operate from August 2, which is the earliest practicable date.

"But I am anxious that industry should not suffer from this unavoidable delay. I shall therefore propose an extra ½ per cent reduction between August 1982 and April 1983. The effect of this will be to ensure that business as a whole will enjoy in the last two-thirds of 1982-83 the equivalent of a whole year's reduction of one per cent in the surcharge.

"This proposal is intended to reduce business costs in the private sector. However, public sector employers also pay the surcharge, and in order to leave them exactly where they would have been without the change, appropriate reductions will be made in the relevant cash limits and the votes of Central Government and the NHS, in the Rate Support Grant to local authorities, and in the external financing limits of the nationalised industries.

"The necessary changes will be announced as soon as possible. This will reduce the cost to a net figure of £640 million in 1982-83."

#### INDIRECT TAXATION

Sir Geoffrey said he did not propose to change VAT. But with Excise duties there had grown up in recent years a sensible presumption that they should

be adjusted in line with the movement in prices from one year to the next.

"Last year the tobacco duty was increased twice—in March as part of the Budget measures and in July to help recoup the loss of revenue from the derv duty reduction.

"I have taken account of that in proposing this year an increase that is the equivalent of five pence, including VAT, on the price of a typical packet of 20 cigarettes.

"There will be consequential increases for other tobacco products. These changes will take effect from midnight on Thursday.

"I propose to increase the duties on alcoholic drinks from midnight tonight by amounts which represent about two pence on the price of a typical pint of beer, 10 pence on a bottle of table wine and 13 pence on a bottle of sherry—all including VAT.

"The full increase in the price of a bottle of spirits necessary to take account of inflation would have been over 50 pence.

"However, in the light of representation about the state of the Scotch whisky industry I have decided that it would be appropriate to limit the increase on spirits to 30 pence a bottle, again including VAT.

The Chancellor said there would be a higher percentage increase on the duty on claret than on whisky.

On oil duties, Sir Geoffrey proposed to limit the increases in the duties on both petrol and derv to amounts which no more than compensated for one year's inflation.

"The duty on petrol will accordingly increase by the equivalent, including VAT, of about 9 pence a gallon or 2 pence a litre. This will still leave most pump prices lower than they were at the end of last year.

"The duty on derv will increase by the equivalent, including VAT, of about 7 pence a gallon or 1.5 pence a litre. As almost all derv is used by businesses, this smaller increase will help to hold down business costs."

The Chancellor proposed no change in the rate of duty on heavy fuel oil.

He had decided it would be right to reduce the aviation gasoline duty rate to one-half of that on petrol. Including VAT, this amounted to a reduction of about 32 pence a gallon or 7 pence a litre.

#### VEHICLE EXCISE DUTY

"I also propose to increase most rates of vehicle excise duty. For the motorist the increase will be £10, from £70 to £80. Duty levels on most other groups of vehicles will be increased by about 12 per cent."

The Chancellor said he proposed to include in the Finance Bill provisions for restructuring the basis of VED on heavy lorries, to a gross weight method of assessment, and for taxing all light commercial vehicles in due course at the same rate as cars.

Pool betting duty, which had been unchanged since 1974, was to go up from 40 per cent to 42½ per cent from April 1. "I also propose increases from the same date in the rates of duty on casinos."

#### ENERGY

The Government had accordingly discussed with the electricity supply industry their pricing proposals for 1982-83. These will include new special arrangements to benefit larger users—those heavy industrial users who face the greatest difficulties.

"A scheme will be introduced under which customers can gain significant reductions in their charges in return for a commitment to accept load reductions.

"Some large industrial users of gas face similar problems, and here, too, we propose significant

relief. For contract customers the price of gas taken after the first 25,000 therms in the contract year will be frozen at the level charged on April 1, 1982. This freeze will apply until the end of 1982."

There would also be a freeze on list prices for foundry coke.

The three measures should reduce the energy costs of British industry by over £250 million over the two years concerned.

Turning to oilfields, the Chancellor said he could not reduce the overall tax burden to the extent that the industry would have wished. But he agreed on the need for some changes of structure.

"I see, in particular, the advantage of profit-related taxes in relation to additional investment in existing fields. The supplementary petroleum duty will therefore be abolished with effect from the end of this calendar year.

At the same time the rate of petroleum revenue tax should be increased from 70 per cent to 75 per cent.

"These fiscal measures, combined with the decisions we have already announced on the abolition of the State's sole right to buy gas, and on the creation of the new private sector oil company, will provide a sound basis for another decade of successful enterprise in the North Sea.

#### NEW TECHNOLOGY

Turning to "the continuing effort to encourage innovation in industry," Sir Geoffrey said "There is no more important area to which this applies than micro-electronics and information technology." New and expanded aid schemes would be announced.

"They will include additional assistance towards space technology, and production engineering—including the introduction of a special scheme of assistance to small engineering firms."

#### TAX AVOIDANCE

He turned to international leasing.

"I propose, for new commitments after today, to reduce from 25 per cent to 10 per cent the rate of writing down allowance for all assets leased abroad. I propose to withdraw the 100 per cent first year allowance for films, and to introduce in its place a provision which will, in broad terms, allow companies to write off expenditure over the income-producing life of the film."

A change of this kind could have serious implications for the British film industry if introduced immediately. It was intended therefore to introduce transitional relief for British-made films for a two-year period.

On shipping, arrangements are being made to exploit U.K. investment incentives for the benefit of foreign businesses.

"I propose to reduce the rate of capital allowance in these cases to the 10 per cent rate for international leasing generally."

On each of these three subjects—international leasing, films and shipping—the changes would take effect from the previous day.

The so-called Section 233 loans are contrived arrangements under which interest paid on certain bank loans escapes liability to Corporation Tax in the hands of the banks.

"In future these payments will be taxed like other interest payments. The new rules will apply from today. In the case of contracts entered into before today, the new rules will apply to payments due on or after April 1, 1983.

"By taking advantage of double tax relief banks can lend overseas at abnormally low interest rates at the expense of the U.K. taxpayer.

"I propose to include in the coming Finance Bill measures to stop this exploitation of our tax system. They will take effect from April 1, 1982, but in the

case of existing loans will apply only to interest arising from April 1, 1983.

The Chancellor said that a number of building societies had recently issued a new form of negotiable bond. "I have no reason to believe that any improper use has been made of these new bonds.

"But as an obvious precaution, I propose to extend to these bonds, from today, the existing provisions dealing with the 'manufacture of dividends'.

"I also propose some tightening up of the law relating to very large golden handshakes. The tax relief will be withdrawn on a sliding scale with the effect that the excess of sums over £75,000 will be fully charged to tax."

#### HOUSING, ETC.

"This year, local authorities have greatly underestimated the success of our policy of selling council houses and land. The extra revenue which this is bringing in has not been spent.

"For 1982-83, they have been assured that they can spend up to a total of some £3,000 million on housing. This will include about £1,000 million of funds which they can expect to receive mainly as a result of the success of the right-to-buy legislation.

"This should allow an increase of nearly a third in the scale of their capital spending, compared with what they seem likely to spend in 1981-82.

"In addition, I propose a change for 1982-83, designed to help private home-owners whose houses fall well short of today's standards.

"The value of grants given for major repairs, and for the provision of basic amenities in the home, under the Home Improvement Grant system, will be increased for a limited period to a maximum 90 per cent of the eligible cost instead of the 75 per cent currently available.

"This increased rate of grant will apply only to applications received before the end of 1982."

To pay for these changes and to encourage local authorities to make more general improvement grants available, their capital allocations in 1982-83 will be increased by £100 million.

Sir Geoffrey said the Government had decided to offer further encouragement to the private sector and nationalised industries to bring derelict land into productive use. "We shall increase the grants payable, from 50 per cent of the cost of reclamation to 80 per cent, in assisted areas and derelict land clearance areas when legislation can be brought forward."

"In addition," said the Chancellor, "we shall give further encouragement to new private investment in housing for rent. I propose to introduce capital allowances, at the rate of 75 per cent for the first year only, for expenditure on the construction of properties wholly for letting as assured tenancies by bodies approved by the Secretary of State.

The scheme will run for an experimental period of five years. Allowances may be claimed for expenditure incurred as from today.

Sir Geoffrey recalled that in his Budget two years ago he introduced the small industrial workshop scheme, under which industrial buildings allowance could be claimed on the construction of small buildings at the rate of 100 per cent.

"I therefore propose to extend the scheme for very small workshops of not more than 1,250 square feet for a further two years."

He also proposed to deal with the liability to V.A.T. on certain kinds of building alterations where there had in the past been serious doubt what was liable to charge.

He would lay before the House an Order which would have the effect of continuing to zero-rate the most commonly recognized forms of double glazing,

loft and cavity wall insulation and damp-proof coursing.

His final proposal in this area concerned Stamp Duty on house purchase. "I propose to raise the exception by £5,000 to £25,000, and the other thresholds also by £5,000, at a total cost of £70 million in 1982-83."

"Taken together, these proposals will mean more work for the construction industry and more jobs for those who work in it."

#### SMALL BUSINESSES

The business start-up scheme, which provided income tax relief for investment of up to £10,000 in the equity of companies starting new trades, has been widely welcomed, the Chancellor said.

He announced that for 1982-83 and 1983-84 the annual limit was to be increased from £10,000 to £20,000.

In addition, any unused balance of this year's limit should be added to next year's. "This means that, in some cases, the effective limit for 1982-83 will be as much as £30,000.

Sir Geoffrey said: "Two years ago, I relaxed the conditions governing profit-sharing schemes and reintroduced legislation enabling employees to take up options to buy shares in their companies without incurring income tax liability.

"Since I made my first changes two years ago, the increase in the numbers of employee share schemes has been extremely encouraging.

"It is important to maintain and extend this progress, and I propose to increase the value of shares that can be allocated each year to any one employee from £1,000 to £1,250.

Sir Geoffrey said the pilot loan guarantee scheme announced in his last Budget started in June, and since then the demand for loans had far exceeded expectations.

"Last October we increased the allocation for the first year from £50 million to £100 million, but with 2,700 loans worth almost £100 million already approved after only nine months, some further increase is desirable.

"Accordingly, I propose to increase the amount which the participating institutions may lend to £150 million for the first year. In addition a further £150 million will be available for loans under the scheme during its second year, to June 1983."

The limits for the "small companies" rate of corporation tax would go up again from £80,000 to £90,000 and from £200,000 to £225,000.

As a further help for new businesses, the period for income and corporation tax relief for pre-trading expenditure would be extended from one to three years.

The Chancellor announced that the V.A.T. registration threshold is to be increased from £15,000 to £17,000. He was also introducing V.A.T. relief for services supplied before registration.

A decade of inflation had eaten into the value of money which the self-employed had put aside to provide for their retirement.

"I therefore propose to increase the limits on retirement annuity relief for contributors who are now in their 50s and 60s; to 20 per cent for those born between 1916 and 1933, to 21 per cent for those born in 1914 or 1915, and to 24 per cent for those born in 1912 or 1913.

I also propose to alter the present restrictions on the relief to allow more self-employed people to benefit from these higher levels.

#### CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

"The threshold for capital transfer tax will be increased to £55,000. Under the new scale the top rate of tax will be reached at £2.5 million.

"I also propose that the indexation principles, already applied to income tax allowances, should in future apply as well to the capital transfer tax threshold and bands."

#### INCOME TAX

Turning to income tax, the Chancellor said people quite rightly looked for some reduction in their own tax burden.

"The paramount aim of this Budget is to help industry, to encourage business and to create jobs. But I want also to assist people directly.

"I propose to concentrate the relief that is available this year on raising the tax thresholds.

"The single personal allowance will accordingly be increased by £190 to £1,565 and the married allowance by £300 to £2,445.

"The additional allowance for single parents will, as a consequence, rise by £110 to £880. So too will the widow's bereavement allowance. There will be corresponding increases in the age allowances, the higher rate threshold and bands, and the threshold for the investment income surcharge.

"As a result some 1.2 million people who would have paid tax next year will not now have to do so," the Chancellor concluded.

#### The Debate on the Budget

Mr. Foot, Opposition leader, said the major defect of the Budget was that it showed no proper understanding of the scale of the unemployment catastrophe. If they took all the measures the Chancellor introduced last autumn and all the measures he had proposed that day it still was on balance a deflationary package. Mr. Jo Grimond (Lib., Orkney and Shetland) said that as a Budget for industry this one had some good points but did not go far enough; the Government had done too little to deal with the real causes of inflation and poor productivity. The subsequent debate was spread over four days and ended on Mar. 15.

#### Unemployment Benefits

Some Conservative M.P.s joined forces with the Opposition in the Commons on Mar. 18 and protested that the unemployed were being unfairly penalised over the payment of unemployment benefits. They argued that the Government had given undertakings that a five per cent abatement introduced in 1980 in lieu of taxation would be made good when the benefits came into taxation. A Labour new clause to the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill to make good the shortfall in the November unemployment uprating was defeated, however by 248 to 218 votes, with 13 Tories voting against the Government. Another new clause tabled in the name of 15 Conservatives and achieving the same aim was debated simultaneously but was not selected for a vote. On Mar. 23 the Bill was given a third reading in the Commons by 155 to 103 votes.

#### THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT

In the Commons on Mar. 23, Conservative backbenchers supported Mr. Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, when he blamed the Government for the landing of 60 Argentine scrap merchants on a Falkland Islands dependency, saying Foreign Office Ministers had been warned that when news of the decision to withdraw *Endurance*, the ice patrol vessel, reached Argentina this type of escapade would be likely. Mr. Luce, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, replied that *Endurance* was still in the area and was in a position to help if necessary. Repeatedly, Mr. Luce gave assurances to defend and support the islanders to M.P.s from both sides as they voiced their anxieties about the strength

of the Government's commitment to the Falklanders. Mr. Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, said it was odd that the Minister had made no reference to the flag hoisted by the Argentines on South Georgia Island. Mr. Luce said an Argentine flag had been planted for a short time but had now been removed. The Government was taking steps to see the six to 10 Argentines who remained of the original 60 would not be there much longer.

On Mar. 30, Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, promised in the Lords that *Endurance* would remain on station "as long as necessary". It had been made clear to the Argentine Government that Britain regarded the scrap merchants still ashore in South Georgia as being illegally on British territory. Argentine warships were in the area and the situation was "potentially dangerous".

Meantime in the Commons, Mr. Callaghan hinted that a similar invasion by Argentines had been seen off by a Royal Navy presence in the recent past. "On a very recent occasion of which I have full knowledge," he disclosed, "we assembled ships stationed in the Caribbean, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean and stood them about 400 miles off the Falkland Islands in support of *Endurance*. Without fuss and without publicity, when this became known, a diplomatic solution followed." Mr. Luce, the Minister concerned, faced some anxious and probing questioning by M.P.s, particularly Conservatives, but insisted that he could give no details of the security position, declaring later: "We will defend the islanders if necessary."

On April 2, Mr. Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, in a statement on the reported Argentine invasion of the Falklands (of which Mr. Pym, Leader of the House, said the Government had "no confirmation of rumours" of landings), said Britain had sought an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council on April 1 because the situation had become increasingly grave; there had been no Argentinian response to the call from the president of the Security Council for restraint to be exercised and for a diplomatic solution to be sought. Britain was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain their rights under international law and in accord with the U.N. Charter. Mr. John Silkin, Opposition Defence spokesman, said it was their duty to defend the right of the Falkland Islanders to stay British. Whenever the fascist junta which ruled Argentina was in deep trouble at home, it threatened the Falkland Islands and were not the signs to be seen some time ago? Dr. David Owen (S.D.P., Plymouth, Devonport), a former Labour Foreign Secretary, said his party fully supported the Government in every measure it saw fit to take to defend the Islands and Mr. Donald Stewart (Western Isles), leader of the Scottish Nationalists, demanded an undertaking that the rights of the Islanders would be defended by force if necessary.

#### EMERGENCY SATURDAY SITTING

With the rumours of landings confirmed, the House of Commons met in emergency session on April 3, the first Saturday sitting since the Suez crisis of 1956; the Prime Minister stated to a packed Chamber: "The House meets to respond to a situation of great gravity. We are here because for the first time for many years a British sovereign territory has been invaded by a foreign power. By late afternoon yesterday (April 2) it became clear that an Argentine invasion had taken place and the lawful British Government of the Islands had been usurped." Mrs. Thatcher totally condemned "this unprovoked aggression" which had not a shred of justification nor a scrap of legality, and was cheered when she added: "It is the Government's objective to see the Islands are freed from occupation and returned to

British administration at the earliest possible moment." There were renewed cheers when the Prime Minister added: "The Government have now decided that a large force will sail as soon as preparations are complete; H.M.S. *Invincible* will be in the lead and will leave port on Monday." Mr. Foot, Labour leader, said they were faced with an act of naked unqualified aggression carried out in the most shameful and disreputable circumstances. It seemed that the British Government had been fooled by the way in which the Argentine junta had gone about their business. The paramount concern was to protect those who rightly and naturally had looked to them for their protection; so far they had been betrayed and the responsibility for that betrayal rested with the Government. Mr. Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, said all the indications were that the Prime Minister, Mr. Nott (Defence Secretary), and Lord Carrington (Foreign Secretary) had bungled the defence of the Islands. Mr. Nott was shouted down at the end of the debate when he denied that the British Government had been caught unprepared and his speech was constantly stopped by Opposition shouts of "Resign". The House of Lords also met in emergency sitting and Lord Carrington said it became increasingly clear that the Argentine Government was bent on confrontation and set on entering into an occupation of the Falklands.

On April 5, Mrs. Thatcher rejected Labour demands for her resignation and announced an embargo on imports of all goods from Argentina. On April 7 the Commons debated the crisis with Mr. Francis Pym making his debut as new Foreign Secretary and declaring that the Government would not shrink from using force if necessary, and that the Task Force steaming towards the Falklands would be fully adequate for any action. "Britain does not appease dictators," commented Mr. Pym amid cheers. Mr. Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, spoke of Mr. Pym's heavy and awesome responsibility of guiding the nation through the most dangerous crisis it had faced for more than 25 years, for which the former Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister carried overwhelming responsibility. There were cheers when Mr. Callaghan, former Labour Prime Minister, said: "Britain must do her best to secure peace with honour; despite our heavy criticisms of the Prime Minister and the Government we will support that end." Mr. David Steel said in the Liberals' view the Government would be right once they had secured withdrawal of the Argentine forces to discuss openly questions of condominium and the lease-back proposal. Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Lab. Bristol S.E.) considered the Task Force should be withdrawn; it involved enormous risks and would cost Britain a far greater humiliation than they had suffered. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, said M.P.s would wish to hold an inquest on what went wrong but the time for that should be when the Falklands had been returned to British administration and not whilst the Task Force was at sea. On April 8, asked by Mr. David Owen (S.D.P., Plymouth Devonport) for an assurance that the whole conduct of the affair would be investigated, Mrs. Thatcher said that they were considering in what form a review or inquiry should take place and its timing and would consult opposition parties on it.

#### EASTER RECESS SITTINGS

On April 14, both the Lords and Commons held special sittings during the Easter recess to discuss the crisis. Mrs. Thatcher declared that while persevering with economic and diplomatic measures to resolve the dispute, Britain was ready to resort to force in self-defence under the U.N. Charter. Mr. Foot, for Labour, reaffirmed support for the despatch of the Task Force and Dr. Owen, for the Social

Democrats, said no one should weaken Britain's negotiating position by casting doubt on their intention to see this issue through. Dame Judith Hart (Lab. Lanark), chairman of the Labour party, said all agreed an act of intolerable aggression had been committed but a pause for peace was needed now; they should at this point not retreat but halt the Task Force to give a breathing space for negotiations. Mr. Healey urged the Government to consider replacing the Argentines during this first phase with some force of U.N. presence and Mr. Pym, replying, said Britain had not set its face against any idea of change for the Falklands in the future but they could not accept change imposed upon the islanders. In the Lords, the Archbishop of Canterbury emphasised the support felt by the Church for the two principles at stake—the overwhelming importance of support for international law and the right to self-determination by people in the Falklands. Lord Shackleton, the Labour spokesman, also reaffirmed Opposition support for Government actions.

Mrs. Thatcher said on April 20 that the latest proposals for settling the issue fell short of what was required. On April 21, Mr. Pym, on the eve of his visit to Washington to discuss Argentine proposals for a peaceful withdrawal of its troops, warned M.P.s that in the end it might not be possible to negotiate a peaceful settlement. The Prime Minister warned Argentina on April 26 that little time was left in which to reach a peaceful settlement; the number of military options open to the Task Force in stormy weather was limited. Mrs. Thatcher, to resounding cheers, congratulated the forces on recapturing South Georgia and Mr. Foot, supporting the Government's legal right to recover South Georgia, warned Mrs. Thatcher against "any dangerous escalation of the crisis".

There were noisy scenes in the Commons on April 27 when Mrs. Thatcher refused Mr. Foot's demand for an assurance that there would be no military escalation pending a visit by a British Minister to New York to discuss the appeal of the U.N. Secretary-General for a peaceful settlement and cries of "warmonger" emanated from some Labour benches.

Mrs. Thatcher, opening the fourth full-scale debate on April 29, declared that the key to peace rested with the Argentines who had made no move to comply with the U.N. Security Council resolution to withdraw her forces. It would be totally inconsistent to support the despatch of the Task Force but be opposed to its use. Mr. Callaghan said Britain should be ready to impose a long blockade of the Islands and Mr. Foot suggested a possible reference to the International Court of Justice. Mr. Owen, the S.D.P. spokesman, said Mrs. Thatcher's speech would take the vast majority of the people with her, but Mr. Wedgwood Benn, frequently heckled by Tories, said by sending the Task Force the Prime Minister had lost control of the situation. In the Lords, there was general support for Government actions.

On May 4, Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, made a statement on the loss of H.M.S. *Sheffield* and the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, *General Belgrano*; Mr. Pym said Britain was not seeking the military humiliation of Argentina but a victory for the rule of law in international affairs. Dr Owen said on May 5 many people expected a clear indication of what Britain's long-term position was towards the Falklands; Mr. Pym replied that they had an open mind on the ultimate solution and U.N. trusteeship was one of the possibilities.

Mrs. Thatcher insisted on May 6 that Security Council Resolution 502 calling for an Argentine

withdrawal had to be accepted and declared there could be no ceasefire unless it was accompanied by withdrawal which was fully and properly supervised. The Government accepted the ideas put forward by the U.N. Secretary-General, as a framework on which more specific proposals for a negotiated settlement could be built. Britain had also made a very constructive response to proposals being pursued by the United States through Peru. On May 7, Mr. Pym reported on the failure of the U.S. and Peruvian peace initiative because of Argentine intransigence and said Britain would do whatever might be necessary to end the unlawful occupation if the junta failed to show a readiness and desire to reach a peaceful settlement.

There were angry exchanges in the Commons on May 11 when the Prime Minister was repeatedly urged by Mr. Foot for a promise that the Government would show restraint until M.P.s had had a chance to pass judgment on any outcome of the U.N. negotiations. Mrs. Thatcher retorted it was for the Government to decide when and how to act, emphasising that they would not budge from the insistence that any ceasefire must be accompanied by an Argentinian withdrawal. On May 13, Mrs. Thatcher stated that the objectives of the Task Force were the same now as when it had left for the South Atlantic: "We are working for a peaceful solution, not a peaceful sell-out," she added. During the fifth debate since the crisis began, Mr. Pym reaffirmed the Government's determination to end the illegal occupation and to uphold the rights of the Islanders. Mr. Heath, the former Tory Prime Minister, supported the Government's strategy and urged Mr. Pym to stand firm against the criticism being made against him and the Government.

#### A VOTE ON THE CRISIS

On May 20, M.P.s provided mass support for the Government's handling of the issue when Mr. Wedgwood Benn and some other Labour M.P.s forced the first vote on the crisis on a technical motion to adjourn the House at the end of the sixth debate. Thirty-one Labour M.P.s and two Welsh Nationalists voted against the Government but the great majority of Labour M.P.s abstained after Mr. Healey indicated broad support for Britain's actions so far. The motion was defeated by 296 to 33 votes, a Government majority of 263. Mrs. Thatcher earlier made clear that the Government had been willing to make concessions to avoid further bloodshed but that these had now been withdrawn; the British proposals for a peaceful solution, the seventh lot of proposals in which they had been involved, had been rejected. The Prime Minister said: "Difficult days lie ahead but Britain will face them in the conviction that our cause is just." An incisive attack on Mr. Benn for planning to force a vote against the Government was made by Mr. Callaghan. In the Lords, Lord Shackleton, Opposition spokesman, dissociated the majority in the Labour party from the position taken up by Mr. Benn, Dame Judith Hart, and others and observed that it was clear that it was almost impossible to arrive at any agreement with the Argentine Government.

#### BRITISH FORCES ESTABLISHED

On May 24, Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, announcing that British forces were now established on the Islands, told the Commons that the days of the Argentine garrison there were numbered. The Labour peer, Lord Jenkins of Putney, called in the Lords for members to have the chance to vote against Government action but it was ignored without a solitary supporter. On May 25, Mr. Nott reported on events in the South Atlantic since the successful



British landing on East Falkland and Mrs. Thatcher, pressed by Mr. Foot for an assurance that the Government remained ready to negotiate, replied that the conflict would end if there was a withdrawal of Argentine troops in accord with the U.N. resolution. Britain would use its veto to stop any move at the U.N. to call for a ceasefire, she stressed.

Reporting on the loss of H.M.S. *Coventry* and the *Atlantic Conveyor*, the Defence Secretary said on May 26 that the Government's resolve to free the Islanders from occupation and to restore their democratic rights was undiminished. There might be more British losses on land and sea but generally the military objective to repossess had gone forward exactly as planned. The Lords renewed their support for the efforts of the Task Force while regretting the tragic loss of life so far involved.

On May 27, Mrs. Thatcher was cheered when she announced that British forces were now moving forward from the bridgehead established last week in the San Carlos area. On June 8, Mrs. Thatcher disagreed with the view advanced by Mr. Foot that there should be another try for a negotiated settlement through the U.N. Stressing Britain had tried for a long time for peace through negotiations, she said: "We shall now have to take by force what the Argentines would not give up by adhering to the U.N. resolution."

Mr. Nott told M.P.s on June 10 that British forces would go forward with another victory "very soon" and that the Task Force plans had not been prejudiced by the latest Argentine attacks on the landing ships *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram*; losses of stores and equipment were already being made good. Mr. Foot reiterated his call for a fresh Government initiative at the U.N. "to see if an alternative to unconditional surrender can be offered to the Argentine forces." Mr. Whitelaw, deputising for the Prime Minister, answered that if the Argentine forces in Port Stanley announced their wish to withdraw to the mainland they would be given time to do so with dignity and in good order.

#### EMERGENCY STATEMENT ON CEASEFIRE

On June 14, a packed and cheering Chamber with M.P.s waving their order papers hailed an emergency statement by Mrs. Thatcher late at night that Argentine troops in Port Stanley were flying the white flag and that there was a ceasefire as talks were taking place for the surrender by the Argentines of both East and West Falkland. Mrs. Thatcher made another statement on the following day about the surrender of the Argentines and said that the Battle of the Falklands had been a remarkable military operation, "boldly planned, bravely executed and brilliantly accomplished." She continued: "We owe an enormous debt to the British Forces and to the Merchant Marine. We honour them all. They have been supported by a people united in defence of our way of life and of our sovereign territory." Mr. Foot joined in the thanks and congratulations to the Servicemen and their commanders. Previously at Question Time, the Prime Minister said the Government would move quickly to set in hand the inquiry into the reasons for the original loss of the Falklands.

#### THE AFTERMATH

On July 1, Mr. Nott announced during a debate on the Defence White Paper, orders to replace losses sustained during the conflict starting with new Sea Harriers, but confirmed previous plans for the closure of Chatham Dockyard and naval base by April 1984, although no further compulsory redundancy notices would be issued at Portsmouth before Jan. 1 next.

The ice survey ship, *Endurance*, would continue in service and be redeployed in the South Atlantic after a major refit. Mr. Silkin, Shadow Defence Secretary, said the Defence White Paper was totally out of date and totally irrelevant. On July 8, the motion setting up the committee of inquiry into the Falklands invasion was approved without any opposition, the terms of reference and method of procedure being welcomed generally although some Labour M.P.s were critical.

#### The Trident Nuclear Missile

Mr. John Nott, the Defence Secretary, announced in the Commons on Mar. 29 moves to ensure as many jobs as possible flowed to British industry from the decision to buy the American Trident nuclear missile system and pointed out that the £4,000 million of the total £7,500 million cost of Trident would be spent in this country on the development of the warheads and submarines. Mr. John Silkin, Shadow Defence Secretary, deplored the decision to buy Trident and argued Britain would not be able to use it without American permission. A Labour motion condemning the purchase of Trident was defeated by 301 to 215 votes.

On April 6, the Finance Bill was given a second reading by 301 to 235 votes, and on April 21 after a debate on the Government's expenditure plans for 1982-83, an Opposition move to reject them failed when a motion to "take note" of the Expenditure White Paper was carried by 292 to 238 votes. Failure by the Government to make good a five per cent abatement in unemployment benefit was criticised by some Tory backbenchers during the committee stage of the Finance Bill on April 27 and nine of them voted against the Government when a Labour amendment seeking to make good the abatement before short-term benefits came into taxation was defeated by 255 to 207 votes.

On April 28 there was a full-scale debate on the devolution proposals for Northern Ireland introduced by Mr. Prior, Ulster Secretary of State, which encountered strong criticism from Ulster M.P.s and some Conservatives.

#### Capital Punishment Vote

On May 11, M.P.s voted 357 to 195, majority of 162 on a free vote, against the restoration of capital punishment for murder and then rejected by 332 to 208, a majority of 124, the death penalty for terrorist killings. Cabinet Ministers and M.P.s of all parties voted in opposing lobbies; Mrs. Thatcher voted in favour of restoration and Mr. Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, voted against. The votes were on new clauses proposed by Conservative backbenchers to the Criminal Justice Bill.

The Employment Bill was given a third reading in the Commons on May 19 by 319 to 224 votes, two S.D.P. M.P.s voting against the measure and the rest of the party's M.P.s abstaining.

#### The Northern Ireland Bill

On June 17, the Commons resumed consideration of the Northern Ireland Bill, which seeks to establish an Assembly in the Province, after an all-night 17-hour sitting which ended earlier in the day, most of the opposition emanating from a group of Tory M.P.s. Then on June 22, the Government moved a guillotine motion to speed up completion of the Bill's progress and this was carried by 298 to 44 votes. Twenty-five Tories opposed the motion and were joined by 12 Labour and seven Unionist M.P.s.

although the Opposition abstained while Liberals and Social Democrats supported the Government.

#### Royal Security

The Home Secretary (Mr. Whitelaw) told M.P.s on July 12 that immediate steps were being taken to strengthen security at Buckingham Palace after "a most serious failure" had allowed an intruder to enter the Queen's bedroom on July 9 while she was present. Security arrangements at all other royal residences were also being reviewed. Mr. Whitelaw reported that a man was arrested in Buckingham Palace and said Assistant Commissioner John Dellow of Scotland Yard had been appointed to carry out an urgent inquiry. On July 19, M.P.s were astounded when Mr. Whitelaw announced that Commander Michael Trestrail, the Queen's Police Officer, had confessed to having a homosexual relationship over a number of years with a male prostitute and that he had resigned from the Metropolitan Police. On July 21, Mr. Whitelaw announced new measures to protect the Queen and members of the Royal Family and said Lord Bridge, chairman of the Security Commission, had been asked to investigate the appointment and activities of Commander Trestrail. Mr. Whitelaw added that the police investigation showed the basic cause of the security breakdown was a failure by police to respond efficiently and urgently.

The Lords had an all-night sitting to deal with the committee stage of the Employment Bill which they completed at 4.50 a.m. on July 14. In the Commons, the Government's majority dropped to eight when 18 Conservative backbenchers voted against and six other Tories abstained on an amendment moved by Mr. James Lester (Con. Beeston) to restore a five per cent cut in unemployment benefit made two years ago. The amendment was defeated by 291 to 283 votes. Mr. Blaker, Armed Forces Minister, confirmed in the Commons on July 19 the Government's decision not to sell the carrier, H.M.S. *Invincible*, to Australia and said that it had instead offered to make H.M.S. *Hermes* available to the Royal Australian Navy on favourable financial terms while discussing with them a package of helicopters and Harriers.

On July 20, an emergency debate on the industrial action taken by National Health Service workers over their pay offer ended with a vote forced by the Opposition on the Secretary of State for Social

Services's handling of the dispute, but this was defeated by 303 to 250, a Government majority of 53.

The regulations requiring the compulsory wearing of seat belts in cars were approved in the Commons on July 22 by 181 to 59 votes, after Mrs. Lynda Chalker, Transport Under-Secretary, said the effective date would be January rather than the target date of March 1983. The Lords passed the same regulations on July 30 by 95 to 13 votes.

#### Hire Purchase Controls Abolished

In the Upper House on July 26, Lord Cockfield, Trade Secretary, announced that controls on hire purchase were to be abolished from midnight, and said that their removal was consistent with the policy of dismantling unnecessary controls in the interests of freeing competition and removing economic distortions. The decision was made during a debate in which Labour peer Lord Jacques attacked the extent to which the cost of Government economic policy had fallen on those least able to bear it.

#### Opposition Attacks Government Policies

In the Commons on July 27, an Opposition motion blaming the Government's economic, industrial and monetary policies for a massive increase in unemployment and calling for the abandonment of policies which "had clearly failed the nation" was defeated by 311 to 257 votes. A Government amendment commending its policies as offering more realistic prospects of economic recovery and secure employment than the "failed Socialist policies of the past," was carried by 311 to 257 votes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) announced measures to assist the unemployed, including the creation of 11 new enterprise zones. On the same day, the Lords debated defence but without taking the issue to a vote.

Mr. Younger, Scottish Secretary, told M.P.s on July 28 that efforts to reopen the Invergordon aluminium smelter had failed despite the offer to prospective users of a £100 million subsidy over five years. The closure would have serious knock-on effects for the Highlands and the Scottish economy but he said Invergordon was to be one of the two new Scottish enterprise zones.

The Commons adjourned for the summer recess on July 30, while the Lords rose on Aug. 2.

## PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 1981–1982

This list of Public Acts commences with 8 Public Acts which received the Royal Assent before September 1981 and which were mentioned briefly in the last summary. Those Public Acts which follow received the Royal Assent after August 1981. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation.

**British Telecommunications Act 1981** (July 27, 1981) establishes the British Telecommunications Corporation, makes provisions with respect to its functions and transfers to it certain property, rights and liabilities of the Post Office. It also makes further provision with respect to the Post Office, for example in relation to its postal monopoly.

**Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981** (October 27, 1981) makes fresh provision for England, Wales and Northern Ireland with respect to forgery and kindred offences; for Great Britain and Northern Ireland with respect to the counterfeiting of notes and coins and kindred offences; and amends the penalties for offences under the Post Office Act 1953 s. 53.

**Contempt of Court Act 1981** (provisions relating to legal aid on a day or days to be appointed, the remainder on August 27, 1981) amends the law relating to contempt, implementing with some modifications the main recommendations of the Phillimore Report (1974).

**Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Act 1981** (January 25, 1982) makes provision with respect to deep sea mining and for connected purposes.

**Supreme Court Act 1981** (part on July 28, 1981 the remainder on January 1, 1982) consolidates with amendments the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 and other enactments relating

to the Supreme Court in England and Wales and the administration of justice therein; repeals certain obsolete or unnecessary enactments so relating; and amends Part VIII of the Mental Health Act 1959, the Courts-Martial (Appeals) Act 1968, the Arbitration Act 1979 and the law relating to county courts.

**Armed Forces Act 1981** (various dates) continues the Army Act 1955, the Air Force Act 1955 and the Naval Discipline Act 1957; amends those Acts and other enactments relating to the armed forces; confers new powers for the temporary detention abroad of servicemen or civilians subject to those Acts suffering from mental disorder or the children of service and certain civilian families in need of care and control; completes the assimilation for statutory purposes of the women's services with the rest of the armed forces; and makes various other connected provisions.

**Transport Act 1981** (July 31, 1981) makes provision for the disposal by the British Railways Board of part of its undertaking; provides for the reconstitution of the British Transport Docks Board; dissolves the National Ports Council; makes provisions for road safety, provides a new basis for vehicle excise duty for drivers' licences; makes provision for grants assisting with facilities for freight haulage by inland waterway and makes provision with respect to railway fires.

**Employment and Training Act 1981** (various dates) amends the Industrial Training Act 1964, abolishes the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency and provides for the retention of receipts by certain bodies.

**Education (Scotland) Act 1981** (various dates) amends the law relating to education in Scotland, the Teaching Council (Scotland) Act 1965 and transfers to the respective University Courts the power of appointing the Principals of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow and Aberdeen.

**Matrimonial Homes (Family Protection) (Scotland) Act 1981** (day to be appointed) makes new provision for Scotland as to the rights of occupancy of spouses in a matrimonial home and of cohabiting couples in the house where they cohabit; provides for the transfer of the tenancy of a matrimonial home between the spouses in certain circumstances during the marriage and on granting decree of divorce or nullity of marriage, and for the transfer of the tenancy of a house occupied by a cohabiting couple between the parties in certain circumstances; and strengthens the law relating to matrimonial interdicts. The Act is based on the report of the Scottish Law Commission on Occupancy Rights in the Matrimonial Home and Domestic Violence.

**Education Act 1981** (day to be appointed) makes provision for children with special educational needs. The Act gives force to the main recommendations of the Warnock Committee.

**British Nationality Act 1981** (various dates) makes fresh provision about citizenship and nationality and amends the Immigration Act 1971 as regards the right of abode in the U.K. The Act substitutes three separate citizenships: British, British Dependent Territories and British Overseas for that of United Kingdom and Colonies although it retains several other categories such as British protected persons.

**Companies Act 1981** (various dates) amends the law relating to companies and business names. For example it implements the E.E.C. Fourth Directive

on Company Law of July 25, 1978 on company accounts and abolishes the Register of Business Names.

**Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1981** (day to be appointed) consolidates certain enactments concerning the duties of excise relating to betting and gaming.

**New Towns Act 1981** (November 30, 1981) consolidates certain enactments relating to new towns.

**Trustee Savings Bank Act 1981** (January 30, 1982) consolidates the 1969 to 1978 Acts with amendments to give effect to recommendations of the Law Commission and the Scottish Law Commission.

**Compulsory Purchase (Vesting Declarations) Act 1981** (January 30, 1982) consolidates the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1968 concerning general vesting declarations, and related enactments.

**Acquisition of Land Act 1981** (January 30, 1982) consolidates the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946 and related enactments.

**Broadcasting Act 1981** (immediately after the coming into force of the last of the provisions of the Act of 1980) consolidates the Independent Broadcasting Authority Acts 1973, 1974 and 1978 and the Broadcasting Act 1980.

**Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981** (various dates) repeals and re-enacts with amendments the Protection of Birds Acts 1954 to 1967 and the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act 1975; prohibits certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; restricts the introduction of certain animals and plants; amends the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; amends the law of nature conservation, the countryside and the National Parks and makes provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; amends the law relating to public rights of way and for connected purposes.

**Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Act 1981** (December 22, 1981) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1982 and 1983.

**Nuclear Industry (Finance) Act 1981** (December 22, 1981) alters the financial limit imposed by the Nuclear Industry (Finance) Act 1977 s.2(1) in relation to British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

**Housing (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 1981** (December 22, 1981) amends section 25(1) of the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968.

**Civil Aviation (Amendment) Act 1982** (February 2, 1982) makes further provision with respect to the financial limits applying to the British Airports Authority and the British Airways Board and makes amendments designed to facilitate or otherwise desirable in connection with the consolidation of certain enactments relating to civil aviation.

**Social Security (Contributions) Act 1982** (February 2, 1982) makes provision in connection with certain contributions payable under the Social Security Act 1975.

**Currency Act 1982** (February 2, 1982) sanctions references to the new penny as the penny.

**Shipbuilding Act 1982** (February 25, 1982) raises the limits imposed by the Aircraft and Shipbuilding

Industries Act 1977 s. 11 in relation to the finances of British Shipbuilders and its wholly owned subsidiaries; and provides for extending the period in relation to which schemes under the Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments) Act 1978 operate.

**Hops Marketing Act 1982** (s. 1(1) on a day to be appointed the remainder on February 25, 1982) revokes the Hops Marketing Scheme 1932, makes provision with respect to the forward contracts and other property rights and liabilities of the Hops Marketing Board and provides for the dissolution or winding up of that Board.

**Transport (Finance) Act 1982** (February 25, 1982) increases certain limits relating to the indebtedness of the British Railways Board and the National Bus Company, to the amount of compensation payable in respect of certain public service obligations of the Board, and to the amount of certain financial assistance given to the Port of London Authority and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company; and enables the Treasury to guarantee the discharge of the Board's liabilities to the European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock.

**New Towns Act 1982** (February 25, 1982) increases the limit imposed by s. 60 of the 1981 Act on the amounts which may be borrowed by development corporations and the Commission for the New Towns.

**Consolidated Fund Act 1982** (March 22, 1982) applies certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1981 and 1982.

**Agricultural Training Board Act 1982** (June 29, 1982) consolidates the law relating to the Agricultural Training Board.

**Industrial Training Act 1982** (June 29, 1982) consolidates the law relating to industrial training boards.

**Canada Act 1982** (March 29, 1982) gives effect to a request by the Senate and House of Commons of Canada. *Inter alia* the Act provides for the enactment of the Constitution Act 1982 setting up new constitutional rights for Canada and terminates the power to legislate for Canada in the U.K.

**Travel Concessions (London) Act 1982** (March 29, 1982) confers on the G.L.C. the same powers in respect of travel concessions as those exercisable by the councils of London boroughs and the Common Council of the City of London.

**Fire Service College Board (Abolition) Act 1982** (May 7, 1982) abolishes the Fire Service College Board.

**Reserve Forces Act 1982** (April 7, 1982) changes the name of the Territorial and Army Volunteer Reserve to the Territorial Army and amends the Reserve Forces Act 1980.

**Coal Industry Act 1982** (April 7, 1982) increases the limit on the borrowing powers of the N.C.B. and makes further provision with respect to grants and payments by the Secretary of State in connection with the coal industry.

**Civil Aviation Act 1982** (August 27, 1982) consolidates certain enactments relating to civil aviation.

**Harbours (Scotland) Act 1982** (May 27, 1982) makes provision for Scotland for establishing harbour trusts

to hold, manage and maintain harbours and for the transfer of harbours held and maintained by the Secretary of State to such trusts and for connected purposes.

**Industry Act 1982** (May 27, 1982) raises the limits imposed by the Secretary of State's financial assistance to industry under the 1972 Act s. 8(7) and (8).

**Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Act 1982** (various dates) amends the Act of 1959 and certain related enactments, for example it alters the general functions of the Red Deer Commission.

**Children's Homes Act 1982** (day or days to be appointed) provides for the registration, inspection and conduct of certain homes and other institutions for the accommodation of children in the care of local authorities, for example it provides that children in care are not to be accommodated in unregistered children's homes.

**Planning Inquiries (Attendance of Public) Act 1982** (June 28, 1982) requires that evidence at planning inquiries held under the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 be given in public, subject to certain exceptions.

**Gaming (Amendment) Act 1982** (August 28, 1982) amends the law with respect to the times of year at which applications may be made relating to the licensing of premises or the registration of clubs or institutes under the Gaming Act 1845 s. 10 or the Gaming Act 1968 Part II and otherwise with respect to the procedure to be followed in connexion with such applications; empowers the Secretary of State to make provision by order as to the fees payable in connexion with licences under the said s. 10 and repeals certain spent or obsolete enactments relating to the matters aforesaid.

**Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act 1982** (day or days to be appointed) makes further provision with respect to the B.N.O.C.; abolishes the National Oil Account; makes further provision with respect to the British Gas Corporation makes provision for and in connexion with the supply of gas through pipes by persons other than the Corporation and makes many further provisions for connected purposes.

**Social Security and Housing Benefits Act 1982** (day or days to be appointed) makes provision for the payment of statutory sick pay by employers, the granting of and the payment of subsidies in respect of rate rebates, rent rebates and rent allowances; and amends the law relating to social security, war pensions, s. 44 of the National Assistance Act 1948 and other connected purposes.

**Iron and Steel Act 1982** (October 13, 1982) consolidates certain enactments relating to the British Steel Corporation and the iron and steel industry.

**Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act 1982** (ss. 4 and 9 on November 1, 1982 the rest on January 1, 1983) amends the 1955 Act by altering certain penalties, by enabling offences to be tried on indictment as well as summarily and by extending in certain circumstances the time limits to prosecution.

**Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982** (various dates) makes further provision about the jurisdiction of courts and tribunals in the U.K. and certain other territories and about the recognition and enforcement of judgments given in the U.K. or elsewhere; and provides for the modification of certain provisions relating to legal aid.

**Taking of Hostages Act 1982** (day to be appointed) implements the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages.

**Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982** (various dates) amends the law with respect to the terms to be implied in certain contracts for the transfer of the property in goods, in certain contracts for the hire of goods and in certain contracts for the supply of a service.

**Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982** (part on July 13, 1982 the remainder on January 1, 1983) makes many amendments to the existing law, new provisions and repeals including providing for the control of sex establishments, making further provision for the control of refreshment premises and for consultation between local authorities in England and Wales and fire authorities with regard to fire precautions for buildings and caravan sites and repealing the Theatrical Employers Registration Acts 1925 and 1928.

**Firearms Act 1982** (day to be appointed) applies the provisions of the 1968 Act (with certain exceptions) to imitation firearms which are readily convertible into firearms to which section 1 of that Act applies.

**Local Government Finance Act 1982** (various dates) abolishes supplementary rates and supplementary precepts; requires rates and precepts to be made or issued for complete financial years; provides for the making of substituted rates and the issue of substituted precepts; makes further provision with respect to borrowing powers of local authorities and to relief from rates in enterprise zones; and for other purposes connected with finance.

**Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1982** (October 13, 1982) extends and amends the Acts of 1909 and 1952.

**Forfeiture Act 1982** (various dates) provides for relief for persons guilty of unlawful killing from forfeiture of inheritance and other rights; enables such persons to apply for financial provision out of the deceased's estate; and provides for the question whether pension and social security have been forfeited to be determined by the Social Security Commissioners.

**Copyright Act 1956 (Amendment) Act 1982** (July 13, 1982) amends the 1956 Act s. 21 so as to make it an offence to be in possession of an infringing copy of a sound recording or cinematograph film by way of trade.

**Aviation Security Act 1982** (October 23, 1982) consolidates certain enactments relating to aviation security.

**Merchant Shipping (Liner Conferences) Act 1982** (day or days to be appointed) provides for the implementation in the U.K. of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences signed at Geneva on April 6, 1974.

**Northern Ireland Act 1982** (July 23, 1982) makes new provision for the resumption of legislative and executive functions by the Northern Ireland Assembly and by persons responsible to it; and amends the Northern Ireland Constitution Act 1973 and the Northern Ireland Assembly Act 1973.

**Finance Act 1982** (July 30, 1982) grants certain duties, alters others and amends the law relating to the National Debt and the Public Revenue. *Inter alia* the Act provides for indexation of capital gains and imposes new tax rules relating to the new provisions for companies to purchase their own shares.

**Stock Transfer Act 1982** (various dates) amends the law relating to the transfer, registration and redemption of securities and deals with connected purposes.

**Derelict Land Act 1982** (August 30, 1982) repeals and re-enacts with amendments National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 s. 97, Local Government Act 1966 s. 9 and Local Employment Act 1972 s. 8; amends s. 89 of the said 1949 Act and Welsh Development Agency Act 1975 s. 16.

**Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act 1982** (day or days to be appointed) makes further provision as regards local government and planning in Scotland; abolishes as regards Scotland certain powers of entry and advisory committees; and amends the Tenants' Rights, Etc. (Scotland) Act 1980.

**Appropriation Act 1982.**

#### VOTES CAST AT U.K. GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1970-79

##### General Election, 1970

Conservative and Ulster Unionist ..	13,144,692
Labour .....	12,179,166
Liberal .....	2,117,638
Scottish Nationalist .....	306,796
Plaid Cymru .....	175,016
Communist .....	38,431
Others .....	383,068
Total .....	28,344,087

##### General Election, February 1974\*

Conservative .....	11,868,906
Labour .....	11,639,243
Liberal .....	6,063,470
Scottish Nationalist .....	632,032
Plaid Cymru .....	171,634
Communist .....	32,741
Others .....	207,884

##### General Election, October, 1974\*

Labour .....	11,456,597
Conservative .....	10,464,675
Liberal .....	5,346,800
Scottish Nationalist .....	839,628
Plaid Cymru .....	166,321
Others .....	195,065

##### General Election, 1979\*

Conservative .....	13,697,753
Labour .....	11,506,741
Liberal .....	4,305,324
Scottish Nationalist .....	504,259
National Front .....	191,706
Plaid Cymru .....	132,544
Others .....	188,063

\*Excluding Northern Ireland

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (and Local Authority Personal Social Services)

The National Health Service came into being on July 5, 1948, as a result of the *National Health Service Act 1946*. The Act placed a duty on the Secretary of State for Social Services to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. The Secretary of State for Wales administers the National Health Service in Wales. There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines. The Secretaries of State are responsible to Parliament for seeing that Health Services of all kinds of the highest possible quality are available to all who need them.

The National Health Service covers a comprehensive range of hospital, specialist, general practitioner (medical, dental, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical), artificial limb and appliance, ambulance, and community health services. Everyone normally resident in this country is entitled to use any of these services, there are no contribution conditions and the charges made (except those for amenity beds) are reduced or waived in cases of hardship. In addition the Secretary of State for Social Services is responsible under the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 for the provision by local authorities of social services for the elderly, the mentally handicapped, the physically disabled and also for families and children. The 1980 Health Services Act led to major changes in the structure of the Health Service. Under arrangements which became operational in April 1982, District Health Authorities (DHAs)—of which there are 192 in England and 9 in Wales—are responsible for the operational management of health services and for planning within regional and national strategic guidelines. Each DHA is required to arrange its services into units of management at hospital and community services level, and as many decisions as possible are delegated to unit level.

The 14 Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) in England are responsible for regional planning, the allocation of resources to District Authorities, and the promotion of national policies and priorities. Performance review meetings are held annually between each DHA and its RHA, and between each RHA and Department of Health and Social Security Ministers, thereby strengthening Authorities' accountability to Parliament, whilst respecting the essentially locally-based nature of decision making. Professional advisory machinery incorporated within the structure ensures that Health Authorities and their staffs make decisions in the full knowledge of expert opinion.

The cost of the reorganized NHS is still financed mainly from taxation and met from moneys voted by Parliament. In Great Britain this amounts to more than £12 billion a year. The Department of Health and Social Security makes capital and revenue allocations to the RHAs and from these the RHAs meet the cost of their own services and make allocations to DHAs as well as funding Community Health Councils.

### THE HEALTH SERVICES

#### Family Doctor Service

In England and Wales the Family Doctor Service is organized by 98 Family Practitioner Committees which also organize the General Dental, Pharmaceutical and Ophthalmic Services for their areas. There is a Family Practitioner Committee for one or more District Health Authorities; members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists, pharmacists and opticians (15), the Local Authority or Authorities (4) and the District Health Authority or Authorities jointly (11). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 24,500 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Family doctors are paid for their Health Service work in accordance with a scheme of remuneration which includes *inter alia* a basic practice allowance, capitation fees, reimbursement of certain practice expenses and payments for "out of hours" work.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission from the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the Family Practitioner

Committee (in which case 14 days must elapse before the other doctor can accept him). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents", and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the Doctor's surgery or, when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

#### Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 12,000 of the dentists available for general practice in England provide National Health Service general dental services. They are responsible to the Family Practitioner Committees in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and cannot register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. All treatment and dentures considered by the dentist

to be necessary for dental fitness are available under the NHS. But for certain more expensive items such as metal dentures, bridges and gold fillings, it is necessary for the dentist to obtain the prior approval of the Dental Estimates Board.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patients a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. From April 1, 1971, the system of charges was changed so that patients became liable for a proportion of the cost of treatment, including the supply of dentures, if required, up to a maximum charge of £10 for one course of treatment, unless they were exempt from charges or entitled to remission on income grounds. A revised system of charges was introduced on January 1, 1976, so that the patient paid the full cost of each item of treatment (excluding dentures) up to a maximum charge of £3.50 for one course of treatment. The most recent revision of charges was introduced on April 1, 1982. They are as follows:—

1. The patient pays the full cost of each item of treatment (except dentures, bridges, crowns, inlays, pinlays and gold fillings) up to a maximum charge of £13 for one course of treatment.

2. For a denture or a bridge—

	<i>Synthetic resin</i>	<i>Metal or Porcelain</i>
(a) 1, 2 or 3 teeth	£20	£37
(b) 4-8 teeth	£21	£39
(c) More than 8 teeth	£22	£41

Maximum for more than one denture (or bridge)

£35      £74

3. For crowns, inlays, pinlays and gold fillings—

(a) per tooth restored

£24 or £48 depending on the percentage of gold used (these charges include any other restorations in the same tooth, apart from root fillings)

(b) maximum if more than one tooth restored £90

The maximum charge for any combination of the above items of treatment and fixed charges is £90.

No charge is made for clinical examination of a patient's mouth, arrest of bleeding, repairs to dentures, the cost of travelling if the dentist has to visit the patient at home or re-opening of the surgery in an emergency. Expectant mothers or women who have had a child during the preceding twelve months, children under 16, or up to 19, but still in full-time attendance at school, do not pay charges. Young people over 16, not in full-time education, pay for dentures. Full remission of charges is automatically available to people in receipt of supplementary benefit or F.I.S., and those entitled to free prescriptions and milk and vitamins on income grounds. Full or partial remission may also be available to those with incomes somewhat above supplementary benefits if they claim.

### Pharmaceutical Service

Patients may obtain medicines, appliances and oral contraceptives prescribed under the NHS from any pharmacy whose owner has entered into arrangements with the Family Practitioner Committee to provide this service. Almost all pharmacy owners have done so and display notices that they dispense under the NHS: the number of these pharmacies in

England and Wales at the end of 1981 was about 9,500. There are also some appliance suppliers who only provide special appliances. In country areas where access to a pharmacy may be difficult patients may be able to obtain medicines etc. from their doctor.

Except for contraceptives (for which there is no charge), a charge of £1.30 is payable for each item supplied unless the patient is exempt and the declaration on the back of the prescription form is completed. Exemptions cover children under 16, people of pension age, expectant mothers and mothers of a child under one year of age, people suffering from certain medical conditions, people who receive F.I.S. or supplementary benefit, people on low income, including young people over 16 who are still at school or college, and war pensioners for their accepted disablements. In addition prepayment certificates may be purchased by those patients not entitled to exemption who require frequent prescriptions. Further information about the exemption and prepayment arrangements is given in leaflet P.11.

### General Ophthalmic Services

General Ophthalmic Services, which are administered by Family Practitioner Committees, form part of the ophthalmic services available under the National Health Service and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses to meet more normal needs only. Diagnosis and specialist treatment of eye conditions is available through the Hospital Eye Service as well as the provision of glasses of a special type. Testing of sight may be carried out by any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician, and glasses supplied by any ophthalmic optician or dispensing optician taking part in the Services.

Sight testing is free. The charges for lenses are £3.70 to £9.25 for each single-vision lens, £7.90 to £14.60 for each bifocal lens, plus, where required, £1 to £2.35 each lens for prisms, £2 or £4 for each tinted lens, subject to a maximum of £15 for each lens.

The cost of the frame must also be paid; NHS frames cost from £2.05 to £9.27. Children up to the age of 16 or young people under 19 in full-time education may be supplied free of charge with standard lenses in children's standard frames. Additionally, school-children aged 10 years or over and young people under 19 in full-time education may be supplied with standard lenses without charge if any other type of NHS frame is used. The charge for the frame must then be paid. People on a low income may receive help with the cost of NHS glasses, and this is automatic for those who receive supplementary benefit, F.I.S., free milk or vitamins, or free prescriptions because of low income.

### Primary Health Care Services

Primary health care services include the general medical, dental, ophthalmic and pharmaceutical services, health centres and clinics, family planning outside the hospital service and preventive activities in the community including vaccination, immunisation and fluoridation. The district nursing and health visiting services, much ante- and post-natal care; and chiropody are also an integral part of the primary health care service.

### Community Child Health Services

Pre-school services, usually at child health clinics, provide regular surveillance of children's physical, mental and emotional health and development, and advice to parents on their children's health and welfare. The School Health Service provides for the medical and dental examination of school-children, and advises the local education authority, the school, the parents and the pupil of any health factors which

may require special consideration during the pupil's school life.

### Hospitals and Other Services

The Secretary of State for Social Services has a duty to provide, to such extent as he/she considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements, hospital and other accommodation; medical, dental, nursing and ambulance services; other facilities for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, facilities for the prevention of illness, and the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness and such other services as are required for the diagnosis and treatment of illness. Rehabilitation services (occupational therapy, physiotherapy and speech therapy) may also be provided for those who need it and surgical and medical appliances are supplied in appropriate cases.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service can engage in private practice, including the treatment of their private patients in NHS hospitals.

In a number of hospitals accommodation is available for the treatment of private in-patients who undertake to pay full hospital maintenance costs and (usually) separate medical fees to a specialist as well. The amount of the medical fees is a matter for agreement between doctor and patient.

Hospital charges for private resident patients are determined annually, on a national basis for classes of hospitals, by the Secretary of State in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1977. These charges are revised annually from April 1 each year to reflect the average cost, which it is estimated will be incurred during the current financial year in the treatment of in-patients in each class of hospital. They also include a contribution towards capital costs.

For in-patients paying specialists' fees separately, the hospital daily charges from April 1, 1982, for accommodation and services in each class of hospital are as follows:

*Class A. Long stay hospitals*  
*Single Room* £54.30      *Other Accommodation* £49.40

*Class B. Psychiatric hospitals*  
*Single Room* £35.60      *Other Accommodation* £32.30

*Class C1. Mainly acute and other hospitals in non-teaching districts*  
*Single Room* £82.10      *Other Accommodation* £74.70

*Class C2. Acute and other hospitals in non-teaching districts*  
*Single Room* £93.50      *Other Accommodation* £85.00

*Class D. London teaching hospitals*  
*Single Room* £126.90      *Other Accommodation* £115.30

*Class E. Provincial teaching hospitals*  
*Single Room* £100.90      *Other Accommodation* £91.80

*Class F. London Postgraduate teaching hospitals managed by Boards of Governors and Special Health Authorities*  
*Single Room* £149.40      *Other Accommodation* £135.80

*Class G. Hospitals managed by Hammersmith Special Health Authority*  
*Single Room* £132.00      *Other Accommodation* £120.00

For those patients who have not made separate arrangements with a specialist for private treatment the charges range from £51.60 in a long stay hospital to £157.20 in certain London Postgraduate teaching hospitals.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in single rooms or small wards which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are at present £10 per day in single rooms and £5 per day in small wards. In such cases the patients are treated in every other respect as National Health patients.

There is no charge for drugs supplied to National Health hospital in-patients but out-patients pay £1 per item unless they are exempt.

With certain exceptions, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for dentures, glasses and certain appliances. The charge for glasses will be related to the type of lens prescribed; and for dentures will be up to a maximum charge of £60.00.

### Local Authority Personal Social Services

Local authorities are responsible for the organization, management and administration of the personal social services and each authority has a Director of Social Services and a Social Services Committee responsible for the social services functions placed upon them by the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970. The "personal social services" are broadly speaking as follows: The services for children, including the care of children and young persons received into care, the provision of treatment for young offenders and adoption; family services, including the day care of pre-school children in day nurseries and by child minders, the care of unsupported mothers both in the community and in mother and baby homes, and the home help and meals on wheels services; services for the elderly and physically disabled, including day centres, luncheon clubs and residential accommodation; services for the mentally ill and mentally handicapped, including day centres, clubs, adult training centres, workshops and residential accommodation.

## THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

105 Piccadilly, W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain is incorporated under Royal Charter with the following objects, (a) to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding and practice of the arts; (b) to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public throughout Great Britain; and (c) to advise and cooperate with Departments of Government, local authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with the foregoing objects.

The members of the Council, who may not exceed twenty in number, are appointed by the Minister

responsible for the Arts after consultation with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales. With the approval of the two latter the Council appoints separate committees for Scotland and Wales known as the Scottish Arts Council and the Welsh Arts Council respectively.

The Council receives a grant-in-aid from the Government, and for the year 1982-83 the amount is £86,000,000, including £1,400,000 for capital projects. *Chairman*, Sir William Rees-Mogg. *Secretary-General*, Sir Roy Shaw.



## GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC OFFICES

### ADVISORY, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION SERVICE

11-12 St. James's Square, S.W.1  
[01-214 3000]

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service is an independent organisation set up under the Employment Protection Act, 1975, under the management of a Council appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment. The functions of the Service are to provide facilities for conciliation, mediation and arbitration as a means of avoiding and resolving industrial disputes; to provide advisory services to industry on industrial relations matters; and to undertake inquiries aimed at promoting the improvement and extension of collective bargaining.

*Chairman*, J. P. Lowry, C.B.E.

*Chief Conciliation Officer*, D. G. Boyd.

*Director of Resources and General Policy Branch*, E. Norcross.

### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1†  
[01-233 3000]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible in England for administering government policy for agriculture, horticulture and fishing industries. In association with the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce and the other Agricultural Departments in the United Kingdom it is responsible for the administration of the EEC common agricultural and fisheries policy and for various national support schemes. It also administers schemes for the control and eradication of animal and plant diseases and the improvement and drainage of agricultural land. The Ministry sponsors the food and drink manufacturing industries and distribution trades. It is concerned with the quality of food, food compositional standards, hygiene and labelling and advertising. It acts as agent for the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection in administering and operating food subsidies. It has certain responsibilities for ensuring public health standards in the manufacture, preparation and distribution of basic foods. Some of the Ministry's responsibilities for animal health extend to Scotland. The Ministry maintains relations with overseas countries and participates in some activities of certain international organizations concerned with agriculture, fisheries and food. The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

†Unless otherwise stated, this is the main address of Divisions of the Ministry.

#### Salary List

<i>Minister</i> .....	£27,825
<i>Minister of State</i> (Commons) ...	£19,775
<i>Minister of State</i> (Lords) .....	£23,275
<i>Parliamentary Secretary</i> .....	£15,100
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> .....	£37,750
<i>Deputy Secretary</i> .....	£30,250
<i>Under Secretary</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal</i> .....	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Principal</i> .....	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Senior Executive Officer</i> .....	£ 9,671 to £11,969
<i>HEO (A)</i> .....	£ 7,822 to £ 9,785
<i>Assistant Solicitor</i> .....	£19,305 to £22,201
<i>Chief Scientific Officer</i> .....	£24,077
<i>Deputy Chief Scientific Officer</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

#### *Senior Principal Scientific*

*Officer* ..... £15,010 to £18,507

*Chief Statistician* ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Minister*, THE RT. HON. PETER EDWARD WALKER, M.B.E., M.P.

*Private Secretary (Principal)*, R. C. Lowson.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, J. E. Robbs.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, R. M. C. McNair-Wilson, M.P.

*Ministers of State*, THE RT. HON. ALICK LAIDLAW

BUCHANAN-SMITH, M.P.; THE EARL FERRERS, P.C.

*Private Secretaries*, (to Mr. Buchanan-Smith),

D. W. Harbourn; (to Earl Ferrers), M. G.

Clements.

*Parliamentary Secretary*, Mrs. P. Fenner, M.P.

*Private Secretary*, A. J. Lebrecht.

*Parliamentary Clerk (Senior Executive Officer)*, Miss

K. A. Fox.

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Brian Hayes, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary*, Mrs. H. Sackville-Hamilton.

### ESTABLISHMENT DEPARTMENT

*Director of Establishments (Under Secretary)*, J. Holroyd.

#### Manpower Division

Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W.C.2.

[01-405 4310]

*Assistant Secretary*, C. R. Bodrell.

#### Pay and Industrial Relations Division

Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W.C.2

[01-405 4310]

*Assistant Secretary*, D. W. M. Herbert.

#### Personnel Division

Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W.C.2

[01-405 4310]

*Assistant Secretary*, Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton.

### FINANCE DEPARTMENT

*Principal Finance Officer (Under Secretary)*, G. W. Wilson.

#### Finance Division I\*

*Assistant Secretary*, B. H. B. Dickinson.

#### Finance Division II\*

*Assistant Secretary*, Mrs. A. M. Pickering.

#### Appropriation Accounts and Data

##### Processing Division

Government Buildings, Epsom Road,

Guildford, Surrey

[0483 68121]

*Assistant Secretary*, D. F. Reed.

#### Audit and Costings Division\*

*Assistant Secretary*, S. T. K. Hester.

*Assistant Director*, F. W. Martin.

### LEGAL DEPARTMENT

55 Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-217 3000]

*Legal Adviser and Solicitor (Deputy Secretary)*, G. E. Gammie, C.B..

*Principal Assistant Solicitors (Under Secretaries)*, A. E. Munir; G. J. Jenkins.

\*At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1 [01-216 6311].

**Legal Division A1***Assistant Solicitor*, D. B. McGilligan.**Legal Division A2***Assistant Solicitor*, A. Yavash.**Legal Division A3***Assistant Solicitor*, J. H. Jordan.**Legal Division A4***Assistant Solicitor*, F. A. Richards.**Legal Division A5***Assistant Solicitor*, J. S. Hunt.**Legal Division B1***Assistant Solicitor*, G. R. J. Robertson.**Legal Division B2***Assistant Solicitor*, J. D. Cooper.**Legal Division B3***Assistant Solicitor*, B. T. Attwood.**MANAGEMENT SERVICES***Under Secretary*, C. R. Cann.**Office Services Division***Assistant Secretary*, M. E. Blackman.**Staff Training Branch**Government Buildings, Tolcarne Drive,  
Pinner, Middx.

[01-868 7161]

*Principal*, J. M. Lynes.**Welfare Branch**

Victory House, 30-34 Kingsway, W. C. 2.

[01-405 4310]

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J. A. Colmer.*Chief Press Officer*, (vacant).*Principal Librarian*, T. C. J. Norton.**Information Technology and Procedures  
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(*Under Secretary*)\*.*Chief Scientist (Agriculture and Horticulture) (Chief  
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Secretary*)\*.**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
REQUIREMENTS DIVISION\****Assistant Secretary*, A. V. Vickery.**FOOD SCIENCE DIVISION**

65 Romney Street, S.W.1

[01-212 7676]

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, P. J. Bunyan, Ph.D.**ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS**

Kew, Richmond, Surrey

[01-940 1171]

Wakehurst Place, nr.

Ardingly, Sussex

[0444 892701]

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S.W.1 [01-216 6311].\*At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,  
S.W.1 [01-216 6311].

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*Deputy Directors of Fisheries Research (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer)*, H. W. Hill; D. J. Garrod.**Fisheries Laboratory**Pakefield Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk  
[0502 62244]**Fisheries Radiobiological Laboratory**Hamilton Dock, Lowestoft, Suffolk  
[0502 4381]**Fisheries Laboratory**Remembrance Avenue, Burnham-on-Crouch,  
Essex  
[0621 782658]**Fisheries Experiment Station**Benarth Road, Conwy, Gwynedd  
[049 263 3883]**Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries****Laboratory**Whitehall Place, S.W.1  
[01-233 3000]*Inspector of Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Senior Principal Scientific Officer)*, A. Swain.**Fish Diseases Laboratory**The Notte, Weymouth, Dorset  
[03057 72137]*Officer-in-charge (Senior Principal Scientific Officer)*,  
B. J. Hill.**Torry Research Station**P.O. Box 31, 135 Abbey Road,  
Aberdeen  
[0224 877071]*Director (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer)*, Dr. J. J.  
Connell.**Humber Laboratory**Wassand Street, Hull  
[0482 27879]*Officer-in-charge (Senior Principal Scientific Officer)*,  
Dr. J. R. Burt.**FOOD POLICY***Under Secretary*, G. E. Myers.**Food Policy Division I***Assistant Secretary*, (vacant).**Food Policy Division II***Assistant Secretary*, G. Hollis.**Exports Promotion Division III***Assistant Secretary*, B. E. Camp.**Tropical Foods***Assistant Secretary*, Mrs. E. A. Attridge.**STANDARDS (FOOD, FERTILISERS AND  
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Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey  
[01-337 6611]*Assistant Secretary*, W. R. Small.**Animal Health Division II**Government Buildings, Hook Rise South,  
Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.  
[01-337 6611]*Assistant Secretary*, D. J. Coates.**Animal Health Division III**Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey  
[01-399 5191]*Assistant Secretary*, K. W. Wilkes.**Animal Health Division IV**Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey  
[01-399 5191]*Assistant Secretary*, A. Cruickshank.**HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL  
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[01-623 4266]*Assistant Secretary*, G. K. Bruce.**Plant Variety, Rights Office and Seeds**White House Lane, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge  
[0223 277151]*Assistant Secretary*, F. H. Goodwin.**ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS***Director of Economics and Statistics (Under Secretary)*, C. W. Capstick, C.M.G.**Economics Division I***Senior Economic Adviser*, J. A. Evans.**Economics Division II***Senior Economic Adviser*, R. E. Mordue.\* At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,  
S.W.1 [01-216 6311].\* At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,  
S.W.1 [01-216 6311].

**Economics Division III**  
49-53 Parliament Street, S.W.1  
[01-233 3000]

*Senior Economic Adviser*, A. P. Power.

**Statistics Division I\***  
*Chief Statistician*, P. Roberts.

**Statistics Division II**  
*Chief Statistician*, D. E. Bradbury.

**Food Economics Unit**  
*Senior Economic Adviser*, P. J. Lund.

**REGIONAL ORGANIZATION**

*Deputy Secretary*, E. J. G. Smith, C.B.

**Eastern Region**  
Block C, Government Buildings,  
Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge  
[0223 358911]

*Chief Regional Officer*, T. W. Nicol.

**Northern Region**  
Block 2, Government Buildings, Lawnswood,  
Leeds  
[0532 674411]

*Chief Regional Officer*, A. F. Baines.

**South Eastern Region**  
Block A, Government Offices,  
Coley Park, Reading  
[0734 581222]

*Chief Regional Officer*, C. J. A. Barnes.

**South Western Region**  
Block 3, Government Bldgs., Burghill Road,  
Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol  
[0272 500000]

*Chief Regional Officer*, P. L. Rushton.

**Midlands and Western Region**  
Woodthorne, Wolverhampton  
[0902 754190]

*Chief Regional Officer*, A. W. Bridges.

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
ADVISORY SERVICE (A.D.A.S.)**

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Ph.D.

**AGRICULTURE\***

*Chief Agricultural Officer (Under Secretary)*, J. J.  
North.

*Senior Agricultural Officers*, M. Barker; P. Ingram.

*Senior Horticultural Officer*, D. J. Fuller.

*Superintending Horticultural Marketing Inspector*,  
T. W. Pringle.

**AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE**

*Head of Service (Under Secretary)*, W. Dermott.\*

**Pest Infestation Control Laboratory**  
London Road, Slough, Berks.  
[75 34626]

*Head of Biology Division and Officer in Charge of  
Slough Laboratory*, (vacant).

**Plant Pathology Laboratory and Plant Health  
and Seeds Inspectorate**  
Hatching Green, Harpenden, Herts.  
[0582 75241/46]

*Deputy Head of Biology Division and Officer in  
Charge of Harpenden Laboratory*, A. H. Strickland.

\*At Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,  
S.W.1 [01-216 6311].

*Superintending Plant Health and Seeds Inspector*,  
J. J. Baker ..... £15,010 to £18,507

Eagle House, 90-96 Cannon Street, E.C.4  
[01-623 4266]

*Staff Officer, Science Services*, R. H. Thompson  
£18,507

**LAND AND WATER SERVICE\***

*Director (Under Secretary)*, D. Fitch.

*Assistant Director*, B. D. Trafford.

**VETERINARY**

Government Buildings, Hook Rise South,  
Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey  
[01-337 6611]

*Chief Veterinary Officer*, W. H. G. Rees.

*Director of Veterinary Field Services (Under Secretary)*, R. V. Blamire.

Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw,  
Weybridge, Surrey  
[91 41111]

*Director of Veterinary Laboratories (Under Secretary)*,  
A. J. Stevens.

Lasswade Veterinary Laboratory, Eskgrove,  
Lasswade, Midlothian.  
[031-663 6525]

Cattle Breeding Centre, Shinfield, Reading,  
Berks.  
[0734 883157]

**ADAS ADMINISTRATION\***

*Senior A.D.A.S. Officer (Wales)*, A. J. Ratcliffe.

**Agricultural Development and Advice Division**  
*Assistant Secretary*, D. M. L. Macgregor.

**Technical Services Division**  
*Assistant Secretary*, P. A. Naylor.

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

160 Great Portland Street, W. 1  
[01-580 6655]

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. The *Science and Technology Act, 1965*, transferred responsibility for the Research Council to the Secretary of State for Education and Science and a new Charter received Royal approval in 1967. The Council is charged with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council is financed jointly from the Parliamentary vote of the Department of Education and Science and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

*Chairman*, (vacant); (*Members*), J. E. Cross; Prof. B. Crossland, C.B.E., F.R.S.; K. Dexter, C.B., Ph.D.; G. A. H. Elton, Ph.D.; J. S. Gibson; Prof. I. M. Glynn, F.R.S.; E. M. W. Griffith; R. Halstead, C.B.E.; Prof. J. L. Harper, F.R.S.; Prof. J. Heslop-Harrison, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Prof. D. L. Hughes, C.B.E., Ph.D.; Prof. J. L. Jinks, F.R.S.; G. John; Prof. Sir Hans Kornberg, F.R.S.; C. Mackay; Prof. J. Mandelstam, M.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Dr. A. McLaren, F.R.S.; M. Mackie; Prof. W. F. Raymond, C.B.E.; The Earl of Selborne; E. J. G. Smith, C.B.

*Assessors*, Dr. W. O. Brown, D.Sc.; Prof. A. Iggo,  
F.R.S.; W. H. G. Rees.

*Secretary*, Dr. R. Riley, F.R.S.

*Second Secretary*, J. A. F. Rook, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

*Under-Secretary*, G. M. P. Myers.

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. C. F. Coles; E. E. Croker; R. J. Harris; B. G. Jamieson, ph.d.

*Scientific Advisers to the Secretary*, K. N. Burns; D. C. M. Corbett; H. Fore, ph.d.; J. K. R. Gasser, ph.d.; G. Jenkins; J. Ingle, ph.d.; J. Moorby, ph.d.; Prof. L. E. Mount, m.d.; J. C. Tayler, ph.d.; T. L. V. Ulbricht, ph.d., d.sc.

*Programmes Section*, W. S. Wise.

*Clerk to the Council*, (vacant).

*Information Officer*, M. F. Goodwin.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the Council, see Index.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, Berks.  
[Farnham Common: 2281]

The Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux, founded in 1929, consist of four Institutes and ten Bureaux, under the control of an Executive Council, comprising representatives of the Commonwealth countries which contribute to its funds. Each Institute and Bureau is concerned with its own particular branch of agricultural science and acts as a clearing house for the dissemination of information of value to research workers throughout the world. They deal respectively with entomology, mycology, helminthology and nematology, biological control, agricultural economics, animal breeding and genetics, animal health, nutrition, dairy science and technology, forestry, horticulture and plantation crops, pastures and field crops, plant breeding and genetics, and soils and fertilizers. The information is published in journals which have a monthly circulation of 32,000 in 150 countries. The abstract journals are produced by computer-assisted processes, and the whole data base has been consolidated and is available in machine-readable form. Review articles, books, maps, monographs and annotated bibliographies on particular subjects are also issued.

*Chairman*, B. Healy, ph.d. (*New Zealand*).

*Vice-Chairman*, E. Birichi. (*Kenya*).

*Executive Director*, N. G. Jones, D.F.C.

#### Institutes

*Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*, 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7. *Director*, N. C. Pant, ph.d.

*Commonwealth Mycological Institute*, Ferry Lane, Kew, Richmond, Surrey. *Director*, A. Johnston.

*Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control*, Gordon Street, Curepe, Trinidad. *Director*, F. D. Bennett, ph.d.

*Commonwealth Institute of Parasitology*, 395A Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts. *Director*, R. L. J. Muller, ph.d.

#### Bureaux

*Agricultural Economics*, Dartington House, Little Clarendon Street, Oxford.—*Director*, P. E. Stonham.

*Animal Breeding and Genetics*, Animal Breeding Research Organization, The King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.—*Director*, J. D. Turton.

*Animal Health*, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, R. M. Mack.

*Dairy Science and Technology*, Lane End House, Shinfield, Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.

*Forestry*, Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, W. Finlayson.

*Horticulture and Plantation Crops*, East Malling Research Station, Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, D. O'D. Bourke.

*Nutrition*, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, A. A. Woodham, ph.d.

*Pastures and Field Crops*, Hurley, Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, P. J. Boyle.

*Plant Breeding and Genetics*, Department of Applied Biology, Pembroke Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, Miss O. Holbeck.

*Soils*, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, B. Butters.

### COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 [01-248 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 (Saturdays, 10-1, by appointment) when an Officer of Arms is in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public, though such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who specialize in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

*Earl Marshal*, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

#### Kings of Arms

*Garret*, Alexander Colin Cole, C.V.D., T.D., F.S.A.

*Clarenceux*, Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, K.C.B., K.C.V.D., D.Litt., F.S.A.

*Norroy and Ulster*, John Phillip Brooke Brooke-Little, M.V.D., F.S.A.

#### Heralds

*Somerset*, Rodney Onslow Dennys, M.V.O., D.B.E., F.S.A.

*York (and Registrar)*, Conrad Marshall John Fisher Swan, M.V.D., ph.d.

*Lancaster*, Peter Llewellyn Gwynn-Jones.

*Chester*, David Hubert Boothby Chesshyre, F.S.A.

*Windsor*, Theobald David Mathew.

*Richmond*, Michael Maclagan, F.S.A.

*Earl Marshal's Secretary*, Sir Walter John George Verco, K.C.V.D., Surrey Herald Extraordinary.

#### Pursuivants

*Bluemantle*, (vacant).

*Rouge Croix*, Thomas Woodcock.

*Rouge Dragon*, Patric Dickinson.

*Portcullis*, Peter Brotherton Spurrier.

**COURT OF THE LORD LYON**  
H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh  
[031-556 7255]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birthbriefs. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents and matriculations are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

*Lord Lyon King of Arms*, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight, C.V.O., w.s., F.S.A. Scot.

### Heralds

*Albany*, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., C.V.O., Q.C., Ph.D.

*Islay*, John I. D. Pottinger.

*Marchmont*, Major David Maitland Maitland-Titterton, T.D., F.S.A. Scot.

*Rothsay Extraordinary*, Lt.-Col. Harold Andrew Balvaud Lawson, C.V.O.

### Pursuivants

*Unicorn*, Sir Crispin Agnew of Lochnav, Bt.  
*Carrick*, John A. Spens, R.D., w.s.

*Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records*, John I. D. Pottinger.

*Procurator-Fiscal*, Ivor Reginald Guild, w.s.

*Herald Painter*, Mrs. J. Phillips.

*Macer*, Thomas C. Gray.

## ART GALLERIES, ETC.

**ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION**  
2 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1  
[01-930 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to

call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

*Chairman*, Sir Derman Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil. F.R.S..

*Commissioners*, The Countess of Airlie; Sir Hugh Casson, K.C.V.O., P.R.A.; Miss Elizabeth Chesterton, O.B.E.; A. W. Cox, C.B.E.; Sir Philip Dowson, C.B.E.; Sir Ralph Freeman, C.V.O., C.B.E.; Mark Girouard, Ph.D.; A. J. Gordon, C.B.E.; The Duke of Grafton, K.G., F.S.A.; David Piper, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir Philip Powell, O.B.E., A.R.A.; Sir Francis Sandilands; Miss W. Taylor; E. F. Ward, C.B.E.; W. Whitfield, C.B.E.; Sir Hugh Wilson, O.B.E.

*Secretary*, S. Cantacuzino.

**ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND**  
22 Melville Street,  
Edinburgh 3  
[031-225 5434]

*Commissioners*, Prof. Sir Robert Grieve (*Chairman*); Miss Louise Annand, M.B.E.; J. P. Boys, F.R.I.B.A.; I. G. M. G. Dorward, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; B. Klein, C.B.E.; W. K. Mackay; I. Metzstein, A.R.S.A.; Prof. F. N. Morcos-Asaad, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Morrocco, R.S.A.; J. D. Richards, C.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Mrs. F. M. E. Walker; H. A. Wheeler, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

*Secretary*, C. Prosser.

**NATIONAL GALLERY**  
Trafalgar Square, W.C.2  
[01-839 3321]

*Hours of opening*.—Weekdays 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May Day Bank Holiday.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures. The present site was first occupied in 1838 and enlarged and improved at various times throughout the years. A substantial extension to the north of the building with a public entrance in Orange Street was opened in 1975. Expenses for 1982-83 are estimated at £6,041,000.

### TRUSTEES

The Lord Annan, O.B.E. (*Chairman*); Hon. Sir John Sainsbury; Prof. E. T. Hall, D.Phil.; H. Hodgkin, C.B.E.; S. Young; Miss Bridget Riley, C.B.E.; Hon. J. Baring; The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; Sir Isaiah Berlin, O.M., C.B.E., F.B.A.; Sir Rex Richards, F.R.S., D.Phil.; M. Sacher.

### OFFICERS

*Director*, Sir Michael Levey, M.V.O. . . . . £26,826  
*Keeper and Deputy Director*, A. J. W. Braham  
£18,525 to £20,777  
*Keeper, Education and Exhibitions*, A. J. W. Smith  
£18,525 to £20,777  
*Deputy Keepers*, C. P. H. Brown; M. J. Wilson . . . . . £15,055 to £18,507  
*Assistant Keepers*, Dr. D. R. Gordon; M. J. C. Helston . . . . . £5,523 to £15,948  
*Scientific Adviser to the Trustees*, R. H. G. Thomson  
£18,525 to £20,777

*Chief Restorer*, M. H. Wyld . . . . . £18,525 to £20,777  
*Finance and Establishments*, D. C. E. Gunn  
 £9,671 to £11,969

### NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2  
 [01-930 1552]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6.  
 Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933.

*Chairman*, The Lord Kenyon, C.B.E., F.S.A.

*Trustees*, The Lord President of the Council (ex officio); The President of the Royal Academy of Arts (ex officio); Prof. Sir Lawrence Gowing, C.B.E.; The Duke of Grafton, K.G., F.S.A.; J. P. Ehrman, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Oliver Millar, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.B.A.; J. J. Gross; Prof. B. R. Morris; The Rev. Prof. W. O. Chadwick, K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A.; Mrs. Susan Crosland; Prof. M. Gowing, C.B.E., F.B.A.; Sir Huw Wheldon, O.B.E., M.C.; The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; The Lord Rockley.

*Director*, J. T. Hayes, Ph.D., F.S.A. . . . . £22,201  
*Deputy Keeper*, R. L. Ormond, F.S.A.

£15,055 to £18,507

### TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1  
 [01-821 1313]

*Hours of opening*.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, May Day Holiday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

The Tate Gallery comprises three national collections: (a) British painting of all periods; (b) modern foreign painting; (c) modern sculpture. Works are displayed at the Gallery as two collections: The British Collection, in which Hogarth, Blake, Turner, Constable and the Pre-Raphaelites are particularly well represented and the Modern Collection, which includes major works by virtually all leading artists and a fine collection of contemporary prints. There is an almost continuous programme of major loan exhibitions and free lectures; films and guided tours are offered nearly every day throughout the year. The Gallery was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000) being defrayed by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen was opened in 1920. Lord Duveen defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. The latest and largest extension to the Tate Gallery was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on May 24, 1979. This extension, costing £3,200,000, has increased the public areas of the Gallery 50 per cent and also includes purpose-built accommodation for the Conservation Department and the Photographic Department, and extra accommodation for the reserve collection. Expenses for 1982-83 are estimated at £5,025,000.

*Director*, A. Bowness, C.B.E. . . . . £26,087

*Trustees*, The Lord Hutchinson, Q.C. (*Chairman*); Sir Richard Attenborough, C.B.E.; Miss R. Donagh; P. Heron, C.B.E.; P. Moores; P. Palumbo; R. Rogers; Sir John Sainsbury; Sir Rex Richards, D.Sc., F.R.S.; A. Caro, C.B.E.

*Keeper of the British Collection*, M. R. F. Butlin  
 £19,612 to £21,864  
*Keeper of the Modern Collection*, R. E. Alley  
 £19,612 to £21,864  
*Keeper of Museum Services*, M. G. Compton  
 £19,612 to £21,864  
*Keeper of Conservation*, The Viscount Dunluce  
 £19,612 to £21,864  
*Keeper and Assistant Director*, Mrs. J. Jeffreys  
 £19,612 to £21,864  
*Deputy Keepers*, R. E. Morphet; L. A. Parris; Miss R. Rattenbury . . . . . £16,142 to £19,594  
*Administration Officer*, (vacant) . £12,999 to £17,035

### WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1  
 [01-935 0687]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, December 24-26, January 1 and May Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The total net expenses were estimated at £765,000 in 1982-83.

*Director*, J. A. S. Ingamells.

*Assistants to Director*, P. Hughes; Miss R. J. Savill.  
*Establishment and Finance Officer*, A. W. Houldershaw.

### NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

The Mound, Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8921]

*Director*, C. E. Thompson . . . . . £22,044

*Trustees*, R. W. Begg, C.B.E., (*Chairman*); The Marquess of Bute; Prof. H. A. D. Miles; J. Notman; Prof. M. Kemp; C. J. Risk; J. Knox.

*Restorer*, J. P. Dick . . . . . £15,055 to £18,507

*Curator of Education and Information*, C. J. M.

Johnstone . . . . . £10,634 to £15,948

*Secretary*, J. Gordon . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

Comprising:

#### National Gallery of Scotland

The Mound, Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8921]

Open: Monday to Saturday 10 to 5; Sunday 2 to 5;  
 Closed 25, 26, 31 December; 1, 2, 3 January.

*Keeper*, H. MacAndrew . . . . . £15,055 to £18,507

*Assistant Keepers*, H. N. A. Brigstocke, Ph.D. (£10,634 to £15,948); Miss L. M. Errington, Ph.D. (£9,082 to £11,969).

*Keeper of Prints and Drawings*, K. K. Andrews  
 £15,055 to £18,507

#### Scottish National Portrait Gallery

1 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Hours—as for National Gallery of Scotland.

*Keeper*, D. Thomson, Ph.D. . . . . £15,055 to £18,507

*Assistant Keeper*, Miss R. K. Marshall, Ph.D. £10,634 to £15,948

#### Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art

Inverleith House, Royal Botanic Garden,  
 Edinburgh  
 [031-332 3754]

Open: Monday to Saturday 10 to 5 (or dusk, if

earlier); Sunday 2 to 5 (or dusk if earlier); Closed 25, 26, 31 December, 1, 2, 3 January.  
 Keeper, W. D. Hall ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
 Assistant Keeper, K. S. Hartley ... £9,082 to £11,969

(For other British Art Galleries, see Index.)

#### UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1  
 [01-930 5454]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act*, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Secretary of State for Energy is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

Chairman, (vacant) ..... £45,000  
 Deputy Chairman, A. M. Allen, C.B.E.

£32,635 to £41,195  
 Members (Full-time), Dr. T. N. Marsham, C.B.E., Dr. L. E. J. Roberts, C.B.E., F.R.S. ... £27,020 to £33,705  
 (Part-time) Sir John McFarlane Boyd, C.B.E.; Dr. N. L. Franklin, C.B.E., F.R.S.; J. Bullock; R. E. J. Roberts; Prof. Sir Peter Hirsch, F.R.S. (each £3,800); C. Allday, C.B.E.; F. E. Bonner, C.B.E.; I. T. Manley (unpaid).

Secretary, P. J. Searby, C.B.E.

#### BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

The Commissions are constituted under the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949 as amended by the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1958. The Speaker of the House of Commons is ex-officio chairman of all four Commissions in the United Kingdom. Each of the four Commissions are required by law to keep the parliamentary constituencies in their part of the United Kingdom under review. Each of the three Commissions in Great Britain are required by law to keep the European Assembly constituencies in their part of Great Britain under review.

##### England

St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, W.C.2.  
 [01-242 0262]

Deputy Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Walton.  
 Joint Secretaries, G. P. Barnes and A. N. Pickersgill.

##### Wales

St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, W.C.2.  
 [01-242 0262]

Deputy Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Talbot.  
 Joint Secretaries, G. P. Barnes and A. N. Pickersgill.

##### Scotland

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8501]

Deputy Chairman, The Hon. Lord Ross.  
 Secretary, A. Simmen.

##### Northern Ireland

Dundonald House, Upper Newtownards Road,  
 Belfast  
 [0232 63255]

Deputy Chairman, The Hon. Mr. Justice Murray.  
 Secretary, R. A. H. Miller.

#### BRITISH AEROSPACE p.l.c.

Headquarters: Brooklands Road, Weybridge,  
 Surrey.  
 [0932 45522]

British Aerospace is primarily engaged, either on its own or in collaboration with other companies, in the design, development and production of military and civil aircraft, guided missiles and space systems, and in the provision of defence support services. Nationalisation in 1977 brought together in British Aerospace the former companies of British Aircraft Corporation (Holdings) Ltd., Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd., Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Ltd. and Scottish Aviation Ltd. On January 1, 1981, under the British Aerospace Act 1980, all the property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the former nationalised corporation were vested in British Aerospace Public Limited Company. In February 1981, H.M. Government offered for sale up to 100 million Ordinary Shares, representing approximately half of the issued share capital of the company. The resultant ownership of British Aerospace has become: H.M. Government 48.43%, ordinary shareholders 48.43% and employee shareholders 3.14%.

Chairman, Sir Austin W. Pearce, C.B.E., Ph.D.  
 Deputy Chairman, A. H. C. Greenwood, C.B.E.  
 Secretary and Legal Adviser, B. Cookson.

#### BRITISH AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Head Office: Gatwick Airport, W. Sussex.

Set up under the *Airports Authority Acts*, 1965 and 1975, the Authority owns and manages seven major airports—Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, Glasgow, Prestwick, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The Authority's total assets are £826,000,000.

Chairman, N. J. Payne, C.B.E. .... £36,750  
 Managing Director, J. Mulhern.

#### BRITISH AIRWAYS

Speedbird House, London Airport, Heathrow,  
 Middlesex [01-759 5511]

Established in 1972 by the Civil Aviation Act of 1971 to control all the activities of B.E.A. and B.O.A.C. These activities were merged with effect from April 1, 1974 and British Airways is now constituted under the British Airways Board Act, 1977. It has eight main subsidiary companies: British Airways Helicopters, British Airways Associated Companies, British Airways Engine Overhaul, International Aeradio, British Airtours, Silver Wing Surface Arrangements, Alta Holidays and Martin Rooks & Co.

British Airways has 199 aircraft in service (165 fixed wing and 34 helicopters), and total net assets of over £1,185,000,000.

Chairman, Sir John King, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, R. Watts, C.B.E.  
 Deputy Chairman, A. H. A. Dibbs.  
 Secretary and Legal Director, B. Wood.

#### BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, W.1 [01-580 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force Aug. 1, 1981, for 15 years. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Queen in Council. The BBC is financed by revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of receiving licences in force in the U.K. at Feb. 15, 1982 was 17,958,279, of which 4,170,316 were for monochrome receivers and 13,787,963 for colour receivers. The total excludes dealers demonstration licences and concessionary licences for Old People's Homes which came to 539,546. Annual television fees are: monochrome £15; colour £46.



**Board of Governors**

*Chairman*, G. Howard. . . . . £20,380  
*Vice-Chairman*, Sir William Rees-Mogg. . . . . £5,350  
*Governors*, The Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick (N. Ireland) (£5,350); Dr. R. Young (Scotland) (£5,350); A. Roberts (Wales) (£5,350); The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.B.E.; Miss D. M. S. D. Park, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir John Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Prof. H. C. Longuet-Higgins, F.R.S.; Miss J. Barrow, O.B.E.; P. Moores; S. Young . . . . . (each) £2,675

**Board of Management**

*Director-General*, A. D. G. Milne.  
*Managing Directors*, A. E. Singer (Television); D. T. Muggeridge (External Broadcasting); R. T. L. Francis (Radio).  
*Directors*, H. P. Hughes (Finance); D. J. Webster (United States); C. Martin (Personnel); W. F. Cotton, O.B.E. (Programmes, Television and Development); T. B. McCrerrick (Engineering); J. F. Wilkinson (Public Affairs); A. H. Protheroe, M.B.E., T.D. (Assistant Director-General).

**Other Senior Staff**

*Deputy Managing Director, Radio*, C. J. McLelland.  
*Deputy Managing Director, External Broadcasting*, A. S. Kark.  
*Deputy Director of Engineering*, P. Rainger, C.B.E.  
*Assistant Director, Engineering*, G. D. Cook.  
*General Manager, Publications*, J. G. Holmes.  
*Legal Adviser*, B. A. Jennings.  
*Chief Assistant to Director-General*, D. V. Holmes.  
*Secretary*, D. J. Barlow.  
*Head of Information Division*, M. Bunce.  
*Controller, Future Policy Group*, S. Hearst, C.B.E.  
*Deputy Secretary*, Dr. J. Stevenson.

**Controllers of Regional Offices**

*English Regions*, M. Alder, Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road, Birmingham.  
*Scotland*, P. G. A. Ramsay, Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.  
*Wales*, G. S. Jones, Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff.  
*Northern Ireland*, J. S. Hawthorne, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.

**BRITISH NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION**

150 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow  
 [041-204 2525]

*Chairman and Chief Executive*, P. Shelbourne.  
*Executive Members*, I. Clark; R. Dantzie; J. Evans; M. Ford.

**BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD**

Euston Square, P.O. Box 100, N.W.1  
 [01-262 3232]

The British Railways Board came into being on Jan. 1, 1963 under the terms of the *Transport Act, 1962*. The Board became responsible for the provision of railway services in Great Britain and for associated shipping, hotel, catering and other services formerly carried on by the British Transport Commission.

*Chairman*, Sir Peter Parker, M.V.O. . . . . £60,000  
*Deputy Chairman*, J. M. W. Bosworth, C.B.E.

*Vice-Chairmen*, I. M. Campbell, C.V.O.; D. Fowler, C.B.E.

*Members*, The Viscount Caldecote, D.S.C.\*; S. D. Jenkins\*; Sir Robert Lawrence, C.B.E., E.R.D.\*; Prudence Leith\*; H. R. Macleod\*; G. Myers; M. V.

Posner\*; R. B. Reid, C.B.E.; C. A. Rose; J. G. Urquhart.

£32,000 to £35,045

\* Part-time members, paid *pro rata*.  
*Chief Secretary*, G. R. Burt, B.E.M.

**BRITISH SHIPBUILDERS**

*Headquarters*: Benton House, 136 Sandyford Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.  
 [0632 326772]

Established under the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act of 1977, British Shipbuilders is a national corporation responsible for all publicly-owned shipyards, etc. in England and Scotland.

*Chairman*, R. Atkinson.

*Deputy Chairmen*, K. J. Griffin, O.B.E.; W. Richardson, C.B.E.

*Secretary*, F. E. Noah.

**BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION**

9 Albert Embankment, S.E.1  
 [01-735 7654]

The British Steel Corporation was established under the Iron and Steel Act 1967 which vested in the Corporation the shares of the fourteen major steel companies. The Corporation's main duty is to supply such iron and steel products as it thinks fit in sufficient quantities and at such prices as will meet reasonable demand.

*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*, I. MacGregor.  
*Deputy Chairman and Chief Operating Officer*, R. Scholey, C.B.E.

*Members (full-time)*, F. Holloway; G. H. Sambrook.  
*Deputy Chairman* in salary range £40,125 to £52,700.  
*Full-time members* in salary range £33,705 to £42,265.

*Members (part-time)*, C. W. Abrahams; K. G. H. Binning, C.M.G.; Sir John Boyd, C.B.E.; T. U. Burgner; A. E. Frost; The Lord Gregson; S. J. Gross, C.M.G.; R. Halstead, C.B.E.; N. J. R. Lee; J. D. Lloyd; J. Tweddle.

*Part-time members* in salary range £0 to £10,700.

*Secretary*, R. W. Roseveare, C.B.E.

**BRITISH TECHNOLOGY GROUP**

101 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.  
 [01-403 6666]

The British Technology Group (BTG) is a new organisation resulting from the merging of the National Research Development Corporation and the National Enterprise Board. BTG supports the development and exploitation of British technical innovation by: (1) Investing in companies, of all sizes, which are active in areas of advanced technology such as microelectronics, computers, robotics, underwater engineering, biotechnology, etc. Finance can be provided either in the form of share capital or project finance. (2) Licensing technology derived from U.K. public sector sources such as universities, government research establishments, etc. (3) Investing in companies in the English Assisted Areas to help stimulate economic activity and to foster the development of new industrial projects in these regions.

*Chairman*, Sir Frederick Wood.

*Chief Executive*, W. B. Willott.

*Deputy Chief Executive*, Dr. J. C. Cain.

**(British) TELECOM**

See entry on p. 440.

**BRITISH TOURIST AUTHORITY**

Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, S.W.1  
 [01-629 9191]

Under the Development of Tourism Act, 1969, four

co-equal statutory Tourist Boards were established: the British Tourist Authority, the English Tourist Board, the Scottish Tourist Board and the Wales Tourist Board. Each is financed mainly by direct grant-in-aid from Government and is an independent statutory body. The British Tourist Authority has specific responsibility for promoting tourism to Great Britain from overseas. It also has a general responsibility for tourism within Great Britain as a whole. *Chairman*, Sir Henry Marking, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C. (*part-time*), £20,360.  
*Director General*, L. J. Lickorish, C.B.E.

### BRITISH TRANSPORT DOCKS BOARD

Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1

Constituted under the *Transport Act, 1962*. The Board owns and operates 19 active ports.  
*Chairman*, J. K. Stuart ..... £28,364  
*Deputy Chairman and Joint Managing Director*, D. Stringer, O.B.E.  
*Joint Managing Director*, J. Williams.

### BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD

Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, N.W.1  
[01-262 6711]

*Chairman*, Sir Frank Price (*part-time*) ..... £11,850  
*Vice-Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Corfield, Q.C. .... £4,276  
*Members (all part-time)*, A. D. J. Carratu; H. L. Farrimond, C.B.E.; D. W. Gravell; I. Harrington; P. R. Lisle, O.B.E.; L. C. Sanders; J. Weston (*each* £2,631); Rear Admiral D. A. Dunbar-Nasmith (*no salary*).  
*General Manager*, D. G. McCance.  
*Secretary and Deputy General Manager*, T. T. Luckcuck.

### CABINET OFFICE AND MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Cabinet Office comprises the Secretariat, who support Ministers collectively in the conduct of Cabinet business; the Central Policy Review Staff; the Central Statistical Office; and the Historical Section. Other functions are frequently laid on the Office, some ephemerally and some permanently. Non-Departmental Ministers may be attached to the Office.

The Management and Personnel Office is under the supervision of the Prime Minister, with responsibility for the day-to-day work delegated to the Lord Privy Seal. The M.P.O. is responsible for the management and organization of the Civil Service and recruitment into it, training, efficiency, personnel management, and senior appointments.

*The Prime Minister.*

*The Lord Privy Seal.*

*Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister*, F. E. R. Butler.

*Private Secretaries to the Prime Minister*, A. J. Coles (*Overseas Affairs*); M. C. Scholar (*Home Affairs*); W. F. S. Rickett (*Parliamentary Affairs*); T. J. Flesher (*Home Affairs*).

*Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister*, Miss C. M. Stephens.

*Secretary for Appointments*, J. R. Catford.

*Political Office Chief of Staff*, D. Wolfson.

*Political Secretary*, D. Howe.

*Economic Adviser*, A. A. Walters.

*Policy Unit*, F. Mount; J. M. M. Vereker.

*Chief Press Secretary*, B. Ingham.

*Deputy Chief Press Secretary*, B. L. Mower.

*Assistant Private Secretaries to Prime Minister*, Miss D. R. Edmunds, M.B.E.; Miss J. M. Porter, M.B.E.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, I. Gow, M.P.  
*Secretary of the Cabinet, Permanent Secretary to the Management and Personnel Office, and Joint Head of the Home Civil Service*, Sir Robert Armstrong, K.C.B., C.V.O. .... £42,000  
*Ceremonial Officer and Director, Public Appointments Unit*, C. V. Peterson, C.V.O. .... £25,000  
*Principal Establishment Officer and Principal Finance Officer*, J. W. Stevens ... £18,525 to £22,201

### CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall, S.W.1

[01-233 3000]

*Secretary of the Cabinet*, Sir Robert Armstrong, K.C.B., C.V.O. .... £42,000  
*Deputy Secretaries*, Sir Antony Duff, G.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.S.C.; A. D. S. Goodall, C.M.G.; P. L. Gregson; D. J. S. Hancock ..... £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, M. S. Buckley; R. L. L. Facer; D. H. J. Hilary; R. J. O'Neill; G. Stapleton; J. B. Unwin ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Brig. J. A. J. Budd; D. H. Colvin; D. R. C. Durie; Brig. A. B. D. Gurdon, C.B.E.; L. J. Harris; Miss S. J. Lambert; J. M. Mackintosh, C.M.G.; T. W. Savage; J. W. Stevens (*Establishment Officer*); M. W. Townley; P. G. Wallis ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal*, J. L. Wright, O.B.E. .... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Central Policy Review Staff*, M. J. Sparrow ..... £37,750  
*Deputy Secretaries*, A. M. Bailey, C.B.; P. B. Nicholson ..... £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, G. A. Hart; G. J. Wasserman ..... £25,000  
*Advisers*, C. B. B. Beauman; J. Cornish; P. T. Davis; M. J. Elliott; R. J. Gibbs; Miss E. A. Mackay; G. R. Mackenzie; W. E. Martin; J. B. Stuttard; Miss C. S. Rycroft; J. Rickard; Q. Thompson; C. Williams; D. L. Pascall; Miss J. Youde.  
*Central Statistical Office:*  
*Director and Head of the Government Statistical Service*, Sir John Boreham, K.C.B. .... £35,000  
*Under Secretaries*, K. G. Forecast; J. D. Wells; P. D. Dworkin ..... £25,000  
*Chief Statisticians*, Miss S. P. Carter; G. A. Dean; D. Flaxen; P. B. Kenny; M. J. G. Lockyer; D. Ramprakash; R. G. Ward; D. C. L. Wroe ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, Dr. J. H. Ludley ..... £18,525 to £22,201

### MANAGEMENT AND PERSONNEL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1.

[01-273 3000]

*Second Permanent Secretary*, J. S. Cassels, C.B. .... £35,000  
*Deputy Secretary*, A. M. Fraser, C.B., T.D. (also *First Civil Service Commissioner*) ..... £30,250  
*Security Adviser*, Air Vice Marshal B. G. Lock, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

### Central Division

*Assistant Secretary*, J. K. Moore . . . £18,525 to £22,201

### Establishment Officer's Group

*Assistant Secretary*, J. W. Stevens (*Principal Establishment Officer and Principal Finance Officer*) ..... £18,525 to £22,201

### Personnel Services

*Senior Principal*, A. L. Thomas . . . £15,723 to £19,927

### Office Services and Organization

*Senior Principal*, J. W. Bridle . . . £15,723 to £19,927

**Finance**

*Principal*, L. J. Attfield . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

**Press Office**

*Chief Press Officer (Principal Information Officer)*, H. Jarmany . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

**M.P.O./Treasury Financial Management Unit**  
*Under Secretary*, A. W. Russell . . . . . £25,000

**Management and Efficiency**

*Under Secretary*, C. Priestley . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, I. B. Beesley; N. B. J. Gurney; B. R. Morris . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principals*, T. W. Kent; A. Phillips . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

**Personnel Management**

*Under Secretary*, Mrs. M. B. Sloman . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. J. Mungeam; J. J. Tobias (also *Deputy Director, Public Appointments Unit*); C. D. Stevens; W. E. Wightman (also *Welfare Adviser*) . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Training**

*Under Secretary*, N. E. A. Moore . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretary*, P. R. Coster . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Civil Service College**

*College Principal*, N. E. A. Moore . . . . . £25,000  
*College Secretary (Assistant Secretary)*, B. C. Bishop . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Directors (Assistant Secretaries)*, P. Hearson; E. J. Henstridge; M. S. Levitt; J. R. Merchant; G. H. Mungeam . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Civil Service Commission, Recruitment**

*First Commissioner (Deputy Secretary)*, A. M. Fraser, C.B., T.D. . . . . £30,250  
*Commissioners (Under Secretaries)*, E. J. Morgan (*Director, Civil Service Selection Board*), C. E. G. Tuck . . . . . £25,000  
*Commissioner (Part-time)*, Mrs. M. E. Sunderland.  
*Assistant Secretary*, A. W. Duncan . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principals*, G. J. Court; J. D. Diston . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, Dr. D. B. Macdonald . . . . . £15,010 to £18,507  
*P. & T. Superintending Grade*, B. G. Sharp . . . . . £17,685 to £19,927

**Civil Service Selection Board**

*Director (Under Secretary)*, E. J. Morgan . . . . . £25,000  
*Under Secretary*, M. K. Ewans, C.M.G. . . . . £25,000  
*Deputy Director (Assistant Secretary)*, G. H. Wollen; *Assistant Director (Assistant Secretary)*, M. H. G. Rogers . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Chief Psychologist (Senior Principal Psychologist)*, D. J. McLeod . . . . . £18,525 to £20,777

**Machinery of Government; Conduct, Retirement and Security; Public Appointments Unit; Ceremonial Branch**

*Under Secretary*, C. V. Peterson, C.V.O. . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss J. H. Bacon; S. R. Davie; J. J. Tobias (*Deputy Director, Public Appointments Unit*) . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Medical Advisory Service**

*Medical Adviser*, Dr. A. M. Semmence . . . . . £26,826  
*Principal Medical Officers*, Dr. P. J. Constable; Dr. D. T. Rowlands, T.D.; Dr. M. L. E. Espir . . . . . £23,431

**CABLE AND WIRELESS p.l.c.**

*Head Office*—Mercury House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1  
 [01-242 4433]

Following the offer for sale by the Government in 1981 of just under 50 per cent. of its shares, Cable and Wireless p.l.c. is now a quoted company.

**CHARITY COMMISSION**

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1  
 [01-214 6000]

**Northern Office:**

Graeme House, Derby Square, Liverpool  
 [051-227 3191]

**Central Register of Charities,**  
 St. Albans House, Haymarket, S.W.1  
 [01-214 6000]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1960, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities in England and Wales. The Official Custodian for Charities holds investments for charities and remits the income, free of income tax, to trustees.

*Chief Commissioner*, D. A. Peach . . . . . £26,826  
*Commissioners*, C. A. H. Parsons (£25,000); B. T. Dixon (£24,077).

*Deputy Commissioners*, C. A. Weston, D.F.C., G.M.; M. B. Tripp; Miss A. M. E. Jacobsen; F. W. Trinder; R. W. Groves; J. Farquharson . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201

*Assist. Commissioners*, M. A. Rao; Miss B. K. Searle; Mrs. F. E. Middleton; J. F. Claricoat; J. W. M. Caine; B. B. Davies; M. G. Sayer; D. P. F. Giles; G. S. Goodchild; H. K. Udvadia; Mrs. J. F. R. Quint; Mrs. H. M. Phillips; Miss D. F. Taylor; J. D. Moys; S. K. Sen; J. A. Dutton; K. M. Dibble; P. P. White; N. M. Mackenzie . . . . . £10,981 to £18,507  
*Secretary and Asst. Commissioner*, R. S. Morgan . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, J. O. Nichols (*Asst. Commissioner*); D. McNaught (*Asst. Commissioner*); W. P. Richards; J. M. Samuels . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948  
*Official Custodian for Charities*, S. H. Way . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

*Deputy Official Custodian*, R. J. Crick . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948  
*Establishment Officer*, D. Forrest . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Deputy Establishment Officer*, Mrs. D. F. M. Blacksell . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss S. M. St. C. Smith; P. C. A. Pyman; J. P. Beacall; R. E. Hatton; J. H. Vining; R. E. Edwards; B. W. Pyle; B. J. Reeve; G. B. Ward; M. C. T. Seymour; Miss S. A. Davies; Mrs. D. F. M. Blacksell; R. M. Hughes . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

**CHURCH COMMISSIONERS**

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1  
 [01-222 7010]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836).

The Commissioners' main task is to improve the stipends and housing of the Church of England clergy and to provide them and their widows with adequate pensions. They also carry out administrative duties in connection with pastoral reorganisation and

redundant churches, and have been designated by the General Synod as the Central Stipends Authority of the Church of England.

The Commissioners' income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1981, was derived from the following sources:—

	<i>£'s million</i>
Stock exchange investments .....	27.5
Land and property .....	31.9
Mortgages, loans, etc. ....	4.8
Trust income, and diocesan/parish contributions for stipends .....	26.9
	£91.1
This income was applied as follows:—	
Clergy stipends .....	54.5
Clergy and widows' pensions .....	17.9
Clergy houses .....	8.5
Episcopal administration and payments to Chapters .....	3.3
Church buildings .....	1.1
Administrative expenses of the Commissioners .....	5.6
Administrative expenses of other bodies .....	0.6
	£91.5
Less Withdrawn from reserves .....	0.4
	£91.1

#### Constitution

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans or provosts, 10 other clergy and 10 laymen appointed by the General Synod; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

#### Church Estates Commissioners

*First*, Sir Ronald Harris, K.C.V.O., C.B.  
*Second*, Sir William van Straubenzee, M.B.E., M.P.  
*Third*, Mrs. B. E. Haworth.  
*Secretary*, The Hon. Kenneth Lamb.  
*Assets Secretary*, J. E. Shelley.  
*General Purposes Secretary*, P. Locke.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, D. I. Archer (*Chief Accountant*); J. R. Beard (*Estates*); J. M. Davies (*Redundant Churches*); D. J. Day (*Pastoral*); M. D. Elengorn (*Stipends*); W. J. Pennel (*Houses*); T. M. Robinson (*Bishoprics*).  
*Deputy Accountant and Trust Officer*, G. C. Baines.  
*Establishment Officer*, C. P. Canton.  
*Computer Manager*, J. W. Ferguson.  
*Investment Manager*, A. R. Gibson.  
*Principals*, D. N. Goodwin; J. Cheesman; Mrs. B. A. Bartlett; W. R. Herbert; M. J. Symon.  
*Senior Executive Officers*, A. W. Atkins; T. Batchelor; R. J. Bishop; C. R. Bullen; G. Duckworth; M. J. Farrell; J. D. Hebblethwaite; K. Higgins; R. M. Hutchings; D. E. Jarrett; D. W. H. Lewis; D. J. B. Long; R. V. Leavey; F. R. Neale; E. G. Peacock; G. A. Pincott; J. C. A. Radley; Miss W. M. Rossiter; J. M. Shirley; N. M. Waring; G. Wills.

#### Legal Department

*Official Solicitor*, J. W. Cook.

*Deputy Solicitor*, P. Leslie.

*Assistant Solicitor*, A. J. L. Campbell.

*Senior Legal Assistants*, Miss J. M. Bland; J. D. Carter; J. P. Guy; Rev. B. G. Hall; Miss S. M. S. Jones; R. A. G. Lees; R. D. C. Murray.

#### Surveyors Department

*Official Surveyor*, J. M. N. Barnes.  
*Deputy Surveyor*, R. N. May.

#### Agents

Messrs. Cluttons, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smiths Gore, The King's Lodgings, Minster Precincts, Peterborough; Messrs. Chestertons, 40 Connaught Street, W.2. and 26 Clifton Road, W.9.

#### CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

C.A.A. House, 43-59 Kingsway, W.C.2  
 [01-379 7311]

*Chairman*, J. Dent, C.B.E. (*part-time*) ..... £26,500  
*Deputy Chairman*, G. C. Chouffot, M.B.E. ... £27,000  
*Secretary*, G. M. E. White.

#### COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1  
 [01-629 8484]

The Corporation's area of operations covers Commonwealth countries which have achieved independence since 1948, the remaining territories dependent upon Britain and, with Ministerial approval, any other developing country. The Corporation is authorised to borrow up to £500,000,000 on long or medium term and £10,000,000 on short term.

*Chairman (part-time)*, The Lord Kindersley.  
*Deputy Chairman (part-time)*, The Lord Walston, C.V.O.

*Members (part-time)*, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Sir Colin Campbell, M.C.; J. M. Clay; Prof. P. D. Henderson; The Lord Lovell-Davis; J. M. H. Millington-Drake; V. Robertson, O.B.E.; D. Warburton.

*General Manager*, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, C.M.G.

#### COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

See Foreign and Commonwealth Office

#### COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House,  
 Pall Mall, S.W.1  
 [01-839 3411]

*Secretary-General*, S. S. Ramphal, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.  
 (See also p. 694)

#### COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION

John Dower House, Crescent Place,  
 Cheltenham, Glos.  
 [0242 21381]

The Countryside Commission is an independent agency set up in 1968 to promote the conservation and enhancement of landscape beauty in England and Wales, to encourage the provision and improvement of facilities in the countryside for enjoyment, including the need to secure access for open air recreation. Since April 1982 the Commission has been funded by annual grant from the Department of the Environment. Its executive powers and responsibilities are defined under the Countryside Act 1968, the National Parks and Access to the Countryside

Act 1949, the Local Government Act 1974 and the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretary of State for Wales acting jointly.

*Chairman*, D. C. Barber ..... £10,973  
*Deputy Chairman*, T. O. Lewis ..... £6,253  
*Director*, A. A. C. Phillips ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Directors*, J. M. Davidson (*Regions*); P. L. Leonard (*Policy*) ..... £22,044  
*Regional Officers*, C. G. Coggins (*Newcastle*); D. E. Coleman (*Cambridge*); M. J. Kirby (*Leeds*); R. J. Lloyd (*Bristol*); R. T. Thomas (*Manchester*); B. Walbank (*London*); F. S. Walmsley (*Birmingham*) ..... various scales between £11,912 to £15,948  
*Principal Information Officer*, (vacant) ..... £11,912 to £15,948

#### Office for Wales

8 Broad Street, Newtown, Powys  
 [0686 26799]

*Chairman*, R. E. M. Rees ..... £6,253  
*Principal Officer*, A. M. H. Fitton ..... £11,912 to £15,948

#### COUNTRYSIDE COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Battleby, Redgorton, Perth  
 [0738 27921]

Established under the Countryside (Scotland) Act, 1967, with functions for the provision, development and improvement of facilities for the enjoyment of the Scottish countryside, and for the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity thereof.

*Chairman*, Dr. Jean Balfour, C.B.E. (*part-time*).  
*Commissioners*, J. M. S. Arnot; Mrs. F. Ballantyne; Dr. D. J. Bennet; J. R. Carr; W. R. Colville; A. W. Driver; Prof. C. H. Gimingham; G. R. Marwick; D. Ross; R. R. Steedman; G. G. Stewart.  
*Director*, J. Foster.  
*Deputy Director*, T. Huxley.  
*Secretary*, W. B. Prior.  
*Asst. Directors*, D. Aldridge (*Conservation Education*); J. M. Fladmark (*Research and Development*); J. R. Turner (*Planning*).

#### COVENT GARDEN MARKET AUTHORITY

Market Towers, New Covent Garden Market,  
 1 Nine Elms Lane, S.W.8  
 [01-720 2211]

The Covent Garden Market Authority is constituted under the Covent Garden Market Acts, 1961 to 1977, the members being appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Authority owns a 60-acre site comprising a fruit and vegetable market, a flower market and an administration building. The Authority is empowered to borrow capital up to £45,000,000.

*Chairman*, P. Firmston-Williams, O.B.E. (*part-time*) ..... £13,430  
*Members*, Sir Adrian Cadbury; J. K. Dick, C.B.E.; P. J. Hunt; E. I. Kingston; R. Pierson (*part-time*) ..... £2,675  
*General Manager*, C. M. G. Allen, C.B.E.  
*Secretary*, Dr. P. M. Liggins.

#### CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, S.W.1  
 [01-222 7730]

The Crown Agents act as financial, commercial and professional agents for almost 100 governments and over 300 public authorities and international bodies. Their services are available to any govern-

ment and to any organisation in the public sector. They are a public service and do not act for individuals or for commercial concerns in the private sector.

The Crown Agents also act for the United Nations and as authorised agents for projects financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank), the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank.

*Chairman*, S. A. W. Eburne, M.C.

#### CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

13/15 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1  
 [01-214 6000]  
 Mount Lane, Bracknell, Berks.  
 [0344 20321]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1982, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £27,870,000. The Expenditure was £13,815,000. The sum of £14,000,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1981-82 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have been made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

*First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time)*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

*Second Commissioner (and Secretary)*, J. M. Moore, C.B., D.S.C. .... £30,250

*Commissioners (part-time)*, The Lord Allen of Fallowfield, C.B.E.; R. B. Caws; Sir Oliver Chesterton; M.C.; O. H. Colburn; G. D. Lillingston; Capt. I. M. Tennant.

*Deputy Commissioner*, P. S. Bolshaw, C.B.E. .... £18,525 to £22,201

*Crown Estate Surveyor*, C. F. Hynes ..... £17,685 to £19,927

*Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor*, A. R. Roper ..... £12,697 to £15,039

*Crown Estate Receiver for Scotland*, D. B. Cooke ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Clerk to the Board*, R. G. L. Osborne ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal*, Miss J. Phillips ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Organisation and Establishments Officer*, J. L. Isom ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Accountant and Receiver-General*, A. Barker ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, J. W. Grafton; J. Stumbke; T. W. Thomas; J. S. Ellingford; D. T. Sobrielo ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Legal Adviser and Assistant Solicitor*, M. A. Jaffe ..... £19,305 to £22,201

*Senior Legal Assistants*, M. R. Brocklehurst; I. R. Colqhoun; M. A. J. Cordingley; J. B. Postgate; H. Turnsek

..... £13,846 to £18,507

*Civil Engineer (Marine Survey)*, J. G. Edwards, M.B.E. .... £13,404 to £18,245

*Solicitor, Scotland*, D. F. Stewart.

#### Windsor Estate

*Surveyor and Deputy Ranger*, A. R. Wiseman.

**BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE**

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[01-626 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replaced that built by Charles II and was rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

**The Board**

*Chairman*, Sir Douglas Lovelock, K.C.B. . . . . £37,750  
*Private Sec.*, J. P. Bone.

*Deputy Chairmen*, A. J. Phelps, C.B.; L. D. Hawken . . . . . £30,250  
*Commissioners*, D. L. Bryars; C. Freedman; N. E. Godfrey; P. Jefferson-Smith; B. H. Knox; D. G. Pitt; Mrs. V. P. M. Strachan . . . . . £25,000

**Headquarters Offices**

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. C. Barnes; R. S. Bielby; W. E. Boxall; O. A. Brown, M.M., B.E.M.; N. J. Collings; R. Craggs; G. J. Darracott; J. D. Farmer; C. C. Finlinson; D. G. Furnace; R. D. Goddard; D. J. Howard; T. M. Jenkins; P. B. Kent; R. N. Lewis; P. H. Marson; J. F. Mayes; W. F. McGuigan; R. A. Mechem; J. Midgley; A. C. Morrow; P. Nash; C. J. Packman; G. Porter; B. E. M. Prophet; R. H. C. Stiff; G. F. Taylor; P. Toyne; J. W. Tracey; J. Vaughan; D. A. Walton; R. Watson; W. D. Whitmore . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Head of Press and Information Division*, J. E. L. Dahn . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Statistician*, B. F. Middleton . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**V.A.T. Central Unit**

*Controller*, R. A. Huband . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Deputy Controller*, J. Orr . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

**Solicitor's Office**

*Solicitor*, A. J. Jeddere-Fisher . . . . . £30,250  
*Principal Assistant Solicitors*, W. S. Hill; P. V. H. Smith . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Solicitors*, L. P. Breuer; G. F. Butt; M. A. Cooper; W. H. Cowham; P. J. C. Ellis; I. W. Gardner; D. E. T. S. Keefe; R. G. C. King; D. W. Levett-Yeats; G. W. M. McFarlane; M. Michael; J. Sellers; Miss E. S. Thomas. . . . . £19,305 to £22,201

**Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office**

*Accountant and Comptroller-General*, B. Halliwell . . . . . £24,077

*Deputy Accountant-General*, P. Hammond . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Statistical Office**

*Controller*, N. Harvey . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Investigation Division**

*Chief Investigation Officer*, P. D. Cutting . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Collectors of Customs and Excise****England and Wales**

*Birmingham*: R. Weston.  
*Brighton*: H. J. C. Holyer.  
*Bristol*: R. E. Grimstead.  
*Chester*: (vacant).  
*Dover*: A. Collie.  
*East Anglia*: W. K. Herbert.  
*Hull*: J. E. Whitehead.  
*Leeds*: I. MacLeod.  
*Liverpool*: W. H. Hargreaves.

*London Airports*: T. A. Forrester.  
*London City and South*: J. H. Tee.  
*London Port*: D. J. Fellingham.  
*London North and West*: A. G. Smith.  
*Manchester*: P. J. Little.  
*Newcastle*: C. A. J. Lines.  
*Northampton*: G. D. Town.  
*Nottingham*: E. N. Taylor.  
*Plymouth*: G. H. Clayton.  
*Preston*: D. Smith.  
*Reading*: A. H. Barrett.  
*Southampton*: S. J. C. Jones.  
*South Wales and the Borders*: E. Lee.

**Scotland**

*Aberdeen*: D. F. W. Fryett.  
*Edinburgh*: T. Riccalton.  
*Glasgow*: D. R. Inglis.  
*Greenock*: J. Mather.

**Northern Ireland**

*Belfast*: A. J. Hodgson.

**Salaries:**

All £18,525 to £22,201.

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

See Armed Forces Section

**DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION**

11 Cowley Street, S.W.1

[01-222 9134]

*Chairman*, N. Vinson, M.V.O.

*Other Commissioners*, Mrs. P. Batty Shaw, C.B.E.; Prof. M. Chisholm; W. E. G. Humphrey, D.F.C.; The Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; C. V. Wilkinson; A. Leavett.

*Chief Executive*, J. V. Williams . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL**

10 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

[Telephone: 01-834 7346]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since 1503 the eldest surviving son of the Sovereign has, as heir apparent, succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance. As the oldest of the English Duchies, it has enjoyed a long association with the Crown. Before elevation to a dukedom, it was an earldom from 1227, when Richard, King of the Romans and younger brother of Henry III, was created Earl of Cornwall.

**The Council**

The Marquess of Lothian (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); The Hon. John Baring, C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Lord Franks, O.M., P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.B.A.; P. T. Miles; R. A. Morritt, Q.C. (*Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales*); F. J. Williams; J. E. Pugsley; J. W. Y. Higgs (*Sheriff*).

**Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall**

*Auditor*, J. H. Bowman.  
*Solicitor*, M. H. Boyd-Carpenter.  
*Deputy Secretary*, P. H. P. Shaw.  
*Deputy Receiver*, J. H. Roberts.  
*Sheriff* (1981-82), S. D. Young-Jamieson.

**THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER**

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

[01-836 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son

came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III erected Lancashire into a County Palatine in 1351.

*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, THE RT. HON. CECIL PARKINSON, M.P.

*Private Secretary*, K. M. Long.

*Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster*, R. F. Scott, Q.C.

*Receiver-General*, P. T. Miles.

*Vice-Chancellor*, His Hon. A. J. Blackett-Ord.

*Clerk of the Council and Keeper of Records*, M. K. Ridley.

*Solicitor*, H. G. Southern.

*Asst. Solicitor*, K. E. P. J. Harding.

*Chief Clerk*, P. C. Clarke, C.V.O.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.1  
[01-928 9222]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. In April 1964 the office of the Minister of Science was combined with the Ministry to form the Department of Education and Science. The Office of Arts and Libraries is the responsibility of a Minister of State at the Department designated as Minister for the Arts. The cost of administration for the financial year 1982-83 was estimated at £32,837,000.

*Secretary of State for Education and Science*, THE RT.

HON. SIR KEITH JOSEPH, BT., M.P. . . . . £28,950  
*Private Sec.*, Mrs. I. Wilde.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, K. Warren, M.P.

*Minister for the Arts*, THE RT. HON. PAUL CHANNON, M.P. . . . . £20,575

*Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State*, R. R.

Boyson, Ph.D., M.P.; W. Shelton, M.P.; Hon. W. Waldegrave, M.P. . . . . £15,700

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir James Hamilton, K.C.B., M.B.E. . . . . £37,750

*Deputy Secretaries*, R. H. Bird; E. H. Simpson, C.B.; W. O. Ulrich; P. Harvey, C.B. (*Legal Adviser*); Miss S. J. Browne, C.B. (*Senior Chief Inspector*) £30,250

*Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General*, J. R. Jameson . . . . . £25,000

*Under Secretaries*, A. E. D. Chamier (*Director of Establishments*); P. H. Halsev. M.V.O.; M. W. Hodges; J. R. Jameson; D. G. Libby; N. W. Stuart; N. Summers; D. W. Tanner; J. H. Thompson; N. B. W. Thompson; W. B. Wakefield (*Director of Statistics*); C. R. Walker . . . . . £25,000

*Architects, Building and Schools II Branch*

*Assistant Secretaries*, B. L. Baish; A. S. Gann; B. C. Peatey . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, Miss N. Bartman; Miss M. d' Armenia; Mrs. H. K. Douglas; Mrs. M. E. Granshaw; Mrs. P. Masters; G. R. E. Stewart; D. Stopford; J. N. Walmsley . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Chief Architect*, J. D. Kay.

*Superintending Architects*, R. Clynes; D. H. Griffin; M. S. Hacker; G. E. Hughes; R. L. Thompson.

*Superintending Engineer (Mechanical and Electrical)*, L. E. J. Piper.

*Superintending Quantity Surveyor*, B. G. Whitehouse.

*Principal Architects*, R. W. U. Alcock; A. J. Branton; A. M. Cutler; Miss C. G. Edwards; Miss E. J. Lloyd-Jones; P. Marriott; D. S. Nightingale; G. J. Parker;

T. W. Prosser; O. M. Stepan; D. F. Wicks; J. J. Wilson.

*Principal Quantity Surveyors*, G. C. Battersby; T. W. A. Carden; W. P. Horsnell; J. L. S. Sinclair.

*Architects, Grade I*, A. J. Benson-Wilson; E. C. Bissell; J. R. C. Brooke; L. S. Curtis; P. Lensen; Miss K. M. S. Livingston; Miss B. M. T. Sanders; A. C. Thompson.

*Quantity Surveyors, Grade I*, A. A. Jones; R. C. King.

*Engineers (Mechanical and Electrical), Grade I*, G. R. Hammond; M. J. Patel.

*Senior Executive Officer*, D. G. Halladay.

### Establishments and Organization Branch

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. R. Middleton; J. W. Whitaker . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, G. J. Aylett; E. B. Granshaw; D. F. H. Taylor . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, Miss A. M. J. Benham; J. G. Burrow; Miss F. M. Cowell; G. H. N. Evans; J. Melbourne; Mrs. H. M. Williams . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, J. R. Beattie; Miss I. Boulton; C. H. Boxall; Miss P. I. Cartwright; F. Ceberg; R. E. J. Denness; A. J. Hall; D. C. Hobbs; Mrs. S. Jetha; K. R. Knapp; Mrs. N. A. T. Malt; Mrs. J. D. Nisbet; H. V. Pines; A. G. Short; C. Walker . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

### Information and Library

#### Information Department

*Chief Information Officer*, N. S. Gaffin

£18,525 to £22,201

*Principal Information Officers*, J. G. Millwood; T. J. Perks . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, A. J. Allsworth; Miss A. Maclean; Mrs. P. A. O'Brien; D. J. O'Reilly; C. J. Wakeling . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

#### Library

*Librarian*, D. N. Allum . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

#### Finance Branch

*Deputy Accountant General (Assistant Secretary)*, C. A. Clark . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Assistant Secretary*, P. A. Shaw

£18,525 to £22,201

*Director of Financial Services*, V. J. Delany

£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, W. Gamble . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, A. N. Brown; K. W. Cawdron; W. A. Irvine; D. J. Jones; Miss P. I. Laidlaw; K. Robinson . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, J. A. E. Blackburn; J. J. Watson . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

#### Further and Higher Education Branch 1

*Assistant Secretaries*, D. M. Forrester; C. H. Saville; M. J. G. Smith . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, H. J. Norton . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, J. K. Bushnell; Miss B. S. Gilbert; J. S. Harris; Miss C. E. Hodkinson; D. R. Pollard; M. J. F. Rabarts; R. L. Smith . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss J. Y. Alexander; A. D. R. Gray; Mrs. N. M. Hill; Miss P. E. V. McCarthy; J. Nicholls; B. C. Willett . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

#### Further and Higher Education Branch 2

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. W. Chattaway; P. F. Emms; A. G. B. Woollard . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, B. Bekhradnia; P. F. Curran; P. L. Jones; M. McBride; W. H. Miller; R. J. Taylor

£11,912 to £15,948

#### Further and Higher Education Branch 3

*Assistant Secretaries*, Mrs. C. M. Chattaway; Miss J. A. Gilbey; C. Graham . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, J. F. Cammack; L. J. Melhuish; M. Williams; R. J. Yelland; K. D. J. Root  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, G. W. Dickerson; Miss M. P. Osborne; W. A. Smyth; Miss C. E. Treen  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Legal Branch

*Assistant Legal Adviser*, D. H. Ingham.  
*Senior Legal Assistant*, R. C. Perkins.  
*Senior Executive Officer*, M. P. Black  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Office of Arts and Libraries

*Assistant Secretaries*, M. D. Phipps; R. H. Stone  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, Mrs. H. A. Bauer; P. J. Chesmore; Mrs. G. W. Dishart; K. L. R. English; P. J. Fallon; Miss S. L. Scales  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Library Adviser*, A. C. Jones.  
*Library Advisers*, P. J. Beauchamp; Miss C. Lutyens.

#### Pensions Branch

Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road,  
Darlington, Co. Durham  
[Darlington: 60155]

*Assistant Secretary*, D. V. Stafford £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, J. A. C. Cooke; J. F. Price; P. Ramsden  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, M. Barker; K. I. Dixon; R. S. Evans; J. Ford; K. M. Miles; O. N. Thomason  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Planning and International Relations

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. A. G. Banks; R. P. Ritzema  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Economic Adviser*, B. D. Cullen  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, D. H. Allen; C. J. Brooks; Miss J. F. Cramphorn; D. H. Griffiths; Mrs. C. K. Saville; D. K. Timms  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Scientific Officer*, R. B. Ladley.  
*Economic Advisers*, A. D. Adamson; R. A. B. Parsons; K. J. Sear.  
*Staff Inspectors*, G. T. Peaker; M. Wylie.

#### Schools Branch I

*Assistant Secretaries*, M. M. Capey; E. R. Morgan  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, H. H. Barrick; D. Barwick; H. W. B. Davies; R. J. Green; Mrs. K. H. Jameson; P. J. Thorpe; J. Wilde; D. A. Wilkinson  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officer*, A. J. Howling  
£9,671 to £11,969

*Senior Catering Adviser*, T. A. Ball  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Catering Adviser*, Miss H. J. E. Robertson  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Schools Branch III

*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss D. J. Dawson; J. C. Hedger; N. J. Sanders  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Staff Inspector*, J. Graham.

*Principals*, W. M. Caldwell; Miss C. M. Eagles; P. W. Fulford-Jones; P. S. Lewis; E. W. Grogan; Miss A. J. Stewart; P. W. Syme  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officer*, D. J. Noble  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Science Branch

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. P. Norton; I. R. M. Thom  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, K. E. G. Barber; S. F. Denning; K. C. Humphrey; J. M. Raimes; R. E. Troedson  
£11,912 to £15,948

#### Statistics Branch

*Assistant Secretary*, L. R. F. Wiggins  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Chief Statisticians*, H. Collings; J. W. Gardner  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, A. J. Harley ... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, K. Baxter; K. Coombs; A. M. Cooper; A. F. Cowan  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Statisticians*, J. E. Ashe; C. J. Bellis; A. R. Hammond; Mrs. S. Keith; B. O. Longman; Mrs. A. E. Mellor; C. J. Spiller; M. S. Stock  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Research Officer*, D. J. Hodges  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, A. Allison; J. R. Bayles; Miss M. A. Bellamy; D. Craggs; L. A. Hartigan; Mrs. J. Jarvis; B. Lillburn; R. C. Martin; B. Robinson; E. S. Simpson; J. B. Taylor; C. J. Wood; R. Woodward  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### Teachers Branch (Supply Salaries and Qualification)

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. D. Horne; E. E. H. Jenkins; J. I. Langtry  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, R. E. Judd ... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, C. J. Dowe; G. Etheridge; Miss J. P. Partington; J. K. Sawtell; F. M. Scott; L. B. Webb; A. W. Wilshaw  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss T. Gale; Miss B. P. Lincoln  
£9,671 to £11,969

#### H.M. Inspectorate (England)

*Chief Inspectors*, E. J. Bolton; G. W. Elsmore; J. A. Everson; E. Lord; E. Norris; Mrs. P. Perry.

*Divisional Inspectors*, E. C. Cordell; J. T. G. Chugg; Miss V. J. Evans; W. S. Fowler; W. G. Hamflett; W. T. John; D. T. E. Marjoram.

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The Department is also responsible for producing and publishing a wide range of statistics, including the figures for retail prices, earnings, employment and unemployment and industrial disputes.

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*Principal Information Officer, G. E. Moggridge*  
*£11,912 to £15,948*  
*Chief Accountant, C. Spillane . . . £11,912 to £15,948*  
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*Principal Scientific Officer*, R. C. Blues  
£10,892 to £14,289  
*Senior Information Officer*, J. W. Pilbeam  
£9,671 to £11,969

### Regional Offices

*Belfast*: River House, High Street, Belfast (0232-31743); *Birmingham*: Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham (021-233 1771); *Bristol*: 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol (0272-299971); *Cambridge*: 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge (0223-68801/7); *City*: Clements House, 14-18 Gresham Street, E.C.2 (01-726 4050); *Glasgow*: Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow (041-332 8707); *Leeds*: West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds (0532-450631); *Croydon*: Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon (01-680 5030); *Manchester*: Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester (061-228 3621).

### Export Guarantees Advisory Council

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### OFFICE OF FAIR TRADING

Field House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4  
(01-242 2858)

The Office of Fair Trading is a government department responsible for the administration of the Fair Trading Act, 1973, the Consumer Credit Act, 1974, the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1976, the Estate Agents Act, 1979, and the Competition Act, 1980. Under the supervision of the Director General of Fair Trading the office keeps under review commercial activities in the United Kingdom and aims to protect the consumer against unfair practices and is divided between five main areas: consumer affairs, consumer credit, monopolies and mergers, restrictive trade practices and anti-competitive practices.

*Director General*, Sir Gordon Borrie ..... £33,170  
*Deputy Director General*, E. J. D. Warne ... £30,250

### Consumer Affairs Division

*Director*, C. T. Newton ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Directors*, D. G. Hyde; C. B. Nixon; Miss C. H. Welch ..... £18,525 to £22,201

### Consumer Credit Licensing Branch

*Principal*, Mrs. P. Hargreaves ... £11,912 to £15,948

### Competition Policy Division

*Director*, L. Lightman ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Directors*, D. W. Hellings; Dr. M. Howe; K. W. N. George; Lady O. M. Wood  
£18,525 to £22,201  
*Assistant Directors Accountant*, E. E. Robinson  
£15,463 to £20,515

### Legal Division

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*Chief Information Officer*, J. E. Perry  
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*Senior Economic Adviser*, A. G. Atkinson  
£18,525 to £22,201  
*Establishment and Finance Officer*, W. J. Parish  
£11,912 to £15,948

### FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1  
(01-233 3000)

On the recommendations of the Committee on Representational Services Overseas appointed by the Prime Minister under the Chairmanship of Lord Plowden in 1962, H.M. Diplomatic Service was created on Jan. 1, 1965, by the amalgamation of the Foreign Service, the Commonwealth Service, and the Trade Commission Service, and is now responsible for the manning of the overseas posts of these three former services. On Aug. 1, 1966, the Colonial Office was merged into the Commonwealth Relations Office to form the Commonwealth Office. The Foreign Office and Commonwealth Office combined on Oct. 1, 1968.

In November 1970 overseas development became the ultimate responsibility of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, although it remained in the day-to-day charge of the Minister for Overseas Development (now the Overseas Development Administration), except for the period from March 1974 to June 1975 when the Ministry of Overseas Development reverted to its independent status.

*Secretary of State*, THE RT. HON. FRANCIS PYM ..... £28,950

*Private Secretary*, B. J. P. Fall.  
*Assistant Private Secretaries*, F. N. Richards; J. E. Holmes; D. A. Page (each £12,999 to £17,935); Miss M. Fenwick (£5,349 to £8,787).

*Social Secretary*, Miss D. F. Lothian.  
*Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs*, HON. DOUGLAS RICHARD HURD, C.B.E., M.P.; CRANLEY UNSLOW, M.P. (each £20,575); THE LORD BELSTEAD (£24,200).

*Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Minister for Overseas Development)*, RT. HON. NEIL MARTEN, M.P. .... £20,575  
*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State*, M. Rifkind, M.P. .... £15,700  
*Permanent Under Secretary of State and Head of the Diplomatic Service*, Sir Antony Acland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. .... £42,000  
*Private Secretary*, R. A. Burns.

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*Assistant Under Secretaries*, W. J. Adams, C.M.G.; Sir Leonard Allinson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; S. J. Barrett, C.M.G. (*Director of Communications*); A. E. Donald, C.M.G.; R. M. Evans, C.M.G.; D. H. Gillmore; A. C. Goodison, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Lord Nicholas Gordon-

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*Inspectors*, R. F. Stimson (*Head of Home Inspectorate*); D. F. Milton; D. C. Walker, M.V.O.; C. G. Mays; Miss C. Pestell; (one vacancy). £19,612 to £23,288

*Legal Adviser*, Sir Ian Sinclair, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £32,625

*Second Legal Adviser*, J. R. Freeland, C.M.G. £30,250

*Deputy Legal Advisers*, H. G. Darwin, C.M.G.; A. D. Watts, C.M.G. .... £26,087

*Legal Counsellors*, F. D. Berman; F. Burrows, C.M.G.; K. J. Chamberlain; D. M. Edwards; P. R. N. Fifoot, C.M.G.; M. R. Eaton ..... £20,392

*Senior Economic Advisers*, S. H. Broadbent; Miss P. I. J. Harvey ..... £19,612 to £23,288

*Overseas Labour Adviser*, E. E. Toms  
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*Overseas Police Adviser*, R. P. Bryan, O.B.E.  
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*Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters)*  
Priors Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire  
[0242-21491]

*Director*, Sir Brian Tovey, K.C.M.G. .... £30,250

*Principal Establishment Officer*, P. H. Marychurch  
£25,000

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(£19,612 to £23,288. Assistant Heads of Dept., £18,334 or £12,999 to £17,035; except where stated)

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*Central African Dept.*, Miss T. A. H. Solesby; *Asst.*, R. A. M. Hendrie.

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*Commonwealth Co-ordination Dept.*, A. K. Goldsmith; *Asst.*, J. Illman.

*Communications Administration Dept.*, D. E. H. Hellings, M.B.E.; *Deputy Head of Dept.*, B. B. Bushell.

*Communication Engineering Dept.*, R. Castle-Smith, M.B.E. *Deputy Head of Dept.*, P. J. Rothery.

*Communications Operations Dept.*, J. Brown; *Deputy Head of Dept.*, B. H. Whistance.

*Communications Planning Staff*, C. K. Davies.

*Communications Technical Services Dept.*, A. L. Barker; *Assts.*, P. Mason; R. W. Read.

*Consular Dept.*, (vacant); *Assts.*, T. W. Llewelyn; A. I. Glasby.

*Cultural Relations Dept.*, J. E. C. Macrae; *Assts.*, W. T. Hull, M.B.E.; E. J. Sharland.

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*Protocol and Conference Dept.*, Hon. E. Gibbs (*H.M. Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*) £23,288; S. W. F. Martin, M.V.O. (*First Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps*). *Asst.*, R. D. Gordon.

*Republic of Ireland Dept.*, P. H. C. Eyers, M.V.O.

*Research Dept.*, P. M. Laver (*Director*).

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*Southern African Dept.*, (vacant); *Asst.*, R. J. S. Edis

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*West Indian and Atlantic Dept.*, J. C. Edwards; *Asst.*, M. L. H. Hope.

*Western European Dept.*, D. A. S. Gladstone; *Asst.*, J. R. Young.

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[01-213 3000]

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Deputy Chief Passport Officer, D. S. Mercer  
£15,723 to £19,927

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[051-227 3070]

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[0232-32371]

Officer in Charge, Mrs. M. T. Haughey, M.B.E.

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Queen's Diplomatic Service Messengers, T. D. Nettleton; Sqn.-Ldr. S. G. R. White; Lt. Col. J. B. B. Clee; R. C. H. Risley; J. O. Hollis; Flt.-Lt. P. C. Stevens, D.F.C.; Maj. J. K. Nairne; Maj. F. C. W. Courtenay-Thompson; Sqn.-Ldr. L. V. Davies, D.F.M.; Maj. L. A. Smeeton, M.M.; Maj. K. H. M. O'Kelly; Lt.-Col. H. Forwood; Maj. D. B. Metcalfe; Lt.-Col. C. R. Simms-Reeve; R. J. Angel; Sqn.-Ldr. L. C. Bazalgette; Maj. G. M. Benson; Lt.-Cdr. B. R. Bezanec; G. F. Miller; Maj. A. M. Farmer; Col. B. C. F. Arkle, M.B.E.; J. W. Hannah, M.B.E.; Maj. L. M. Phillips; Maj. P. T. Dunn; Wing-Cdr. R. A. Nash; Capt. D. F. A. Bloom, G.M.; Flt.-Lt. C. J. d'E. Willoughby; Lt.-Cdr. R. N. J. Wright; Cdr. R. D. D. Bamford; Lt.-Col. J. M. C. Kimmins; Sqn.-Ldr. J. A. Watson; Lt. Col. V. Hitchcock; Cdr. R. G. E. Howe.

**FORESTRY COMMISSION**  
231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh  
[031-334 0303]

The Forestry Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 3,000,000 acres of land (75 per cent being plantable), of which about 2,000,000 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, Sir David Montgomery, Bt. (part-time) . . . . . £14,248  
Director-General and Deputy Chairman, G. D. Holmes, C.B. . . . . £30,250  
Head of Forest and Estate Management, J. N. Kennedy . . . . . £25,000  
Head of Administration and Finance, G. S. Murray . . . . . £25,000  
Head of Harvesting and Marketing, D. A. Mithen . . . . . £25,000  
Senior Officer, Wales (Victoria House, Aberystwyth), R. T. Bradley . . . . . £22,044

**REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES  
(CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE  
INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER**  
17 North Audley Street, W.1  
[01-629 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises various functions and powers under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Credit Unions Act and a number of other Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts and the Insurance Companies Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. M. Bridgeman . . . . . £26,826  
Asst. Registrar and Deputy Head of Department, A. Wilson . . . . . £23,431  
Asst. Registrar, R. L. Devlin . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
Senior Principal, S. Whitehead . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
Senior Legal Assistants, C. B. E. White; Mrs. S. J. Hay; Mrs. B. Mishenko . . . . . £13,846 to £18,507  
Establishment Officer, I. D. Christie

£11,912 to £15,948  
Registration Branch (Head), I. D. Christie £11,912 to £15,948; (Asst. Head), R. E. Kilbey

£9,671 to £11,969  
Returns Branch (Head), R. E. Merrick £11,912 to £15,948; (Asst. Head) M. F. G. Howell

£9,671 to £11,969  
Establishment and Records Branch (Head), R. E. Holt . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
Inspections Branch (Head), F. da Rocha

£11,912 to £15,948  
(Asst. Head) E. Engstrom . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

**Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland**  
19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3  
[031-556 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. L. J. Craig, w.s.

**GAMING BOARD FOR GREAT BRITAIN**  
Berkshire House, 168-173 High Holborn, W.C.1  
[01-240 0821]

Established on October 25, 1968, to maintain a broad oversight of developments in gaming in Great Britain, to check prospective gaming licensee management and staff, and to advise the Home Secretary on making regulations which may be needed for the further control of gaming.

Chairman, The Lord Allen of Abbeystead, G.C.B. (part-time) . . . . . £8,928  
Members, Mrs. E. B. Y. Hunter-Jones; Sir Lindsay Ring, G.B.E.; T. N. Ritchie, T.D.; Sir James Starritt, K.C.V.O. (part-time) . . . . . £5,350  
Secretary, M. H. Hogan.

**BRITISH GAS CORPORATION**  
152 Grosvenor Road, S.W.1.  
[01-821 1444]

Chairman, Sir Denis Rooke, C.B.E., F.R.S. . . . £51,360  
Deputy Chairman, J. H. Smith, C.B.E. . . . . £38,790  
Secretary, G. L. May, O.B.E.

**THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY**  
22 Kingsway, W.C.2  
[01-242 6828]

Government Actuary, E. A. Johnston, C.B. . . £32,625

*Under-Secretaries (Directing Actuaries)*, R. C. Gilder; G. G. Newton; C. M. Stewart ..... £25,000  
*Principal Actuaries*, C. L. Cannon; C. D. Daykin; J. L. Field; R. T. Foster; D. H. Loades; M. A. Pickford; £18,525 to £22,201  
*Actuaries*, D. G. Ballantine; C. A. Harris; P. H. Hinton; P. M. Hodgett; Mrs. I. W. Lane; M. D. May; A. P. Pavelin; D. F. Renn; A. G. Young ..... £15,050 to £19,927

#### THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

See under Department of Industry

#### GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

2 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1.

[01-214 6000]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

*Minister in Charge*, The Lord Belstead.

*Secretary*, Brig. A. Cowan, M.B.E.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, S.E.1

[01-407 5522]

The Department of Health and Social Security was created on November 1, 1968, from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Security. The Department performs the functions of the two former Ministries.

The Department is responsible for the administration of the National Health Service in England and for the personal social services run by local authorities in England for children, the elderly, infirm, handicapped and other persons in need. It has functions relating to food hygiene and welfare foods. The Department is also concerned with the medical and surgical treatment of war pensioners in England, the Channel Isles, Isle of Man or living in the Irish Republic, and is responsible for the ambulance and first aid services in emergency, under the Civil Defence Act, 1948. The Department represents the United Kingdom on the World Health Organization of the United Nations. Responsibility for the administration of the Health Services in Wales was transferred to the Welsh Office on April 1, 1969. The Department is responsible for the social security services in England, Scotland and Wales. These services comprise schemes for war pensions, national insurance, child benefit, industrial injuries, attendance allowances, mobility allowances and supplementary benefits.

*Secretary of State for Social Services*, THE RT. HON. (PETER) NORMAN FOWLER, M.P. .... £27,825

*Private Secretary*, D. J. Clark . £11,912 to £15,948

*Assistant Private Secretaries*, Mrs. M. M. McVerry; Mrs. C. L. Souter.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, S. Chapman, M.P. *Special Adviser to the Secretary of State*, N. True.

*Minister of State for Social Security and The Disabled*, HUGH ROSSI, M.P. .... £19,775

*Minister of State (Health)*, KENNETH HARRY CLARKE, Q.C., M.P. .... £19,775

*Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State*, A. Newton, O.B.E., M.P. (*Social Security*); G. Finsberg, M.B.E., M.P. (*Health and Personal Social Services*); Lord Trefgarne (*Health and Social Security*) . . . £15,700

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Kenneth Stowe, K.C.B., C.V.O. .... £30,495 to £35,845

*Private Secretary*, Miss K. Barton.

*Second Permanent Secretary*, Sir Geoffrey Otton, K.C.B.

*Private Secretary*, D. B. Severn.

*Deputy Secretaries*, P. Benner, C.B.; A. J. Collier, C.B.; G. G. Hulme; T. E. Nodder; P. R. Oglesby, C.B.; M. J. A. Partridge; (one vacancy) ..... £26,215  
*Chief Medical Officer*, Sir Henry Yellowlees, K.C.B. .... £35,000

*Chief Works Officer*, J. Bolton ..... £26,826

*Librarian*, Miss A. M. C. Kahn, M.B.E. .... £11,912 to £15,948

*Chief Scientist*, Prof. Sir Desmond Pond, M.D., F.R.C.P. .... £26,215

#### Solicitors Office

*Solicitor*, H. Knorpel, C.B. .... £30,250

*Principal Assistant Solicitors*, J. St. L. Brockman; S. E. Ingram; T. A. Parsons ..... £25,000

#### Establishment and Personnel Division I

*Director of Establishment and Personnel (Departmental) Under Secretary*, N. E. Clarke ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, B. H. Street; J. R. Simpson; A. G. Turner ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Establishment and Personnel Division II

*Director of Establishment and Personnel (Headquarters) Under Secretary*, A. J. Merifield. .... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. H. Collins, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. Shaw ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Regional Directorate

*Under Secretary*, E. Caines ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, R. A. Wallace; B. Bridges; R. Tilney ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Statistics and Research Division

*Director of Statistics and Research*, A. R. Smith ..... £25,000

*Chief Statisticians*, J. B. Dearman; B. Mahon; Mrs. C. Palmer; Miss H. Robson; J. A. Rowntree; M. V. Wilde ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### International Relations Division

*Under Secretary*, I. G. Gilbert ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss K. E. W. Blunt; J. Hallowell ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Information Division

*Director of Information*, Mrs. J. Hewlett-Davies ..... £25,000

*Deputy Directors*, J. M. Bolitho (£17,685 to £20,895); D. T. Fawell (*Press and Co-ordination*)

£15,723 to £19,927

#### Economic Advisers Office

*Chief Economic Adviser*, J. D. Pole ..... £25,000

*Senior Economic Advisers*, C. H. Smeed; N. J. Glass; J. W. Hurst

£18,525 to £22,201

#### Insurance Division A

*Under Secretary*, B. J. Ellis ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, M. E. H. Platt; R. B. Brown; B. L. Cawley ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Insurance Division B

*Under Secretary*, E. B. McGinnis ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, E. H. W. Luxton; R. D. F. Whitelaw ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Insurance Division C

*Under Secretary*, J. H. Ward ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretary*, N. L. J. Montagu ..... £18,525 to £22,201

#### Insurance Division K

*Under Secretary*, J. H. Ward ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretary*, Mrs. S. E. Reeve ..... £18,525 to £22,201

**Supplementary Benefits—Division 1**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , Mrs. A. E. Bowtell	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. M. Orton; R. A. Birch; D. V. Chislett	£18,525 to £22,201

**(Family Support) Supplementary Benefits—  
Division II**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , C. M. Regan	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , F. Sutton; T. Whiteley; J. W. White	£18,525 to £22,201

**Finance Divisions**

<i>Under Secretaries (Health)</i> , T. S. Heppell; Mrs. G. T. Banks; W. Scott-Moncrieff	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. E. Vaughan; P. J. Fletcher; M. G. Lillywhite; R. A. Cubitt; R. Smith; T. Luce	£18,525 to £22,201

<i>Director of Accountancy Services and Audit</i> , J. E. Vaughan	£18,525 to £22,201
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**(Social Security)**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , E. B. McGinnis	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , K. Bird; B. Walmsley; F. E. Lording	£18,525 to £22,201

**Medical Divisions (Health)**

<i>Deputy Chief Medical Officers</i> , N. J. B. Evans, C.B.; Gillian R. Ford, C.B.; E. L. Harris, C.B.; Elizabeth C. Shore, C.B.	£30,250
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<i>Senior Principal Medical Officers</i> , M. E. Abrams; I. T. Field; T. J. B. Geffen; J. P. Griffin; N. P. Halliday; Pamela Mason; R. M. Oliver; D. C. Ower, T.D.; T. K. Sweeney; W. Wintersgill; A. Yarrow	£25,000
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*Chief Scientific Officer*, C. Gregory.

<i>Principal Medical Officers</i> , R. St. J. Buxton; A. N. G. English; P. R. G. Greenfield; J. Heckford; J. A. Holgate; J. L. Hunt; G. Jones; Barbara MacGibbon; G. K. Matthew, M.B.E.; R. G. Penn; G. C. Rivett; A. Sippert; Diana Walford; R. Wilkins	£23,431
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*Medical Staff Officer*, Alison Smithies.

**Medical Division (Social Security)**

<i>Chief Medical Adviser</i> , Dr. F. J. Darby	£25,000
<i>Principal Medical Officers</i> , E. J. Dowling; O. A. Prosser; D. F. Rice; R. G. B. Williamson	£23,431

**N.H.S. PERSONNEL DIVISIONS****Division P1**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , P. J. Wormald	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , M. P. Petrie; M. L. Whippman; G. C. M. Lupton; C. H. Wilson	£18,525 to £22,201

**Division P2**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , P. G. Perry	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. M. Drury; B. A. R. Smith; J. H. James; D. White	£18,525 to £22,201

**Division P3**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , R. B. Mayoh	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , R. K. Alder; L. Devine	£18,525 to £22,201

**Division P4**

<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , W. F. Farrant	£18,525 to £22,201
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**Superannuation Branch**

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , M. J. A. Partridge	£26,215
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , J. M. Bankier	£18,525 to £22,201

**Supply Division**

<i>Controller of Supply</i> , D. de Peyer	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. F. Sharpe; B. W. Taylor	£18,525 to £22,201

<i>Director of Scientific and Technical Branch</i> , G. R. Higson	£20,170
<i>Deputy Director (Directing Grade "B")</i> , R. T. Rogers	£22,044
<i>Senior Principal Scientific Officer</i> , R. B. Lawrence	£15,010 to £18,507
<i>Superintendents</i> , R. W. B. Allen; R. Brennan; Miss M. N. Duncan; Dr. D. C. Potter; Dr. N. A. Slark; J. Walker	£17,685 to £19,927

**Industry and Exports Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , D. de Peyer	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , C. Graham; J. R. Long	£18,525 to £22,201

**Community Services Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , J. S. Scott-Whyte	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. Knight; D. Brereton; Mrs. M. A. J. Pearson; Miss P. Winterton	£18,525 to £22,201

**Mental Health Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , N. M. Hale	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , Mrs. V. M. Demmery; B. A. Harrison; Mrs. P. M. Williamson	£18,525 to £22,201

**Regional Liaison Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , B. R. Rayner	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , D. J. Morris; S. Thorpe-Tracey; Mrs. E. A. Woods; A. D. Bacon	£18,525 to £22,201

**Management Support and Computers Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , D. C. Ward	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. W. E. Clutterbuck; T. A. Howell; M. J. Pinches; J. Y. Marshall; J. M. Wray	£18,525 to £22,201

**Children's Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , Mrs. J. M. Firth	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. B. Barton; R. Toulmin; N. Teller; Miss M. E. Stuart; R. J. Petch	£18,525 to £22,201

**Social Work Service**

<i>Chief Social Work Officer (Deputy Secretary)</i> , W. B. Utting	£26,215
<i>Deputy Director of Social Work Service</i> , Miss A. M. Sheridan	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , Miss P. E. Harwood; Mrs. D. Ottley	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Principal Social Work Service Officers (HQ)</i> , Miss P. M. Baker; J. H. Barnes; D. E. Gregory; D. G. Gilroy; Miss M. I. Denham; J. Hodder; Mrs. I. Midforth; Miss P. P. Thayer	£16,844 to £20,775
<i>Principal Social Work Officers (Regions)</i> , Miss C. M. Clark; H. J. Devey; Miss M. I. Ellis; A. B. Hannan; J. F. Corcoran; W. A. Hollingberry; Miss C. F. Jayne; Miss M. S. Markham; Mrs. E. I. Tate.	

**Medicines Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , R. N. Williams	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , J. B. Brown	£18,525 to £22,201

**Health Service Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , J. P. Cashman	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , V. J. Harley; R. P. S. Hughes; I. Jewsbury; J. B. Sharp	£18,525 to £22,201

**Public and Environmental Health Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , N. T. Hardyman	£25,500
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , J. B. Sharp	£18,525 to £22,201

**Catering and Diabetics Branch**

<i>Chief Officer on Catering and Diabetics</i> , A. R. Horton	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Deputy Chief Officer</i> , D. G. Thomson	£11,912 to £15,948

**Cleaning and Domestic Services Branch**

*Chief Officer*, Miss M. Mawson . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
*Deputy Chief Officer*, Miss I. D. Oliver . . . £11,912 to £15,948

**Works Group**

*Chief Works Officer (Director-General of Works)*, J. Bolton . . . £30,250

**Directorate of Works Development**

*Director of Works Development and Chief Architect*, R. H. Goodman . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Chief Architects*, M. A. Meager; P. L. Ward . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Architects*, B. Hitchcox; W. Jamieson; G. Mayers; G. Miles; A. J. Noakes; J. Ward . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Chief Engineer*, S. Ratcliffe . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Engineers*, B. C. Oliver; M. Rundle . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Chief Surveyor*, D. A. Butler . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Surveyor*, D. A. Turner . . . £17,685 to £19,927

**Directorate of Works Operations**

*Director of Works Operations and Chief Engineer*, T. A. Nicholls . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Chief Architect*, C. Davies . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Architect*, J. D. Twells . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Chief Engineers*, I. E. G. Mahon; Dr. K. I. Murray . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Engineers*, R. S. Body; J. Knipe; V. E. Skegg; R. J. Tuthill . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Superintending Surveyor*, D. B. James . . . £17,685 to £19,927

**Directorate of Works Construction and Cost Intelligence**

*Director of Works Construction and Chief Surveyor*, K. W. Hudson . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Chief Architect*, M. J. Bench . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Architect*, D. J. Burnett . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Superintending Engineer*, H. Weatherley . . . £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Chief Surveyor*, D. A. Butler . . . £22,201  
*Superintending Surveyors*, N. J. M. Barton; D. W. Luscombe . . . £17,685 to £19,927

**Administrative Support and Land Branch**

*Assistant Secretary*, N. Illingworth . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Dental Division**

*Chief Dental Officer*, G. D. Gibb, C.B. . . . £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Dental Officer*, J. B. Woodward . . . £23,431  
*Senior Dental Officers*, W. G. Everett; H. M. Hughes; Dr. A. M. Milne; W. N. McL. Niven; J. Rodgers, D.F.M.; D. R. Whittington . . . £22,044

**Nursing Division**

*Chief Nursing Officer*, Mrs. A. A. B. Poole . . . £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Nursing Officers*, Miss J. G. Whitehead, O.B.E.; Miss S. P. C. Wright-Warren . . . £21,821  
*Principal Nursing Officers*, I. M. Adam; Miss M. E. Fraser; Dr. S. LeLean; Mrs. D. A. Patey; Mrs. E. B. Rivett; J. Tait; Miss J. Wheeler; Miss E. M. White, R.R.C.; Miss J. Woodward . . . £19,199

**Pharmaceutical Division**

*Chief Pharmacist*, Dr. B. A. Wills . . . £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Pharmacist and Pharmaceutical Director*, Dr. W. G. Thomas . . . £22,044  
*Deputy Chief Pharmacist*, G. Calder . . . £17,685 to £19,925  
*Superintending Pharmacists*, R. Baker; Dr. J. M. Calderwood; A. G. Stewart . . . £17,685 to £19,925

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, C. A. Johnson . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principal Pharmacists*, K. J. Ayling; D. I. R. Begg; Miss J. Brooks; A. C. Cartwright; Miss R. Coulson; Mrs. M. A. Dow; J. Flint; A. T. Gray; B. H. Hartley; Miss D. Hepburn; Mrs. S. Kelly; Dr. B. R. Mathews; A. J. Middleton; Dr. J. Purves; Miss J. Ray; J. R. Sharp; Miss R. J. Smith; R. L. Smith; J. L. Turner; J. A. Wandless . . . £13,369 to £15,834  
*Principal Scientific Officers*, M. K. Allum; Dr. G. R. P. Carr; Miss C. M. King; Miss I. Ladden; Dr. A. G. Lloyd; Miss M. L. Rabouhans; Mrs. S. Richens; R. B. Trigg; R. E. Waller . . . £10,892 to £14,289

**North Fylde Central Office**

*Controller*, J. M. Bankier . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Newcastle upon Tyne Central Office**

*Controller*, N. Hanson . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, E. Bell, D.F.C.; M. E. G. Fogden; J. W. W. Nairn . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Scotland**

Argyle House, 2 Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh  
*Controller*, F. S. Clark . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Regional Organisation [England and Wales]**

*North Eastern*, Government Buildings, Lawnswood, Leeds and Arden House, Regent Centre, Regent Farm Road, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne.  
*Regional Controller*, R. Walton.

*East Midlands & East Anglia*, Block 1, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham.  
*Regional Controller*, R. A. E. Tow.

*London North*, Olympic House, Olympic Way, Wembley, Middx.  
*Regional Controller*, J. F. Jones.

*London South*, Sutherland House, 29-37 Brighton Road, Sutton, Surrey and Grosvenor House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hants.  
*Regional Controller*, Mrs. S. P. Maunsell.

*Wales and South Western*, Gabalfa, Cardiff and Flowers Hill, Bristol.  
*Regional Controller*, N. R. Warner.

*West Midlands*, Five Ways Tower, Frederick Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.  
*Regional Controller*, J. T. Green.

*N. W. Manchester*, Albert Bridge House East, Bridge Street, Manchester.  
*Regional Controller*, F. W. Briggs.

*Merseyside*, St. Martin's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside.  
*Regional Controller*, A. J. D. Pimm.

**INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Friars House, 157-168 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.  
 [01-703 6380]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council is a statutory body under the Social Security Act, 1975, which considers and advises the Secretary of State for Social Services on Regulations and other questions relating to industrial injuries benefit or its administration.

*Chairman*, Prof. C. R. Lowe.  
*Members*, Dr. P. Lesley Bidstrup; D. W. Boydell; R. W. Buckton; Dr. R. J. Donaldson, O.B.E.; Prof. J. Harrington; Dr. P. Elmes; P. R. A. Jacques; J. Ll. McQuitty, q.c.; T. Mawer; Dr. Muriel L. Newhouse; Dr. P. W. Reynolds; S. J. Stanbrook; Dr. J. Watkins-Pitchford, C.B.; Sir Rawden Temple, C.B.E., q.c.; D. W. Vallis.

*Secretary*, Mrs. A. de Peyer.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT AUTHORITY**

151 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.  
 [01-636 1696]

*Members*, The Secretary of State for Social Services;

the Head of the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland.

*Deputies* for the Secretary of State for Social Services, Sir Kenneth Stowe, K.C.B., C.V.O., I. G. Gilbert; for the Head of the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland, N. Dugdale; W. J. Sloane.

*Joint Financial Advisers*, E. A. Johnston; T. S. Heppell; F. A. Elliott.

*Secretary*, J. D. Leach.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY—OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE OFFICER

Cumberland House,  
15/17 Cumberland Place, Southampton  
[0703-34541]

*Chief Insurance Officer*, R. Dronfield.

*Deputy Chief Insurance Officer*, P. G. H. Ewer.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2  
[01-831 6111]

The Social Security Advisory Committee (SSAC) was established by the Social Security Act 1980 to advise the Secretary of State for Social Services and the Department of Health and Social Services for Northern Ireland on all Social Security matters except those relating to benefits for industrial injuries and diseases and occupational pensions. The Social Security Housing Benefit Act 1982 added housing benefit to the Committee's responsibilities.

*Chairman*, Sir Arthur Armitage ..... £9,066  
*Members*, Mrs. J. Browning; Dr. R. J. Donaldson, O.B.E.; Rev. H. Good, M.B.E.; H. Hodge; P. Jacques; Mrs. J. L. Lysaght, C.B.E.; T. S. McLeod; Miss U. Prashar; Dr. A. V. Stokes; Prof. Olive Stevenson; H. Simpson, C.B.E.; R. Wendt.

*Secretary*, Miss G. Moore.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

England is divided between 14 Regional Health Authorities, each with at least one university medical school within its boundaries. Each Region contains a number of district health authorities (which are the operational NHS authorities, responsible for assessing needs in their areas, for planning, organizing and administering district health services to meet them). The district health authorities are generally coterminous with the local authorities which provide complementary personal social services. Four of the postgraduate teaching hospitals are now managed by district health authorities, seven are now managed by special health authorities (including Hammersmith Hospital) and the remaining two continue to be managed by Boards of Governors preserved for a further year. The Chairmen, and members of Regional Health Authorities, special health authorities, Boards of Governors, and the Chairmen of district health authorities are appointed by the Secretary of State for Social Services.

##### *Regions*

*Northern*, Benfield Road, Walker Gate, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Chairman*, Prof. B. E. Tomlinson, C.B.E., M.D. *Regional Administrator*, A. B. Baker.

*Yorkshire*, Park Parade, Harrogate. *Chairman*, Sir William Tweddle, C.B.E., T.D. *Regional Administrator*, J. D. Shepherd.

*Trent*, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield. *Chairman*, J. M. Carlisle. *Regional Administrator*, B. Edwards.

*East Anglia*, Union Lane, Chesterton, Cambridge. *Chairman*, Sir Arthur South. *Regional Administrator*, S. W. Smith.

*North East Thames*, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2.

*Chairman*, Sir Harry Moore, C.B.E. *Regional Administrator*, M. J. Fairey.

*North West Thames*, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman*, Dame Betty Paterson, D.B.E. *Regional Administrator*, R. H. Lawrence.

*South East Thames*, Randolph House, 46/48 Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey. *Chairman*, Sir John Donne. *Regional Administrator*, P. Le Fleming.

*South West Thames*, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman*, A. V. Driver. *Regional Administrator*, A. J. Kember.

*Wessex*, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. *Chairman*, B. Thwaites, Ph.D. *Regional Administrator*, J. Hoare.

*Oxford*, Old Road, Headington, Oxford. *Chairman*, G. Roberts, C.B.E. *Regional Administrator*, P. M. Cooke.

*South Western*, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol. *Chairman*, B. H. Bailey, O.B.E. *Regional Administrator*, R. Nickols.

*West Midlands*, Arthur Thompson House, 146-150 Hagley Road, Birmingham. *Chairman*, J. Ackers. *Regional Administrator*, K. F. Bales.

*Mersey*, Wilberforce House, The Strand, Liverpool. *Chairman*, R. D. Wilson. *Regional Administrator*, D. Nicholl.

*North Western*, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester. *Chairman*, Sir John Page. *Regional Administrator*, F. Pethybridge, C.B.E.

#### SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

and

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

#### HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Bridge House, Bank Street, Inverness.  
[0463 34171]

The Board, a grant-aided body, responsible to the Secretary of State for Scotland, has two broad objectives. These are (1) to assist the people of the Highlands and Islands to improve their economic and social conditions; (2) to enable the Highlands and Islands to play a more effective part in the economic and social development of the nation. To this end the Board will concert, promote, assist or undertake measures for economic and social development.

*Chairman*, R. Cowan.

*Secretary*, J. A. MacAskill.

#### HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*, 1953, as since amended, these councils advise the Secretary of State for the Environment and the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales on the exercise of the powers contained in the Act to make grants and loans towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them.

Also under the *Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act* 1972, to advise the Secretaries of State on their powers to make grants or loans towards the cost incurred in the promotion, preservation or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas.

##### England

25 Savile Row, W.1

*Chairman*, Mrs. Jennifer Jenkins.

*Members*, J. H. Benson, F.R.I.B.A.; J. M. Brandon-Jones, F.S.A.; I. C. Bristow; R. W. Brunskill, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Miss E. Chesterton; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; P. T. Cormack, M.P., F.S.A.; J. Cornforth; Sir Arthur Drew; M. Girouard, Ph.D.; The Duke of Grafton, K.G., F.S.A.; E. E. Hollamby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; D. W. Insall, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; J. Newman, F.S.A.; J. Parker, C.B.E., M.P.; C. J. Pratt; Dr. D. Watkin; A. A. Wood, F.R.I.B.A.; S. Young.  
*Secretary*, Mrs. J. Sharman.

### Wales

Welsh Office, Cathays Park, Cardiff  
[0222-825111]

*Chairman*, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
*Members*, W. Lindsay Evans; Prof. J. Eynon, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl Lloyd George of Dwyfor; J. B. Hilling; Prof. Glanmor Williams, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; R. Haslam.  
*Secretary*, R. J. Bolus.

### Scotland

25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.  
[031-226 3611-4]

*Chairman*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, P.C.  
*Members*, Sir Jefferson Barnes, C.B.E.; I. Begg; R. G. Cant; Mrs. K. Dalryell; Prof. J. D. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; M. Ellington; G. Hay, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; The Hon. Lord Jauncey, Q.C.; M. Lindsay, C.B.E., T.D.; K. Newis, C.B., C.V.O.; H. F. Smith.  
*Secretary*, T. Kelly.

### HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

See page 433

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS [ENGLAND]

Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W.1  
[01-734 6010]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. A new Royal Warrant in 1943 allowed the Commissioners to extend this date limit at their discretion; for practical purposes 1850 is normally taken as the limit. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering in whole or in part eleven counties, five cities, Roman York and Roman London. It is a purely recording body and though the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations. The Commission is also responsible for the direction of the National Monuments Record, created in 1964, which includes the National Buildings Record begun in 1941, of which the Commissioners are the managing trustees.

*Chairman*, The Lord Adeane, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.  
*Commissioners*, P. Ashbee, F.S.A.; Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. M. W. Beresford; Prof. C. N. L. Brooke, P.S.A., F.B.A.; R. A. Buchanan, Ph.D.; A. R. Dufty, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. S. S. Frere, C.B.E., F.S.A.; P. Kidson, F.S.A.; Prof. C. Renfrew, F.B.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. A. L. F. Rivet, F.B.A., F.S.A.; J. Thirsk, F.B.A., Ph.D.; Prof. G. Zarnecki, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Harry T. Hookway; Prof. J. K. Downes, F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, P. J. Fowler, F.S.A.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN WALES

Edleston House, Queens Road, Aberystwyth  
[Aberystwyth: 4381]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. The Commission now includes the National Monuments Record for Wales.

*Chairman*, H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.  
*Commissioners*, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, C.B.E., F.S.A.; G. C. Boon, F.S.A.; Prof. Sir Idris Foster, F.S.A.; Prof. E. M. Jope, F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, C.B.E., F.B.A., P.S.A.; Prof. Dewi-Prys Thomas; Prof. D. G. Tucker, D.Sc.; Prof. Glanmor Williams, Litt.D., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. Williams; R. B. Wood-Jones, D.Phil., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, P. Smith, F.S.A.

### ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

54 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3  
[031-225 5994]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. It also has a responsibility to record monuments threatened with destruction, including a statutory duty to record historic buildings for which Listed Building Consent for demolition has been granted. The National Monuments Record of Scotland, a branch of the Commission, contains an extensive collection of pictorial and documentary material relating to Scottish ancient monuments and historic buildings and is open daily for public reference.

*Chairman*, The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.  
*Commissioners*, Prof. K. H. Jackson, F.B.A.; Prof. G. Donaldson, F.B.A.; Prof. A. A. M. Duncan; Prof. J. D. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. Rosemary Cramp, F.S.A.; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.; Prof. L. Alcock, F.S.A., F.R.S.E.; Prof. G. Jobey, D.S.O., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, J. G. Dunbar, F.S.A.

### ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS

#### England

Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, W.1.

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*Members*, Prof. Rosemary Cramp, F.S.A.; Prof. B. W. Cunliffe, Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; P. J. Fowler, Ph.D., F.S.A.; B. J. Greenhill, C.B., C.M.G., Ph.D., F.S.A.; D. W. Insall, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Mrs. J. Jenkins; Prof. E. M. Jope, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. P. E. Lasko, F.S.A.; I. H. Longworth, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. H. R. Loyn, D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; L. Manasseh, R.A.; Prof. C. Renfrew, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. K. S. St. Joseph, C.B.E., Sc.D., Litt.D., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. R. G. West, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; Dame Margaret Weston, D.B.E., D.Sc.; Prof. W. Whitfield, C.B.E.; D. M. Wilson, Litt.D., D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A.  
*Secretary*, A. F. W. Swift.

#### Wales

Crown Offices, Cathays Park, Cardiff

*Chairman*, Sir Idris Foster, F.S.A.  
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*Secretary*, R. J. Bolus.

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3-11, Melville Street, Edinburgh

*Chairman*, M. Magnusson, F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.



Members, J. G. Dunbar, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. D. Dunbar-Nasmith, C.B.E., R.I.B.A.; Prof. G. Jobey, D.S.O., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; G. G. Simpson, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. D. W. Harding, D.Phil.; Dr. A. Fenton, F.R.S., F.S.A.Scot.; Mrs. M. M. Paterson, F.S.A.Scot.; H. F. Smith, M.B.E.; Mrs. L. M. Grimond; Prof. L. Alcock, F.S.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. J. Wilkes, Ph.D., F.S.A.; J. R. Hume, F.S.A.Scot.  
Secretary, I. J. MacKenzie.

### HOME-GROWN CEREALS AUTHORITY

Hamlyn House, Highgate Hill, N. 19.

Constituted under the Cereals Marketing Act, 1965, the Authority consists of 9 members representing U.K. cereal growers, 9 representing dealers in, or processors of, grain and 3 independent members. The purpose of the Authority is to improve the marketing of U.K. grain, production of which was over 19 million tonnes in 1981. One of the major functions of the Authority is to provide a market information service. It also supports research related to improving the marketability of cereals and has initiated other developments whose aim has been to improve the marketing of home-grown cereals. The Authority also acts as the agent of the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce in respect of intervention buying, storage and disposal of cereals and oilseed rape within the U.K. under the Common Agricultural Policy and certain other aspects relating to E.E.C. arrangements for cereals in the U.K.  
Chairman, Sir George Huckle, O.B.E.  
General Manager, C. J. Ames.

### HOME OFFICE

50 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1  
(01-213 3000)

The Home Office deals with those internal affairs in England and Wales which have not been assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is particularly concerned with the administration of justice; criminal law; the treatment of offenders including probation and the prison service; the police; immigration and nationality; community relations; certain public safety matters; fire and civil defence services and also with broad questions of national broadcasting policy. He personally is the link between The Queen and the public and exercises certain powers on Her behalf including that of the Royal Pardon.

Other subjects dealt with include electoral arrangements; addresses and petitions to The Queen; ceremonial and formal business connected with honours; requests for extradition of criminals; scrutiny of local authority byelaws; grant of licences for scientific experiments on animals; cremations, burials and exhumations; firearms; dangerous drugs and poisons, general policy on laws relating to shops, liquor licensing, gaming and lotteries, charitable collections and marriage; theatre and cinema licensing; coordination of government action in relation to the voluntary social services; and sex discrimination policy.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, THE RT. HON. WILLIAM STEPHEN IAN WHITELAW, C.H., M.C., M.P. . . . . £28,950

Principal Private Secretary, J. F. Halliday  
£18,525 to £22,201

Private Secretaries, Mrs. L. Pallett; C. J. Walters.  
Parliamentary Private Secretaries, J. Major, M.P.; R. E. Sims, M.P.

Parliamentary Clerk, T. C. Morris  
£9,671 to £11,969

Ministers of State, PATRICK MAYHEW, Q.C., M.P.; THE RT. HON. TIMOTHY HUGH FRANCIS RAISON, M.P.

£20,575

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Lord Elton . . . . . £19,350

Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Brian Cubbon, K.C.B. . . . . £35,420

Private Secretary, L. P. Wright £11,912 to £15,948

Deputy Under Secretaries of State, R. J. Andrews, C.B.; D. E. R. Faulkner; W. N. Hyde; J. D. Semken, C.B., M.C. (Legal Adviser); R. F. D. Shuffrey, C.V.O. (Principal Establishment Officer); Dr. O. Simpson, C.B., M.C. (Chief Scientist); D. J. Trevelyan, C.B. (Director-General of the Prison Service) . . £30,250  
Chief Medical Officer (at Department of Health and Social Security), Sir Henry Yellowlees, K.C.B.

### Broadcasting Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, M. J. Moriarty  
£25,000

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Butler; W. A. Innes  
£18,525 to £22,201

Principals, F. H. Eggleston; R. J. D. Hazell; W. R. Fittall; Miss P. M. Strong . . . £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officer, R. G. Martin  
£9,671 to £11,969

### Community Programmes and Equal Opportunities Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, A. P. Wilson  
£25,000

Assistant Secretary, N. A. Nagler  
£18,525 to £22,201

Principals, Miss G. M. Griffith; R. E. Hawkes; G. Sutton; Dr. G. L. Thomas . . . £11,912 to £15,948

### Race Relations Adviser's Office

Assistant Secretary, Miss N. Peppard, C.B.E.  
£18,525 to £22,201

### Voluntary Services Unit

Assistant Secretary, Mrs. P. E. Lee £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Principal, D. F. Scagell . . . £15,723 to £19,927

Principal, T. J. Wilson . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, J. F. Nicholson; J. R. Thew . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

### Criminal Justice Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, (vacant)  
£25,000

Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. B. H. Fair; A. H. Turney; N. R. Varney . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Principal, L. A. Scudder . . . £15,723 to £19,927

Principals, M. P. Bolt; J. I. Chisholm; Miss J. E. Clarke; R. G. W. Cook; B. R. Gange; Miss L. F. Gill; Mrs. S. J. Jarvis; B. Lockett; Mrs. S. Murray; M. Randall; Mrs. D. M. White; M. Youngs  
£11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, Miss P. L. Boxall; M. G. Collishaw; M. J. I. Hill; W. H. Millar; D. S. Roberts . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

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Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. J. Bohan  
£25,000

Assistant Secretaries, B. O. Bubbear; M. C. J. Butcher; R. J. Fries; M. E. Head  
£18,525 to £22,201

Principals, B. M. Caffarey; D. J. Hardwick; Miss R. E. Henn; R. W. B. Hurley; F. N. Jasper; Miss B. Latimer; Miss J. A. Lewis-Jones; Miss J. MacNaughton; K. R. North; J. S. Nottingham; P. M. Scott; P. G. Spurgeon; Miss C. J. Stewart; H. H. Taylor . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

Chief Inspector of Drugs, H. B. Spear.

*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss G. P. Bayley; Miss N. H. Holden; M. W. Jarvis; Miss J. Jeffery; J. Lawson; K. Mackenzie; I. A. Newton; I. F. Rutherford; E. Waters ..... £9,671 to £11,969  
*Chief Probation Inspector*, R. S. Taylor.

*Assistant Chief Probation Inspectors*, D. F. Duchemin; Miss M. D. Samuels; W. S. Spiers; C. T. Swann.

### Research and Planning Unit

*Head of Unit*, I. J. Croft, C.B.E.

*Principal*, J. Le Vay ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Principal Research Officer*, Mrs. M. Tuck ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, S. F. J. Butler ..... £15,010 to £18,507

*Principal Research Officers*, K. H. Heal; T. F. Marshall; Mrs. P. Mayhew; Miss J. W. Mott; Dr. D. E. Smith; P. Softley; R. Tarling; G. R. Walmsley ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Scientific Officers*, Dr. H. Goldman; Dr. S. Korman; A. D. Maclean; J. F. Macleod; Miss. P. M. Morgan ..... £10,892 to £14,289

### Establishment Department

Whittington House, 19-30 Alfred Place, W.C.1

[01-637 2355]

*Assistant Under Secretary of State*, P. L. Taylor (Personnel) ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, S. G. Norris; W. J. Stephens ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, S. W. Bennett; J. W. Cane; I. D. King; G. Martin ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Senior Librarian*, D. B. Gibson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Principals*, R. J. Baxter; A. Best; T. Clark; Miss J. M. F. Cousins; D. W. French; G. E. Guy; E. C. Huggett; R. Hulley; D. J. McDonough; W. R. Mann; D. Mullarky; A. Norbury; J. F. Rogers; K. E. R. Rogers; J. Wake; ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, A. T. Ashpool; P. Barham; W. S. Burton; M. Copley; C. I. Dickinson; A. T. Duckers; G. J. Edwards; J. Finn; E. W. A. Fryer; Miss J. A. Grady; S. C. Handley; R. I. Henderson; W. E. James; N. J. Jordan; A. J. Jones; A. J. Lewis; Mrs. P. M. Mitev; J. L. Osborne; F. J. Parker; J. Simpson; J. D. Smith; E. F. Sprunt; R. M. Sutcliffe; D. A. Thomas; G. H. Thomas; Mrs. A. Underhill; P. F. Vallance; R. A. Wright ..... £9,671 to £11,969

### Forensic Science Service Review Unit

*Assistant Secretary*, A. H. Turney £18,525 to £22,201

*Assistant Chief Constable*, C. G. Horan, Q.P.M.

*Senior Principal Scientific Officers*, K. Feenan; E. F. Pearson ..... £15,010 to £18,507

*Home Office Unit at Civil Service Selection Board*

Standard House, 28 Northumberland Avenue,

W.C.2

[01-273 3529]

*Assistant Secretary*, A. H. Illiffe, C.B.

£18,525 to £22,201

*Principal Psychologist*, R. T. Feltham.

### ADP Unit

St. John's House, Trinity Road,

Bootle, Merseyside

[051-933 2702]

*Assistant Secretary*, M. H. Davies £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, F. R. Hayhurst; R. V. Robinson; J. Smedley ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, R. C. Case; B. J. Flaherty; D. H. Gannon; D. W. Punshon; J. C. Smith . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, D. G. Andrews; K. A. Ayles; W. M. Black; D. G. Jones; Mrs. J. Morgan;

D. T. Nash; R. Ritchie; B. Rollins; A. J. Silver;

W. S. Syme; J. Waud; S. E. Wharton

£9,671 to £11,969

### Finance Department

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Finance Officer)*, C. J. Train ..... £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. V. Dance; C. H. Taylor

£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, G. P. Gee; Mrs. V. V. R. Harris; R. M. Hoare ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, G. Allison; J. Bowles; W. A. Jeffrey; G. C. Robertson; Mrs. M. R. Ryan; A. V. H. Stainer; R. E. Wiscombe ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, P. W. Brand; I. R. Burley; P. R. Curwen; V. B. Dixon; J. P. Emery; Mrs. M. G. Hollocks; G. R. Sampher; K. Sheehan; D. R. Wiltshire ..... £9,671 to £11,969

### Fire Department

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, D. Heaton

£25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, P. R. Burleigh; P. C. Edwards; Miss G. M. B. Owen ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, T. P. R. Crompton; G. E. Dunkley; R. G. Ferguson; D. J. Hollis; D. C. Houghton; A. D. Jackson; T. J. Wilson

£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, D. H. Evans; E. R. Hall; R. Laurence; R. J. Rice; R. B. Snow; L. P. Sommer; G. Williams ..... £9,671 to £11,969

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*Inspectors (Grade II)*, F. C. Best; S. D. Christian; R. S. Clark, M.M.; C. Green; T. Greenwood; E. R. May; S. Platt

*Senior Engineering Inspector*, R. M. Simpson

### Fire Service College

Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire

[Moreton-in-Marsh: 50831]

*Commandant*, D. Blacktop, C.B.E.

*Deputy Commandant*, D. Holland, M.B.E.

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*Secretary (Principal)*, A. F. Davies. £11,912 to £15,948

### General Department

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, G. I. DeDeney

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*Assistant Secretaries*, S. S. Bampton; D. Chesterton; Miss P. C. Drew; N. M. Johnson £18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, J. R. K. De Quidt; D. R. Dewick; J. C. Dilling; A. Harding; A. H. Hewins; Mrs. M. M. Hyde; T. M. S. Jefferies; A. N. Pickersgill; Miss G. M. Romney; Mrs. E. A. Sanders; I. S. Thomson; Miss M. Wakefield-Richmond; R. J. Weatherill; Miss S. M. Wooldridge ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, Mrs. M. A. Cooper; L. D. Hay; Mrs. P. W. Nice; J. Reitler £9,671 to £11,969

### Cruelty to Animals Inspectorate

*Chief Inspector*, Dr. J. D. Rankin.

*Superintending Inspectors*, C. B. Hart; Dr. J. O. Laws.

### Immigration and Nationality Department

Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, Surrey

[01-686 0333]

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State*, Mrs. S. Littler

£25,000

Assistant Secretaries, M. J. Addison; Mrs. J. E. Reisz; C. L. Scoble; E. Soden ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
 Senior Principals, F. H. Keens; W. Middlemas; J. V. Wingfield ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
 Principals, C. E. Birt; P. D. Brown; A. Cogbill; Mrs. E. I. France; D. W. Greenhalgh; T. M. Harris; B. Johnson; R. A. McDowall; D. McQueen; Miss S. R. Muir; A. Parkinson; R. B. Prosser; G. Underwood ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
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 Deputy Chief Inspectors, P. J. Saunders; A. A. Holton  
 Assistant Chief Inspectors, K. Butterworth; J. M. de Llanos; J. M. Durose; C. B. Manchip; G. H. C. Thomas; C. F. Woodiss.  
 Inspectors, S. R. Gibson; A. C. Harris; R. D. Lloyd; A. C. Sims.

#### Legal Adviser's Branch

Legal Adviser, J. D. Semken, C.B., M.C.  
 Principal Assistant Legal Advisers, A. H. Hammond; J. Pakenham-Walsh.  
 Assistant Legal Advisers, D. Bentley; Miss P. Edwards; T. H. Williams; A. W. D. Wilson.  
 Senior Legal Assistants, R. J. Clayton; Mrs. S. A. Evans; A. M. C. Inglese; J. O'Meara; D. Seymour; R. W. Tomlinson.

#### Police Department

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, J. L. Bantock; D. Heaton; G. H. Phillips; G. P. Renton .. £25,000  
 Assistant Secretaries, K. H. Dawson; N. A. Emes; Miss J. M. Goose; J. A. Howard; N. L. Morgan; R. M. Morris; J. G. Pilling ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
 Principals, D. J. Belfall; M. K. Brencley; K. H. Cooper; A. F. C. Crook; J. G. Daly; Miss A. Edwards; E. A. Grant; J. L. Goddard; A. M. Gold; P. F. Hewett; N. F. M. Home; P. J. Honour; A. P. Jackson; Miss S. Marshall; Miss C. T. A. Marston; R. C. Morris; M. H. Rumble; N. C. Sanderson; P. A. Stanton; F. J. A. Warne; H. S. Webber; M. L. Winspear; R. C. Yeates ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
 Principal Scientific Officer, Mrs. J. M. Hogg ..... £10,892 to £14,289  
 Senior Executive Officers, W. F. Bryant; T. K. Cobley; K. A. Day; B. Ferguson; G. Greenall; K. B. Mitchell; P. Newton; A. Walmsley ..... £9,671 to £11,969

#### Police National Computer Unit

Horseferry House,  
 Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1  
 [01-211 3000]

Assistant Secretary, A. G. Bailey .. £18,525 to £22,201  
 Senior Principals, G. F. Atherton; W. D. Clements; G. M. Cole ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
 Principals, G. Coulthard; T. Dent; D. C. Moulton; I. R. Jarvis; D. A. Quarmy; R. Reason; R. T. Robinson; K. M. Shewry; B. G. Stocking; T. W. Wrighton ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
 Senior Executive Officers, D. Blackwood; E. L. Branman; D. W. L. Chapman; Mrs. P. Cocks; Mrs. C. Cowley; I. Desmond; B. Elliott; D. H. Faulks; A. Fishwick; S. W. Frean; K. Gadsdon; D. J. Grant; I. Hardy; J. A. Henderson; P. D. Hill-Jones; H. H. P. Hopkins; L. G. Hunt; D. W. Jones; M. B. Jones;

P. J. Kelly; D. F. J. Lovering; D. E. F. Perkins; A. Rouse; M. P. Scandrett; J. A. Somerville; P. C. W. Taylor; R. H. Watt; M. H. Williams ..... £9,671 to £11,969  
 Senior Scientific Officer, J. W. Peppitt ..... £8,599 to £10,967

#### Directorate of Telecommunications

Horseferry House,  
 Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1  
 [01-211 3000]

Director of Telecommunications, P. L. T. Owen, O.B.E.  
 Deputy Directors, P. A. Chadwell; R. M. Hughes; R. Stoodley; S. R. Temple.  
 Principals, D. R. Birluson; D. J. Moss ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, N. C. L. Hackney; T. G. McQuaid; Miss B. Niehorster; Miss M. P. Symon ..... £9,671 to £11,969  
 Senior Communications Officer, D. W. Hart  
 Chief Wireless Engineers, R. E. Fudge; A. N. Kent; J. E. Lebutt; G. J. Mewett; J. L. Mumford; D. S. Oldnal; M. J. Phillips; J. A. W. Portanier; P. M. Tomlinson; H. Woodmansey

#### H.M. Inspectorate of Constabulary

H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Sir James Crane, C.B.E.  
 H.M. Inspectors, R. H. Anning, C.B.E., Q.P.M.; R. S. Barratt, C.B.E., Q.P.M.; L. Byford, C.B.E., Q.P.M.; P. A. Myers, O.B.E., Q.P.M.  
 Senior Executive Officer, J. L. Gilhespy ..... £9,671 to £11,969

#### Scientific Research and Development Branch

Horseferry House,  
 Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1  
 [01-211 3000]

Director, A. N. Rapsey.  
 Senior Deputy Director, A. Holt  
 Deputy Directors, Dr. R. H. Hinder; Dr. B. S. Luetchford; Dr. D. M. S. Peace; Dr. P. A. Young.  
 Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. B. J. Blain; D. E. Busby; G. J. Church; Dr. A. Ganson; Dr. J. A. Harwood; Dr. D. R. Jeremiah; T. R. Mann; D. J. Meakin; J. A. Miles; D. D. O'Brien; P. L. Parsons; J. E. Simes; Dr. J. R. Stealey; C. D. Payne; R. C. Stephen; Dr. R. J. Stevens; Dr. G. L. Thomas; Dr. G. Turnbull; Dr. R. W. Walker; A. M. Western; Dr. I. P. Williamson ..... £10,892 to £14,289  
 Senior Scientific Officers, C. J. Aldridge; B. G. Barnard; P. R. Bentley; D. R. Boyle; E. C. Brown; Dr. P. L. Camwell; R. W. Eagle; Mrs. K. E. Ellis; J. A. Foster; Dr. S. Hadjipavlou; D. J. Heywood; D. S. Keen; T. Kent; A. J. G. Kitson; L. Lavender; Dr. A. F. Lehar; Dr. S. R. Lewis; A. G. Lindfield; R. A. Livermore; K. Millard; Dr. G. E. Scott; P. A. Stringer; A. J. Thomas; M. J. Thompson; I. J. H. Wassell ..... £8,599 to £10,967  
 Professional & Technology Officers I, R. J. Harry; D. Hicks; J. Rimen ..... £9,671 to £11,628  
 Senior Executive Officer, J. L. Ward ..... £9,671 to £11,969

#### Police Staff College

Bramshill House, Basingstoke, Hampshire  
 [Hartley Wintney 2931]

Commandant, (vacant).

Deputy Commandant and Director of Courses, G. D. McLean, Q.P.M.

Dean of Academic Studies, I. A. Watt.

Principal, A. F. G. Hitchman ..... £11,912 to £15,948

#### Home Defence College

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorks.  
 [Easingwold: 21406]

Principal, J. A. Pemberton.  
 Vice-Principal, G. E. Harrison.

*Home Office H.Q. U.K. Warning and Monitoring Organization*

Rowan House, James Wolfe Road, Hollow Way,  
Cowley, Oxford  
[Oxford 776005]

Director, R. F. Cooke ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
Deputy Director, R. F. Cumings . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Headquarters Forensic Science Service*

Horseferry House  
Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1.  
[01-211 3000]

Controller, Dr. A. S. Curry.

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, B. R. J. Morgan  
£15,010 to £18,507

Principal, Mrs. J. W. Harvey ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Principal Scientific Officer, V. J. Emmerson  
£10,892 to £14,289

Senior Executive Officer, R. Creedon  
£9,671 to £11,969

**Prison Department**

89 Eccleston Square, S.W.1  
[01-828-9848]

Director-General of the Prison Service, D. J. Trevelyan, c.b.

Deputy Director-General of the Prison Service,  
(vacant).

**Prisons Board**

Assistant Under Secretaries of State (Directors), J. A. Chilcot (Personnel and Finance); (vacant) (Operational Policy); (vacant) (Regimes and Services); Dr. J. H. Orr (Medical Services)

Regional Directors, K. Gibson (South-East); D. G. Higman (Northern); G. Lister (Midland); L. J. F. Wheeler (South West)

Non-Executive Members, P. Curtis; Mrs. J. Hughes  
Assistant Secretaries, M. J. C. Butcher; J. F. D. Buttery; Miss M. A. Clayton; R. A. Harrington; J. E. Hayzelden; R. W. G. Smith; Q. R. Thomas; R. R. G. Watts ..... £18,525 to £22,201

Assistant Controller, C. P. Honey ..... £22,044

Deputy Director of Prison Medical Services, Dr. R. C. Ingrey-Senn.

Principal Medical Officers, Dr. P. J. Hynes; Dr. W. Stephens; Dr. D. O. Topp.

Senior Principal, D. L. Smith ... £15,723 to £19,927

Governors I, D. Atkinson; N. C. Honey, O.B.E.; G. H. Lakes; B. Marchant; F. B. O'Friel ..... £20,634

Principals, C. H. Bassen; M. D. Boyle; B. G. Chaplin; I. M. Clark; J. D. Cleary; P. Cook; D. A. L. Cooke; Mrs. C. Crawford; H. M. C. Crudge; Miss V. Dews; R. Duval; J. L. Enderby; J. A. Gibbs; M. Goddard; S. B. Hickson; M. J. D. Jones; Mrs. J. M. Kidd; E. J. Kings; D. E. Luke; W. F. McCay; P. J. C. Mawer; M. J. Murphy; P. G. V. Pike; J. Plumridge; D. E. Powell; G. K. Sandiford; G. N. Stadler; C. P. Stevens; R. S. Weekes ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Governors II, W. J. Cooper; Mrs. M. M. Donnelly; P. J. Kitteridge; S. C. A. Pryor; M. V. Roberts; R. Tilt ..... £15,723 to £18,507

Prison Service Chaplaincy, Ven. P. L. Ashford.

Director of Psychological Services, P. H. Shapland.

Chief Education Officer, A. S. Baxendale.

Chief Physical Education Officer, M. Denton.

Governors III, R. Curtis; H. D. Jones; I. Ward  
£12,753 to £15,266

Senior Executive Officers, E. H. Armstrong; C. A. Bartley; C. N. Greening; A. Hall; Miss V. R. J. Hatcher; K. Hegan-Brown; R. E. P. A. Hughes; A. D. McFarlane; S. A. Oattes; R. K. W. Parker; J. W. Plumb; M. J. Rickman; Mrs. B. Simmonds; R. E. Smith; Mrs. V. K. Storey; K. F. Templar; B. J. Wells; R. J. White; N. F. Willder; D. Williams  
£9,671 to £11,969

*Chief Architect's Branch and Directorate of Works*

St. Vincent House, 30 Orange Street, W.C.2  
[01-930 8499]

Chief Architect and Director of Works, H. J. M. McMaster.

Superintending Architects, M. A. Brooks; N. E. Hill; G. E. F. Slatter.

Superintending Engineer, T. R. Jones.

Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. A. Rees.

Chief Civil Engineer, R. W. T. Haines.

Principal Professional and Technology Officers, D. G. Baines; H. G. S. Banks; M. J. Bridgford; B. D. Charlson; G. W. Chrisp; J. H. Cooper; C. R. Cope; H. J. Davies; C. F. Drewitt; N. Fennomore; A. W. Gillman; D. W. Harris; M. C. Hayes; F. Home; M. J. Ireson; J. F. Keeler; R. T. Lewis; S. L. Mahraj; T. G. G. Norman; A. W. Orchard; C. A. G. Poole; J. F. Sheldon; B. A. Stickley; M. Sweeney; V. A. C. Trigwell; P. A. G. Walker; E. C. Webber

£12,697 to £15,039

Principal, D. Mannings ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officer, S. J. Baggott  
£9,671 to £11,969

Professional & Technology Officer I, D. K. Acland; M. G. Adnett; G. Anns; N. Ashton; B. V. Atkinson; O. P. Astaniotis; G. C. Bailey; C. R. Ball; A. Bareham; J. R. Beetles; J. E. Bingham; J. M. Bowley; D. H. Bringloe; D. G. Bullion; G. F. Burgess; J. K. Chamberlain; P. Clinton; J. Creigh; R. D' Cruz; J. A. Doohan; S. C. Dunkin; D. G. Ellis; A. G. Fyvie; P. J. Gates; J. Glead; P. D. Heath; G. E. Hickey; L. L. Howells; J. R. Hillyer; G. S. H. Jackson; B. H. D. James; A. H. Jordan; D. Kathuria; K. E. Keenan; D. W. M. Key; H. P. Lawrence; F. S. Leeson; R. C. Lucy; J. M. Manley; R. R. Mansfield; G. A. M. Miller; R. J. Perham; A. H. M. Peters; M. J. Prout; M. J. Ramsey; J. M. Richmond; R. S. Rutland; M. F. Ryland; W. Sampson; D. Skipper; K. T. Stannard; C. Stubbs; E. J. Walters; E. J. Warwick; J. S. Watterson; A. C. Weeks; R. H. J. Whitby; E. H. Wilks; F. A. C. Wilson; O. R. Wood; S. G. Wood; E. H. Wright ..... £9,671 to £11,628

*Directorate of Industries and Farms*

Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey  
[01-399 5191]

Director, P. Canovan.

Commercial Manager, I. E. Scarlett.

Managers, D. Beaton; M. Codd; R. Cunningham; A. Donkin; A. K. Guymr; J. H. Henderson; J. Hewitson; S. Horne; D. A. Norman; J. H. Smith; P. D. Stevens; B. J. Valentine.

Senior Executive Officers, D. P. King; P. R. Symes; M. Tall; K. F. Templar ..... £9,671 to £11,969

Professional & Technology Officers, Grade I, J. E. Belcher; R. W. Cardy; M. Cohen; D. E. Davies; E. V. Everett; D. H. Field; G. A. Hallam; W. A. Heppollette; J. Irwin; F. J. King; A. Lowther; K. Monk; G. H. A. Playford; J. D. Rowe; J. Snowden; A. Sweeney ..... £9,671 to £11,628

Farms & Gardens Managers (Regional), N. Carver; J. W. Fallows; R. A. Fletcher; J. F. Kingman; D. Neville.

*Supply and Transport Branch*

Crown House, 53 Elizabeth Street,  
Corby, Northants.  
[Corby 2101]

Director, J. D. Lodder ..... £15,723 to £19,927

Principals, J. Harvey; S. E. Ilett; J. Moore; P. Stephenson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, R. C. Brett; R. M. T. England; M. Fitzgerald; A. H. Sutton  
£9,671 to £11,969

Professional and Technology Officer, Grade I, P. E. G. Stone ..... £9,671 to £11,628

*Prison Department Regional Offices*

**Birmingham:**

Regional Director, G. Lister.  
Deputy Regional Director, R. A. Attrill.  
Assistant Regional Directors, E. C. Bennett (*Administration*); W. E. Cowper-Johnson (*Young Offenders*); M. D. Jenkins (*Operations*).

**Bristol:**

Regional Director, J. F. Wheeler.  
Deputy Regional Director, J. Williams.  
Assistant Regional Directors, D. F. Campbell (*Adult Offenders*); D. V. Horsley (*Administration*); G. W. A. Ellington (*Young Offenders*).

**Manchester:**

Regional Director, D. W. Higman.  
Deputy Regional Director, R. M. Dauncey.  
Assistant Regional Directors, E. Ashworth (*Administration*); D. M. Brooke (*Adult Males*); Miss H. V. Liessner (*Females*); G. Walker (*Young Offenders*).

**Tolworth:**

Regional Director, K. Gibson.  
Deputy Regional Director, J. R. Sandy  
Assistant Regional Directors, J. Walsh (*Administration*); A. F. H. Arnold (*Operations*); J. H. Rumball (*Young Offenders*).

**PRISONS  
Governors**

Acklington, Northumberland, A. Papps  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Albany, I.O.W., W. R. Booth ..... 20,634  
Ashwell, Leics., E. Sumner ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Ashham Grange, Yorks., J. Whitty  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Aylesbury, R. Clarke ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Bedford, (vacant) ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Birmingham, R. J. Kendrick ..... £20,634  
Blundeston, Suffolk, B. J. Frisby ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Bristol, J. Childs ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Brixton, S.W.2, A. J. Pearson ..... £20,634  
Camp Hill, I.O.W., S. Brumby ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Canterbury, D. St. L. Simon ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Cardiff, G. W. Axe ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Channings Wood, Devon, W. J. Keast  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Chelmsford, J. R. Penson ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Coldingley, Surrey, J. H. M. Anderson  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Cookham Wood, J. D. Yates ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Dartmoor, E. R. E. Skelton ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Dorchester, D. G. Longley ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Drake Hall, Stafford, Miss M. A. Carden  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Durham, P. R. D. Meech ..... £20,634  
Erestone, Wilts., A. F. Mills ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Exeter, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Hawkins ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Featherstone, Wolverhampton, D. A. Marsden  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Ford, Sussex, P. L. Pye ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Frankland, Durham, G. Dadds ..... £20,634  
Gartree, Leics., M. Brown ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Gloucester, W. E. McEvoy ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Grendon and Spring Hill, Bucks., Dr. R. L. Jillet, T.D.  
(*Medical Superintendent*)  
Haverigg, Cumbria, P. Buxton .. £15,723 to £18,507  
Highpoint, Newmarket, D. V. Hickson  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Holloway, N.7, Miss J. A. M. Kingsley ..... £20,634  
Hull, J. D. U. Lewis ..... £20,634  
Kingston, Portsmouth, J. H. Rumball  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Kirkham, Lancs., J. K. Beaumont  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Lancaster, C. B. Scott ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Leeds, W. A. Martin ..... £20,634

Leicester, R. Mole ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Lewes, D. A. Brown ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Leyhill, Glos., R. L. D. Skrine ... £15,723 to £18,507  
Lincoln, H. Parr ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Liverpool, C. J. Jones ..... £20,634  
Long Lartin, Worcs., E. V. H. Williams ..... £20,634  
Maidstone, C. J. Allen ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Manchester, J. W. N. Brown ..... £20,634  
Moor Court, Staffs., D. Curtis ... £12,753 to £15,266  
Northallerton, (vacant) ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Northeye, Sussex, D. C. Ozanne .. £12,753 to £15,266  
Norwich, R. E. Withers ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Nottingham, Major D. W. S. Martin  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Onley, Warwick, J. L. Rham ... £15,723 to £18,507  
Oxford, J. Horsfall ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Parkhurst, I.O.W., A. H. Rayfield ..... £20,634  
Pentonville, R. E. Adams, O.B.E. .... £20,634  
Preston, K. L. Taylor ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Ranby, P. L. Harrap ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Reading, B. C. Hayday ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Rudgate, N. Berry ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Shepton Mallet, D. L. Long ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Shrewsbury, F. G. Davies ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Stafford, C. Heald ..... £20,634  
Stanford Hill, J. M. Reid ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Styal, Cheshire, Miss M. Morgan £15,723 to £18,507  
Sudbury, E. Martin ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Swansea, L. Lewis ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Swinfen Hall, Staffs., D. Aram ... £12,753 to £15,266  
The Verne, Dorset, B. V. Smith .. £15,723 to £18,507  
Wakefield, I. Dunbar ..... £20,634  
Wakefield Service College, A. W. Driscoll ... £20,634  
Wandsworth, S.W.18, W. Guinan ..... £20,634  
Winchester, A. M. E. de Frisching £15,723 to £18,507  
Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, J. S. McCarthy ... £20,634  
Wymott, Preston, E. S. Nash .... £15,723 to £18,507

**BORSTALS  
Governors**

Bullwood Hall, Essex, C. B. Graves  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Deerbolt, M. Langdon ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Dover, L. Stones ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss U. M. B. McCollam  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Everthorpe, Humberside, R. Cooper  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Feltham and Fynamore Wood, J. C. Dugdale  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Gaynes Hall, Cambs, K. D. Wyatt £12,753 to £15,266  
Glen Parva, Leics., D. Shaw ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Guys Marsh, Dorset, D. Alderson ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Hatfield, Yorks., R. Elvy ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Hewell Grange, Worcs., T. M. Turner  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Hindley, Lancs. A. J. Webley ... £15,723 to £18,507  
Hollisley Bay Colony, Suffolk, J. C. G. Williams  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Huntercombe, Oxon., E. R. Campbell  
£12,753 to £15,266  
Lowdham Grange, Notts., A. K. Rawson  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Portland, Dorset, D. Thompson .. £15,723 to £18,507  
Rochester, J. S. Shulman ..... £15,723 to £18,507  
Stoke Heath, Salop, A. Cruikshank  
£15,723 to £18,507  
Usk, Gwent, J. Capel ..... £12,753 to £15,266  
Wellingborough, R. S. Duncan .. £15,723 to £18,507  
Wetherby, Yorks., F. E. C. Jones .. £12,753 to £15,266

**REMAND CENTRES  
Governors**

Ashford, Middx., T. J. Gadd .... £15,723 to £18,507  
Brockhill, Worcs., J. Wilkinson .. £12,753 to £15,266

*Latchmere House, Surrey, J. L. Smith* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Low Newton, Co. Durham, J. Gander* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Pucklechurch, Bristol, Miss S. F. McCormick* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Risley, Cheshire, N. F. Low* £20,634  
*Thorp Arch, Wetherby, B. E. N. Lyte* £12,753 to £15,266

**DETENTION CENTRES**  
**Wardens**

*Aldington, Kent, Maj. R. A. Stratford-Tuke* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Blantyre House, Kent, R. Croxford* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Buckley Hall, Lancs., R. M. Parfitt* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Campsfeld House, Oxford, K. B. Owen* £10,736 to £12,254  
*Eastwood Park, Glos., N. R. Lewington* £10,736 to £12,254  
*Foston Hall, Derby, Maj. L. J. Henwood* £10,736 to £12,254  
*Haslar, Hants., B. Sutton* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Kirklevington, Cleveland, A. J. Brackenborough* £10,736 to £12,254  
*Medomsley, D. Whitehead* £12,753 to £15,266  
*New Hall, Yorks., D. M. Twiner* £12,753 to £15,266  
*North Sea Camp, Lincs., L. M. Wiltshire* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Send, Surrey, J. W. Hanson* £10,736 to £12,254  
*Werrington House, Staffs., J. M. Williams* £12,753 to £15,266  
*Whatton, Notts., Miss J. M. Fowler* £12,753 to £15,266

**Inspectorate of Prisons**

*H.M. Chief Inspector of Prisons, (vacant).*  
*H.M. Deputy Chief Inspector of Prisons, W. A. Brister.*  
*Governors I, D. T. Cross; J. E. Simmons.*  
*Principals, D. J. Blackman; G. E. Hart; N. A. Pantling.*  
*Governors III, T. W. Abbott.*

**Public Relations Branch**

*Director of Information Services, (vacant).*  
*Chief Information Officers, P. L. Marshall; J. J. N. Parker.*  
*Principal Information Officers, J. L. Elgar; A. Wood* £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Information Officers, G. R. Cotterell; R. E. Hill; Mrs. S. M. L. May; G. H. Moores; J. Porter; M. Rathborn; Mrs. M. A. Sims; B. R. Willis* £9,671 to £11,969

**Radio Regulatory Department**

Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1  
 [01-275 3000]

*Assistant-Under-Secretary of State, A. E. Corben* £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries, A. Marshall; A. J. Nieduszynski* £18,525 to £22,201  
*Director of Radio Technology, W. H. Bellchambers*  
*Deputy Directors, R. A. Bedford; Dr. J. Durkin; A. S. McLachlan*  
*Principals, P. R. A. Fulton; T. F. H. Howarth; I. M. Jones* £11,912 to £15,948  
*Principal Professional & Technology Officers, L. W. Barclay; D. I. Court; M. P. Davies; R. J. Dunn; K. P. Fisher; G. C. Stemp; J. Warden; Dr. A. C. D. Whitehouse* £12,697 to £15,039  
*Senior Scientific Officer, C. W. F. Hammond* £8,599 to £10,967  
*Professional & Technology Officers I, D. M. Barnes; M. D. Cain; P. R. Cockram; R. J. E. Croll; D. Eden; K. S. Finnie; M. J. S. Hart; D. Hills; Dr. K. A. Hughes; K. S. Hutchinson; P. J. Kerry; H. K.*

*Kwan; T. Myles; R. M. Skiffins; R. W. Tomkins; K. C. Whittingham* £9,671 to £11,628  
*Telecommunications Technical Officers I, A. J. Ainsworth; T. W. Allison; E. L. Barnes; P. K. Coles; M. H. C. Daniels; M. D. Dhamrait; R. A. Dolbear; T. G. Jeacock; W. J. Jennings; T. King; D. E. Kipp; R. B. Malyon; A. D. Proctor; M. R. Ricketts; P. Strachen; L. R. Williams; W. R. Wolliscroft; K. H. C. Yard* £8,959 to £10,321  
*Senior Executive Officers, A. Cameron; F. W. Goodsell; D. P. Willmets* £9,671 to £11,969

**Statistical Department**

Tolworth Tower, Tolworth, Surrey  
 [01-399 5191]

*Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Miss R. J. Maurice* £25,000  
*Chief Statisticians, C. G. Lewis; J. N. Lithgow; J. R. Williams* £18,525 to £22,201  
*Statisticians, P. H. Atkinson; G. C. Barclay; K. D. Childs; J. M. Custance; L. Davidoff; D. E. Edwards; J. Imber; Dr. F. O'Hara; A. K. Pepper; G. J. O. Phillpotts; G. C. Reed; S. M. Speller; R. M. Taylor; D. H. Ward* £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers, E. C. Curson; J. D. Fuller* £9,671 to £11,969

**Women's Royal Voluntary Service**

17 Old Park Lane, W.1  
 [01-499 6040]

*National Chairman, Mrs. B. Shenfield.*

**HORSERACE TOTALISATOR BOARD**

Tote House, 8-12 New Bridge Street, E.C.4  
 [01-353 1066]

Established by the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963, as successor in title to the Racecourse Betting Control Board established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928.

Its function is to operate totalisators on approved racecourses in Great Britain, and it also provides off-course cash and credit offices. Under the Horserace Totalisator and Betting Levy Board Act, 1972, it is further empowered to offer bets at starting price (or other bets at fixed odds) on any sporting event.

*Chairman, W. L. Wyatt* £17,865  
*Members, Sir Alexander Glen, K.B.E., D.S.C.; Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, D.B.E.; F. J. Chapple; The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C.; Hon. D. Montagu; P. S. Winfield.*

**INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY**

70 Brompton Road, S.W.3  
 [01-584 7011]

The Independent Television Authority was created by Act of Parliament in July, 1954 to provide additional television broadcasting services to those provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In July, 1972, under the Sound Broadcasting Act, 1972, it was renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority and its functions were extended to cover the provision of a local radio service. The Television Act, 1964, and the Sound Broadcasting Act, 1972 were consolidated into the Independent Broadcasting Authority Act, 1973. The Broadcasting Act, 1980, provided for the setting up of the Channel Four Television Company as a subsidiary of the IBA; it is due to start broadcasting in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland in November, 1982. A separate Welsh Fourth Channel Authority has also been established by this Act. The Broadcasting Act, 1981 has consolidated a number of Acts relating to the IBA. As part of its review of the ITV system, the Authority, in December 1980, offered a contract to

broadcast a new national breakfast-time television service, to start in 1983, to TV-AM. In addition, changes were made to some ITV companies. The Authority consists of a Chairman and eleven members appointed by the Home Secretary (of whom three make Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland their respective responsibilities) and a permanent staff under the Director General. The four main functions of the Authority are to appoint the ILR and ITV programme companies; to own and operate the transmitters; to supervise the programmes provided by the contractors and the Channel Four Television Company and their scheduling; and to control the advertising. The programme companies pay the Authority a rental to enable it to carry out its duties. Fifteen ITV programme companies provide programmes in 14 regions (two companies share the London contract, one operating at the weekends, the other during the week). By June, 1982, 34 Independent Local Radio contractors were broadcasting in 33 areas of the U.K. (in London, there are two companies, one providing a news and information service, and the second general entertainment and information). A further 35 areas will be covered by Independent Local Radio during the 1980s. These companies are financed by the sale of advertising time.

*Chairman*, The Lord Thomson of Monifieth, P.C., K.T. .... £20,380  
*Deputy Chairman*, Sir John Riddell, Bt. .... £5,350  
*Members*, Mrs. P. Ridley; A. M. G. Christopher; Sir Denis Hamilton; Mrs. J. D. M. Jowitt; Mrs. J. McIvor (*Northern Ireland*); Rev. W. J. Morris (*Scotland*); G. R. Peregrine (*Wales*); Mrs. Y. Conolly; G. Russell; Prof. A. Cullen, O.B.E., F.R.S. .... £2,675

*Director General*, J. Whitney.  
*Deputy Director General*, A. W. Pragnell, C.B.E., D.F.C.  
*Director of Television*, C. D. Shaw.  
*Director of Radio*, J. B. Thompson, C.B.E.  
*Director of Engineering*, T. Robson.  
*Director of Finance*, P. Rogers.  
*Head of Advertising Control*, H. Theobald.  
*Head of Information*, Miss B. Hosking.  
*Secretary*, B. Rook.  
*Regional and National Officers*, F. W. L. G. Bath (*South-West England, Channel Islands*); R. Cordin (*Yorkshire*); E. Lewis (*Wales and West of England*); A. D. Fleck (*Northern Ireland*); Miss S. Thane (*East of England*); J. E. Harrison (*North-West England*); J. Lindsay (*Scotland*); R. J. F. Lorimer (*North-East England and the Borders*); Miss C. Mulholland (*East and West Midlands*); J. B. Scott (*South and South-East England*).

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
 [01-212 7676]

The Department is responsible for policy in relation to industry including policy towards small firms. It is responsible for regional industrial policy and for financial assistance to industry other than through the tax system, though some of its functions in this field relate only to England. The Department 'sponsors' the general manufacturing industries as well as British Aerospace, British Shipbuilders, the British Steel Corporation, the Post Office, British Telecom, Cable and Wireless Ltd. and the National Enterprise Board. It is responsible for the operation of the Government's industrial research establishments and for the Business Statistics Office. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

#### SALARY LIST

*Secretary of State* ..... £27,825  
*Ministers of State* ..... £19,775

*Parliamentary Under Secretary of State* .... £15,100  
*Permanent Secretary* ..... £37,750  
*Head of Government Accounting Service* ... £32,625  
*Deputy Secretary* ..... £30,250  
*Under Secretary* ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretary* ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Director Engineer* ..... £22,044  
*Senior Principal* ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principal* ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Scientific Officer* ..... £24,077  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer* ... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Chief Information Officer (A)* .... £18,525 to £22,201  
 (B) .... £15,723 to £19,927

#### Research Establishments

*Director, National Physical Laboratory* .... £26,826  
*Director, National Engineering Laboratory* . £25,000  
*Government Chemist* ..... £25,000  
*Director, Warren Spring Laboratory* ..... £25,000  
*Director, Computer Aided Design Centre* ... £25,000  
*Director, National Maritime Institute* ..... £25,000

*Secretary of State for Industry*, THE RT. HON. PATRICK JENKIN, M.P.

*Principal Private Secretary*, Dr. J. P. Spencer  
*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, M. Thornton, M.P.

*Ministers of State*, NORMAN LAMONT, M.P.; KENNETH BAKER, M.P. *Private Secretaries*, (to Mr. Lamont), J. H. M. Alty; (to Mr. Baker), N. M. McMillan.

*Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State for Industry*, J. Butcher, M.P.; J. MacGregor, M.P.

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Peter Carey, G.C.B.  
*Private Secretary*, P. L. Bunn

*Head of Government Accountancy Service and Accountancy Adviser to the Department of Industry*, K. J. Sharp, T.D.

*Deputy Secretaries*, A. G. Manzie; O. Roith (*Chief Scientist and Engineer*); R. H. Croft; Miss A. E. Mueller, C.B.; J. Gill (*Director, Industrial Development Unit*).

*Parliamentary Clerk (Senior Executive Officer)*, T. A. Hardbottle.

*Policy Planning Unit*, A. Duguid

Air Division  
 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
 [01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, P. G. Hudson.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, B. E. P. MacTavish; A. J. Pryor; R. P. Maynard.

*Senior Principal Scientific Officers*, J. R. Collingbourne; A. W. R. Alcock.

Space and the Post Office Division  
 29 Bressenden Place, S.W.1  
 [01-213 3000]

*Under Secretary*, P. J. Cooper.  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, A. C. Nicholas  
*Assistant Secretary*, A. J. Mantle

Research and Technology Policy Division  
 29 Bressenden Place, S.W.1  
 [01-213 3000]

*Under Secretary*, A. Williams.  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, E. Barlow Wright;  
 Dr. T. B. Copestake; P. Goodman; Dr. P. B. Clapham

National Physical Laboratory  
 Teddington, Middlesex  
 [01-977 3222]

*Director*, Dr. P. Dean, C.B.

National Maritime Institute  
 Faggs Road, Feltham, Middlesex  
 [01-977 0933]

*Director*, J. E. Cammell.

**Laboratory of the Government Chemist**  
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1  
[01-928 7900]

*Government Chemist*, Dr. R. F. Coleman

**National Engineering Laboratory**  
East Kilbride, Glasgow  
[03552 20222]

*Director*, Dr. P. I. Freeman.

**Warren Spring Laboratory**  
Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts.  
[0438 3388]

*Director*, Dr. A. J. Robinson.

**Computer Aided Design Centre**  
Madingley Road, Cambridge  
[0223 314848]

*Director*, Dr. P. I. Freeman.

**Industrial and Commercial Policy A Division**  
Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, E. Wright  
*Assistant Secretaries*, P. Gent; J. B. Ingram; M. J. Michell.

*Senior Economic Adviser*, N. C. Owen.

**Industrial and Commercial Policy B Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, J. Leeming.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Dr. E. B. Bates; H. V. B. Brown; J. W. Preston; B. D. Winkett

**Regional Support and Inward Investment Division**

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, J. F. J. Jardine.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, A. R. Gordon-Cumming, C.M.G., c.v.o.; R. P. Hope; D. W. F. Johnson.

**Regional Policy and Development Grants Division**

Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, G. C. Dick  
*Assistant Secretaries*, R. A. C. Hewes; E. W. Pearcey; J. G. Walmsley.

**Small Firms Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Assistant Secretaries*, O. H. Kemmis; B. J. G. Hilton

**Industrial Development Unit**

Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Director*, J. Gill  
*Deputy Directors*, C. A. McFetrich; B. W. Pomeroy; J. D. Buddle

*Secretariat and General Policy*:  
*Assistant Secretary*, N. M. K. Worman.

**Minerals and Metals Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, K. G. H. Binning, C.M.G.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. G. Morris; B. Murray; Mrs. E. C. Jones  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, R. L. Long; Dr. L. F. H. Bovey

**Chemicals, Textiles, Paper, Timber and Other Miscellaneous Manufactures Division**  
Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, P. G. Bryant.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. Sumner; M. S. Bremner; B. E. Armstrong; J. E. Avery

**Shipbuilding Policy Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, A. C. Russell.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, P. J. Broomfield; M. E. Farry; J. E. M. Beale

**Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, D. M. Dell.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, C. C. W. Adams; J. C. S. Priston.  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, R. McVickers.  
*Director Engineer*, A. J. Havelock.

**Vehicle Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, R. Mountfield.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. M. Bowder; M. J. A. Cochlin.  
*Director Engineer*, F. C. Munns.

**Information Technology Division**

29 Bressenden Place, S.W.1  
[01-213 3000]

*Under Secretary*, A. J. P. MacDonald  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Dr. J. C. J. Thynne; H. J. Ivey; A. J. Nieduszynski; W. R. B. Wigglesworth

**Electronics Applications Division**

29 Bressenden Place, S.W.1  
[01-213 3000]

*Under Secretary*, J. H. Major.  
*Assistant Secretary*, Mrs. P. A. Denham.  
*Deputy Chief Scientific Officers*, J. G. Noyes; Dr. D. A. Bell; R. J. F. Franklin

**Telecommunications Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, J. H. M. Solomon.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, T. Sharp; I. K. C. Ellison

**Information Division**

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Head of Information Division*, J. Woodrow.  
*Deputy Head of Information Division*, D. S. Evans.  
*Chief Press Officer*, Miss J. Silver.

Gaywood House, 29 Great Peter Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Chief Information Officer*, (vacant)

**DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE—COMMON SERVICES**

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

**SALARY LIST**

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> .....	£30,250
<i>Under Secretary</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Chief Statistician</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Economic Adviser</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal</i> .....	£15,723 to £19,927



<i>Principal</i> .....	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>The Solicitor</i> .....	£30,250
<i>Under Secretary (Legal)</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Assistant Solicitor</i> .....	£19,305 to £22,201
<i>Senior Director of Accountants</i> .....	£24,077
<i>Director of Accountants</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Chief Scientific Officer</i> .....	£24,077
<i>Deputy Chief Scientific Officer</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Chief Information Officer (A)</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>(B)</i> .....	£15,723 to £19,927

*Deputy Secretaries*, L. S. Berman, c.b. (*Director of Statistics*); W. C. Beckett, c.b. (*The Solicitor*); H. H. Liesner, c.b. (*Chief Economic Adviser*); R. C. M. Cooper, c.b. (*Principal Establishment and Finance Officer*).

#### Establishment Personnel Division

Sanctuary Buildings  
16-20 Great Smith Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Under Secretary*, J. C. Clark.

*Assistant Secretaries*, Dr. J. Morton; Mrs. S. E. Brown.

Dean Bradley House,  
52 Horseferry Road, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, D. R. Wood

#### Establishment Management Services and Manpower Division

Sanctuary Buildings,  
16-20 Great Smith Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Under Secretary*, Miss J. Blow.

*Assistant Secretaries*, H. A. Dawson; M. O'Connor; R. W. Simpson

#### Establishment General Services Division

*Under Secretary*, N. F. Ledsome.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, K. J. Doyle; S. J. Irwin  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, P. Reilly.

#### Finance and Economic Appraisal Division

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1  
[01-211 3000]

*Under Secretary*, S. W. Treadgold.

*Assistant Secretaries*, J. H. Chapman; O. G. E. Dickson.

#### Accounts Branch

24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff  
[0222 492611]

*Director of Accounts*, G. G. Hodgson.

#### Internal Audit

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1  
[01-211 3000]

*Head of Internal Audit*, K. Holt

#### Solicitor's Department

Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*The Solicitor*, W. C. Beckett, c.b.

*Under Secretaries (Legal)*, J. E. Coleman; J. B. Evans; G. A. Preston

*Assistant Solicitors*, P. H. Bovey; Mrs. N. M. P. Chappell; R. J. Ayling; R. Higgins; Miss E. N. O'Flynn; C. W. M. Ingram; K. A. M. Johnson; J. R. Mallinson; J. McElheran; R. M. Malbey; J. B. K. Rickford; C. B. Robson; Mrs. F. A. Scarborough; G. H. Taylor; E. A. Thompson; J. R. Wollman.

#### Economics Divisions

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Chief Economic Adviser*, H. H. Liesner, c.b.

#### Division 1

Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 7676]

*Under Secretary*, J. R. Shepherd.

*Senior Economic Advisers*, M. S. Bradbury; R. D. Rees; G. M. White; A. Whiting.

#### Division 2

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Under Secretary*, Dr. J. M. Healey.

*Senior Economic Advisers*, R. Van Slooten; P. J. Goate; C. T. B. Smith.

#### Statistics Divisions

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Director of Statistics*, L. S. Berman, c.b.

#### Division 1

Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.1  
[01-211 3000]

*Under Secretary*, S. F. James.

*Chief Statisticians*, D. B. Manwaring; K. Mansell; R. L. Butchart; M. Nefield.

#### Division 2

1 Victoria Street, S.W.1  
[01-215 7877]

*Under Secretary*, J. Hibbert.

*Chief Statisticians*, W. E. Boyd; R. W. Green; P. H. Richardson.

#### Business Statistics Office

Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent  
[0633 56111]

*Director*, R. Ash.

*Assistant Secretary*, J. A. Tiffin.

*Chief Statisticians*, S. L. Edwards; J. M. Simmonds; Dr. B. Mitchell; R. M. Norton.

*Senior Principal*, C. C. Maskall.

#### Accountancy Services Division

Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.1  
[01-211 3000]

*Under Secretary*, J. A. Knox.

*Directors*, G. T. Pearson; G. H. Smith.

#### REGIONAL ORGANISATION

##### North Eastern Regional Office

Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne  
[0632 324722]

*Regional Director (Under Secretary)*, W. R. Atkinson.

*Regional Industrial Adviser*, F. A. Green.

##### North Western Regional Office

Sunley Bldg., Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester  
[061-236 2171]

*Regional Director*, A. McDonald.

*Regional Industrial Adviser*, A. D. Yates.

##### Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office

Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds  
[0532 443171]

*Regional Director (Under Secretary)*, P. E. Dougherty.

*Regional Industrial Adviser*, S. Armstrong.

##### West Midlands Regional Office

Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham  
[021-632 4111]

*Regional Director (Assistant Secretary)*, A. A. George.

##### East Midlands Regional Office

Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham  
[0602 56181]

*Regional Director*, K. J. Green.

**South Western Regional Office**  
The Pithay, Bristol  
[0272 291071]

*Regional Director*, H. M. Dawson.

*South West Industrial Development Office*  
Phoenix House, Notte Street, Plymouth  
[0752 21891]

*Deputy Director*, Dr. H. N. M. Stewart.

**South Eastern Regional Office (Industry)**  
Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W.14  
[01-603 2060]

*Regional Director*, G. J. Bradshaw.

**South Eastern Regional Office (Exports)**  
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4  
[01-248 5757]

*Director*, P. Voller.

**CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION**  
Hercules Road, S.E.1  
[01-928 2345]

The Central Office of Information is a common service department which produces information and publicity material, and supplies publicity services, for other Government departments which require them. In the United Kingdom it conducts Government display press, television and poster advertising, produces and distributes booklets, leaflets, films, television material, exhibitions, photographs and other visual material; and distributes departmental press notices. For the overseas departments it supplies British Information posts overseas with press, radio and television material, booklets, magazines, reference services, films, exhibitions, photographs, display and reading room material; arranges tours in the United Kingdom for official visitors from overseas. Administrative responsibility for the Central Office of Information rests with H.M. Treasury Ministers, while the ministers whose departments it serves are responsible for the policy expressed in its work.

*Director-General*, D. D. Grant ..... £26,826

*Private Secretary*, Mrs. M. L. Evans.

*Career Development Adviser for the Information Officer Group*, A. J. Brooks .. £18,525 to £22,201

*Controllers*, Miss S. Jefferies (*Home*); E. R. Kelly (*Overseas*) ..... £24,077

*Assistant Controllers, (vacant) (Home)*; J. A. Leys (*Overseas*) ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Head of Research*, R. J. H. Jones .. £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal Information Officers*, Sir John Barran, Bt.; J. W. Coe; D. J. Cooper; Miss E. C. Sharpe ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, E. Balfour; Miss C. J. Chardin; H. R. Mander; S. I. Robertson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Advertising Division**

*Director*, J. Bessant ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Chief Information Officer*, M. J. Bowtell ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal Information Officers*, M. J. C. Brodie; D. G. Marsh; G. W. Tavender; T. N. Thistlethwayte ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal*, W. J. Colwill ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, J. D. Glynn; H. F. Grigg; K. Moore; C. R. D. Noble; I. F. Russell; J. R. Taylor ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Establishment and Organization Division**

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.  
[01-583 5744]

*Director*, E. Bridger (*Establishment Officer*)

£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, A. H. Robinson ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, Miss J. M. Reid; R. J. Taverner ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, P. Abbott; R. M. A. Bransfield; A. L. Clark; W. V. Burgess; S. G. Kerr; Miss J. D. Luke; A. J. Pickard; J. G. Rowbotham; D. J. Stringer; Miss K. R. Walker ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Exhibitions Division**

St. Christopher House Annex, Sunner Street, S.E.1  
[01-928 2371]

*Director*, E. R. I. Allan, O.B.E. .... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principal Information Officers*, A. J. Chard; B. H. Reynolds ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, M. W. Chitty; L. F. Coppard; M. D. Dyer; A. O. Edwards; A. D. Estill; R. C. Fullford; R. S. Harper; P. J. London; I. C. Martin; R. J. Vallance; Miss S. E. Weinel; J. B. Yearsley ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Senior Executive Officer*, R. J. Stapley ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Films and Television Division**

*Director*, A. C. White ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Chief Information Officer*, R. J. Hall ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal Information Officers*, A. Curtis; W. J. G. Evans; J. B. Frankfort; A. Hinton; P. A. McDermott ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal*, M. Collins ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, Mrs. S. Barker; D. J. Benjamin; D. J. Broom; R. J. Clarke; P. W. Coldham; Miss D. H. Humphrey; Miss A. B. I. James; A. J. H. Kennett; Miss A. Olivier-Wright; J. B. Parsons; P. R. Steel; C. S. Still; R. B. Thorpe; V. R. Wake; G. A. Woodford ... £9,671 to £11,969

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*Principal*, K. F. G. Fogwill ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, J. F. Hinds; K. R. Stephens; E. W. Whyman; K. E. Williamson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Overseas Press and Radio Division**

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*Chief Information Officer*, D. W. James ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal Information Officers*, J. R. Barrows; J. A. Bond; J. Ensoll; J. E. Everett; Miss M. M. Foster; K. G. Hicks; G. L. Stickland; E. Turnbull; J. F. F. Webb ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, F. D. Baxter; P. Bowen; T. Clayton; M. S. C. Fare; R. Gair; R. C. Gordon-Walker; M. Gunton; S. Hindley; J. E. Horton; D. M. Keith; J. Kelsey; A. E. Munn; M. J. Quan; Miss P. J. Roberts; D. A. F. Scrivener; C. E. Skinner; Miss P. J. Tyler; P. D. Wallace; Miss M. L. Yardley ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Senior Executive Officer*, J. R. Hickson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Overseas Visitors and Information Studies Division**

*Director*, D. A. Smith ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principal Information Officer*, J. B. Crompton ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Information Officers*, L. K. Carley; I. Carmichael; D. J. T. Cooke; C. J. Davies; Mrs S. M. Fasken; Mrs. S. Mummary; M. H. Pelly ..... £9,671 to £11,969

*Senior Executive Officer*, T. J. Williams ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Publications Division**

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<i>Chief Information Officer</i> , D. A. Loxley	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Principal Information Officers</i> , T. A. Benger; Mrs. J. Bonnor; P. R. Daniell . . . . .	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , D. W. E. Beynon; R. W. Brand; F. W. D. Butler; B. H. Cole; C. H. David; I. A. Evans; J. B. Gates; E. R. W. Hale; M. Jacobson; K. C. Jones; H. C. Langley; K. A. R. Lazenby; D. R. Morey; P. E. Morgan; A. T. Osley; Miss J. Penfold; M. F. Reid; Mrs. S. M. Saunders; Mrs. J. L. Stocker; J. F. Turner; W. D. Wright . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969
<i>Senior Executive Officer</i> , M. J. Langhorne	£9,671 to £11,969

**News Distribution Service**

*Duty Officer*, T. P. Blakiston.

**Regional Offices****North Eastern**

Andrews House, Gallowgate,  
Newcastle upon Tyne

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , J. F. Dougray	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , J. P. Lawson; J. J. Thomson; S. H. Dugdale . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**Yorkshire and Humberside**

City House, New Station Street, Leeds

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , A. S. Poole	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , P. M. Craven; G. L. Duffus; R. P. Haslam . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**Eastern**

Three Crowns House, 72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , P. J. Woodford	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , L. R. Burgess; P. L. Simpson . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**London and South Eastern**

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , J. K. Holroyd	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , T. G. S. Crawford; A. J. Goodson; J. R. Wood . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**South Western**

The Pithay, Bristol, 1

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , P. D. Yorke	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , P. D. Breen; C. A. Cross; J. A. Mayers . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**Midland**

Five Ways Tower, Frederick Road, Edgbaston,  
Birmingham 15

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , R. F. Long	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , H. Booth; B. Butler; N. J. Hale; M. D. Walpole . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**North Western**

Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester

<i>Chief Regional Officer</i> , O. J. B. Prince-White	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Senior Information Officers</i> , J. Bradbury; Mrs. P. R. Humphrey; R. C. Stockdale . . . . .	£9,671 to £11,969

**BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE**

Somerset House, W.C.2

[01-438 6622]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of

excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue administers and collects direct taxes—mainly income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, stamp duty, development land tax and petroleum revenue tax—and advises the Chancellor of the Exchequer on policy questions involving them. The Head-Office is in London and there are Inspectors of Taxes offices and Collection offices throughout the United Kingdom. The Department's Valuation Office is responsible for valuing property for tax purposes, for compensation and for compulsory purchase and (in England and Wales) for local rating purposes. In 1980/81 Inland Revenue collected over £32,000,000,000 tax at a cost of approximately £651,000,000.

**The Board**

<i>Chairman (Permanent Secretary)</i> , Sir Lawrence Airey, K.C.B. . . . .	£37,750
<i>Private Secretary</i> , S. J. McManus.	
<i>Deputy Chairmen (Deputy Secretaries)</i> , J. M. Green, C.B.; A. J. Gower-Isaac . . . . .	£30,250
<i>Directors General (Deputy Secretaries)</i> , J. H. Gracey; D. B. Rogers . . . . .	£30,250
<i>Commissioners: Chief Valuer (Deputy Secretary)</i> , J. A. Christopher (£30,250); ( <i>Under Secretary</i> ), J. D. Taylor-Thompson (£25,000).	

**Policy Divisions**

<i>Under Secretaries</i> , J. D. Taylor-Thompson; A. M. W. Battishill; C. G. Ware; P. L. O'Leary; L. J. H. Beighton; J. M. Crawley; R. A. Blythe . . . . .	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , D. J. Lawday; P. W. Fawcett; D. G. Draper; I. R. Spence; J. P. B. Bryce; R. G. Lusk; M. H. Collins, C.B.E.; F. I. Robertson; D. Y. Pitts; J. B. Shepherd; M. D. Whitear; R. I. McConnachie; M. Keith; M. J. G. Elliott; B. O'Connor; C. W. Corlett; P. J. Driscoll; R. R. Martin; N. C. Munro; M. A. Johns	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Controller of Development Land Tax Office</i> , R. A. Hutton . . . . .	£18,525 to £22,201

**Central Division**

<i>Under Secretary</i> , T. J. Painter . . . . .	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , P. Lewis; C. Stewart	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Economic Adviser</i> , R. Weeden	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Press Officer</i> , J. P. O. Lewis . . . . .	£15,723 to £19,927

**Technical Divisions**

<i>Directors</i> , J. E. Lawrance; B. Pollard . . . . .	£25,000
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , G. Findley; A. Gill; W. Northend; G. F. Hamilton; R. M. Ellis; R. W. Parker; K. A. Skinner; P. Tyrer; R. D. Rawson, C.B.E.; J. C. Campbell; J. Moule; W. M. Dermitt, C.B.E.; I. N. Hunter; D. W. Hugo; R. W. Parker; D. A. Jones; G. H. Bush; T. M. Ditchfield; R. E. German; J. F. Hall; P. C. H. Crozier	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Principal Inspectors of Taxes</i> , M. Templeman; E. Pattison; A. Fleming; E. Walker; P. W. Burton; D. P. Harwood; F. H. Shea; K. Duxsbury; R. J. Ramage; J. N. Allen; H. Coburn; J. D. T. Bland; E. J. Gribbon; N. T. Shepherd . . . . .	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Controller of Oil Taxation Office</i> , J. A. Stephenson . . . . .	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Board's Investigating Officer</i> , D. Ward	£15,723 to £19,927

**Management Divisions**

<i>Director of Personnel</i> , D. B. Vernon . . . . .	£25,000
<i>Assistant Directors</i> , P. H. Dennis; C. E. Howick; J. W. Waters; F. W. Newcombe; J. T. Tudor	£18,525 to £22,201

*Controller of Office Services*, B. R. Spooner  
£15,723 to £19,927

*Director of Manpower/Director of Training*, B. T. Houghton ..... £25,000

*Assistant Directors*, J. Marshall; H. A. White; E. J. King; J. K. Ward; J. P. Murphy  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principal Inspector of Taxes*, G. J. Shaw  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Director of Data Processing*, P. B. G. Jones ..... £25,000

*Assistant Directors*, A. R. Brunson; S. C. T. Matheson; R. E. M. Kirkman; R. N. Page  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Director of Operations*, J. H. Roberts ..... £25,000

*Assistant Directors*, B. Sadler; C. Cherry; A. Frost; D. H. Stanton; J. M. L. Davenport; D. W. Muir; P. J. Hodgson ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Controller Enforcement Office*, A. D. Wilson, M.B.E.  
£15,723 to £19,927

**Finance Division**

*Principal Finance Officer*, B. T. Houghton .. £25,000

*Assistant Secretary*, A. G. Nield . £18,525 to £22,201

*Controller*, S. E. S. Whitby ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Statistics Division**

*Director*, J. W. S. Walton ..... £25,000

*Chief Statisticians*, A. T. Dunn; F. A. Fitzpatrick; J. R. Calder; W. Gonzalez ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, E. F. Smith, ... £15,723 to £19,927

**Office of the Controller of Stamps**

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2  
and Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

*Controller*, W. T. Lyons ..... £20,243

**Capital Taxes Office**

Minford House, Rockley Road, W.14

*Controller*, P. H. Fletcher ..... £24,077

*Deputy Controllers*, G. A. Spencer; B. D. Kent ..... £22,044

*Asst. Controllers*, J. F. Johnson; A. B. Gardner; T. D. Flavin; W. H. Rundle; G. Allcock; A. S. Johnson; M. Swann; R. J. Draper; A. L. Barton; G. Wilkinson ..... £19,897

*Senior Principal*, D. E. Pipe ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Solicitor of Inland Revenue**

Somerset House, W.C.2

*Solicitor*, R. S. Boyd ..... £30,250

*Principal Assistant Solicitors*, R. K. Miller; P. D. Hall; J. F. Easton ..... £25,000

*Assistant Solicitors*, A. L. L. Alexander; C. J. C. Baron; R. T. Brand; K. O. Butterfield; P. Carter; B. R. D. Clarke; B. E. Cleave; J. C. Doggett, C.B.E.; M. C. Furey; J. F. W. Hinson; E. O. Jackson; J. D. H. Johnston; A. A. MacKeith . £19,305 to £22,201

**Superannuation Funds Office**

Lynwood Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey

*Controller*, H. B. Thompson ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Assistant Controllers*, P. Beever; I. A. Young; S. Brown ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Inspector of Foreign Dividends Office**

Lynwood Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey

*Inspector of Foreign Dividends*, D. J. Critchley ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Office of the Chief Valuer**

New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2

*Chief Valuer*, J. A. Christopher ..... £30,250

*Deputy Chief Valuers*, N. I. Behr; W. G. M. Williams ..... £25,000

*Assistant Chief Valuers*, P. J. Borett; M. Clark; A. B. Fallows; P. G. Heard; R. J. Sellick; R. R. B. Shutler ..... £23,097

*Superintending Valuers*, P. R. Brown; J. R. Duffield; D. I. Mabey; D. R. Morrogh; R. J. Pawley; E. G. Rogers; A. K. L. Ryde; R. J. Schumacher; P. Upton ..... £20,767 to £22,201

**INLAND REVENUE (SCOTLAND)**

80 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh

*Controller (Senior Principal Inspector of Taxes)*, I. D. Thomson, C.B.E. .... £23,436

*Group Controllers (Principal Inspectors of Taxes)*, H. S. MacRae; J. M. Phalp; F. W. Provan; J. Rankin; M. J. Hodgson; O. J. Clarke ... £18,525 to £22,201

**Controller (Stamps)**

16 Picardy Place, Edinburgh

*Controller*, Mrs. J. A. Templeton £11,912 to £16,076

**Capital Taxes Office**

16 Picardy Place, Edinburgh

*Registrar*, J. B. M. McKean ..... £22,044

*Deputy Registrar*, P. G. Bruce, M.B.E. .... £19,897

*Chief Examiners*, Miss M. M. M. Armstrong; J. Carlin, D.F.C.; F. F. King; G. Mackie; T. E. Naysmith; Mrs. J. A. Templeton; J. R. Telford; W. Young ..... £11,912 to £16,076

**Solicitor's Office**

80 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh

*Solicitor*, T. H. Scott ..... £22,731

*Senior Legal Assistants*, I. K. Laing; Miss E. M. M. McLean; D. S. Wishart ..... £13,846 to £18,507

**Office of the Chief Valuer, Scotland**

15 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh

*Chief Valuer*, J. Gilchrist ..... £23,436

*Assistant Chief Valuers*, J. Fergus; J. A. Sutherland ..... £20,767 to £22,201

**INTERVENTION BOARD FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE**

Fountain House, 2 Queen's Walk, Reading  
[Reading: 583626]

The Board was formed as a Government Department on November 22, 1972, and is responsible under the Agricultural Ministers for the implementation within the United Kingdom of the guarantee functions of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community. Policy matters are the responsibility of the Agricultural Ministers of the United Kingdom.

*Chairman*, D. C. G. Jessel.

*Chief Executive (Under Secretary)*, A. K. H. Atkinson  
£22,300 to £25,000

*Secretary and Information Officer (Higher Executive Officer)*, D. J. Ward ..... £7,800 to £9,800

**Establishments Branch**

*Establishments Officer (Principal)*, J. Bird  
£11,900 to £15,000

*Senior Executive Officers*, D. H. Potter; A. J. Butler  
£9,700 to £12,000

**Finance and Audit Division**

*Finance Officer (Assistant Secretary)*, P. G. Horscroft ..... £18,500 to £22,200

*Senior Principal*, E. M. Abbott .. £15,700 to £20,000

**Finance Branch**

*Principals*, D. D. Morris; M. E. Statham; H. MacKinnon ..... £11,900 to £15,000

*Senior Executive Officers*, C. M. Collins; R. H. Ebsworth; G. E. Lambert ..... £9,700 to £12,000

*Audit Branch*

*Chief Accountant (Principal)*, R. Howes  
£11,900 to £15,000  
*Senior Executive Officers*, R. Delaney; G. Evans  
£9,700 to £12,000

**Internal Market Division**

*Assistant Secretary*, J. N. Jotcham £18,500 to £22,000  
*Senior Principal*, G. R. Holloway £15,700 to £20,000  
*Principals*, D. F. Horler; J. W. Peffers; D. B. A. Evans  
£11,900 to £15,000  
*Commodity Specialists*, J. I. Payne; D. G. Griffiths  
£12,800 to £17,000  
*Senior Executive Officers*, C. D. Perrin; J. A. Sutton;  
J. P. Bradbury £9,700 to £12,000

**Import and Export Division**

*Assistant Secretary*, R. J. Attwell £18,500 to £22,000  
*Principals*, D. V. Orchard; E. Prince; N. P. J. Rowe  
£11,900 to £15,000  
*Senior Executive Officers*, L. J. Frampton; G. Donkin;  
E. A. Lemon; J. H. McLean; P. J. Offer; S. F. Sadler;  
J. F. Springate £9,700 to £12,000

**United Kingdom Seeds Executive**

Prof. J. D. Ivins (*Chairman*), D. J. Alexander; Prof. J. P. Cooper; J. S. Denton; P. R. Hayward; D. J. Palmer; L. V. McEwan; P. W. Murphy; W. P. Watt.  
*Secretary*, D. J. Ward (*H.E.O.*)

**H.M. LAND REGISTRY**

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2  
[01-405 3488]

The registration of title to land was first introduced in England and Wales by the Land Registry Act, 1862. Many changes have been made to the original system by subsequent legislation and H.M. Land Registry operates today under the Land Registration Acts, 1925 to 1971. The object of registering title to land is for dealings with it to be made more simple and economical. This is achieved by maintaining a register of land owners whose title is guaranteed by the State and by providing simple forms for the transfer, mortgage and other dealings with real property. Under the Land Registration Act, 1966, the voluntary first registration of land in non-compulsory areas was severely curtailed in order to facilitate an accelerated programme for the extension of the compulsory system to cover all the built-up areas of the country as soon as possible. The intention is that registration of title shall ultimately be universal throughout England and Wales. Nevertheless, before the 1966 Act a great deal of land became registered voluntarily and it is still possible in non-compulsory areas to register building estates, upon certain conditions, and other classes of property in specified circumstances. H.M. Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar and the work is decentralized to a number of regional offices. The Chief Land Registrar is also responsible for the Land Charges Department and the Agricultural Credits Department.

*Headquarters Office*

*Chief Land Registrar*, R. B. Roper, C.B. .... £30,250  
*Deputy Chief Land Registrar*, E. J. Pryer ... £25,000  
*Chief Executive*, C. Hotham ..... £23,097  
*Land Registrar*, C. J. West ..... £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrar*, Mrs. J. G. Totty  
£13,846 to £18,507  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. J. Manthorpe (*Controller Registration*); R. B. Parker (*Controller of Management Services*) ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal*, P. J. Smith .... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, R. A. Davis; J. E. Deas; I. Leach; P. Morris; P. J. Reader ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Establishment and Accounts*

*Principal Establishment Officer*, E. F. Martin  
£18,525 to £22,201  
*Assistant Establishment Officers*, J. O. Sheldon; B. Gaskell ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Principal Finance Officer*, K. Batey  
£11,912 to £15,948  
*Head of Office Services*, G. Hix ... £11,912 to £15,948

**Computer Services Division**

Plumer House, Tallyour Road,  
Crownhill, Plymouth  
[0752-701234]  
*Head of Computer Services Division*, A. A. Restorick  
£15,723 to £19,927  
*Principals*, N. G. Worcester; R. J. Smith  
£11,912 to £15,948

**Birkenhead District Land Registry**

76 Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, Merseyside.  
[051-647 5661]

*District Land Registrar*, J. L. Inskipp  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, G. A. Hughes; C. Tate; I. E. Hardman ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, M. H. Spooner .... £11,912 to £15,948

**Croydon District Land Registry**

Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon  
[01-686 8833]

*District Land Registrar*, M. H. Baines  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, M. Avens; A. D. Dewar;  
A. E. Farwell; C. H. Johnson .. £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, F. G. White ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Durham District Land Registry**

Aykley Heads, Durham  
[0385-61361]

*District Land Registrar*, P. H. Curnow  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, S. R. Coveney; C. A. Lever; H. M. Taylor; R. E. P. Underwood; A. J. Pain; G. J. Wandsworth ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, D. F. Price ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Gloucester District Land Registry**

Twyver House, Bruton Way,  
Gloucester  
[0452-28666]

*District Land Registrar*, C. W. K. Donaldson  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, D. M. Adams; M. E. Burn;  
D. M. J. Moss; P. M. Ratcliffe; A. E. H. Sladen; S. G. Taverner ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, G. M. Chere ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Harrow District Land Registry**

Lyon House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex  
[01-427 8811]

*District Land Registrar*, A. O. Viney  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, Miss J. E. Bagshaw; M. G. Garwood ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, D. I. Whyte ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Lytham District Land Registry**

Birkenhead House, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs.  
[0253-736999]

*District Land Registrar*, R. E. Shorrocks  
£19,305 to £22,201  
*Land Registrar*, B. E. Berry  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, J. F. Bamber; D. W. Broughton; J. G. Dickinson; J. B. Duckworth; R.

H. Hargreaves; L. D. Jefferies; P. J. Timothy; J. V. Timothy ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, E. J. Stringer ... £15,723 to £19,927

**Nottingham District Land Registry**  
 Chalfont Drive, Nottingham  
 [0602-291111]

*District Land Registrar*, D. L. Groom  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, P. A. Brown; J. G. Cooper;  
 K. G. Harvey; M. C. Jeffries; I. M. Jeffrey; T. H. O.  
 Lewis; P. D. Smith; M. L. Wood  
 £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, P. F. Taylor .... £15,723 to £19,927

**Peterborough District Land Registry**  
 Aragon Court, Northminster Road,  
 Peterborough  
 [0733 46048]

*District Land Registrar*, N. U. A. Hogg  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, T. J. Reacher; J. T. Scott  
 £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, G. N. French .... £11,912 to £15,948

**Plymouth District Land Registry**  
 Plumer House, Tailyour Road,  
 Crownhill, Plymouth  
 [0752-701234]

*District Land Registrar*, P. A. Meehan  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, W. J. Perry; E. G. Thomas;  
 G. R. Tooke ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, B. Hall ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Stevenage District Land Registry**  
 Brickdale House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts.  
 [0438-4488]

*District Land Registrar*, D. M. Mullett  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, H. S. Early; F. G. D.  
 Emler; C. W. Martin; O. D. Christopherson  
 £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, R. J. Fenn ..... £15,723 to £19,927

**Swansea District Land Registry**  
 37, The Kingsway, Swansea, Glam.  
 [0792-50971]

*District Land Registrar*, A. P. Roberts  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, C. D. Hinds; N. M. Jones;  
 Miss A. M. Phillips ..... £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, B. E. G. Martin .. £11,912 to £15,948

**Tunbridge Wells District Land Registry**  
 Curtis House, Hawkenbury, Tunbridge Wells, Kent  
 [0892-26141]

*District Land Registrar*, D. P. Chivers  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, J. S. R. Bevington; P. L.  
 Cook; R. G. Glenister; A. Gould; P. Kendall  
 £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, B. E. Kitching .. £15,723 to £19,927

**Weymouth District Land Registry**  
 1 Cumberland Drive, Weymouth, Dorset  
 [03057-76161]

*District Land Registrar*, K. L. Charles  
 £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Land Registrars*, W. W. Budden; N. Ingle-  
 son; J. B. Rhodes; M. A. Roche £13,846 to £18,507  
*Area Manager*, R. R. C. Green ... £11,912 to £15,948

**Land Charges and Agricultural Credit  
 Department**  
 Burrington Way, Plymouth  
 [0752-779831]

*Superintendent of Land Charges*, E. R. Bevan  
 £11,912 to £15,948

**LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT**  
 Attorney-General's Chambers,  
 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.1.

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions

*Attorney General*, THE RT. HON. SIR (ROBERT)  
 MICHAEL (OLDFIELD) HAVERS, Q.C., M.P.

£29,525 + £8,130  
*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, N. W. Lyell, Q.C.,  
 M.P.

*Solicitor General*, SIR IAN PERCIVAL, Q.C., M.P.

£24,375 + £8,130

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, P. J. Viggers, M.P.

*Legal Secretary*, J. Nursaw ..... £26,215

*Asst. Legal Sec.*, H. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E. ... £26,087

**LIBRARIES**

**THE BRITISH LIBRARY**  
 2 Sheraton Street, W.1  
 [01-636 1544]

The British Library was established on July 1, 1973, under the British Library Act, 1972, to provide, on a national scale, comprehensive reference, lending, bibliographic and other services based on its vast collections of books, manuscripts, maps, music, periodicals and other material.

The Library was created by bringing together under a management Board a number of national organizations to form three main Divisions. The Reference Division comprises the former library departments of the British Museum including the Newspaper Library at Colindale, the Science Reference Library, the Library Association Library and since April 1982, the India Office Library and Records, when responsibility for its collections was transferred from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to the British Library Board. The Lending Division comprises the former National Lending Library for Science and Technology and the former National Central Library. The Bibliographic Services Division was formed from the former British National Bibliography Ltd. and the (former British Museum) Copyright Receipt Office. There is also a Research and Development Department which supports external research on library and information topics.

The Reference Division contains about 10,300,000 volumes of printed books and periodicals, about 83,500 volumes of Western manuscripts and 37,300 volumes of Oriental manuscripts, and outstanding collections of newspapers, official papers, papyri, charters, seals, maps, music and postage stamps. Admission to the Bloomsbury reading rooms and the reading rooms of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, the India Office Library and Records and the Newspaper Library is by "reader's pass" only. The Science Reference Library is the principal public reference library in the United Kingdom for contemporary literature of science and technology, and here no "reader's pass" is necessary.

The Lending Division in Yorkshire operates a

rapid postal loan or photocopy service for organizations and currently receives 2,686,000 requests a year from British and foreign libraries. Individuals should apply through their local libraries. The stock contains 4,450,000 volumes of books and periodicals, 3,300,000 documents in microfilm and large quantities of semi-published materials such as reports, translations and theses.

The Bibliographic Services Division produces the British National Bibliography and the UK-MARC (machine-readable catalogue) records, and provides automated services, including the BLAISE-LINK and BLAISE-LINE on-line information retrieval services giving access to 7,000,000 bibliographic records, and the local cataloguing service, LOCAS.

#### Board Members

*Chairman*, Sir Frederick Dainton, F.R.S.  
*Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive*, Sir Harry Hookway.  
*Directors General*, A. Wilson (*Reference Division*); P. R. Lewis (*Bibliographic Services Division*); M. B. Line (*Lending Division*).  
*Part-time Members*, The Lord Adeane, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*appointed by Her Majesty The Queen*); Sir Robert Clayton, C.B.E.; W. G. Graham, M.C.; Sir Denis Hamilton, D.S.O.; Prof. B. Morris; D. Owen; Miss D. Park; M. A. Pegg; Prof. I. G. Stewart.

#### Central Administration

2 Sheraton Street, W.1.  
 [01-636 1544]

*Secretary to the Board and Director of Central Administration*, L. Bell.  
*Head of Press and Public Relations*, Mrs. M. Treen.

#### Reference Division

*Department of Printed Books*  
 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1  
 [01-636 1544]

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## MUSEUMS

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2 Carlton Gardens, S.W.1

[01-930 0955]

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[01-636 1555]

*Antiquities Departments:* Egyptian, Greek and Roman, Medieval and Later, Oriental, Prehistoric and Romano-British; Western Asiatic; also, Coins and Medals, Prints and Drawings, Ethnography. *Main entrance,* Great Russell Street, W.C.1; *North entrance,* Montague Place, W.C.1. Open weekdays (including Bank Holidays) 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and the first Monday in May. The ethnographical collections are displayed in The Museum of Mankind at 6 Burlington Gardens, W.1. Opening times as above.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montagu House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases. The administrative expenses were estimated at £11,722,000 in 1982-83, and were met by a vote under "Museums, Galleries and the Arts", Class X of the Civil Estimates. The constitution of the British Museum was revised under the terms of the British Museum Act, 1963.

Under the provisions of the British Library Act 1972 and the British Library Act (Appointed Day) Order 1973, the Library Departments of the British Museum were transferred on July 1, 1973, from the responsibility of the Trustees of the British Museum to that of the British Library Board and became part of the British Library.

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**THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)**  
 Cromwell Road, S.W.7  
 [01-589 6323]

Open free Monday to Saturday (except New Year's Day, Good Friday, May Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

The Natural History Museum originates from the natural history departments of the British Museum, Bloomsbury. During the 19th century the natural history collections grew so extensively that it became necessary to find new quarters for them and in 1881 they were moved to South Kensington. The British Museum Act, 1963, made the Natural History Museum completely independent with its own body of Trustees. The Zoological Museum, Tring, bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the Museum since 1938. Research workers are admitted to the libraries and study collections by Student's Ticket, applications for which should be made in writing to the Director. There are lectures for visitors at 3 p.m. on week-days and lectures are also available at other times for special parties by arrangement with the Department of Public Services.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £8,512,000 in 1981-82.

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 Park Street, Tring, Herts.  
 [Tring: 4181]

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**MUSEUM OF LONDON**

The Museum of London was opened in December 1976 in its new building at the corner of London Wall and Aldersgate Street in the City. It is based on the amalgamation of the former Guildhall Museum and London Museum. The Museum is controlled by a Board of Governors, appointed (6 each) by the Government, the Corporation of London and the Greater London Council. The exhibition illustrates the history of London from prehistoric times to the present day.

*Chairman of Board of Governors*, R. M. Robbins,  
 C.B.E., F.S.A.  
*Director*, M. G. Hebditch.

**THE SCIENCE MUSEUM**  
 South Kensington, S.W.7  
 [01-589 3456]

Open on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6.  
 Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May Day Bank Holiday.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it were added in 1883 the collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The administrative expenses of the Museum, Library and the National Railway Museum were estimated at £7,191,000 for 1982-83.

*Director and Secretary*, Dame Margaret Weston,  
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**Library**

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, South Kensington, S.W.7.—A national library of science, specializing in the history of science and technology, 480,000 volumes, 21,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 6,400 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Sundays and Bank Holiday weekends. Photocopying and microfilm service.

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**National Railway Museum**  
 Leeman Road, York  
 [0904-21261]

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**National Museum of Photography, Film and  
 Television**

Princes View, Bradford  
 (The first phase of this museum is scheduled to open during 1983).

*Keeper II*, C. Ford . . . . . £15,055 to £18,507  
*Assistant Keeper*, S. Pizzey . . . . . £10,634 to £15,948

**THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM**  
 South Kensington, S.W.7  
 [01-589 6371]

Hours 10 to 5.50 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 5.50. Closed every Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May Day. The National Art Library is open on weekdays (except Fridays) from 10 to 5.45 and the Print Room from 10 to 4.35 (except Fridays). A museum of all branches of fine and applied art, it descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art), opened in

Marlborough House in 1852. The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. It was renamed the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899. The branch museum at Bethnal Green was opened in 1872 and the building is the most important surviving example of the type of glass and iron construction used by Paxton for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House), Ham House, Richmond, Osterley Park, Middlesex, and the Theatre Museum. Administrative expenses of the Museum are estimated at £9,376,000 in 1982-83.

*Director and Secretary*, Sir Roy Strong, Ph.D., F.S.A. £26,826

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£11,912 to £15,948

*Deputy Superintendent*, G. D. Lawrence

£9,671 to £11,969

#### Theatre Museum

*Keeper*, A. Schouvaloff ..... £18,525 to £20,777

*Assistant Keeper*, Dr. J. Fowler.

#### BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM OF CHILDHOOD

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. Toys, dolls, dolls' houses, model theatres, optical toys, games and children's costume. Also Spitalfields silk and wedding dresses. *Curator*, A. P. Burton.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

Kensington High Street, W.8

[01-602 3252]

The Commonwealth Institute is a centre for information about the Commonwealth. It is funded by the British Government with contributions from other Commonwealth Governments. The Institute is controlled by a Board of Governors which includes the High Commissioners of all Commonwealth countries represented in London. The Institute has permanent exhibitions on all Commonwealth nations, an arts centre, library and education department.

Gallery opening hours: Monday to Saturday 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free. Closed Good Friday, May Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day.

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*Senior Education Officer*, Miss M. Butcher

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£10,758 to £11,280

#### IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[01-735 8922]

Open daily (except Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May Day) 10 a.m.-5.50 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.-5.50 p.m.) Reference Depts. open Monday-Friday (except on public holidays), 10 a.m.-5.50 p.m.

The Museum, which was founded in 1917 and established by Act of Parliament in 1920, illustrates and records all aspects of the two world wars and other military operations involving Britain and the Commonwealth since 1914. It was opened in its present home, formerly Bethlem Hospital or Bedlam, in 1936. Its extensive collections include aircraft, armoured fighting vehicles, artillery, uniforms, models, orders and decorations, badges and insignia, works of art, posters, photographs, films, books, documents and sound recordings. The Museum also administers H.M.S. *Belfast* in the Pool of London and Duxford Airfield near Cambridge.

The Museum provides regular programmes of films

and talks for visiting parties from schools, colleges and the armed services. General administrative expenses of the Museum 1981-1982, £4,634,000.

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 G. T. C. Coultass ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Special Assistant to the Director*, Mrs. J. C. Andrew  
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*Keeper of the Department of Exhibits and Firearms*,  
 D. J. Penn ..... £10,634 to £15,948

*Keeper of the Department of Documents*, R. W. A. Suddaby ..... £15,055 to £18,507  
*Keeper of Duxford Airfield*, E. O. Inman  
 £18,525 to £20,777

*Keeper of the Department of Permanent Exhibitions*,  
 M. P. Houlihan ..... £10,634 to £15,948  
*Keeper of the Department of Information Retrieval*,  
 R. B. N. Smither ..... £10,634 to £15,948

*Keeper, Art and Design History*, J. C. Darracott  
 £15,055 to £18,507

**NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM**  
 Greenwich, S.E.10  
 [01-858 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6 (Tues.-Fri. in winter, 10-5); Sundays 2 to 5.30 (2 to 5 in winter). Closed on Mondays (Open on Bank Holiday Mondays, except May Day, and then closed on Tuesday immediately following). Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and May Day.

Reading Room open on weekdays 10 to 5; tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament in 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The museum is in two groups of buildings, in Greenwich Park, the Main Buildings, centred round the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1616-35) and the Old Royal Observatory, including Wren's Flamsteed House, to the south. The collections include paintings; actual craft and ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational and astronomical instruments; uniforms and relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £3,411,000 for 1980-81.

*Director and Accounting Officer*, B. J. Greenhill, C.B., C.M.G. .... £21,592  
*Deputy Director (Curator A)*, P. G. W. Annis  
 £18,525 to £20,777

*Assistant Deputy Director*, Miss G. M. Lewis.  
*Secretary (Principal)*, Col. W. B. Mansell, M.C., R.M. (ret.). ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Public Relations Department**

*Public Relations Officer*, Miss U. Stuart Mason.

**Department of Museum Services**

*Curator B*, C. St. J. H. Daniel ... £15,055 to £18,507

*Curators C*, Miss P. M. Hallett (*Education Services*);  
 L. J. Willis (*Design Services*) .. £10,634 to £15,948  
*Curator D*, P. Sugg (*Film Officer*) . £9,082 to £11,969

**Department of Astronomy and Navigation**

*Curator A*, H. D. Howse, M.B.E., D.S.C.  
 £18,525 to £20,777

*Curator B*, A. N. Stimson M.V.O. (*Navigation*)  
 £15,055 to £18,507

*Curators C*, C. W. Terrell (*Hydrography*); Mrs. A. M. Shirley (*Discovery*); B. Hutchinson (*Astronomy*)  
 £10,634 to £15,948

**Department of Pictures**

*Curator A*, W. W. Percival-Prescott  
 £18,525 to £20,777

*Curator B*, D. M. B. Cordingley ... £15,055 to £18,507

*Curators C*, E. H. H. Archibald (*Oil Paintings*); H. H. Preston (*Prints and Drawings*) £10,634 to £15,948  
*Curators D*, Mrs. J. E. Tucker; D. S. Stonham (*Historic Photographs*) ..... £9,082 to £11,969

**Department of Conservation**

*Curator A*, Miss G. M. Lewis .... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Chief Conservation Officer (Conservator C)*, P. C. Van Geersdaele ..... £10,634 to £15,948

*Conservator C*, Miss K. Leane ... £10,634 to £15,948  
*Conservators D*, Mrs. C. E. Hampton; Mrs. E. Boyd  
 £9,082 to £11,969

*Conservators E*, Miss E. G. Hamilton-Eddy; Miss S. C. Wakelin; J. D. Betts; J. R. Varrall; B. R. Clarke; J. Lees; A. J. Jones; C. J. Wheatley; Mrs. N. T. Muir ..... £7,429 to £9,758

**Department of Printed Books and Manuscripts**

*Curator A*, D. V. Proctor ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Curator B*, R. J. B. Knight (*Manuscripts*)  
 £15,055 to £18,507

*Curators C*, M. W. B. Sanderson; D. T. Bradley; Mrs. M. Patrick ..... £10,634 to £15,948

*Curators D*, H. C. McMurray; Mrs. S. G. Vaz  
 £9,082 to £11,969

**Department of Ships**

*Curator A*, A. P. McGowan ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Curator B*, N. E. Upham (*Management and Equipment*) ..... £15,055 to £18,507

*Curators C*, F. M. Walker (*Draughts*); A. J. Viner  
 £10,634 to £15,948

*Curators D*, S. M. Riley (*Models*); D. J. Lyon  
 £9,082 to £11,969

**Department of Weapons and Antiquities**

*Curator A*, J. Munday ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Curators C*, A. W. H. Pearsall (*Historian*); Miss R. Prentice (*Antiquities*); J. L. Cutbill (*Information Retrieval*) ..... £10,634 to £15,948

**Archaeological Research Centre**

*Curator A*, J. F. McGrail ..... £18,525 to £20,777  
*Curator D*, Miss S. V. E. Heal ... £9,082 to £11,969

**Outstations and Projects Unit**

*Curator D*, P. T. van der Merwe .. £9,082 to £11,969

**GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**

Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7  
 [01-589 3444]

Open weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, May Day, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

The Museum, forming part of the Institute of Geological Sciences, is the national museum of earth sciences. Its three public galleries have major displays of gems, basic earth science, British regional

geology and the economic geology of the world. There is also the national reference library of geological literature.

Director, G. M. Brown, D.Sc, F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Curator, F. W. Dunning, O.B.E.

(For other Museums in England—see Index)

**THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES**

(Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru)  
Cardiff

Open on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays 2.30 to 5 p.m. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, May Day and Good Friday. Admission free.

President, Col. Sir William Crawshay, D.S.O., E.R.D., T.D.

Vice-President, W. A. Twiston-Davies.

Director, D. A. Bassett, Ph.D.

Secretary, D. W. Dykes, F.S.A.

Keepers, (Geology) M. G. Bassett, Ph.D.; (Botany) S. G.

Harrison; (Zoology) P. M. Morgan; (Archaeology)

G. C. Boon, F.S.A.; (Art) P. Cannon-Brookes, Ph.D.

**Welsh Folk Museum**

Amgueddfa Werin Cymru  
St. Fagans, Nr. Cardiff

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays 10-5, Sundays 2.30-5. Admission 30p, children and pensioners 15p. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day.

Curator, T. M. Owen, F.S.A.

Keepers, V. H. Phillips; E. Scourfield.

**Legionary Museum of Caerleon**

Caerleon, Gwent.

Open weekdays 9.30-5.30 March and April, 9.30-6 May-Sept., 9.30-5.30 Oct., 9.30-4 Nov.-Feb.; Sundays 2-5 March and April, 2-6 May-Sept., 2-5 Oct., 2-4 Nov.-Feb. Closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. Admission free.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and its suburbs.

**Turner House**

Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open Tues.-Sat. 11 a.m.-12.45 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays, except Bank Holidays, and on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and May Day. Admission free.

**Welsh Slate Museum**

Llanberis, Gwynedd

Open weekdays and Sundays, 9.30-6, Easter to September. Closed May Day. Admission 60p; children and pensioners 30p.

**Segontium Roman Fort Museum**

Beddgelert Road, Caernarfon, Gwynedd

Open weekdays at 9.30, Sundays at 2. Closes at 6 from May to September, at 5.30 in March, April and October, at 4 from November to February. Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. Admission free. On the site of the fort, in the guardianship of the Welsh Office. Contains mostly material excavated there.

**Museum of the Woollen Industry**

Dre-fach Felindre, Dyfed

It occupies part of a working mill, the Cambrian Mills. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Saturday from April 1 to September 30. Closed May Day. Admission free.

**Welsh Industrial and Maritime Museum**

Bute Street, Cardiff

Open weekdays 10-5; Sundays 2.30-5. Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. Admission free.

Curator, J. G. Jenkins, F.S.A.

**Yr Hen Gapel**

Tre'r-ddôl, Dyfed

The museum portrays 19th century religious life in Wales. Open 10-5 Monday-Saturday from April-September. Closed May Day. Admission free.

**ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM**

Chambers Street, Edinburgh

[031-225 7534]

Open, Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Sun., 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, N. Tebble, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £22,044

Keeper, Department of Art and Archaeology, R. Oddy £18,525 to £20,777

Keeper, Department of Geology, C. D. Waterston, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £18,525 to £20,777

Keeper, Department of Natural History, A. S. Clarke, Ph.D. £18,525 to £20,777

Keeper, Department of Technology, J. D. Storer £18,525 to £20,777

Deputy Keepers, Miss D. Idiens; H. G. Macpherson, Ph.D.; I. H. J. Lyster; Miss M. S. Thomson; W. A. Thorburn £15,055 to £18,507

**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND**

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2

[031-556 8921]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2-5 p.m.

Director, Dr. A. Fenton £21,314

Deputy Keeper, Dr. D. V. Clarke.

Assistant Keepers, G. Spratt; Miss M. Bryden; Dr. D. Caldwell; H. G. Cheape.

**Scottish Agricultural Museum**

Royal Highland Showground, Ingliston,

Midlothian

Open weekdays 10 a.m.-4 p.m. May to September; at other times by arrangement. Admission free.

**NATIONAL BUS COMPANY**

25 New Street Square, E.C.4.

[01-583 9177]

The National Bus Company is a statutory body under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1968. It controls 38 operating companies covering almost every part of England and Wales outside London and the municipal and Passenger Transport Executive undertakings. The N.B.C. bus and coach fleets total about 16,000 vehicles and it employs a staff of about 52,000.

Chairman, The Lord Shepherd, P.C. (part-time)

£21,828

Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive, R. Brook,

C.B.E.

Members (part-time), A. P. de Boer, C.B.E.; Prof. K. M.

Gwilliam; G. Heywood, M.B.E.; I. S. Irwin, C.B.E.;

Miss K. Mortimer; G. J. Parker .... (each £3,110)



**NATIONAL COAL BOARD**  
Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.  
[01-235 2020]

The National Coal Board was constituted in 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947.

*Chairman*, N. Siddall, C.B.E. . . . . . £51,360  
*Deputy Chairmen*, J. R. Cowan, O.B.E.; L. J. Mills, C.B.E. . . . . . £34,240 to £43,335  
*Members*, D. Davies, C.B.E.; F. B. Harrison, C.B.E.; H. M. Spanton, O.B.E. . . . . . £27,820 to £35,045  
*Members (part time)*, J. Dent, C.B.E.; J. R. Potts; W. J. Prior, C.B.E.; P. G. Weekes, O.B.E.  
*Secretary*, D. G. Brandrick, C.B.E.

**NATIONAL CONSUMER COUNCIL**  
18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1  
[01-222 9501]

*Chairman*, M. Shanks (*part-time*) . . . . . £8,474  
*Director*, J. Mitchell.

**NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, see NATIONAL INVESTMENT AND LOANS OFFICE**

**NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD**  
22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Scheme 1967. The Board was reconstituted as a body corporate on August 1, 1977 under the Dock Work Regulation Act 1976 which made further provision for regulating the allocation and performance of the work of cargo-handling in and about the ports of Great Britain.  
*Chairman*, C. H. Blyth, O.B.E.  
*General Manager*, K. T. Percy.

**NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OFFICE**  
Millbank Tower, Millbank, S.W.1  
[01-211 6998]

**Council**

*Government Members*, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Chairman*); the Secretaries of State for Employment, Industry, Trade, Energy and the Environment. *Management Members*, Sir Terence Beckett, C.B.E.; Sir Campbell Fraser; R. Leigh-Pemberton; Dr. J. S. McFarlane; J. J. R. Pope; R. E. Utiger, C.B.E. *Trade Union Members*, D. Basnett; F. J. Chapple; G. A. Drain, C.B.E.; T. Duffy; A. M. Evans; The Right Hon. L. Murray, O.B.E. *Independent Members*, Sir George Jefferson, C.B.E.; Sir Peter Parker, M.V.O.; The Right Hon. G. Richardson, M.B.E.; Mrs. R. E. Waterhouse, C.B.E.; D. Young.  
*Director-General*, G. Chandler, C.B.E. . . . . £42,000  
*Secretary*, P. V. Dixon.  
*Industrial Director*, P. McGregor.  
*Economic Director*, Dr. D. Morris.

**NATIONAL ENTERPRISE BOARD**  
See British Technology Group

**NATIONAL FREIGHT CONSORTIUM p.l.c.**  
The Merton Centre,  
45 St. Peters Street, Bedford.  
[0234 67444]

The National Freight Consortium p.l.c. purchased the whole of the issued share capital of the National Freight Company Limited from the Secretary of State for Transport on February 19, 1982. 82½ per

cent of the issued share capital of the Consortium is held by the employees and pensioners of the National Freight Company Limited whilst the remaining 17½ per cent is held by a consortium of bankers.

*Chairman*, Sir Robert Lawrence, C.B.E., E.R.D. (*part-time*)

*Deputy Chairmen*, V. G. Paige, C.B.E. (*part-time*); P. A. Thompson (*Chief Executive*).

*Executive Directors*, B. R. Hayward; J. D. Mather; J. K. Watson (*Finance*); D. H. White; G. F. Pygall; P. A. Mayo (*Legal Services*).

*Non-Executive Directors*, F. S. Law, C.B.E.; P. G. Scott; J. E. B. Sieve; P. H. Spriddell; Sir Ronald Swayne, M.C.; R. H. Watson.

*Secretary*, A. J. Staley, M.B.E.

**NATIONAL GALLERIES**  
See Art Galleries

**NATIONAL INVESTMENT AND LOANS OFFICE**  
Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2  
[01-606 7321]

The National Investment and Loans Office was set up on April 1, 1980 by merging the staffs of the National Debt Office and the Public Works Loan Board. The Department provides staff and services for the National Debt Commissioners and the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

*Director*, P. A. Goodwin.

*Deputy Director and Establishment Officer*, E. T. Taylor.

**National Debt Office**

*Comptroller General*, P. A. Goodwin.

*Assistant Comptroller*, E. T. Taylor.

**Public Works Loan Board**

*Chairman*, J. E. A. R. Guinness.

*Deputy Chairman*, W. Bowdell, C.B.E.

*Other Commissioners*, P. Brackfield; C. G. Vaughan-Lee, D.S.C.; Miss F. M. Cook; E. G. Hopper; R. W. E. Law; Miss V. J. Di Palma; W. H. Price; G. R. Russell; W. H. P. Davison; T. E. Carter.

*Secretary*, P. A. Goodwin.

*Assistant Secretary*, I. H. Peattie.

**NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**  
See British Technology Group

**DEPARTMENT FOR NATIONAL SAVINGS**  
Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, W.14  
[01-603 2000]

The Department for National Savings was established as a Government Department when the former Post Office Savings Department became separated from the Post Office on October 1, 1969. The Department operates the National Savings Bank and maintains the records of holdings of National Savings Certificates, Save as You Earn contracts, Premium Savings Bonds, British Savings Bonds (and their forerunners Defence and National Development Bonds) and Government stock on the National Savings Stock Register.

*Director of Savings*, S. W. Gilbert . . . . . £30,250

*Deputy Director*, J. A. Patterson . . . . . £25,000

*Assistant Directors*, L. B. Clark, M.B.E.; A. Hirst

£18,525 to £22,201

*Establishment Officer*, R. T. Rowland

£18,525 to £22,201

*Finance Officer*, K. G. Burton . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Controllers*, J. Stamp; P. N. S. Hickman-Robertson (*Marketing & Information*); R. S. Watts; G. R. Wilson ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principals*, R. L. H. Gurney, M.B.E.; W. E. H. Westlake ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principals*, T. Wilson; J. G. Booth; I. T. Standen; I. B. Arkinstall; R. H. Lee; F. Bardsley; D. E. L. Whittall; J. H. Fife; H. Johnson; E. B. Senior; D. W. Kellaway; B. E. Smith; N. Booth; D. H. Monaghan; J. S. Creighton; R. Gough; K. M. J. Harbridge; J. K. Hill; Miss B. Stott, M.B.E.; R. Ashton; A. W. Smith; A. S. McGill; D. S. Speedie; M. J. Barker; I. Forsyth; A. R. Young; D. Newton; W. J. Herd; H. Mays; C. B. Taylor; J. W. Davison ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Principal Information Officers*, P. G. Hutchings; D. C. Robinson; G. A. Harris ..... £11,912 to £15,948

#### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Polaris House, North Star Avenue,  
 Swindon, Wilts.  
 [0793 40101]

The Natural Environment Research Council was established by Royal Charter on June 1, 1965, under the Science and Technology Act, 1965, to encourage, plan and conduct research in those sciences both physical and biological, which relate to man's natural environment and its resources.

The Council carries out research and training through its own institutes and grant-aided institutes, and by grants, fellowships and post-graduate awards to universities and other institutions of higher education.

*Chairman*, Sir Hermann Bondi, K.C.B., F.R.S.  
*Secretary*, J. C. Bowman, Ph.D.

#### RESEARCH INSTITUTES

**Institute of Geological Sciences**  
 Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7  
 [01-589 3444]

*Director*, G. M. Brown, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

**Institute of Oceanographic Sciences**  
 Wormley Laboratory, Godalming, Surrey  
 [042879 4141]

*Director*, A. S. Laughton, Ph.D., F.R.S.  
 Bidston Observatory, Birkenhead  
 [051-052 8639]

Taunton Laboratory, Crossway, Taunton  
 [0823 86211]

**Institute for Marine Environmental Research**  
 Prospect Place, The Hoe, Plymouth  
 [0752 21371]

*Director*, R. S. Glover.

**Institute of Marine Biochemistry**  
 St. Fittick's Road, Aberdeen  
 [0224 875695]

*Director*, P. T. Grant, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

**Sea Mammal Research Unit**  
 c/o British Antarctic Survey,  
 Madingley Road, Cambridge  
 [0223 311354]

*Director*, R. M. Laws, Ph.D., F.R.S.

**Institute of Hydrology**  
 Maclean Building, Crommarsh Gifford,  
 Wallingford, Oxon.  
 [0491 38800]

*Director*, J. S. G. McCulloch, Ph.D.

**Institute of Terrestrial Ecology**  
 68 Hills Road, Cambridge  
 [0223-69745]

*Director*, J. N. R. Jeffers.

Research Stations: Merlewood; Monks Wood; Furzebrook; Edinburgh; Banchory; Bangor; Culture Centre of Algae and Protozoa, Cambridge.

**Institute of Virology**  
 Mansfield Road, Oxford  
 [0865-512361]

*Director*, T. W. Tinsley, O.B.E., Ph.D.

**Unit of Comparative Plant Ecology**  
 Department of Botany, University of Sheffield,  
 Western Bank, Sheffield  
 [0742 78555]

*Head of Unit*, I. H. Rorison, D.Phil.

**British Antarctic Survey**  
 Madingley Road, Cambridge  
 [0223 61188]

*Director*, R. M. Laws, Ph.D., F.R.S.

#### GRANT-AIDED INSTITUTES

**Marine Biological Association of the U.K.**  
 The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth  
 [0752 21761]

*Director*, Prof. E. J. Denton, C.B.E., F.R.S.

**Scottish Marine Biological Association**  
 Dunstaffnage Marine Research Laboratory  
 P.O. Box No. 3, Oban, Argyll  
 [0631 62244]

*Director*, Prof. R. I. Currie, C.B.E.

**Freshwater Biological Association**  
 The Ferry House, Far Sawrey,  
 Ambleside, Cumbria  
 [09662 24689]

*Director*, E. D. Le Cren.

**Unit of Marine Invertebrate Biology**  
 Marine Sciences Laboratories,  
 Menai Bridge, Gwynedd, Wales  
 [0248-712641]

*Hon. Director*, Prof. D. J. Crisp, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

#### SPECIAL SERVICES

**N.E.R.C. Scientific Services**  
 Polaris House, North Star Avenue,  
 Swindon, Wilts.  
 [0793 40101]

*Director*, B. F. Rule.

**NATURE CONSERVANCY COUNCIL**  
 19-20 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
 [01-235 3241]

Establishes, maintains and manages National Nature Reserves, advises generally on nature conservation, gives advice to the Government on nature conservation policies and on how other policies may affect nature conservation, and supports, commissions and undertakes relevant research.

*Chairman*, Sir Ralph Verney, Bt., (part-time) £8,124  
*Director-General*, R. C. Steele.

*Country Headquarters:*

England: Calthorpe House, Calthorpe Street, Banbury, Oxon.

[0295-57601]

*Director*, Dr. B. Forman (acting).

Scotland: 12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh.

[031-447 4784]

*Director*, Dr. J. Morton Boyd.

Wales: Plas Penrhos, Penrhos Road, Bangor, Gwynedd.

[0248-55141]

*Director*, Dr. T. Pritchard.

## NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1  
[01-233 3000]Stormont House, Belfast  
[0232 63255]Stormont Castle, Belfast  
[0232 63011]Dundonald House,  
Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast  
[0232 63255]

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in the Cabinet is responsible for Government administration in Northern Ireland. The Northern Ireland Act, 1974, made, *inter alia*, temporary arrangements for the government of Northern Ireland, exercised through the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, THE RT. HON.

JAMES PRIOR, M.P. . . . . . £28,950

Private Secretary, S. W. Boys Smith.  
Assistant Private Secretaries, N. B. Cornick\*; M. W. Hopkins.

Parliamentary Clerk, S. C. Waghorn.  
Special Adviser, R. J. Shephard.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. J. Silvester, M.P.

Ministers of State, THE EARL OF GOWRIE (£24,200);  
HON. ADAM BUTLER, M.P. . . . . . £20,575

Private Secretaries, G. Fergusson; Miss C. Haddon (NICS).

Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. R. C. Lloyd, M.P.  
Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State, D. B. Mitchell, M.P. (£15,700); N. Scott, M.P. (£15,700); J. H. Patten, M.P. (£15,700).

Private Secretaries, Miss V. J. Steele (NICS); S. M. Pope; Miss R. A. Mulligan.

Permanent Under Secretary of State, P. J. Woodfield, C.B., C.B.E. . . . . . £37,750

Private Secretary, J. A. Daniel.  
Head of the NICS, W. E. Bell, C.B.\* . . . . . £30,495

Deputy Secretaries, J. N. H. Blesloch\*; J. A. Marshall . . . . . £30,250

Under Secretaries, I. M. Burns; P. W. J. Buxton\*; D. Gilliland, C.B.E.\*; S. H. Jamieson\*; T. C. Platt (Principal Establishment and Finance Officer); D. J. Wyatt\*; G. L. Angel . . . . . £25,000

Assistant Secretaries, N. C. Abbott; D. E. S. Blatherwick, O.B.E.\*; P. M. Coston; P. Coulson\*; R. A. Harrington; J. R. Ingram\*; S. C. Jackson\*; J. T. Lawrence\*; C. Radcliffe\*; Miss T. M. Simmons; R. G. Smartt\*; W. R. Truesdale, O.B.E.\*; R. Wilson\* . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

Chief Information Officer, Miss R. C. A. Christopherson.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. W. H. D. Morgan.

\* Located in Northern Ireland.

## ORDNANCE SURVEY

Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton  
[Southampton 775555]

Director-General, W. P. Smith, O.B.E.

## Directors:

Surveys and Production, Brig. C. N. Thompson.

Marketing, Planning and Development, P. McMaster . . . . . £22,044

## Deputy Directors:

Planning and Development, Col. S. E. G. Fraser.

Surveys and Production, Col. H. Woodrow.

Establishments, W. Rayner . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927

Marketing, A. C. Marles . . . . . £17,685 to £19,927

Finance, J. A. Evenett . . . . . £15,463 to £20,515

## Assistant Directors:

Geodetic and Survey Services, Lt.-Col. J. W. Williams.

Technical and Liaison Services, J. P. Leonard  
£15,146 to £17,201

Cartography, D. T. Arnott . . . . . £15,146 to £17,201

Reproduction, F. S. Fortescue . . . . . £15,146 to £17,201

Marketing, K. Nolan . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

Personnel, I. G. Lock . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

Management and Office Services, D. L. Dowds  
£11,912 to £15,948

Computer Services, I. K. G. Arnold  
£11,912 to £15,948

## OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

## ADMINISTRATION

Eland House, Stag Place, S.W.1

[01-213 3000]

Abercrombie House, Eaglesham Road, East

Kilbride, Glasgow

[03552 41199]

The Overseas Development Administration deals with British development assistance to overseas countries. This includes both capital aid on concessional terms and technical assistance (mainly in the form of specialist staff abroad and training facilities in the United Kingdom), whether provided directly to developing countries or through the various multilateral aid organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Minister for Overseas Development, THE RT. HON.

NEIL MARTEN, M.P.

Private Secretary, M. A. Power.

Permanent Secretary, Sir William Ryrrie, K.C.B.  
£35,000 to £42,000

Private Secretary, Miss V. M. Read.

Deputy Secretaries, R. A. Browning; R. S. Porter, C.B., O.B.E. . . . . . £30,250

Under Secretaries, R. M. Ainscow; N. B. Hudson; J. L. F. Buist; R. K. Cunningham, Ph.D.; W. A. Dodd;

Dr. I. T. Field; A. G. Hurrell; M. P. J. Lynch; J. K. Wright . . . . . £25,000

## Economic Service

Deputy Secretary (Chief Economist), R. S. Porter, C.B., O.B.E. . . . . . £30,250

Under Secretary (Geographical Division), J. K. Wright . . . . . £25,000

Senior Economic Advisers, Dr. B. E. Cracknell; B. R. Ireton; J. T. Roberts; J. H. C. Rollo; J. T. Wimpenny; . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

Economic Advisers, P. J. Ackroyd; G. A. Armstrong; P. L. Agar; P. Balacs; Dr. G. D. Gwyer; J. C. H. Morris; G. P. M. Sandersley; J. N. Stevens; G. P. Sumner; B. P. Thomson; C. J. B. White  
£11,912 to £15,948

Chief Statistician, R. M. Allen . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

Statisticians, C. J. Allison; B. N. Downie; B. W. Hammond; Miss J. J. Church; M. C. Walsley  
£11,912 to £15,948

## Information Department

Chief Information Officer, P. G. Broderick  
£18,525 to £22,201

Principal Information Officer, J. E. Murphy  
£11,912 to £15,948

Senior Information Officers, M. E. Alderton; Mrs. H. Dean; D. Harris; G. Shepherd . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

## Heads of Development Divisions

Caribbean (Bridgetown), K. A. F. Woolverton; East Africa (Nairobi), P. C. Duff; South-East Asia (Bangkok), J. A. L. Faint; Southern Africa (Lilongwe), A. T. Wilson . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

U.K. Permanent Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O. (Paris)  
Permanent Delegate, (vacant) . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

Assistant Secretaries, M. G. Bawden; R. L. Baxter; G. A. Beattie; M. L. Cahill; W. T. A. Cox; R. F. R. Deare; K. G. W. Frost; K. G. Fry; R. M. Graham-Harrison; W. Hobman; C. R. O. Jones; J. V. Kerby;

P. S. McLean, O.B.E.; W. D. Maniece; R. G. M. Manning; M. A. Pattison; R. G. Pettitt; J. E. Rednall; J. M. Vereker; R. W. Wootton  
 £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, L. E. Dawes; J. H. D. Gambold; A. F. Watkins; J. L. West; T. J. Wilshire  
 £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, J. D. Aitken; S. I. Alexander; M. D. Allen; J. A. Anning; Miss A. Archbold; E. T. Barnes; P. A. Bearpark; W. T. Birrell; K. G. Bloomfield; H. Britton; P. J. Burton; D. G. Camps; R. O. Carter; J. C. Chard; P. H. Charters; Miss D. W. Cherry; D. J. Church; B. Cook; G. Crabtree; F. Crampsey; D. Craxton; Miss J. M. Dimond; M. J. Dinham; H. J. Finch; D. S. Fish; C. T. Gerard; J. R. Gilbert; D. W. Goodman, M.B.E.; M. G. Graham; K. D. Grimshaw; N. Hout; W. Jardine; B. T. Jordan; Mrs. B. M. Kelly; R. O. Kiernan; D. Lawless; M. C. McCulloch; J. C. Machin; V. J. McLean; J. C. Millett; B. A. Mitchell; C. I. Myhill; Dr. D. G. Osborne; K. P. O'Sullivan; S. C. Pennock; P. T. Perris; B. G. Peskett; M. A. Power; R. M. Prideaux; C. P. Raleigh; S. Ray; R. S. Ridgwell; G. F. Roberts; A. K. Robertson; M. K. Robson; C. R. Roth; D. S. Sands-Smith; J. M. Scouler; M. J. Sexton; G. M. Stegmann; I. F. Stickels; N. Thomas; D. Trotter; D. P. Turner; Miss S. E. Unsworth; Miss M. H. Vowles; R. J. Walsgrove; C. W. Warren; A. F. Watkins; S. A. Wheeler; D. M. Whitecross; M. A. Wickstead; Mrs. P. H. Wilkinson; T. D. Wright, M.V.O. .... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, Mrs M. A. Alfred; R. F. Barnes; D. G. Bell; R. H. Brown; W. A. Brownlie; K. A. Cardy; R. J. Cattermole; T. W. Church; T. F. G. Connor; Miss C. Coppard; T. Cousins; E. Eames; C. E. Eyles; C. F. G. Foss; Miss P. Grosvenor; C. W. Hall; G. Handy; J. M. Harris; M. I. Holland; Miss B. Holt; Miss H. Howden; Mrs. L. T. Jenkins; Mrs. C. B. Johnson; P. D. Johnson; M. Joseph; B. F. Kavanagh; J. Last; Mrs. J. Laurance; G. G. Leader; P. S. Lindsey; B. W. Lister; R. A. Ludford; T. B. H. McCall; J. M. McDonough; G. H. Malley; E. Martin; C. A. Metcalf; S. M. Milne; G. A. Mustard; Miss D. Nicholls; F. C. Scutt; P. J. Shaw; Mrs. E. S. P. Smart; R. J. Smith; G. Snow; I. D. Stuart; P. A. Tilley; P. J. Watson; R. S. White; D. A. Wilcock; P. M. Wilson; I. H. Woods; A. N. Young ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Advisory and Specialist Staff**

*Chief Education Adviser*, W. A. Dodd ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Education Adviser*, Dr. I. Griffiths ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Education Advisers*, P. Collister; Dr. R. O. Iredale; Dr. B. L. Steele ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Principal Engineering Adviser*, M. R. Grieveson  
 £18,525 to £22,201  
*Engineering Advisers*, P. H. Hilton; M. W. Todd  
 £15,010 to £18,507  
*Assistant Engineering Advisers*, A. G. Colley; J. R. Hyde ..... £10,892 to £14,289  
*Architectural Advisers*, E. H. Riley; J. B. Shelley  
 £15,010 to £18,507  
*Manpower and Employment Adviser*, Prof. J. Fyfe  
 £15,010 to £18,507  
*Chief Medical Adviser*, Dr. I. T. Field (see also Department of Health & Social Security)  
*Principal Medical Advisers*, Dr. J. A. B. Nicholson, M.B.E.; Dr. A. M. Baker ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Medical Adviser*, Dr. P. J. Key, O.B.E.  
 £15,010 to £18,507  
*Principal Nursing and Health Services Adviser*, Mrs. B. M. Bubbs ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Chief Natural Resources Adviser*, Dr. R. K. Cunningham ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief National Resources Adviser*, D. C. P. Evans ..... £18,525 to £22,201

*Principal Agricultural Adviser*, K. R. M. Anthony (Research) ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Agricultural Advisers*, A. W. Peers; P. R. Weare; R. W. Smith (Research); M. F. Watson  
 £15,010 to £18,507

*Assistant Agricultural Advisers*, A. J. Bennett; D. A. Trotman ..... £10,892 to £14,289  
*Animal Health Advisers*, J. Davie; J. M. Scott ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Co-operatives Adviser*, (vacant) ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Environmental Adviser*, Dr. D. W. Hall  
 £15,010 to £18,507

*Principal Fisheries Adviser*, Dr. D. N. F. Hall  
 £18,525 to £22,201  
*Fisheries Adviser*, J. Stoneman ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Forestry Advisers*, P. W. T. Henry; R. H. Kemp ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Land Tenure Adviser*, G. H. Franklin  
 £15,010 to £18,507

*Physical Planning Adviser*, G. H. Franklin  
*Overseas Police Adviser*, (vacant) } See also Foreign and Commonwealth Office.  
*Deputy Overseas Police Adviser*, R. G. W. Lamb  
*Senior Social Development Adviser*, Dr. M. T. Spens  
 £15,010 to £18,507  
*Social Development Adviser*, Dr. S. J. Conlin  
 £10,892 to £14,289

**Centre for Overseas Pest Research**  
 College House, Wrights Lane, W.8  
 [01-937 8191]

*Director*, P. T. Haskell, C.M.G., Ph.D. .... £24,077

**Directorate of Overseas Surveys**  
 Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey  
 [01-377 8661]

*Director*, B. E. Furmston ..... £18,525 to £22,201

**Land Resources Development Centre**  
 Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey  
 [01-399 5281]

*Director*, A. J. Smyth ..... £18,525 to £22,201

**Tropical Products Institute**  
 56-62 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1  
 [01-242 5412]

*Director*, Dr. E. M. Thain ..... £24,077

**OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONER AND HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONER**

Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1  
 [01-212 7676]

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is responsible for investigating complaints referred to him by Members of the House of Commons from members of the public who claim to have sustained injustice in consequence of maladministration in connection with administrative action taken by or on behalf of Government Departments. Certain types of action by Departments are excluded from investigation. Actions taken by other public bodies (such as local authorities, the police, the Post Office and nationalised industries) are outside the Commissioner's scope.

The Health Service Commissioners for England, for Scotland and for Wales are responsible for investigating complaints against National Health Service authorities that are not dealt with by those authorities to the satisfaction of the complainant. Complaints can be referred direct by the member of the public who claims to have sustained injustice or hardship in consequence of the failure in a service provided by a relevant body, failure of that body to provide a service or in consequence of any other

action by that body. Certain types of action are excluded, in particular, action taken solely in consequence of the exercise of clinical judgment. The three offices are presently held by the Parliamentary Commissioner.

*Parliamentary Commissioner and Health Service Commissioner*, Sir Cecil Clothier, K.C.B.,  
Q.C. .... £37,750

*Secretaries*, D. G. Allen, C.M.G.; G. V. Marsh £26,087

*Directors*, V. J. Dean; K. H. Green; Mrs. J. M. Fowler; M. D. Randall; G. A. Smith; H. T. Sowden

£19,612 to £23,288

*Principals*, J. C. Bateman; P. J. Belsham; A. F. Brobyn; R. A. Flavill; C. J. Garbutt; M. Geraghty (*Establishment Officer*); M. A. Johnson; B. J. Jordan; H. Lederman; C. McCabe; M. C. McCloud; B. J. Orr; R. V. Siese; D. A. Swan

£12,999 to £17,035

#### PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

36 Whitehall, S.W.1  
[01-273 3000]

*First Counsel*, G. L. J. Engle, C.B. .... £37,750

*Second Counsel*, C. H. de Waal, C.B. .... £32,625

*Counsel*, P. Graham, C.B.; J. D. M. Rennie; J. C. Jenkins; J. S. Mason; Miss S. P. Burns; D. W. Saunders; E. G. Caldwell ..... up to £30,250

#### PAROLE BOARD

Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1  
[01-213 3000]

The Board was constituted under section 59 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

The function of the Board is to advise the Secretary of State for the Home Department with respect to: (1) Release on licence under section 60 (i) or 61 and recall under section 62 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967 of persons whose cases have been referred to the Board by the Secretary of State; (2) The conditions of such licences, and the variation and cancellation of such conditions; and (3) any other matter so referred which is connected with release on licence or recall of persons to whom section 60 or 61 of the Act applies.

*Chairman*, The Lord Windlesham, P.C., C.V.O.

*Vice-Chairman*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgson.  
*Secretary*, J. Glaze.

#### PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property and Copyright Department)

Department of Trade,  
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2  
[01-405 8721]

Sale Branch: Orpington, Kent

The duties of the Department consist in the administration of the Patent Acts, the Registered Designs Act and the Trade Marks Act and in dealing with questions relating to the Copyright Acts. The Department also provides information service about patent specifications. In 1981 the Office sealed 22,421 patents and registered 5,295 designs and 9,542 trade marks.

*Comptroller-General*, I. J. G. Davis ..... £26,913

*Assistant Comptrollers*, J. D. Fergusson; R. Bowen; V. Tarnofsky ..... £25,164

*Superintending Examiners*, R. E. Branton; G. O. Byfleet; F. J. Kearley; V. S. Dodd; A. F. C. Miller;

D. F. Carter; N. B. Dean; D. O. Westrop; D. C. L. Blake; N. G. Tarnofsky; T. W. Sage ..... £23,131

*Principal Examiners*, A. H. W. Kennard; J. G. Clark; J. K. Sigournay; R. E. Bridges; C. G. Harrison; G. E. K. Askew; K. P. Jessop; R. M. Bennett; C. S. Richenberg; M. Fox; J. F. Elliott; P. E. Taylor; A.

J. F. Chadwick; C. I. C. Byrne; J. Mather; K. E. Butterworth; M. G. Currell; J. B. Partridge; D. Spencer; J. G. Bennett; S. A. Goodchild; J. S. Lea-Wilson; J. Winter; H. N. Walsby; A. J. Needs; R. M. Ruby; H. R. Bailey; J. Sharrook; P. L. Eggington; Miss C. M. Edwards; M. C. Bumstead; M. F. Vivian; A. Sugden; D. A. Foley; A. C. N. Woodcock; E. F. Blake; G. K. Lindsey; D. R. Barratt; P. A. Gill; J. P. Britton; A. McDowell; J. Boddy; N. L. Sands; B. C. Faulkner; S. J. Rutland; W. J. Lyon

£21,035 to £22,407

*Assistant Registrar, Trade Marks*, J. M. Myall ..... £19,612 to £23,388

*Senior Principals*, A. F. Gilmour; R. V. Egan

£16,810 to £21,014

*Senior Examiner, Information Retrieval Services*, A. M. Bayer ..... £13,840 to £19,674

#### Manchester Office

Baskerville House, Browncross Street, Salford  
[061-832 9571]

*Keeper*, F. E. Hutchinson ..... £9,909 to £10,845

#### PAYMASTER GENERAL

70 Whitehall, S.W.1  
[01-233 7057]

*Paymaster General*, THE RT. HON. CECIL EDWARD PARKINSON, M.P. .... Nil

*Private Secretary*, K. M. Long.

#### Paymaster General's Office

Sutherland House, Russell Way, Crawley, West Sussex  
[0293 27833]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Its function is that of paying agent for Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. Most of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of approximately one million public service pensions is an important feature of its work.

*Assistant Paymaster General*, L. A. Andrews

£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, D. R. L. Breed; A. J. McClatchey ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, O. J. Breeden; E. D. Hatswell; H. C. Leng, M.B.E.; G. Thomas; P. R. Tight; M. D. West

£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, J. V. Allard; Mrs. D. F. Ambrose; D. R. Alexander; R. S. Atkins; J. K. Bell; R. F. Bridgen; M. L. Card; C. R. Cowley; A. D. Edwards; T. R. George; R. G. Hollands; E. McGroarty; D. N. McNee; J. A. Payne; A. G. Rodgers; K. Sullens; C. A. Ulph; R. Wilmer

£9,671 to £11,969

#### POLICE COMPLAINTS BOARD

Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, S.E.1  
[01-275 3236]

The Police Complaints Board was established under the Police Act 1976 to introduce an independent element into the procedure for dealing with complaints by members of the public against police officers in England and Wales. The Board accordingly has certain statutory functions in relation to the disciplinary aspects of such complaints.

*Chairman*, Prof. Sir Cyril Philips.

*Deputy Chairman*, Sir George Ogden, C.B.E.

Members, D. G. Haffenden; G. E. D. Halahan, C.B.E.; Sir Frederick Hayday, C.A.E.; Mrs. J. Kellock; Sir Bernard Ledwidge, K.C.M.G.; Dr. J. Robinson; Lady Staughton; Mrs. R. Wolf.  
Secretary, P. E. Bolton.

### POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Civil Service Department, Standard House,  
Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2  
[01-273 3000]

Chairman, The Lord Shackleton, K.G., P.C., O.B.E.  
Members, The Lord Carr of Hadley, P.C.; The Lord Franks, P.C., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.A., C.A.E., F.A.A.  
Secretary, C. V. Peterson, C.V.O.

### OFFICE OF POPULATION CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

St. Catherine's House, W.C.2  
[01-242 0262]

The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys was created by a merger in May 1970 of the General Register Office and the Government Social Survey Department. The Registrar General controls the local registration service in England and Wales in the exercise of its registration and marriage duties. Copies of the original registrations of births, still-births, marriages and deaths are kept in London. A register of adopted children is held at Titchfield. Central indexes are compiled quarterly and certified copies of entries may be obtained on payment of certain fees. Since 1841 the Registrar General has been responsible for taking the census of population. He also prepares and publishes a wide range of statistics and appropriate commentary relating to population, fertility, births, still-births, marriages, deaths and cause of death, infectious diseases, sickness and injuries. The Registrar General also maintains, at Southport, a central register of persons on doctors' lists, for the purposes of the National Health Service.

Hours of public access, Mon.-Fri., 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.

Director and Registrar General, A. R. Thatcher, C.A. .... £30,250  
Deputy Director, P. Redfern ..... £25,000  
Deputy Registrar General, S. C. Boxer

Assistant Secretaries, S. Witzendorf, I.S.O. (Establishment Officer); P. H. Kenney ... £18,525 to £22,201

Chief Statisticians, M. R. Alderson (Medical), £25,000; J. Craig (Populations); Miss J. H. Thompson (Population) ..... £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Statisticians (Medical), P. M. Lambert; J. S. A. Ashley ..... £22,201

Head of Social Survey Division, F. E. Whitehead ..... £23,097

Chief Social Survey Officers 'A', Miss R. Morton-Williams; R. Barnes (Census) . £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Principals, G. F. P. Boston; N. W. Brown; G. A. Fielden; M. L. Pennington; J. P. Hisley ..... £15,723 to £19,927

Chief Social Survey Officers 'B', Miss M. L. Durant; R. K. Thomas; Miss J. E. Todd ..... £15,723 to £19,927

Statisticians, R. Balarajan; R. Beacham; Mrs. W. J. Boulton; J. D. Brant; M. S. Britton; Miss A. C. Brown; L. Bulusu; T. L. F. Devis; J. M. Dixie; P. O. Goldblatt; J. C. Haskey; Mrs. M. E. Lane; M. E. McDowall; T. J. Orchard; D. L. Pearce; J. B. Werner ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Principals, B. S. T. Alcock; Mrs. P. E. Astbury; N. E. Auckland; G. P. Barnes; E. Barton; R. H. Birch; T. B. Bryson; J. Denton; A. L. Gay; P. H. Gibson; I. M. Golds; E. Graver; W. Jenkins; J. H. Kempf; J. H. Lloyd; Miss E. M. McCrossan; R. M. Nicholls;

Miss D. M. Pace; J. A. Rampton; J. V. Robbins; T. A. Russell; K. J. Stalker; T. O. Youtlen

£11,912 to £15,948

Principal Social Survey Officers, Mrs. M. R. Bone; M. J. Bradley; Mrs. K. H. Dunnell; I. B. Knight; A. J. Marsh; Mrs. J. Martin; S. R. Parker; Mrs. I. Rauta; R. U. Redpath; K. K. Sillitoe ... £11,912 to £15,948

Principal Research Officers, C. J. Denham; G. P. Hawes ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Social Survey Officers, N. Bateson; F. Birch; R. J. Butcher; R. A. Colombo; E. S. Finch; Mrs. E. M. Goddard; Mrs. H. A. Green; Mrs. J. R. Gregory; T. B. Kenney; P. R. Wilson .... £9,671 to £11,969

Senior Executive Officers, T. Anderson; Mrs. B. Arm; R. A. P. Bailey; D. J. Baker; D. E. Birch; Miss N. A. Blackshaw; Mrs. F. R. Bowker; B. E. Brotherton; J. C. Campbell; R. J. Carpenter; A. M. Clark; J. M. Cloyne; R. L. Cross; R. W. Dunk; Miss C. E. Finch; G. P. S. Fitterer; H. D. Gee; F. B. Gentle; J. E. Good; P. C. Gregory; Miss J. A. Higgins; Mrs. C. M. Holmes; P. Howell; J. T. J. Hume; Mrs. P. E. John; A. F. Jones; K. G. Kitcher; A. C. P. L'Hours; W. O. Laurie; B. G. Little; Miss C. S. J. Lloyd; Miss M. Y. Machin; Miss M. C. F. McCall; T. McCormick; R. McLeod; Mrs. M. Mansfield; R. W. Massingham; B. W. Meakings; R. S. Merrett; Mrs. J. S. Morris; D. J. Mountjoy; J. R. O'Donnell; Mrs. V. A. Osborne; A. Parr; N. L. Perryman; P. J. Russell; J. A. Salvetti; C. F. Savage; A. A. Sellar; E. E. Simpson; Miss A. M. Spofforth; D. Stewart; D. F. Stobart; Mrs. D. M. Stobart; Mrs L. M. Street; D. Taylor; H. D. Terry; A. W. Tester; Mrs. A. C. Thomas; S. R. Turner; Miss M. C. C. Tyler; Mrs. M. J. Wagget; P. A. Wake, J. R. Watkins; I. S. G. White; R. D. Whymark; J. G. Wright

£9,671 to £11,969

Senior Research Officer, Mrs. B. A. Ballard

£7,822 to £9,758

### PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, London Dock House,  
1 Thomas More Street, E.1  
[01-481 4887]

Under the Port of London Authority (Constitution) Revision Order 1975, the membership of the Board consists of a minimum of nine and a maximum of 17 members. In addition to the Chairman a minimum of seven and a maximum of 10 non-executive members are appointed by the Minister of Transport.

A minimum of one executive member and a maximum of six executive members may be appointed by the Chairman and other non-executive members.

The continuing operations of the Port for the year ended Dec. 31, 1981, showed a loss of £8,200,000.

Chairman, V. G. Paige, C.B.E..  
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robin Gillett, Bt., G.B.E.  
Chief Executive, J. N. Black.

Director of Docks Operations, J. S. McNab.

Director of Marine Operations, Capt. P. A. Leighton.

Director of Development, J. C. Jenkinson, M.V.O.

Treasurer, G. R. Brocklehurst.

Financial Controller, M. J. Godfrey.

Secretary, G. E. Ennals.

### THE POST OFFICE

St. Martins le Grand, E.C.1  
[01-432 1234]

Crown services for the carriage of Government despatches were set up about 1516. The conveyance of public correspondence began in 1635 and the mail service was made a Parliamentary responsibility with the setting up of a Post Office in 1657. Telegraphs came under the Post Office control in 1870 and the Post Office Telephone Service began in 1880. The

National Data Processing Service, the Post Office's commercial computer bureau, was set up in 1967. The National Girobank service of the Post Office began in 1968. The Post Office ceased to be a Government Department on October 1, 1969, following the Post Office Act 1969. The office of Postmaster General was abolished and responsibility for the running of the postal, telecommunications, and giro and remittance services was transferred to the new public authority called the Post Office. The 1981 British Telecommunications Act separated the functions of the Post Office. The Post Office is now solely responsible for postal services and National Girobank. The Act reaffirmed the Post Office basic letter monopoly but added some specific exclusions. The Chairman and members of the Post Office Board are appointed by the Secretary of State but responsibility for the running of the Post Office as a whole rests with the Board in its corporate capacity.

#### Post Office Board

*Chairman*, R. Dearing, C.B.  
*Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, National Girobank*, S. Wainwright.  
*Members*, R. A. Clinton (*Mails Network and Development*); W. Cockburn (*Financial Control and Counters*); K. M. Young, C.B.E. (*Personnel and Industrial Relations*); N. N. Walmsley (*Postal Marketing*).  
*Part-time Members*, D. O. Gladwin, C.B.E.; E. Cole; Sir Clifford Cornford, K.C.B.; P. E. Moody, C.B.E.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall, S.W.1

*Lord President of the Council (and Leader of the House of Commons)*, THE RT. HON. JOHN BIFFEN, M.P. . . . . . £28,950  
*Private Secretary*, D. C. R. Heyhoe.  
*Clerk of the Council*, Sir Neville Leigh, K.C.V.O. £26,087  
*Deputy Clerk of the Council*, C. E. S. Horsford £23,288  
*Senior Clerk*, R. P. Bulling . . . . . £14,879

#### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Headquarters Office:  
 Colindale Avenue, N.W.9  
 [01-200 1295]

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*Deputy Directors*, Miss J. R. Davies, M.D.; P. D. Meers, M.D.  
*Secretary*, R. B. Paget.

(*With name of Director*)  
**Central Public Health Laboratory**  
 Colindale Avenue, N.W.9  
 A. A. Glynn, M.D.

*Enteric Pathogens Division*: B. Rowe.  
*Epidemiological Research Laboratory*: T. M. Pollock.  
*Food Hygiene Laboratory*: R. J. Gilbert, ph.D.  
*Hospital Infection, Division*: Mrs. E. M. Cooke, M.D.  
*Microbiological Reagents and Quality Control Division*: P. S. Gardner, M.D.  
*National Collection of Type Cultures*: L. R. Hill, D.Sc.  
*Virus Reference Laboratory*: Mrs. M. S. Pereira, M.D.

#### Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research Porton Down, Salisbury

*Director*, P. M. Sutton.  
*Microbial Technology*: Prof. A. Atkinson, ph.D.  
*Environmental Hygiene Reference Laboratory*: J. A. Taylor.  
*Molecular Genetic Laboratory*: P. J. Greenaway, ph.D.  
*Environmental Microbiology and Safety Reference Laboratory*: A. E. Wright, T.D., M.D.  
*Pathogenic Microbes Research Laboratory*: Prof. D. C. Ellwood, ph.D.  
*Special Pathogens Reference Laboratory*: Prof. D. I. H. Simpson, M.D.  
*Therapeutic Products Laboratory*: H. E. Wade, ph.D.  
*Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory*: J. Mellings, ph.D.  
*Bacterial Metabolism Research Laboratory*, M. J. Hill, ph.D.

#### Other Reference and Special Laboratories

*Communicable Diseases Surveillance Centre*, 61 Colindale Avenue, N.W.9: N. S. Galbraith, M.B.  
*Malaria Reference Laboratory*, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, W.C.1; Prof. D. J. Bradley, D.M.; Prof. W. Peters, M.D., D.Sc.  
*Mycobacterium Reference Unit*, Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff: P. A. Jenkins, ph.D.  
*Mycological Reference Laboratory*, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, W.C.1: Prof. D. W. R. Mackenzie, ph.D.  
*Mycoplasma Reference Laboratory*, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich: B. E. Andrews.  
*Veneal Diseases Reference Laboratory*, London Hospital Research Laboratories, E.1: (vacant).

#### Regional Laboratories

*Birmingham*, J. G. P. Hutchison, M.D.; *Bristol*, A. E. Jephcott, M.D.; *Cambridge*, C. E. D. Taylor, M.D.; *Cardiff*, C. H. L. Howells, M.D.; *Leeds*, G. L. Gibson, M.D.; *Liverpool*, G. C. Turner, M.D.; *Manchester*, D. M. Jones, M.D.; *Newcastle*, J. B. Selkon, T.D.; *Oxford*, H. H. Johnson, D.Phil.; *Portsmouth*, D. J. H. Payne; *Sheffield*, B. W. Barton.

#### Area Laboratories

*Bath*, P. G. Mann, M.D.; *Brighton*, B. T. Thom; *Carlisle*, D. G. Davies, M.D.; *Carmarthen*, H. D. S. Morgan; *Chelmsford*, R. Pilsworth, M.D.; *Chester*, Miss P. M. Poole, M.D.; *Coventry*, P. R. Mortimer; *Dorchester*, Mrs. Patricia Gill; *Epsom*, D. R. Gamble; *Exeter*, R. J. C. Hart; *Gloucester*, K. A. V. Cartwright; *Guildford*, R. Y. Cartwright; *Hereford*, I. R. Ferguson; *Hull*, S. L. Mawer; *Ipswich*, J. V. T. Gostling; *Leicester*, C. J. Mitchell; *Lincoln*, J. G. Wallace; *LONDON: Central Middlesex Hospital*, D. A. McSwiggan (*Honorary*); *Dulwich*, C. Dulake; *Tooting*, D. G. Fleck, M.D.; *Whips Cross*, B. Chattopadhyay, M.D.; *Luton*, A. T. Willis, M.D.; *Maidstone*, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; *Middlesbrough*, E. McKay-Ferguson, M.D.; *Norwich*, W. Shepherd, M.D.; *Nottingham*, M. J. Lewis, M.D.; *Peterborough*, R. S. Jobanputra, M.D.; *Plymouth*, P. J. Wilkinson; *Poole*, W. L. Hooper; *Preston*, L. Robertson; *Reading*, J. V. Dadsell; *Rhyl*, F. B. Jackson; *Salisbury*, Miss S. Patrick; *Shrewsbury*, C. A. Morris, M.D.; *Southampton*, A. D. Pearson; *Stoke-on-Trent*, C. R. Knappett, M.D. (*Honorary*); *Swansea*, W. Kwantes; *Taunton*, J. V. S. Pether; *Truro*, W. A. T. Brunton; *Watford*, M. T. Mouldsdales; *Wolverhampton*, I. A. Harper (*Honorary*).

#### PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE See Record Offices

**PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE**  
Stewart House, Kingsway, W.C.2  
[01-405 4300]

The Public Trustee is a Trust corporation created to undertake the business of executorship and trusteeship; he can act as executor or administrator of the estate of a deceased person, or as a trustee of a will or settlement (either by original appointment or by transfer at a later stage) alone or jointly with others in the same manner and under the same legal obligations as a private individual or commercial trust corporation, but with a guarantee that all breaches of trust will be made good out of the Consolidated Fund. He cannot accept a trust which is foreign, exclusively charitable or for the benefit of creditors, nor an insolvent estate. He can accept the trusteeship of and manage pension funds, disaster funds and the funds of private individuals or institutions. He also administers common investment funds for moneys in Court. Fees are charged for his services, the Office being self supporting but non profit making.

<i>Public Trustee</i> , J. A. Boland .....	£26,087
<i>Assistant Public Trustee</i> , R. C. Annis	£20,392 to £23,288
<i>Chief Administrative Officer</i> , J. P. Hamilton	£19,612 to £23,288
<i>Chief Investment Manager</i> , T. H. Nicholls	£19,612 to £23,288
<i>Finance Officer</i> , R. R. Smith .....	£16,810 to £21,014
<i>Chief Property Adviser</i> , R. Myers	£13,784 to £16,126
<i>Acceptance Officer</i> , R. A. Cunningham	£12,999 to £17,035

**PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD**  
See National Investment and Loans Board

*RECORD OFFICES, ETC.*

**THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**  
Chancery Lane, W.C.2  
[01-405 0741]  
Ruskin Avenue, Kew,  
Richmond, Surrey  
[01-876 3444]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open from Monday to Friday to holders of readers' tickets from 9.30 to 5 (Kew and Chancery Lane). Information about the location and availability of records can be obtained either by writing or by telephone enquiry. The Museum (at Chancery Lane) is open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement; it contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols.), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

<i>Keeper of Public Records</i> , G. H. Martin .....	£25,000
<i>Deputy Keeper</i> , E. W. Denham ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Records Administration Officer</i> , Dr. P. M. Barnes	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Officer-in-Charge</i> , Chancery Lane, R. F. Hunnisett	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Establishment Officer</i> , J. G. Wickham	£11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Assistant Keepers*, C. D. Chalmers; N. G. Cox; N. E. Evans; Miss D. H. Gifford; A. A. H. Knightbridge; M. Roper; J. L. Walford

	£15,055 to £18,507
<i>Assistant Keepers, First Class</i> , Miss G. L. Beech; J. D. Cantwell; Miss M. M. Condon; Mrs. J. M. Cox; D. Crook; Mrs. H. Forde; Mrs. E. M. Hallam-Smith; E. J. Higgs; Mrs. H. E. Jones; M. J. Jubb; Mrs. A. E. Morton; Mrs. A. N. Nicol; T. R. Padfield; J. B. Post; Mrs. A. M. S. Prochaska; N. A. M. Rodger; D. L. Thomas .....	£9,082 to £15,948
<i>Principal, Repository and Reprographic Services</i> , P. M. McCaffrey .....	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Principal Inspecting Officer</i> , R. L. Anslow	£11,912 to £15,948
<i>Inspecting Officers</i> , D. Ashton; D. Barlow; B. S. Freeman; A. W. H. Medlicott; C. J. Edwards; C. B. Townshend; K. J. Smith .....	£9,671 to £11,969
<i>Senior Executive Officers</i> , T. J. Donovan; F. McCall	£9,671 to £11,969

**ADVISORY COUNCIL ON PUBLIC RECORDS**  
Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

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*Assessors*, J. W. S. Dempster; G. H. Martin.  
*Secretary*, Mrs. A. N. Nicol.

**HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE**  
House of Lords, S.W.1  
[01-219 3074]

Since 1497, the records of Parliament have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and their production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The records preserved number some 3,000,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House of Lords from 1510. Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1610, and Papers laid before Parliament from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office also has charge of the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572), which include plans and annexed documents relating to Private Bill legislation from 1818. Among other documents are the records of the Lord Great Chamberlain, the political papers of certain members of the two Houses (including the papers of Lloyd George, Bonar Law and other statesmen previously preserved in the Beaverbrook Library), and documents relating to Parliament acquired on behalf of the nation. All the manuscripts and other records are preserved in the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. A permanent exhibition was established in the Royal Gallery in 1979.

<i>Clerk of the Records</i> , H. S. Cobb, F.S.A.	£19,612 to £23,288
<i>Deputy Clerk of the Records</i> , D. J. Johnson, F.S.A. ....	£16,142 to £19,594
<i>Assistant Clerks of the Records</i> , J. C. Morgan ( <i>Sound Archives</i> )	£9,666 to £16,251; S. K. Ellison £10,169 to £13,056



ROYAL COMMISSION ON  
HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane,  
W.C.2

[01-242 1198]

The Commission was set up by Royal Warrant in 1869 to enquire and report on collections of papers of value for the study of history in private hands. In 1959 a new warrant enlarged these terms of reference to include all historical records, wherever situated, outside the Public Records and gave it added responsibilities, as a central co-ordinating body, to promote, assist and advise on their proper preservation and storage. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of reports. It holds a further 25,000 unpublished reports in the National Register of Archives, available for consultation in its search room. It also administers the Manorial and Tithe Documents Rules on behalf of the Master of the Rolls. *Chairman*, The Master of the Rolls.

*Commissioners*, The Very Rev. S. J. A. Evans, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. Beckett; Sir Robert Somerville, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.; The Lord Kenyon, C.B.E., F.S.A.; The Lord Fletcher, P.C., L.L.D., F.S.A.; The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., F.R.S.; J. P. W. Ehrman, F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T.; The Lord Blake, F.B.A.; Prof. S. F. C. Milsom, F.B.A.; Sir John Habakkuk, F.B.A.; G. E. Aylmer, D.Phil., F.B.A.; P. T. Cormack, F.S.A., M.P.; M. F. Bond, C.B., M.V.O., C.B.E., F.S.A.; H. M. Colvin, C.B.E., F.B.A.

*Secretary*, B. S. Smith, F.S.A.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh 1  
[031-556 6585]

The history of the national archives of Scotland can be traced back to the 13th century. The present headquarters of the Scottish Record Office, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved the administrative records of pre-Union Scotland, the registers of central and local courts of law, the public registers of property rights and legal documents, and many collections of local and church records and private archives. Certain groups of records, mainly the modern records of government departments in Scotland, the Scottish railway records, and the plans collection, are preserved in the branch repository at the West Register House in Charlotte Square—the former St. George's Church which was designed by Robert Reid. The Search Rooms in both buildings open daily from 9 to 4.45 (Mondays to Fridays). A permanent exhibition at the West Register House and changing exhibitions at the General Register House are open to the public on weekdays from 10 to 4. The National Register of Archives (Scotland), which is a branch of the Scottish Record Office, is based in the West Register House.

*Keeper of the Records of Scotland*, J. Imrie.

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF  
SCOTLAND

Meadowbank House, Edinburgh  
[031-661 6111]

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

- (1) General Register of Sasines and Land Register of Scotland; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10)

Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The General Register of Sasines and the Land Register of Scotland form the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

*Keeper of the Registers of Scotland*, W. S. Penman  
£24,077  
*Deputy Keeper*, W. Russell . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Assistant Keepers*, T. M. Nichol; J. Robertson;  
P. G. Skea . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
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*Accountant*, Mrs. A. McDonald . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
*Senior Examiners*, J. Anderson; A. J. G. Balfour; J. Cogle; B. J. Corr; A. M. Falconer; A. B. Farmer; P. P. M. Gordon; J. Knox; B. S. Little; D. Lorimer; J. F. Morrison; L. J. Morrison; Miss A. M. Murray; D. L. Nicholl; A. W. Ramage; A. G. Rennie; R. Roper; E. B. Sanderson; R. M. Stewart; Miss I. Thom . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS  
OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2  
[01-606 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957; ancient customs: Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Customarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial rolls and books from 1252 and Council minutes from 1275; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday by arrangement.

*Keeper of the City Records*, The Town Clerk.

*Deputy Keeper*, Miss B. R. Masters.

*Assistant Keeper*, J. R. Sewell.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE  
EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7  
[01-589 3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C.,

K.T., O.M., G.B.E.

*Chairman*, Board of Management, Sir Richard Way,

K.C.B., C.B.E.

*Secretary to Commissioners*, C. A. H. James.

SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING  
RESEARCH COUNCIL

Polaris House, North Star Avenue,  
Swindon, Wilts.

[0793-26222]

*Chairman*, Prof. J. F. C. Kingman, F.R.S.

*Members of the Council*, Prof. I. Butterworth, F.R.S.;

Prof. J. I. G. Cadogan, F.R.S.; Dr. P. Clarke; Dr. A. A. L. Challis, C.B.E.; Dr. W. H. Cockcroft; D. Downs, C.B.E.; Dr. M. W. Holdgate, C.B.; P. A. B. Hughes, C.B.E.; Prof. Sir Jack Lewis, F.R.S.; Prof. A. G. J. MacFarlane; Sir Alan Muir Wood, F.R.S.; Prof. K. A. Pounds, F.R.S.; Prof. M. H. Richmond, F.R.S.; O. Roith; Prof. W. L. Wilcock; Dr. W. L. Wilkinson; Prof. J. C. Willmott.  
 Secretary, B. W. Oakley, C.B.E.

### SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1  
 [01-233 3000]

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Private Secretary, A. M. Russell.

Assistant Private Secretaries, M. Ewart; J. S. Wilson.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries, The Earl of Mansfield £23,275

Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State, A. M. Fletcher, M.P. (Industry and Education); J. MacKay, M.P. (Health and Social Work); J. Allan Stewart, M.P. (Home Affairs and the Environment) £15,700

Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir William Fraser, K.C.B. £37,750

Private Secretary, C. M. Reeves.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, A. H. Bishop £25,000

Parliamentary Clerk, J. Reynolds

Liaison Staff:

Assistant Secretary, G. Murray. £18,525 to £22,201

Principals, A. C. King; G. A. D. Philip £11,912 to £15,948

New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre,  
 Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8400]

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### CENTRAL SERVICES

Deputy Secretary (Central Services), W. K. Reid, C.B. £30,250

### Establishment Division

Under Secretary, L. P. Hamilton (Principal Establishment Officer) £25,000

Assistant Secretaries, J. Glendinning, M.B.E.; P. McKinlay £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Principals, J. N. Davison; A. B. Fairweather, T.D. £15,723 to £19,927

Principals, D. J. Chalmers; D. A. Christie; Miss L. Clare; W. Davidson; J. R. M. Flucker; H. J. Graham; I. F. Hunter; D. Macniven; Mrs. J. Niven; W. B. Ritchie; W. A. Smith; B. V. Surridge £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, A. G. Aitken; J. Calderwood; T. Chalmers; J. B. Currie; W. M. Davidson; E. D. Ewing; G. H. Fox; J. P. Garvie; J. S. Graham; B. J. Lincoln; H. M. MacKenzie; R. R. Morrison; H. M. Muir; A. S. Robertson; I. J. Robertson; J. B. Roddin; A. J. Stewart; I. R. N. Stewart; Miss M. D. K. Stewart; E. Thomson; G. Thompson; R. J. Walker; B. F. Warren; T. A. S. Wicks; T. W. Wilson; A. G. Young; H. Young £9,671 to £11,969

Librarian, H. A. Colquhoun £9,671 to £11,969

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Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh  
 [031-443 4040]

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Deputy Manager, (vacant).

Principals, J. Duffy; I. W. Goodwin; C. B. Knox; H. Mackay £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, R. Barrie; L. J. D. Boyd; P. Boyd; J. A. Brown; Mrs. S. M. Crearier; A. R. Donaldson; J. J. Hamilton; I. D. Hunter; A. R. McCowan; K. A. Macdonald; A. D. Paterson; B. U. Pearson; T. G. Whitehead £9,671 to £11,969

#### Telecommunications

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh  
 (031-556 8501)

Director, A. F. Harrison £17,685 to £19,927

### Finance Division

#### Finance Group

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Assistant Secretaries, T. M. Band; J. W. L. Lonie; K. W. Moore; H. Robertson, M.B.E. £18,525 to £22,201

Senior Principals, I. Nicholson; I. S. Scott, O.B.E. £15,723 to £19,927

Principals, D. Cook; J. G. Davies; L. P. S. Dunbar; G. Hardie; D. M. Henderson; W. A. Howat; G. L. Kerr; J. F. Kerr; D. R. Mayer; W. T. Tait; A. Walker; I. T. Wallace; R. G. B. Wilkie £11,912 to £15,948

Chief Accountants, S. W. E. Davidson; T. W. Forsyth; D. A. Howe; R. K. West £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officers, P. E. Anderson; R. Anderson; W. Anness; E. G. J. Bee; D. M. Ferguson; F. D. Garvie; J. L. Gordon; A. A. Harper; N. Harvey; M. W. Jarron; N. J. H. Kernohan; W. E. M. Maxwell; D. K. Meikle; D. Muir; I. M. Nicol; R. I. Perrett; R. S. Pryor; R. R. Ross; J. R. Sinclair; J. Symington; W. P. Young £9,671 to £11,969

#### Local Government Finance Group

Under Secretary, D. A. Leitch £25,000

Assistant Secretaries, G. B. Baird; N. G. Campbell £18,525 to £22,201

Principals, A. G. Beattie; A. J. Rushworth; D. Stewart; R. Tait; T. Winwick £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officer, J. M. H. Maxton £9,671 to £11,969

### Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Departments and certain U. K. services including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland.)

Solicitor, D. Cunningham £30,250

Deputy Solicitor, A. A. McMillan £25,000

Divisional Solicitors, J. B. Allan; R. Bland; \*R. Eadie; J. L. Jamieson; \*A. J. Sim; J. A. Stewart; J. E. Taylor; Miss M. Y. Walker £19,305 to £22,201

\*Seconded to Scottish Law Commission

### Scottish Information Office

(For the Scottish Departments and certain U.K. services)

Director, C. F. Corbett £18,525 to £22,201

Deputy Director, D. C. M. Beveridge £15,723 to £19,927

### Statistical Services

Chief Statistician, D. Wishart, Ph.D. £18,525 to £22,201

**Inquiry Reporters**

16 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh  
[031-556 9191]

*Chief Reporter*, A. G. Bell ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Reporter*, S. Robertson  
£20,484 to £22,201  
*Senior Executive Officer*, Miss C. B. Forbes  
£9,671 to £11,969

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND**

Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh  
[031-443 4020]  
Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1  
[01-233 3000]

*Secretary*, J. I. Smith, C.B. .... £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, R. D. Cramond; J. S. Gibson  
£25,000  
*Fisheries Secretary*, B. Gordon ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, A. D. F. Findlay; I. G. F. Gray;  
A. I. Macdonald; L. V. McEwan; D. G. Mackay; G.  
N. Munro; A. B. Scott; D. C. Todd  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, C. Barbour; T. A. Cameron; D. I. Dalgetty;  
W. G. Dalgleish; D. R. Dickson; J. H. F. Finnie; J.  
L. Helm; J. N. Johnston; F. J. Lawrie; R. C.  
Lawson; J. McGhee; W. A. McKenzie; R. P. C.  
Macnab; D. A. Robertson; D. Stott; I. M. Whitelaw;  
C. Wilkinson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, W. M. Bremner; R. A. J.  
Dalziel; S. W. Fox; T. G. Haigh; R. T. McGeorge;  
W. Malcolm; A. B. Patton; D. Reid; G. D. Stewart;  
N. A. Stewart; A. G. Templeman; M. T. A. Vance;  
B. D. Watson; D. Watson ..... £9,671 to £11,969  
*Chief Agricultural Officer*, C. Mackay ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer*, A. H. Boggan  
£22,044

*Assistant Chief Agricultural Officers*, J. C. Clark; J.  
F. Hutcheson; R. Macdonald; G. M. B. Redpath; J.  
I. Woodrow ..... £17,685 to £19,927  
*Chief Agricultural Economist*, J. M. Dunn, D.Phil.  
£17,685 to £20,895  
*Chief Fatstock Officer*, A. Bain ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Food and Dairy Officer*, M. E. M. Anderson  
£12,826 to £16,998  
*Chief Surveyor*, N. Taylor ..... £17,685 to £19,927  
*Scientific Adviser*, A. M. Raven, Ph.D.  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, T. W. Hegarty,  
Ph.D. .... £15,010 to £18,507

**Royal Botanic Garden**

Inverleith Row, Edinburgh  
[031-552 7171]

*Regius Keeper*, D. M. Henderson, F.R.S.E.  
£18,525 to £22,201  
*Assistant Keeper*, J. Cullen, Ph.D. £15,010 to £18,507

**Agricultural Scientific Services**

East Craigs, Edinburgh  
[031-339 2355]

*Director*, D. C. Graham, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.  
£18,525 to £22,201  
*Deputy Director*, R. D. Seaton ... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officers*, J. R. Cutler; M. J.  
Richardson ..... £15,010 to £18,507

**Fisheries Research Services**

Marine Laboratory, P.O. Box 101,  
Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen  
[0224 876544]

*Director of Fisheries Research and Controller of  
Fisheries Research and Development (U.K.)*, B. B.  
Parrish, C.B.E., F.R.S.E. .... £24,077

*Deputy Director*, A. D. McIntyre, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

£18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officers*, R. E. Craig; A. D.  
Hawkins, Ph.D.; R. Jones; A. Saville, F.R.S.E.; C. S.  
Wardle ..... £15,010 to £18,507

*Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory*,  
Faskally, Pitlochry, Perthshire  
[0796 2060]

*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, (vacant)  
£15,010 to £18,507

**Sea Fisheries Inspectorate**

*Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries*, M. J. MacLeod  
£19,787  
*Inspector of Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries*, R. B.  
Williamson ..... £11,345 to £14,289  
*Marine Superintendent*, Captain D. R. Corse  
£17,271 to £17,566

**Crofters Commission**

4/6 Castle Wynd, Inverness  
[0463 37231]

*Chairman*, J. F. M. Macleod ..... £14,623  
*Members (part-time)*, N. A. MacAskill (£9,505); A.  
Fraser, Ph.D.; B. T. Hunter; J. MacDonald; J. M.  
Macmillan, O.B.E.; I. G. Munro ..... £4,753  
*Secretary*, A. W. Brodie ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Assistant Secretary*, A. W. Gladwin  
£11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Technical Officer*, W. MacFarlane  
£12,697 to £15,039

**Red Deer Commission**

Knowsley, 82 Fairfield Road, Inverness  
[0463 31751]

*Chairman*, I. Miller ..... £7,678  
*Secretary*, N. H. McCulloch ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**SCOTTISH DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre,  
Edinburgh  
[031-556 8400]  
Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1  
[01-233 3000]

*Secretary*, T. R. H. Godden, C.B. .... £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, I. D. Penman; W. W.  
Scott ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, D. A. Bennet; M. J. P. Cunliffe;  
D. J. Essery; P. Mackay; F. H. Orr; B. V. Philp; G.  
Robson; N. W. Smith; R. E. Smith  
£18,525 to £22,201

*Principals*, M. T. Affolter; J. R. Brown; J. T. Brown;  
A. M. Burnside; D. J. Christie; M. A. Duffy; J. W.  
Elvidge; R. S. B. Gordon; J. C. Henderson; A. R.  
Irons; T. J. Kelly; I. J. MacKenzie; K. B. T.  
MacKenzie; P. M. McLaren; A. J. Matheson; J.  
Meldrum; D. N. G. Reid; W. M. Robertson; P. J.  
Robinson; D. M. Rowand; P. M. Russell; Miss M.  
B. Tait; G. W. Tucker; M. R. Wilson  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Senior Executive Officers*, S. S. Anderson; J. Black;  
A. B. Forrest; F. H. Hunter; M. J. Hunter; Miss M.  
M. Jamieson; J. B. Jolly; P. Kemp; Miss E. M.  
Livingstone; I. A. McLeod; A. H. Meldrum; A. J.  
Murray; R. M. Russell; Miss M. R. Smith; Miss F.  
A. Stenhouse; R. S. Stewart; A. C. Walker; P. S.  
Williamson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Professional Staff**

*Chief Engineer*, S. C. Agnew ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Engineer*, E. H. Nicholl ..... £22,044  
*Assistant Chief Engineers*, W. Ferguson; R. Mc-  
Gillivray; J. O. Thorburn ... £17,685 to £19,927

*Director of Building and Chief Architect*, B. P. Beckett ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Director of Building and Deputy Chief Architect*, J. E. Gibbons, ph.D. .... £22,044  
*Deputy Director of Building and Chief Quantity Surveyor*, D. C. Russell ..... £22,044  
*Assistant Director and Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyor*, A. Duncan ..... £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Director and Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer*, R. A. E. Quartermaine  
 £17,685 to £19,927  
*Assistant Directors*, R. R. Armour, o.B.E.; A. R. H. Bott; R. W. Naismith; R. I. Watson  
 £17,685 to £19,927  
*Superintending Architect*, S. G. E. Shipman  
 £17,685 to £19,927  
*Chief Planner*, W. D. C. Lyddon, D.Litt. .... £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Planner*, H. Irving ..... £22,044  
*Assistant Chief Planners*, D. R. Dare; P. D. McGovern, ph.D.; A. Mackenzie ..... £17,685 to £19,927  
*Chief Research Officer*, C. C. Macdonald  
 £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal Research Officers*, C. P. A. Levein, ph.D.; C. L. Wood ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Chief Road Engineer*, J. A. M. MacKenzie .. £25,000  
*Deputy Chief Engineer (Roads)*, J. R. Lake .. £22,044  
*Deputy Chief Engineer (Bridges)*, W. R. Varley  
 £22,044  
*Assistant Chief Engineers*, D. M. Fisher; W. G. Ross; G. F. Storey; G. S. Marshall ... £17,685 to £19,927  
*H.M. Chief Industrial Pollution Inspector*, R. R. A. Pride ..... £22,044  
*Chief Estates Officer*, G. H. Lumb. £17,685 to £19,927  
*Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Scotland*, I. MacIvor ..... £14,794 to £16,777  
*Principal Inspector of Historic Buildings*, D. M. Walker ..... £14,794 to £16,777

**SCOTTISH ECONOMIC PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8400]  
 and  
 Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1  
 [01-233 3000]

*Secretary and Chief Economic Adviser to the Secretary of State for Scotland*, R. G. L. McCrone, ph.D. .... £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, J. F. Laing; J. F. McClellan ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, D. Connelly; D. Harrison; K. J. Mackenzie; J. S. B. Martin; H. Morison  
 £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Economic Advisers*, C. M. Baxter; W. M. McNie ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principals*, Mrs. M. H. Borowski; M. Finnigan; A. W. Fraser; J. S. Graham; M. A. Grant; J. W. H. Irvine; D. K. C. Jeffrey; A. Lindsey; K. W. McKay; Mrs. R. N. Menlowe; G. M. D. Thomson  
 £11,912 to £15,948  
*H.M. Inspector of Schools*, J. C. Dignan  
 £13,846 to £19,934  
*Senior Executive Officers*, R. M. Aitken; A. D. Fleming; D. R. Semple; I. A. Snedden  
 £9,671 to £11,969

**Industrial Development Division**

Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow  
 [041-248 2855]

*Under Secretary*, J. A. Scott, M.V.O. .... £25,000  
*Industrial Adviser*, D. J. Bain.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. M. Currie; I. S. Robertson  
 £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principal*, J. E. Milne .... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principals*, I. Gordon; J. P. Laydon; E. D. F. McGaughrin; K. MacRae ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, J. H. B. Fleming; G. J. Heffernan; R. E. Magowan; Mrs. S. M. Quinn; J. Scullion; J. Thomson ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**Locate in Scotland**

120 Bothwell Street, Glasgow  
 [041-248 2700]

*Director*, R. Burns, C.B.E. .... £24,077  
*Principal*, Miss B. O'Callaghan .. £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officer*, W. C. Alison  
 £9,671 to £11,969  
*Chief Accountant*, T. E. McGreevy  
 £11,912 to £15,948

**SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh  
 [031-556 8400]  
 and  
 Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1  
 [01-233 3000]

*Secretary*, J. A. M. Mitchell, C.B., C.V.O., M.C. £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, Miss P. A. Cox; I. L. Sharp; I. M. Wilson ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. R. Cuthbert, ph.D. (*Chief Statistician*); J. J. Farrell; W. J. Fearnley; B. J. Fiddes, C.B.E.; E. Frizzell; J. Keeley; J. Linn; Miss J. L. Ross ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal*, G. E. Brewerton  
 £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principals*, Mrs. E. E. R. Barnwell; W. E. Bennet; T. Blacklock; D. H. Brown; T. B. Haig; J. C. Halley; I. C. Henderson; Miss J. M. Lawson; Miss I. M. Low; Mrs. E. J. Lugton; J. McCallum; Miss M. M. Marshall; N. Pittman; G. T. Reed; J. A. Rennie; I. M. Watt; W. Weir ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, I. R. Anderson; J. W. A. Chalmers; Miss M. E. Graham, M.V.O.; D. S. Henderson; D. T. Kay; E. M. C. Mackay; D. C. MacNab; R. E. Merrill; B. R. Morgan; A. Naismith; M. Rogers; W. H. Stein ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**H.M. Inspectors of Schools**

*Senior Chief Inspector*, J. A. Ferguson ..... £25,000  
*Deputy Senior Chief Inspectors*, A. D. Chirnside; H. F. Smith ..... £23,434  
*Chief Inspectors*, W. F. L. Bigwood; L. Clark; A. H. Ferguson; D. S. Graham; J. Howgo; R. S. Johnston; S. E. McClelland, ph.D.; J. G. Morris; W. R. Ritchie; J. H. Thomson ..... £22,044  
*Inspectors*, J. N. Alison; M. T. J. Axford; W. T. Beveridge; J. Boyes; Miss C. L. Boyle; J. W. Burdin; Miss G. C. Campbell; D. G. Carter; C. Cleall; G. A. B. Craig; M. Q. Cramb; A. H. B. Davidson; G. B. Debling; G. A. Dell; R. F. Dick; J. T. Donaldson; D. W. Duncan; Miss K. M. Fairweather; A. W. Finlayson; B. Fryer; T. N. Gallacher; A. R. Gallon; A. B. Giovanazzi; G. P. D. Gordon; G. D. Gray, ph.D.; T. O. Greig; J. Hay, ph.D.; L. A. Hunter; M. Jack; A. W. Jeffrey; E. S. Kelly; J. Kieley; D. G. Kirkpatrick; I. Lawson; J. C. Leitch; J. E. F. Longman; R. E. Lygo; M. McAllan; J. McAlpine; I. M. MacAskill; D. McCalman; J. J. McDonald; Mrs. M. A. MacFarlane; A. S. McGlynn; H. M. MacLaren; M. Macleod; D. R. McNicoll; A. A. McPherson; A. J. Macpherson; D. W. Mack; A. Maltby; H. L. Martin; A. C. T. Mascarenhas; W. M. Mein; A. Milne; S. Milne,

ph.d.; J. Mitchell; H. Morris; Miss W. Morrison; Miss E. R. Mowat; G. S. Mutch; R. H. Nelson; B. Nickerson, ph.d.; W. Nicol; A. Nisbet; D. A. Osler; I. P. Pascoe; J. Picken; Miss A. H. M. Prain; R. B. Prescott; A. M. Rankin; T. A. Rankin; J. C. Rankine; W. M. Roach, ph.d.; I. D. S. Robertson; J. N. Robertson; A. L. Robson; M. Roebuck; J. Rorrison; D. M. Russell; M. G. Scott; G. M. Sinclair, ph.d.; J. A. Sloggie; A. L. Small; H. Smith; A. M. Steele; W. P. Stewart; H. Walker; G. Wallis; R. S. Weir; R. G. Wilson; J. G. L. Wright; D. B. Young; R. W. J. Young, ph.d. . £13,846 to £19,934

**Social Work Services Group**  
43 Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh  
{031-556 9233}

The Social Work Services Group, which is attached to the Scottish Education Department, administers the provisions of the Social Work (Scotland) Act, 1968.

*Under-Secretary*, A. F. Reid . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, J. M. Francis; R. E. S. Robinson; D. Stevenson . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal*, T. B. Hamilton . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
*Principals*, R. W. Alexander; D. J. Baird; Miss A. E. Hamilton; D. G. Kerr; J. C. McLean; I. F. Munro; Mrs. G. M. Stewart . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss M. R. M. Bald; H. W. Bradford; R. Crawford; Miss L. E. Hardie; Miss E. B. Hewitt; I. F. McEwan . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
*Chief Social Work Adviser*, D. Colvin . . . . . £24,077  
*Deputy Chief Social Work Advisers*, C. A. Fullwood; D. S. Roulston . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Advisers*, A. C. Adams; Miss D. M. Boardman; J. Gallacher; Miss P. M. Hammond; Miss C. P. Kerr; W. J. McCollam; F. A. O'Leary; R. Percival; J. I. Smith . . . . . £16,844 to £20,775

**SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

St. Andrew's House,  
Edinburgh  
{031-556 8501}

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1  
{01-233 3000}

*Secretary*, A. L. Rennie, c.b. . . . . £30,250  
*Under Secretaries*, W. Baird; J. E. Fraser; J. B. Hume; J. Walker . . . . . £25,000  
*Assistant Secretaries*, G. P. H. Aitken; R. J. W. Clark; Mrs. E. C. G. Craghill; J. Hamill; G. G. Lyall; Miss M. Maclean; A. M. Macpherson; A. H. M. Mitchell; G. J. Murray; N. E. Sharp; J. W. Sinclair; E. J. Weepie . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principals*, D. C. Anderson; J. W. Barron; J. Blaikie; P. A. Brady; R. G. H. Brown; J. A. Clare; D. J. Davidson; J. G. Donnelly; P. J. Fleming; C. C. Forsyth; J. D. Gallagher; W. M. Giles; P. G. Glynn; A. Johnston; J. C. Judson; W. A. Lamberton; S. M. Liddle; C. M. A. Lugton; R. S. T. MacEwen; G. A. McHugh; N. Macleod; I. A. Macpherson; Miss L. R. Maddock; C. Moir; R. Paton; G. A. Paul; D. B. D. Petrie; E. C. Reavley; R. S. Reid; W. F. Robertson; R. Scott; A. Simmen; A. Stephenson; J. A. Sutherland; E. S. Wall, o.b.e.; G. P. Walker; A. W. Wallace . . . . . 11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, Miss M. R. M. Bald; J. Ballantyne; M. Bunney; D. Burnett; D. O. Campbell; J. K. Clark; Mrs. F. M. Cruickshanks; L. C. Cuning; D. H. F. Dee; Miss W. W. Hamilton; E. E. Hancock; N. M. Keegan; H. M. MacLean; J. K. Melville; T. Melville; J. L. Murray; G. Pearson; D. M. Porter; J. S. Ross; B. W. J. Sharry; R. N. Shaw; J. L. Sime; M. P. Sivell; T. Spence; I. C. Stewart; Miss M. B. M. Talbot; S. J. B. Walker; J. O. Wastle . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

**Medical Services**

*Chief Medical Officer*, J. J. A. Reid, c.b., t.d. . . . . £30,250  
*Deputy Chief Medical Officers*, I. S. Macdonald; G. A. Scott . . . . . £25,000  
*Principal Medical Officers*, M. Ashley-Miller; F. B. Davidson; J. H. Grant; A. D. M. McIntyre; A. T. B. Moir; W. M. Prentice; R. A. Ratcliff; . . . . . £23,431  
*Senior Medical Officers*, A. E. Bell; J. T. Boyd; P. W. Brooks; R. G. Covell; D. C. Drummond; G. I. Forbes; W. Forbes; G. Gilray; Margaret Hennigan; L. F. Howitt; J. H. Leckie; R. M. Melville, o.b.e.; J. A. Morton; J. S. Patterson; G. W. Simpson; B. C. S. Slater, o.b.e.; Elizabeth M. Whiteside; A. B. Young . . . . . £22,044  
*Medical Officers*, R. E. G. Aitken; J. M. Forrester; J. Pearson . . . . . £14,652 to £20,441  
*Senior Regional Medical Officers*, A. C. McBlane; D. E. Walker . . . . . £23,431  
*Regional Medical Officers*, P. I. Brown; Elspeth C. Carrick; I. G. Conn; J. A. Fergusson; T. E. S. Fergusson; H. McBain; W. T. D. McKenzie; J. B. Morris; R. C. Nimmo-Smith; J. Pearson; W. M. Reid; P. I. T. Walker . . . . . £14,652 to £20,441  
*Chief Scientist*, Prof. A. P. M. Forrester.  
*Chief Dental Officer*, M. C. Downer . . . . . £23,434  
*Deputy Chief Dental Officer*, J. Gall . . . . . £22,044  
*Regional Dental Officers*, T. G. L. Bell; F. D. Murray . . . . . £14,652 to £20,441  
*Chief Nursing Officer*, Miss M. G. Auld . . . . . £21,925  
*Chief Pharmacist*, G. Calder . . . . . £17,685 to £19,927

**Miscellaneous Appointments**

*H.M. Chief Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland*, E. Frizzell, c.b.e., q.p.m. . . . . £29,613  
*H.M. Chief Inspector of Prisons*, D. A. P. Barry, c.b.e.  
*Commandant, Scottish Police College*, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Alexander, c.b. . . . . £23,046  
*H.M. Chief Inspector of Fire Services*, P. Watters, q.f.s.m. . . . . £23,113 to £24,770  
*Commandant, Scottish Fire Service Training School*, A. Jones, o.b.e., q.f.s.m. . . . . £12,237 to £12,798  
*Secretary, Scottish Health Service Planning Council*, T. D. Hunter.

**Prisons Division**

St. Margaret's House, 151 London Road,  
Edinburgh 8  
{031-661 6181}

*Director of Scottish Prison Service*, A. M. Thomson . . . . . £24,077  
*Assistant Controller (Operations)*, D. M. MacIver . . . . . £22,044  
*Assistant Secretary (Controller, Administration)*, R. C. Allan, m.v.o. . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Assistant Secretary (Controller, Personnel and Services)*, R. D. Jackson . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201  
*Senior Principal (Controller, Industries)*, A. Heyworth . . . . . £15,723 to £19,927  
*Inspector of Scottish Prison Service*, A. C. Meikle . . . . . £20,634  
*Assistant Inspector of Scottish Prison Service*, J. Bertram . . . . . £12,753 to £15,266

**Prison Governors**

*Aberdeen*, M. J. Milne . . . . . £12,753 to £15,266  
*Castle Huntly Borstal Institution*, R. R. H. Glen . . . . . £12,753 to £15,266  
*Cornton Vale*, Lady Martha Bruce, o.b.e., t.d. . . . . £15,723 to £18,507  
*Dumfries Young Offenders Institution*, J. Meiklejohn . . . . . £12,753 to £15,266  
*Dungavel, Strathaven*, Mrs. A. Curran . . . . . £12,753 to £15,266  
*Edinburgh*, C. W. Hills . . . . . £20,634  
*Glasgow (Barkinnie)*, A. Gallacher . . . . . £20,634

Glasgow (Barlinnie Special Unit), J. Milne  
£12,753 to £15,266

Glenochil Detention Centre, G. N. S. Neave . £20,634

Greenock, J. Dow ..... £12,753 to £15,266

Inverness, F. Sankey ..... £12,753 to £15,266

Longriggend Remand Institution, W. T. Finlayson; J. Dow ..... £12,753 to £15,266

Low Moss, P. L. Abernethy .... £12,753 to £15,266

Noranside Borstal Institution, L. W. G. Hewitson  
£10,736 to £12,254

Penninghame, R. L. Houchin ... £10,736 to £12,254

Perth, W. McVey ..... £15,723 to £18,507

Perth (Friarton Young Offenders Institution), R. Park ..... £10,736 to £12,254

Peterhead, A. J. Smith ..... £20,634

Palmont Borstal Institution, J. M. Brownlee  
£15,723 to £18,507

Shotts, T. Binnie ..... £12,753 to £15,266

Scottish Prison Service College, A. Thomson  
£12,753 to £15,266

**Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland**  
22 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3

Chairman, The Hon. Lord McDonald, M.C.

Commissioners, Col. R. C. M. Monteith, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; H. F. Smith, M.B.E.; Dr. M. M. Whittet, O.B.E.; Prof. Annie T. Altschul; J. S. Murphy; Alan F. Rodger; Mrs. A. Huggins

Medical Commissioners, Anne N. M. Brittain; J. M. Loughran ..... £14,652 to £20,441

Medical Officers, Iole L'E. K. McLean; H. W. Woolmer  
£14,652 to £20,441

Secretary, Miss W. M. Doonan .... £9,671 to £11,969

*Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland under the Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh)*

Senior Counsel, G. S. Douglas, q.c.

Junior Counsel, P. K. Vandore.

**NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE, SCOTLAND**

**Health Boards**

Argyll and Clyde, Gilmour House, Paisley. Chairman, J. D. Ryan. Secretary, W. G. Ayling.

Ayrshire and Arran, P.O. Box 13, Hunters Avenue, Ayr. Chairman, W. S. Fyfe. Secretary, M. S. Abbott.

Borders, Huntlyburn, Melrose, Roxburghshire. Chairman, J. Gibb. Secretary, D. A. Peters.

Dumfries and Galloway, Nithbank, Dumfries. Chairman, J. M. Miller. Secretary, R. B. K. MacGregor.

Fife, 5 Comely Park, Dunfermline. Chairman, Mrs. J. H. Mackie. Secretary, I. G. Dorward.

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*West Midlands (Birmingham)*, A. A. Crabtree, T.D.

*Western (Bristol)*, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Potter, K.B.E.,

C.B.

*Yorkshire (Leeds)*, Maj.-Gen. V. H. J. Carpenter, C.B.,

M.B.E.

*South Wales (Cardiff)*, R. R. Jackson.

**ROADS AND LOCAL TRANSPORT**

*Deputy Secretary*, J. E. Hannigan, C.B.

**Local and Urban Transport**

*Under Secretary*, W. P. Jackson.

*Director "B"*, D. M. Beaton.

*Assistant Secretaries*, B. J. Bennett; D. R. Bradley.

*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*, R. Spence.

**Highways Engineering**

*Chief Highway Engineer*, K. Sriskandan.

*Deputy Chief Highway Engineer*, H. Williams.

*Assistant Chief Engineers*, M. F. Maggs; T. A. Rochester; S. Chatterjee.

**Highways Policy and Programme**

*Under Secretary*, Miss S. W. Fogarty.  
*Assistant Secretary*, R. J. Green.  
*Senior Economic Adviser*, J. B. Wilmshurst.  
*Assistant Chief Engineer*, W. E. Gallagher.

**Highways, Contracts, Administration and Maintenance**

*Under Secretary*, Miss J. Forsyth.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, W. Walker; D. A. S. Sharp;  
 Mrs. E. F. Hitchins; P. R. Smith.  
*Assistant Chief Engineer*, J. R. Jefferson.

**PRINCIPAL FINANCE OFFICER,  
LICENSING, SAFETY AND  
INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

*Deputy Secretary (Principal Finance Officer)*, A. J. Rosenfeld, C.B.

**Road Safety**

*Under Secretary*, T. W. Hall.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Miss I. M. Davis; J. B. W. Robins; D. J. Lyness.  
*Assistant Chief Engineer*, W. L. Baxter.

**Vehicle Engineering  
Development Unit**

*Under Secretary/Chief Mechanical Engineer*, J. W. Furness, C.B.

**Driver and Vehicle Licensing and Inspection**

*Under Secretary*, H. W. Marshall.  
*Directors*, J. A. Fowles, C.B.E.; D. V. Jones.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, D. M. Smith; Miss M. Prest; G. R. Wattleby.

**International Transport**

*Under Secretary*, A. G. Lyall.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, W. T. Deakin; J. D. Noulton.

**Finance**

*Under Secretary*, D. Holmes.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, A. P. Brown; M. W. Jackson;  
 P. R. Smethurst.

**INFORMATION**

*Head of Information*, G. M. Devereau.

**DEPARTMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
AND TRANSPORT REGIONAL OFFICES**

*See under Department of the Environment*

**THE TREASURY**

Parliament Street, S.W.1  
 [01-233 3000]

The Office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lord High Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by the Chief Secretary, a Parliamentary Secretary who is the Chief Whip, a Financial Secretary, an Economic Secretary and two Ministers of State (Civil Service and State Revenue) and by the Permanent Secretary. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business. The Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The management of the Treasury devolves upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer and, under him, the Chief Secretary,

the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary. The Chief Secretary is responsible for the control of public expenditure. The Financial Secretary discharges the traditional responsibility of the Treasury for the largely formal procedure for the voting of funds by Parliament. The Minister of State (Civil Service) deals with the whole range of Civil Service matters and also export credit. The Minister of State (Revenue) deals with support for industry and corporation, petroleum revenue and development land tax.

*Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. MARGARET HILDA THATCHER, M.P.

£28,950

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, I. R. E. Gow, M.P.  
*Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*, THE HON. R. BOSCAWEN, M.C., M.P.; J. Cope, M.P.; THE HON. P. BROOKE, M.P.; J. S. GUMMER, M.P.; A. Goodlad, M.P. . . . . . £13,275

*Chancellor of the Exchequer*, THE RT. HON. SIR (RICHARD EDWARD) GEOFFREY HOWE, Q.C., M.P.

£28,950

*Principal Private Secretary*, J. O. Kerr.  
*Private Secretary*, P. S. Jenkins.  
*Parliamentary Clerk*, A. J. Salveson.  
*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, B. H. I. H. Stewart, M.P.

*Chief Secretary to the Treasury*, THE RT. HON. LEON BRITTAN, Q.C., M.P. . . . . . £28,950

*Private Secretary*, T. F. Mathews.  
*Assistant Private Secretary*, Miss J. M. Swift.

*Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons*, THE RT. HON. (THOMAS) MICHAEL JOPLING, M.P. . . . . . £24,150

*Private Secretary*, M. MacLean.

*Financial Secretary*, THE HON. NICHOLAS RIDLEY, M.P. . . . . . £20,575

*Private Secretary*, D. L. Willetts.

*Ministers of State*, JOHN WAKEHAM, M.P.; JOCK BRUCE-GARDYNE, M.P.; BARNEY HAYHOE, M.P. . . . . £20,575

*Private Secretaries*, (to Mr. Wakeham) P. Michael; (to Mr. Hayhoe), H. J. Bush.

*Assistant Whips*, Hon. A. Hamilton, M.P.; D. Hunt, M.B.E., M.P.; I. Lang, M.P.; T. Garel-Jones, M.P.; D. Thompson, M.P. . . . . . £13,275

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Douglas Wass, G.C.B.

*Private Secretary*, J. G. Colman.

*Second Permanent Secretaries*, Sir Kenneth Couzens, K.C.B.; Sir Anthony Rawlinson, K.C.B.; Sir William Ryrie, K.C.B.

*Head of Government Economic Service and Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury*, T. Burns.

*Deputy Secretaries*, F. R. Barratt, C.B.; J. G. Littler; P. E. Middleton; M. E. Quinlan; R. W. Widing, C.B.; P. Le Cheminant . . . . . £30,250

*Deputy Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury*, I. C. R. Byatt . . . . . £30,250

**Central Area**

*Establishments and Organisation Group;*

*Under Secretary*, (vacant) . . . . . £25,000

*Assistant Secretary*, D. Bowie . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Economic Adviser*, J. Dixon . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Information Division:*

*Head of Division (Assistant Secretary)*, M. A. Hall . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

*Deputy Head (Chief Information Officer (B))*, J. J. Monaghan . . . . .

*Central Unit:*

*Under Secretary*, E. P. Kemp . . . . . £25,000

*Economic Briefing:*

*Senior Economic Adviser*, R. I. G. Allen . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

**Chief Economic Adviser's Sector**

<i>Short Term Forecasts and Analysis Development Group; Under Secretary (Economics), H. P. Evans</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Senior Economic Advisers, J. Shields; C. J. Riley</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal, Dr. R. James</i> ..	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Medium Term and Policy Analysis Group Under Secretary (Economics), F. Cassell</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Senior Economic Advisers, Mrs. J. R. Lomax; J. M. Barber</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201

**Overseas Finance Sector**

<i>Overseas Finance: European Community: Under Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hedley-Miller</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, A. J. C. Edwards; Miss J. E. Court</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Finance Economic Unit: Under Secretary, A. J. C. Britton</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Senior Economic Advisor, P. N. Sedgwick</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

<i>Overseas Finance: External Finance Group: Under Secretary, R. G. Lavelle</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, A. R. H. Bottrill; D. L. C. Peretz</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Aid and Export Finance Group: Under Secretary, C. J. Carey</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, M. V. Hawtin; J. S. Beastall; J. F. Slater, c.m.g.</i> .....	£18,525 to £22,201

**Domestic Economy Sector**

<i>Counter Inflation and Public Finance: Home Finance Group: Under Secretary, N. J. Monck</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, A. C. Pirie</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Economic Adviser, A. Turnbull</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal, C. Ward</i> .....	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Accounts Branch: Assistant Secretary, D. R. Collinson</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

<i>Fiscal Policy Group: Under Secretary, D. J. L. Moore</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, S. A. Robson; H. M. Griffiths</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

**Industry**

<i>Industrial Policy Group: Under Secretary, P. V. Dixon</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, P. R. Gordon; M. S. Buckley</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Industry and Agriculture Group: Under Secretary, A. H. Lovell</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, G. E. Fitchew; C. J. A. Chivers</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Public Enterprises Group: Under Secretary, T. U. Burgner</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, Mrs. A. F. Case; R. Wilson; N. L. Wicks, c.b.e.</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

**Domestic Economy Sector**

<i>Economic Unit: Under Secretary (Economics), H. Christie</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Senior Economic Adviser, G. P. Smith</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201

**Public Services Sector**

<i>Social Services Group: Under Secretary, G. W. Monger</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, Miss D. J. Seammen; A. J. Goldman</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Home Transport and Education Group: Under Secretary, Miss J. Kelley</i> ..	£25,000

<i>Assistant Secretaries, F. K. Jones; M. J. C. Faulkner</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Local Government Group: Under Secretary, P. J. Kitcatt</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretaries, R. Culpin; W. J. E. Norton</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Defence Policy and Materiel Group: Under Secretary, J. E. Hansford</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, I. P. Wilson</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal, (vacant)</i> ..	£15,723 to £19,927

**General Expenditure**

<i>General Expenditure Policy Group: Under Secretary, P. Mountfield</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, T. A. A. Hart</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal, C. W. Kelly</i> ..	£15,723 to £19,927
<i>Chief Statistician, P. Stibbard</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Accounts and Purchasing Group: Under Secretary, C. H. A. Judd</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, A. J. Perry</i> ..	£18,525 to £22,201
<i>Senior Principal, K. E. Bradley</i> ..	£15,723 to £19,927

**Treasury Representatives in U.S.A.**

<i>Economic Minister and U.K. Representative IMF/IBRD, J. Anson.</i>
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**Rating of Government Property Department**

Jameson House, 69 Notting Hill Gate, W.11  
[01-229 9841]

<i>Treasury Valuer, P. J. Dahlhoff.</i>
<i>Deputy Treasury Valuer, J. F. C. Olney.</i>

**THE TREASURY SOLICITOR**

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor  
Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, S.W.1  
[01-273 3000]

<i>Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, M. J. Kerry, c.b.</i> ..	£37,750
<i>Deputy Treasury Solicitors, J. B. Bailey; P. Harvey, c.b.</i> ..	£30,250

**Advisory Division**

<i>Under Secretary (Legal), G. A. Hosker</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Solicitors, R. P. Ellis; A. D. Osborne; M. L. Saunders; J. E. Collins</i> ..	£19,305 to £22,201
<i>Senior Legal Assistants, Miss W. G. Beer; M. A. Blythe; J. R. J. Braggins; J. A. Catlin; Miss J. L. Wheldon</i> ..	£13,846 to £18,507

**Litigation Divisions**

<i>Under Secretaries, (Legal), W. H. Godwin; R. D. Munrow; D. A. Watson</i> ..	£25,000
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<i>Principals, L. V. Patterson; E. J. Pratt; D. A. Stalker; J. M. Hawkins</i> ..	£11,912 to £15,948

**Queen's Proctor Division**

<i>Queen's Proctor, M. J. Kerry, c.b.</i>	
<i>Assistant Queen's Proctor, G. F. Sills</i> ..	£19,305 to £22,201

*Conveyancing Division*

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£13,846 to £18,507

*Principals*, T. S. Blackwell; P. M. Sell; R. D. Harris; F. F. H. Hayter . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

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*Legal Personnel Officer (Assistant Solicitor)*, Mrs. D. J. Jones . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201  
*Establishment Officer*, G. Roberts £11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Accountant*, B. C. Shephard £11,912 to £15,948  
*Head of Costs Branch*, A. M. Niven

£11,912 to £15,948

*Bona Vacantia Division*

*Assistant Solicitor*, J. D. Harries-Jones . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201  
*Senior Legal Assistant*, R. Armitage . . . . . £13,846 to £18,507  
*Principal*, R. A. Roberts . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Department of Energy Branch*

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1  
 [01-211 6046]

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*Assistant Solicitors*, D. R. M. Long; D. F. Pascho; R. M. C. Venables . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, B. J. Ecclestone; A. S. W. Hyett; A. D. Lawton; R. Lines; H. R. Morrison; D. F. W. Pickup . . . . . £13,846 to £18,507

*Department of Education and Science Branch*

Elizabeth House, York Road, S.E.1  
 [01-928 9222]

*Deputy Treasury Solicitor*, P. Harvey, C.B. . . . £30,250  
*Assistant Solicitor*, D. H. Ingham £19,305 to £22,201  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, R. C. Perkins; D. J. Aries . . . . . £13,846 to £18,507

**COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS**

St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4  
 [01-404 4954]

The Council on Tribunals are an independent body established in 1958 by the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act* of that year, to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries. They now operate under the *Tribunals and Inquiries Act, 1971*. Under the Act they keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under their general supervision, and consider and report on administrative procedures relating to statutory inquiries.

The Council must be consulted both about procedural regulations for the tribunals under their supervision and about many procedural rules for statutory inquiries. They are also frequently consulted on proposals for legislation affecting tribunals and inquiries and on proposals where the need for an appeals procedure may arise.

The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters ranging from agriculture and road traffic to immigration, taxation, pensions, and the allocation of school places. They include social security and National Health Service Tribunals, the Lands Tribunal, Industrial Tribunals, Mental Health Review Tribunals, Local Valuation Courts and the Civil Aviation Authority. The Council's jurisdiction is from time to time extended to additional tribunals, inquiries and hearings.

The Scottish Committee of the Council generally considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Lord Advocate and partly others appointed by him. The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration is *ex officio* a member of both the Council and the Scottish Committee.

The Council submit an annual report on their work and that of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Advocate, which must be laid before Parliament.

*Chairman*, The Lord Gibson-Watt, P.C., M.C.  
*Members*, D. C. Calcutt, q.c.; Sir Cecil Clothier, K.C.B., q.c. (*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration*); Mrs. M. S. Courtenay; L. F. Edmondson; P. R. Everett, D.S.C.; Sir Norman Graham, C.B., F.R.S.E.; I. R. Guild, w.s. (*also Chairman of Scottish Committee*); Mrs. B. M. Hoggett; D. W. Jones-Williams, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Miss E. R. Littlejohn, O.B.E.; Mrs. B. E. Marsh, Ph.D.; N. Robertson; J. M. Turner, O.B.E.; The Lord Wigoder, q.c.  
*Secretary*, M. W. Sayers.

**Scottish Committee**

22 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3  
 [031-225 3236]

*Chairman*, I. R. Guild, w.s.  
*Members*, Sir Cecil Clothier, K.C.B., q.c.; (*Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration*); J. Langan; Mrs. B. Leburn, M.B.E.; W. D. Prosser, q.c.; N. Robertson; J. M. Turner, O.B.E.; R. B. Weatherstone.  
*Secretary*, D. M. Porter.

**SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS OF INCOME TAX**

Turnstile House, 94-99 High Holborn, W.C.1  
 [01-438 7413]

The Special Commissioners are an independent body appointed by the Treasury to hear appeals concerning income tax, surtax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, capital transfer tax and petroleum revenue tax.

*Presiding Special Commissioner*, (vacant).  
*Special Commissioners*, B. James; A. K. Tavare; Miss E. Wix; R. H. Widdows; J. D. R. Adams; B. M. F. O'Brien . . . . . £21,350 to £23,450  
*Clerk to Special Commissioners*, A. G. Cumbers . . . . . £11,900 to £15,950

**CORPORATION OF TRINITY HOUSE**

Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C.3  
 [01-480 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII granted the institution its first charter in 1514. The Corporation is the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, with certain statutory jurisdiction over aids to navigation maintained by local harbour authorities. It is also

responsible for dealing with wrecks dangerous to navigation, except those occurring within port limits or wrecks of H.M. ships. The Trinity House Lighthouse Service is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund which is provided from light dues levied on ships using the ports of the United Kingdom and Eire. The Corporation is also the principal pilotage authority in the United Kingdom and is responsible for London and 39 other districts. Certain charitable trusts are administered by the Corporation for the relief of aged or distressed mariners and their dependants. The affairs of the Corporation are managed by a Board of ten active Elder Brethren and the Secretary, assisted by administrative, engineering and marine staff. The active Elder Brethren also act as nautical assessors in marine causes in the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

**Elder Brethren**

*Master*, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *Deputy Master*, Captain Sir Miles Buckley Wingate, K.C.V.O. *Elder Brethren*, Capt. D. A. G. Dickens; Capt. J. A. N. Bezant, D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R.(ret.); H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D. R.N.R.(ret.); Capt. Sir George Barnard; Capt. R. N. Mayo, C.B.E.; Capt. Sir David Tibbits, D.S.C., R.N.(ret.); Capt. J. E. Bury; Capt. D. J. Cloke; The Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, K.G., O.B.E., M.P.; The Rt Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., M.P.; Capt. I. R. C. Saunders; The Visct. Runciman of Doxford, O.B.E., A.F.C.; Capt. P. F. Mason, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Woodfield, O.B.E.; Sir Eric Drake, C.B.E.; The Lord Simon of Glaisdale, P.C.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Captain D. T. Smith, R.N.; Commander Sir Robin Gillett, Bt., G.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.(ret.); Capt. P. M. Edge, The Lord Shackleton, K.G., P.C., O.B.E.; Sir John Cuckney; Capt. D. J. Orr.

**Officers**

*Secretary*, L. N. Potter.  
*Deputy Secretary*, A. W. Snook.  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, I. C. Clingan, O.B.E.  
*Principal, Lights Department*, J. R. Backhouse.  
*Chief Accountant*, J. B. Fuller.  
*Chief, Administration Department*, G. M. Shipman.  
*Establishment Officer*, A. J. Smith.  
*Surveyor of Shipping*, J. K. Rankin.  
*Principal, Pilotage Department*, H. E. Oliver.  
*Principal, Corporate Department*, J. A. Liddle.  
*Public Relations Officer*, P. W. Ridgway.

**CLYDE PORT AUTHORITY**

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow

*Chairman*, J. P. Davidson, C.B.E.  
*Managing Director*, J. Mather.  
*Secretary and Solicitor*, J. B. Maxwell.

**COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES**

84 George Street, Edinburgh.  
 [031-226 7051]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 and are 19 in number.

The Commissioners control 56 Major manned Lighthouses, 33 Major unmanned Lighthouses, 98 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 3 Motor Vessels.

**Commissioners**

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lords Provost of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; the Provost of Inverness; the Chairman of Argyll & Bute District Council; the Sheriffs-Principal of North Strathclyde; Tayside, Central & Fife; Grampian, Highlands & Islands; South Strathclyde, Dumfries & Galloway; Lothians & Borders; and Glasgow & Strathkelvin; W. D. H. Gregson, C.B.E.; T. Macgill; Capt. J. A. MacLeod; Capt. A. F. Dickson, O.B.E.; Rev. Capt. A. W. G. Kissack; A. J. Struthers.

**Officers:**

*General Manager*, Cdr. J. M. Mackay, M.B.E.  
*Engineer-in-Chief*, J. H. K. Williamson.  
*Secretary*, J. R. Welsh.

**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE**

14 Park Crescent, W.1  
 [01-636 7799]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

*Chairman*, E. W. Parkes, sc.D ..... £35,000  
*Other Members*, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, C.B.E.; Prof. P. M. Bromley; Prof. K. M. Clayton; Sir Robert Clayton; Prof. A. J. Forty; Prof. A. D. M. Greenfield, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.C.P.; Prof. B. G. Gowenlock, F.R.S.E.; Prof. L. P. Harvey; Prof. Mary Hesse; Prof. G. R. Higginson; Prof. C. B. Howe; R. S. Johnson; Prof. D. S. Jones, M.B.E., F.R.S.; Dr. K. A. G. Miller; Prof. P. G. Moore; Prof. J. G. Morris; Dr. Munn, O.B.E.; Mrs. P. M. Taylor; Dr. E. Anne Whiteman.  
*Secretary*, N. T. Hardyman ..... £25,000  
*Assist. Secretaries*, E. C. Appleyard; M. B. Baker; Miss D. C. Fordham ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principals*, A. Callaghan; Miss M. J. Darby; R. E. Dew (Statistician); G. F. Hawker; G. E. Huggins; E. J. Herbert; A. H. Prosser; M. H. Sharpe.

**VALUE ADDED TAX TRIBUNALS**

A person dissatisfied with a decision of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise relating to certain aspects of value added tax may appeal to a tribunal. VAT Tribunals are entirely independent of the Commissioners and are under the supervision of the Council on Tribunals. They are intended to determine disputes concerning VAT speedily and with a minimum of formality and to assist in the uniform application of the tax throughout the United Kingdom. VAT Tribunals are established in London, Cardiff, Manchester, Edinburgh and Belfast. Tribunals visit Birmingham, Bristol, Exeter, Leeds, Newcastle and Nottingham as necessary.

17 North Audley Street, W.1  
 [01-629 5544]

*President*, The Lord Grantchester, q.c.  
*Registrar*, E. J. Hoskin.

**Tribunal Centres**

*London*: 17 North Audley Street, W.1  
 [01-629-5542]

*Chairman*, N. P. M. Elles.

*Edinburgh*: 44 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh [031-226 3551]

*Vice-President, Scotland*, R. A. Bennett, Q.C.

*Belfast*: Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street, Belfast [Belfast 0232-25102]

*Manchester*: Warwickgate House, Warwick Road, Old Trafford, Manchester [061-872-6471]

*Chairman*, P. A. Ferns, T.D.

### COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

2 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire [Maidenhead: 34221]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (formerly Imperial War Graves Commission) was founded by Royal Charter in 1917. It is responsible for the commemoration of 1,695,000 members of the forces of the Commonwealth who fell in the two world wars. More than one million graves are maintained in 23,465 burial grounds throughout the world. Over three-quarters of a million men and women who have no known grave or who were cremated are commemorated by name on memorials built by the Commission.

The funds of the Commission are derived from the six Governments participating in its work—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

*President*, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. *Chairman*, The Secretary of State for Defence.

*Vice-Chairman*, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., F.R.S.A.

*Members*, The Minister for Housing and Construction; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and India; the Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa; Sir Robert Black, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Miss Joan Woodgate, C.B.E., R.R.C.; Sir John Winnifrieth, K.C.B.; E. L. Gardner, Q.C., M.P.; The Lord Wallace of Coslany; Sir Edward Goschen, Bt., D.S.O.; Admiral Sir David Williams, G.C.B.; General Sir Robert Ford, G.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir David Muirhead, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

*Director-General*, Sir Arthur Hockaday, K.C.B., C.M.G.

*Deputy Director-General*, A. S. Laing, C.B.E., M.V.O.

*Assistant Directors-General*, P. R. Matthew (*Operations*); J. Saynor (*Administration*).

*Legal Adviser and Solicitor*, G. C. Reddie.

*Director of External Relations*, P. H. M. Swan.

*Director of Works*, N. B. Osborn.

*Director of Horticulture*, J. B. Paton.

*Director of Informations Services*, S. G. Campbell, M.C.

*Establishment Officer*, H. Westland.

*Chief Finance Officer*, W. J. Symons.

*Organization and Audit Officer*, T. F. Penfold.

*Hon. Consulting Engineer*, P. A. Scott.

*Hon. Botanical Adviser*, Prof. E. A. Bell, Ph.D.

*Hon. Artistic Adviser*, Prof. Sir Peter Shephard,

C.B.E.

### Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

*Trustees*, Sir John Hogg, T.D.; E. M. P. Welman; Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., F.R.S.A.

*Hon. Secretary to the Trustees*, Sir Arthur Hockaday, K.C.B., C.M.G.

### WELSH OFFICE

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1 [01-233 3000]

*Secretary of State*, THE RT. HON. (ROGER) NICHOLAS EDWARDS, M.P. £28,950

*Private Secretary*, A. W. E. Peat.

*Assistant Private Secretary*, Miss G. C. Evans.

*Parliamentary Private Secretary*, K. Best, M.P.

*Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State*, I. W. P.

Roberts, M.P.; M. H. A. Roberts, M.P. £15,700

*Principal*, Mrs. M. Evans £11,912 to £15,948

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[0222-825111]

*Permanent Secretary*, Sir Trevor Hughes,

K.C.B. £37,750

*Private Secretary*, J. F. Bowley.

*Deputy Secretaries*, R. A. Lloyd-Jones, C.B.; I. H.

Lightman £30,250

*Principal Finance Officer*, M. G. Jeremiah £25,000

*Principal Establishment Officer*, J. E. King £25,000

*Under Secretaries*, J. A. Annand; Dr. G. Crompton;

I. S. Dewar; J. P. Driscoll; D. A. R. Hall; R. Hall-

Williams; R. W. Jarman; R. H. Jones, C.V.O.; R. A.

Pengelly; O. Rees £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, M. E. Bevan; H. R. Bollington;

F. E. Brewer; G. C. G. Craig; J. F. Craig; J. I.

Davies, M.B.E.; G. G. Elliott; B. H. Evans; L. L.

Ginn; C. W. Harris; L. H. Hayward; A. H. H. Jones;

J. C. Lewis; J. W. Lloyd; L. M. Lloyd, M.B.E.; P. E.

Loveluck; J. A. Morgan; G. Owen, O.B.E.; D. J.

Palmer; R. D. Potter; L. Pritchard; J. N. Sheppard;

C. B. Taylor; H. K. Trimmell; D. Wynne

Jones £18,525 to £22,201

*Senior Principals*, W. L. Chapman; E. P. Hardingham;

B. S. Millwood; J. C. Price; D. M. Timlin

£15,723 to £19,927

*Principals*, R. M. Abel; R. D. J. Barber; D. F. Beames;

D. A. Bullen; J. A. Chadwick; M. J. Clancy; W. M.

Cooper; D. T. M. Davies; Miss E. N. M. Davies; G.

Davies; J. B. Davies; T. G. Davies; V. C. Davies; A.

C. Elmer; D. W. Evans; G. T. Evans; H. Evans; J.

A. Evans; J. C. Everden; P. Finnegan; R. G.

Gairey; Miss M. C. Gibbons; P. R. Gregory; C. A.

Gronow; R. G. Hicks; R. E. Hughes; R. W. Jenkins;

C. L. Jones; D. H. Jones; Miss E. M. Jones; J. W.

Jones; N. S. Jones; E. R. Lycett; R. V. Mason; B. J.

Mitchell; G. Morgan; L. A. Pavelin; D. J. Pearce;

G. S. Podmore; A. V. Price; B. E. Price; D. Pugh; J.

E. L. Rees; E. G. Richards; P. G. Sainley-Berry; R.

C. Simpson; K. L. Smith; H. I. W. Sparkes; Mrs. E.

A. Taylor; D. G. Thomas; G. A. Thomas; G. P.

Thomas; Mrs. H. F. O. Thomas; N. E. Thomas; B.

O. Valentine; W. A. Vinall; L. K. Walford; F. G.

Watson; D. I. Westlake; A. Whitaker; R. J. E.

Wilcox; R. C. Williams £11,912 to £15,948

### Architectural Staff

*Chief Architect*, G. J. Kelly £22,044

*Architects (Senior Grade)*, H. O. M. Coleman; C.

Eyres; G. N. Harding; E. T. Williams

£12,697 to £15,039

*Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade)*, R. Broad; T. A.

Campden; I. Smith £12,697 to £15,039

### Engineering Staff

*Chief Engineer*, L. E. Taylor £22,044

*Superintending Engineers*, G. M. Jones; A. S. R.

Mutch £17,685 to £19,927

*Engineering Inspector*, W. D. A. Waters

£13,404 to £18,245

*Engineers (Senior Grade)*, J. Jarvis; C. A. Jenkins;

H. Ruttle; J. E. Saunders; H. G. Taylor

£12,697 to £15,039

### Engineering Staff

(Transport and Highways Group)

*Superintendent Engineers*, J. E. Morgan, O.B.E.; A.

Orme £17,685 to £19,927

*Senior Engineers*, P. I. Adams; P. C. Dunstan; J. G. Evans; M. Griffin; J. A. L. Harries; R. Lober; B. J. W. Martin; S. D. Padfield; W. H. Prosser; I. A. Tait; E. G. Whitcutt ..... £12,697 to £15,039  
*Senior Quantity Surveyor*, D. G. Minas  
 £12,697 to £15,039

**Health Staff**

*Chief Medical Officer*, G. Crompton ..... £25,000  
*Principal Medical Officers*, A. M. George; W. C. D. Lovett, O.B.E. .... £23,431  
*Senior Medical Officers*, R. B. Morley-Davies; G. J. Moses; Miss F. M. Richards ..... £22,044  
*Medical Officers*, D. J. W. Anderson; R. Buntwal; S. Copp; D. M. Gambier; H. I. Harry; H. P. Jones; D. F. Lewis; L. J. Powell; D. H. Richards; N. E. Thomas; T. T. Westhead ..... £14,652 to £20,441  
*Chief Dental Officer*, D. R. Edwards ..... £22,044  
*Dental Officers*, A. Cobb; G. Morris; J. D. O. Parkholm; T. A. Williams ..... £14,652 to £20,441  
*Chief Nursing Officer*, Mrs. Y. Moores ..... £18,913  
*Principal Nursing Officer*, Dr. M. B. Mulligan ..... £16,641  
*Nursing Officers*, Miss E. Donegan; M. F. Tonkin; Miss M. D. Wells; Miss J. P. White; Miss P. M. Yeo ..... £12,712 to £14,951  
*Scientific Adviser*, R. A. Saunders ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Pharmaceutical Adviser*, D. L. Thomas  
 £17,685 to £19,927  
*Catering Adviser*, C. H. Bearpark ..... £9,671 to £11,969  
*Ambulance Adviser*, P. J. Hunt ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Research Staff**

*Principal Research Officers*, A. S. Dredge; J. G. Evans; D. A. Pritchard; W. P. Roderick; I. E. Thompson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Planning Staff**

*Chief Planner*, J. A. Colley ..... £22,044  
*Superintendent Planner*, C. J. Curry  
 £17,685 to £19,927  
*Principal Planning Officers*, D. B. Courtier; G. Fairhurst; J. O. Pryce; B. G. Taylor  
 £12,697 to £15,039  
*Senior Estate Officer*, G. K. Hoad ..... £12,697 to £15,039  
*Principal Scientific Officers*, P. Bragg; J. C. Finnigan; G. Madden; R. A. Page ..... £10,892 to £14,289  
*Principal Housing and Planning Inspector*, J. H. Chater ..... £19,085 to £21,064  
*Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors*, T. W. Barnes; J. H. Chadwick; D. S. Lindsay; E. M. Roberts; A. D. R. Saunders; G. Sloan  
 £14,378 to £18,904  
*Housing and Planning Inspector*, J. L. S. Whalley  
 £12,697 to £15,039  
*Landscape Adviser*, C. W. W. Smart  
 £12,697 to £15,039

**Industry Staff**

*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, J. N. M. Firth  
 £15,010 to £18,507

*Principal Professional and Technical Officer*, F. J. Davies ..... £12,697 to £15,039

**Legal Staff**

*Legal Adviser*, A. J. Beale ..... £19,305 to £22,201  
*Assistant Solicitors*, D. G. Lambert; P. J. Murrin ..... £19,305 to £22,201  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, J. D. H. Evans; A. K. Gillard; C. P. Jones; G. Longville; H. Palin; Mrs. A. T. Parkes; T. C. Shellen; J. H. Turnbull; H. Warman; A. J. Watkins ..... £13,846 to £18,507

**Information Staff**

*Chief Information Officer*, H. G. Roberts  
 £18,525 to £22,201

**Social Work Service**

*Chief Social Work Service Officer*, Miss Z. E. Williams ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Principal Social Work Service Officer*, W. F. Brien  
 £16,844 to £20,775  
*Social Work Service Officers*, Miss W. O. M. Copleston; G. H. Davies; D. G. Evans; J. K. Fletcher; D. G. Matthews; J. F. Mooney; Mrs. C. Owens; L. Pugh; G. W. Smith; A. W. Verney; C. D. Vvyvan; A. G. Williams; R. C. Woodward .... £11,912 to £16,309

**Economic and Statistical Staff**

*Senior Economic Adviser*, O. T. Hooker  
 £18,525 to £22,201  
*Economic Adviser*, W. K. Griffiths ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Chief Statistician*, D. A. Jones ... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Statisticians*, P. D. E. Arkell; G. J. Cockell; K. Francombe; J. A. Grimes; E. Swires-Hennessy; Mrs. B. J. M. Wilson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

**Ancient Monuments Staff**

*Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments*, M. W. Thompson ..... £14,794 to £16,777  
*Inspectors*, J. R. Avent; J. K. Knight; Miss S. E. Rees; C. A. Smith ..... £8,759 to £15,164  
*Senior Architect*, J. D. Hogg ..... £12,697 to £15,039

**LAND AUTHORITY FOR WALES**

Brunel House, Cardiff

The Land Authority for Wales was established under the provisions of the Community Land Act 1975 and continued in operation by the Local Government Planning and Land Act 1980. It is responsible for acquiring and disposing of land needed for private development in Wales under the provisions of that Act.

*Chairman*, D. H. P. Thomas, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £15,123  
*Members*, J. D. Allen; I. Davies; H. R. Hicks; C. Hudson; H. H. Roberts; P. Hubbard-Miles; W. R. Webb; (one vacancy). (*Members, part-time* £3,060)  
*Chief Executive*, E. W. G. C. Howell.



## COMMISSIONS, ETC.

COMMISSION FOR LOCAL  
ADMINISTRATION IN ENGLAND  
21 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1  
[01-222 5622]

Three Local Commissioners are responsible for investigating complaints from members of the public in England who claim to have suffered injustice because of maladministration by a local authority, a water authority or a police authority. Certain types of action are excluded from investigation, particularly personnel matters and commercial transactions unless they relate to the purchase or sale of land. Complaints must normally be made through a member of the authority against which the complaint is made although a complaint can be put to a Local Commissioner direct if a member fails or refuses to refer it. A free booklet "Your Local Ombudsman" is available from the Commission's office.

*Chairman of the Commission and Local Commissioner*, The Baroness Serota ..... £31,458  
*Vice Chairman and Local Commissioner*, H. B. McKenzie Johnston, C.B. .... £31,250  
*Local Commissioner*, F. P. Cook ..... £30,700  
*Member*, The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration  
*Secretary*, M. R. Hyde ..... £22,446

## FOREIGN COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.2  
[01-836 0701]

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act 1950, primarily to distribute under Orders in Council funds received from foreign governments in accordance with agreements to pay compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. Amending Acts followed, the Foreign Compensation Acts 1962 and 1969, the first dealing with Egyptian compensation and that in 1969 with claims for losses in the Baltic States and ceded territories of the USSR. The Commission has since 1950 completed the determination of claims and distribution of funds in respect of Egypt (1962), Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Romania (1961), and moneys received from the Board of Trade under the USSR Order in Council 1969, dealing with the Baltic States and ceded territories. The Commission has also completed the determination of claims in respect of Egypt (1971) and Romania (1976) and made a final payment from each Fund. The Commission also has the duty of registering claims for British-owned property in contemplation of agreements with other countries, and it has done so in seven instances since

1950, the most recent being under the German Democratic Republic (Registration) Order, 1975, and the People's Republic of China (Registration) Order, 1980, which latter Order came into operation on January 5, 1981, and is being administered by the Commission. It enables certain claims of United Kingdom nationals relating to property in, and debts or pensions owing from persons in the territory controlled by the People's Republic of China to be registered and reported on by the Commission.

An Agreement was made on January 29, 1982, between the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia on the settlement of certain outstanding claims and financial issues. If an Order in Council is made relative to any distribution by the Commission details should be available by January 1, 1983.

*Chairman*, Sir James Henry, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D.  
*Commissioner*, S. W. Magnus.  
*Secretary and Chief Examiner*, D. H. Wright.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION  
Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1  
[01-212 8620]

Set up on Feb. 20, 1970, "to advise on matters, both national and international, concerning the pollution of the environment; on the adequacy of research in this field; and the future possibilities of danger to the environment."

*Chairman*, Prof. T. R. E. Southwood, F.R.S.  
*Members*, Prof. E. D. Acheson; A. Archer; Prof. C. Blake; Prof. R. B. Clark; Prof. B. E. Clayton; The Earl of Cranbrook; Dr. R. H. Cummings; J. W. Edmonds; Prof. G. E. Fogg, F.R.S.; F. G. Larmine; The Lord Nathan; Dr. C. W. Suckling; R. E. Thornton; Mrs. M. Warnock; D. G. T. Williams.  
*Secretary*, T. E. Radice.

COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY  
Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, S.W.1  
[01-828 7022]

Established on June 13, 1977, under the Race Relations Act 1976, to work towards elimination of discrimination and promote equality of opportunity and good relations between different racial groups generally. (Replaces Community Relations Commission and Race Relations Board).

*Chairman*, P. Newsam.  
*Deputy Chairman*, C. Robinson, O.B.E.  
*Members*, B. Ashley; Mrs. L. B. Banu; Mrs. J. Cheetham; Mrs. S. Flather; A. W. Gayton; K. Gill; Dr. F. Hashmi; G. Jones; D. S. Mavi; W. Morris; Mrs. G. Paul; G. E. B. Tyler; A. N. Wilson.

REVIEW BODIES  
ARMED FORCES PAY

The Review Body on Armed Forces Pay was appointed in September 1971 to advise the Prime Minister on the pay and allowances of members of Naval, Military and Air Forces of the Crown and of any women's service administered by the Defence Council.

The members of the Review Body are: Sir David Orr (*Chairman*); Mrs. J. Hughes; Dr. Ewen M'Ewen, C.B.E.; L. A. Mills; Sir John Read; J. R. Sargent; Air Chief Marshal Sir Ruthven Wade, K.C.B., D.F.C.

DOCTORS' AND DENTISTS'  
REMUNERATION

The Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration was appointed in July 1971 to advise the Prime Minister on the remuneration of doctors and dentists taking any part in the National Health Service.

The members of the Review Body are: Sir Robert Clark, D.S.C. (*Chairman*); Sir Peter Menzies; Prof. P. G. Moore, T.D.; Sir William Slimmings, C.B.E.; Prof. G. F. Thomason; Sir Graham Wilkins; J. K. Warburton.

## TOP SALARIES

The Review Body on Top Salaries was appointed in May, 1971 to advise the Prime Minister on the remuneration of the higher judiciary and other judicial appointments; senior civil servants; and senior officers of the armed forces. Until August 1980 the remit also included the Chairman and members of the Board of nationalised industries. The Review Body has also been asked on a number of occasions to advise on the remuneration of Members of Parliament and of Ministers and on the level of the Peers' expenses allowances.

The members of the Review Body are: The Lord Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Sir Harold Atchlerley; The Lord Chorley; The Lord Hirschfield; A. Leggatt, Q.C.; Sir David Orr; The Baroness Seear; Sir Thomas Skyrme, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

NOTE.—The secretariat for the above bodies is provided by the office of Manpower Economics.

## CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD

10-12 Russell Square, W.C.1  
[01-636-2812 and 01-636-4201]

The Board was constituted in 1964 to administer the Government scheme for *ex gratia* payments of compensation to victims of crimes of violence.

*Chairman*, M. Ogden, Q.C.

*Deputy Chairman*, Sir William Carter.

*Members*, I. J. Black, Q.C.; J. S. Boyle; D. Calcutt, Q.C.; B. W. Chedlow, Q.C.; Miss B. Cooper, Q.C.; Sir Alun Davies, Q.C.; Sir Richard Denby; J. Law, Q.C.; L. Lawton, Q.C.; E. Lewis, Q.C.; M. Morland, Q.C.; H. Morton, Q.C.; Sir John Palmer; Miss S. Ritchie, Q.C.; L. Stuart Shields, Q.C.; R. I. Sutherland, Q.C.; C. H. Whitby, Q.C.

*Secretary and Solicitor*, R. H. Johnstone.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

10 Spring Gardens, S.W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1940. Its principal aims and functions are: to promote a wider knowledge of Britain and the English language abroad, to develop closer cultural relations between Britain and other countries and to administer educational aid programmes. The Council receives grants from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Overseas Development Administration (estimated at £62,200,000); acts as the agent of the Overseas Development Administration in specific aid programmes (totalling £48,700,000); and gains, from sources other than the British taxpayer, earnings from English language teaching, paid educational services, and acting for international organizations, including U.N. agencies (£31,200,000). On April 1, 1981, the Inter-University Council was merged with the British Council, which also took over the management of the Technical Education and Training Organization for Overseas Countries.

*Chairman*, Sir Charles Troughton, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.  
*Director-General*, Sir John Burgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1  
[01-222 9251]

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible the history and beauty of their country for its people. It became an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament (1907) to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. As a charity, however, it is allowed certain tax exemptions.

The Trust protects more than 530,000 acres, much of it superb hill country in the Lake District, Snowdonia, the Peak District and other National Parks. The Trust also owns and opens to the public some 250 country houses, other buildings and gardens and preserves villages, nature reserves, archaeological sites and many farms.

In 1965 the Trust launched a campaign to acquire as much as possible of the most beautiful stretches of coastline which were under threat from development. The Trust now protects about 412 miles of coastline.

The Trust has now over 1,000,000 members paying an annual subscription and more than 150,000 new members are joining each year. Rents, admission fees, legacies and gifts are other important sources of support and income.

The policy of the Trust is determined by the governing body, the Council. Half of its members are appointed by national institutions, such as the British Museum, the National Gallery, the Ramblers' Association and the Royal Horticultural Society; the other half are elected by Trust members at the Annual General Meeting. The Council appoints the Executive Committee, which in turn has established Regional Committees responsible for the management of the Trust's properties.

## THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND

5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2

The National Trust for Scotland was founded in 1931, and its objects are similar to those of the National Trust. Like that organization, it is incorporated by Act of Parliament, is dependent for finance upon legacies, donations and the subscriptions of its members, is recognized as a charity for tax exemption purposes, and enjoys certain privileges under various Finance Acts regarding capital transfer tax and capital gains tax.

The Trust administers about 85 major properties covering over 90,000 acres. Great houses in its care include:—The House of The Binn, West Lothian; Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran; Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire; Culzean Castle, Ayrshire; Falkland Palace, Fife; Hill of Tarvit and Kellie Castle, Fife; Drum Castle, Castle Fraser, Leith Hall, Craigievar Castle and Haddo House, Aberdeenshire; and Brodie Castle, Morayshire. In Edinburgh are two contrasting houses—the Georgian House in the New Town and Gladstone's Land in the Old Town; and in Helensburgh is Charles Rennie Mackintosh's The Hill House.

In the Trust's care are also several noteworthy gardens. Some are associated with the great houses, others are:—Inverewe, in Wester Ross; the recreated 17th century garden of Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire; Threave in Kirkcudbrightshire, where a School of Gardening is run; Cranlynn Garden, Perth; Inveresk Lodge Garden, near Edinburgh, and Greenbank, Clarkston, Glasgow.

Among the mountainous country owned by the Trust is the Pass of Glen Coe and the mountain group "The Five Sisters of Kintail" and the estate of Torridon in Wester Ross.

Islands in the Trust's care include the St. Kilda group, Fair Isle, Iona and Canna. At Bannockburn, Killycrankie, Glenfinnan and Culloden, the Trust owns sites associated with Scottish history.

Among smaller properties are houses associated with famous Scots:— the birthplaces of Barrie in Kirriemuir, Carlyle in Ecclefechan, and Hugh Miller in Cromarty, and Burns' Bachelors' Club, Tarbolton and Souter Johnnie's House, Kirkoswald in Ayrshire.

At Culross, in other Fife coastal villages, and at Dunkeld, Perthshire, the restoration of architecturally attractive groups of houses led to the creation of the Little Houses Improvement Scheme, under which properties are bought, restored and re-sold. Since its inception over 150 houses reflecting the vernacular architecture of Scotland have been restored throughout the country. The operation was one of the four pilot projects in the U.K. selected for special allocation during European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975 and in 1976 was awarded the European Prize for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments, given by the F.V.S. Foundation of Hamburg.

#### BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is the recognized authority in the U.K. for the preparation and publication of national standards for industrial and consumer products. The Institution originated in 1901, when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects, formed a joint Engineering Standards Committee—which subsequently became the British Engineering Standards Association. A Royal Charter was granted in 1929 and with the extension of the scope of the organization to include the building, chemical and textile industries its title was later changed to "British Standards Institution".

The Institution, in consultation with the interests concerned, now prepares standards relating to nearly every sector of the nation's industry and trade. There are over 8,000 British Standards covering specifications of quality, construction dimensions, performance or safety; methods of test and analysis; glossaries of terms; and codes of practice. Over 500 new and revised British Standards are published each year.

British Standards are issued for voluntary adoption though in a number of cases compliance with a British Standard is required by legislation. The Institution operates certification schemes under which industrial and consumer products are certified as complying with the relevant British Standard and manufacturers satisfying the requirements of such schemes may use the Institution's certification trade marks known as the "Kitemark" and the "Safety Mark"). Other testing and certification services, together with information services, are available to industry, including help in meeting technical requirements in export markets.

The Institution is financed by voluntary subscriptions, an annual Government grant, the sale of its publications and fees for testing and certification. There are more than 15,000 subscribing members of B.S.I. *Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. W. Rizk, O.B.E.*

#### HOUSING CORPORATION

149 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

A Government agency established in 1964 which registers, supervises and funds non-profit making housing associations throughout the United Kingdom. Under the 1974 Housing Act the Corporation was given a new and central role in promoting the housing association and funding an expanded programme of housing schemes by associations mainly for fair rent. The Act also gave the Corporation the responsibility for the registering of the housing and associations before they could be eligible for public funds and supervising and controlling their activities to ensure accountability for the public money in their care. The Corporation has now registered over 3,000 associations under the 1974 Act.

Since 1974 the Corporation has supported housing associations in the rehabilitation of older houses and in new building, much of it to help people with special needs, including the elderly and physically handicapped. Following the 1980 Housing Act the Corporation is encouraging and backing new initiatives by housing associations to extend the range of housing available through schemes for shared equity, leasehold for the elderly and improvement for sale. All housing associations may now sell to their tenants and tenants of non-charitable housing associations have the right to buy their homes. *Chairman, H. G. Cubitt, C.B.E.*

#### DESIGN COUNCIL

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Design Council's aim is to improve the design of British products by: advising companies on up-to-date practice in engineering and industrial design; selecting well designed British goods for The Design Centre and for the annual Design Council Awards; publishing information to help manufacturers, designers, and others professionally involved in design; and promoting improvements in design education at all levels. The Design Centres in London and Glasgow mount exhibitions showing new developments in design and include shops selling selected British products. There is a smaller Design Centre in Cardiff. Publications include the monthly *Design* and *Engineering* magazines as well as books and other periodicals. There is a comprehensive design bookshop in the London Design Centre. The Design Council is funded partly by a Government grant-in-aid and partly by earned revenues.

*Chairman, Sir William Barlow.*

*Director, K. Grant.*

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue and the National Debt. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of

their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks.

*Governor, The Rt. Hon. G. W. H. Richardson, M.B.E.*

*Deputy Governor, C. W. McMahon.*

*Directors, G. Blunden; Sir Adrian Cadbury; Sir Robert Clark, D.S.C.; J. M. Clay; L. D. de Rothschild;*

G. A. Drain; E. A. J. George; Sir Jasper Hollom, K.B.E.; Sir Hector Laing; A. D. Loehnis; The Lord Nelson of Stafford; Sir Alastair Pilkington, F.R.S.; D. G. Scholey, C.B.E.; Sir David Steel, D.S.O., M.C.; D. A. Walker; The Lord Weir.

*Associate Director and Head of Banking Supervision,* W. P. Cooke.

*Associate Director and Chief of Corporate Services,* R. D. Galpin.

*Advisers to the Governor, The Lord Benson; The Lord Croham, G.C.B.; J. C. R. Dow; J. S. Fforde.*

*Assistant Directors, M. J. Balfour; A. L. Coleby; D. A. Dawkins; B. Quinn; J. L. Sangster.*

*Chief Advisers, J. S. Flemming; C. A. E. Goodhart; D. G. Holland, C.M.G.*

*Chief of Banking Department (Chief Cashier), D. H. F. Somerset.*

*Chief Registrar, G. L. B. Morgan.*

*General Manager, Printing Works, G. L. Wheatley.*

*Secretary, A. J. T. Williams.*

*Head of Information Division, L. D. D. Price.*

*The Auditor, J. A. Penny.*

(For list of Principal Banks see index)

## SAVINGS

### PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

These bonds are a United Kingdom Government security and were first introduced on November 1, 1966. Instead of earning interest, however, each bond offers to its holder the chance of winning a money prize in a prize draw. Bonds are issued in values ranging from £5 (the minimum purchase) to £1,000, and may be purchased in multiples of £5; each £1 buys one bond unit, which has one chance in each prize draw. Individual holdings are limited to £10,000.

Prizes are paid from a fund formed by the interest, at present 7 per cent *per annum*, on each bond eligible for the draw. A bond becomes eligible for the draw three clear calendar months following the month of purchase and goes into every subsequent draw whether or not it has won a prize until the end of the month in which it is repaid.

Bonds belonging to a deceased bondholder will remain eligible for all Prize Draws held in the month of death and in the following 12 calendar months, provided they have not been repaid earlier. They will then become ineligible for all further draws. These terms also apply to bonds purchased before August 1, 1960 (Series "A").

The winning numbers are selected by the electronic random number indicator equipment—usually called "ERNIE". Winning numbers are printed monthly in the *London Gazette*.

It is estimated that by the end of May 1982, bonds to the value of £2,933,882,495 had been sold. Of these £1,421,500,609 had been cashed, leaving £1,512,381,886 still invested. After the draws in July 1982, 20,360,747 prizes, totalling £1,020,551,650 had been distributed since the inception of the Premium Savings Bond Scheme.

### BRITISH SAVINGS BONDS

British Savings Bonds were on sale from April 1, 1968 to December 31, 1979. They were a Government Security intended primarily for small savers, the principal and interest being guaranteed by the State. They are held only on the National Savings Stock Register. They cannot be sold and are not subject to market fluctuations. The last issue of bonds was the 94% British Savings Bonds (Second Issue).

The interest which is payable half yearly is taxable but tax is not deducted at source. Bonds may be encashed before the maturity date at par, giving one month's notice in writing. They will be redeemable at the rate of £104 for £100 of bonds on the next interest date after 5 years have passed from the purchase date. The £4 capital bonus is exempt from United Kingdom Tax.

### SAVINGS BANKS

*National Savings Bank.*—On March 31, 1982, there were approximately 20,064,000 active accounts with the sum of £1,702,163,000 due to depositors in Ordinary accounts and approximately 2,025,000 active accounts with the sum of £2,991,320,000 due

to depositors in Investment accounts.

Interest on National Savings Bank Ordinary deposits is allowed at 5 per cent *per annum*. A higher rate of interest is paid on deposits in National Savings Bank Investment accounts (the current rate can be ascertained at any Savings Bank Post-Office). A depositor may have more than one account in either series. With certain exceptions, the total balance in the Ordinary account is subject to a limit of £10,000 and the balance that may be held in an Investment account is £200,000.

On March 31, 1982, the average amount held in Ordinary accounts was £84.84; in Investment accounts, £1,477.20.

*Trustee Savings Banks.*—There are 16 Trustee Savings Banks with more than 1,650 branches in the United Kingdom. On November 20, 1981, the Banks operated nearly 14,000,000 active accounts and total customer balances exceeded £6,080,000,000. *Central Board, P.O. Box 33, 3 Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.*

### SAVE AS YOU EARN

The "Save As You Earn" Scheme was brought into operation on October 1, 1969. A Second Issue was introduced on July 1, 1974, a Third Issue ("index-linked") was brought in on July 1, 1975, and a Fourth Issue, which runs concurrently with the Third Issue, was introduced on Nov. 15, 1980. (The Fourth Issue is not available to the general public and details are not given here.) Any individual aged 16 years or over may participate in the Third Issue by making regular monthly payments with a minimum of £4 and a maximum of £50 over 5 years.

Savings may be contributed by deductions from pay, by standing order on a bank or National Girobank or by cash payments at most post offices. At the end of five years, the repayment value of completed contracts will be the total contributions plus any increase due to the monthly linking of contributions to the Retail Price Index. Completed contracts which are not withdrawn will qualify for further index-linking and a bonus equal to two monthly contributions at the end of seven years.

Uncompleted contracts repaid between the first and seventh anniversaries will earn tax-free interest of 6 per cent *per annum* but no interest is payable if repayment is taken before the first anniversary. Partial withdrawal of savings is not permitted; the total sum saved must be repaid.

Beyond the seventh year, the value at the seventh anniversary, including the bonus, will continue to be index-linked until repayment is required. Index-linking will be applied at the end of each complete period of three months for which the contract is held after the seventh anniversary. Incomplete contracts will also qualify for the three-monthly indexation.

By the end of June 1982, 961,234 live S.A.Y.E. contracts remained registered with the Department of National Savings, with a total monthly commitment to save of £11,350,371. The total payments received since October 1, 1969, amounted to £850,034,565.

## NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, index-linked increase or bonus remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1982 was approximately £12,349.4m. In 1981-82, approx. £4,080.3m was subscribed and £942.4m (excluding interest, index-linked increase or bonus) was repaid. Interest, index-linked increase, bonus or other sum payable is free of United Kingdom income tax (including investment income surcharge) and capital gains tax.

The 1st-8th issues continue to attract interest.

Issue and Maximum Holding (in units)	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest Per Unit
		Years	£ p	
9th (1951-56) . . . . . (1,400)	15 0	25	1-80	After 25th year, 2p per completed 4 months plus 4½p bonus at end of 25th year.
		27	2-05	During 26th year, 4p per completed 4 months. During 27th year, 4p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 27th year.
		31	2-70	During 28th year, 4½p per completed 4 months. During 31st year, 6½p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 31st year.
		32	2-96½	During 32nd year, 8½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 32nd year.
		33	3-26	During 33rd year, 9½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of year. †
10th (1956-63) . . . . . (1,200)	15 0	19	1-60	During 19th year, 2p per completed 4 months plus 4½p at end of 19th year.
		21	1-83	During 20th year, 3½p per completed 4 months. During 21st year, 4p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 21st year.
		25	2-40	During 22nd year, 4p per completed 4 months. During 23rd year, 4½p per completed 4 months.
		26	2-63½	During 24th year, 5p per completed 4 months. During 25th year, 5½p per completed 4 months.
		27	2-86	During 26th year, 7½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 26th year. During 27th year, 7½p per completed 4 months. †
11th (1963-66) . . . . . (600)	£1	16	2-08½	During 16th year, 4½p per completed 4 months. During 17th year, 5p per completed 4 months.
		18	2-40	During 18th year, 5½p per completed 4 months.
		19	2-63½	During 19th year, 7½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 19th year.
		20	2-90	During 20th year, 8½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 20th year. †
12th (1966-70) . . . . . (1,500)	£1	11	1-71	During 11th year, 4p per completed 4 months.
		15	2-27	During 12th year, 3½p per completed 4 months. During 13th year, 4p per completed 4 months. During 14th year, 5p per completed 4 months. During 15th year, 6p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 15th year.
		16	2-49½	During 16th year, 7½p per completed 4 months.
		17	2-70½	During 17th year, 7p per completed 4 months. †
Decimal (1970-74) . . . . . (1,500)	£1	7	1-52	During 7th year, 3p per completed 4 months. During 8th year, 3½p per completed 4 months. During 9th year, 4p per completed 4 months.
		10	1-90	During 10th year, 5p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 10th year.
		11	2-08½	During 11th year, 6p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 11th year.
		12	2-26½	During 12th year, 6p per completed 4 months. †
Fourteenth . . . . . June 17, 1974 to Dec. 11, 1976 and April 1, 1977-Jan. 27, 1979 (3,000)	£1	4	1-34	After 1 year, 6p is added, during 2nd year, 2½p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, 3p per completed 4 months, during 4th year, 3½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at year end.
		5	1-43	During 5th year, 3p per completed 4 months.
		6	1-55	During 6th year, 4p per completed 4 months.
		7	1-70½	During 7th year, 5p per completed 4 months plus ½p bonus at end of 7th year.
8	1-85	During 8th year, 4½p per completed 4 months plus 1p bonus at end of 8th year. †		

Issue and Maximum Holding (in units)	Unit Cost £	Value after		Interest Per Unit
		Years	£ p	
Index-Linked Retirement Issue (June 2, 1975–Nov. 15, 1980) (120)	10			Unlike conventional issues where interest is accrued periodically the repayment value of Index-Linked Certificates, subject to their being held a year, is related to the movement of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices. If held for 5 years a bonus of 4 per cent. of the Purchase Price will be added to the repayment value. Until further notice if held beyond 5 years the repayment value as at the fifth anniversary of the purchase date, which includes the bonus, will continue to be linked to the RPI from the first of the following month. N.B. Certificates of the Retirement Issue were on sale only to men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 years and over, but may now be transferred to anyone.
Sixteenth ..... (Dec. 13, 1976 to Mar. 31, 1977) (300)	5	4	7-00	After 1st year, 20p is added, during 2nd year, 10p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, 20p per completed 4 months, during 4th year, 20p per completed 4 months plus 30p bonus at year end.
		5 6	7-72 8-51½	During 5th year, 24p per completed 4 months. During 6th year, 26½p per completed 4 months.†
Eighteenth ..... (Jan. 29, 1979–Feb. 2, 1980) (150)	10	5	15-00	After 1 year, 50p is added, during 2nd year, 25p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, 33p per completed 4 months, during 4th year, 42p per completed 4 months, during 5th year, 50p per completed 4 months.*
Nineteenth ..... (Feb. 4, 1980–May 9, 1981) (500)	10	5	16-35	After 1 year 50p is added, during 2nd year 30p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year 35p per completed 4 months, during 4th year 55p per completed 4 months and during 5th year 75p per completed 4 months.*
2nd Index-Linked Issue (Nov. 17, 1980–) (1,000)	10			Like Retirement Issue, the repayment value of 2nd Index-Linked Issue Certificates, subject to their being held a year, is related to the movement of the United Kingdom General Index of Retail Prices. If held for 5 years a bonus of 4 per cent of the purchase price will be added to the repayment value. N.B. Certificates of the 2nd Index-Linked Issue were made available to anyone, regardless of age, from September 7, 1981.
Twenty-First ..... Issue (May 11, 1981–Nov. 7, 1981) (500)	10	5	15-40	After 1 year, 75p is added, during 2nd year, 28p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, 33p per completed 4 months, during 4th year, 40p per completed 4 months and during 5th year 54p per completed 4 months.*
Twenty-Third ..... (Nov. 9, 1981–March 10, 1982) (200)	25	5	41-20	After 1 year, £2-25 is added, during 2nd year, 87p per completed 4 months, during 3rd year, £1-02 per completed 4 months, during 4th year, £1-23 per completed 4 months and during 5th year £1-53 per completed 4 months.*
Twenty-Fourth ..... (April 19, 1982–) (100)	25	5	38-32	After 1 year, £1-80 is added, during 2nd year, 53p per completed 3 months, during 3rd year, 63p per completed 3 months, during 4th year, 77p per completed 3 months and during 5th year 95p per completed 3 months.*

\* As announced by the Treasury.

† From June 1982, savings certificates of the 7th to 14th and 16th Issues will be extended on common interest terms as they reach the end of their existing extension periods. The percentage interest rate is determined by the Treasury and any change in this common interest rate will be applicable from the 1st of the month following its announcement.

Under the new system, a certificate earns interest for each complete period of three months beyond the expiry of the previous extension terms. Within each three month period interest is calculated separately for each month at the rate applicable from the beginning of that month. The interest for each month is 1/12 of the annual rate (i.e. it does not vary with the number of days in the month) and is capitalised annually on the anniversary of the date of purchase. The current rate of interest under the common extension terms is displayed on special posters at most post offices.

## BRITISH PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for United Kingdom passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Main Post Office.

*London*.—Clive House, 70-78 Petty France, S.W.1.

*Liverpool*.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

*Newport, Gwent*.—Olympia House, Upper Dock Street.

*Peterborough*.—Passport Office, 55 Westfield Road, Peterborough.

*Glasgow*.—1st Floor, Empire House, 131 West Nile Street, Glasgow, C.1.

*Hours*. The above offices are open Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The Passport Office, London, is also open for cases of special emergency (e.g. death or serious illness) arising outside normal office hours between 4.30 p.m. and 6.00 p.m. and on Saturdays between 10 a.m. and noon.

Completed forms of application should be sent to one of the five Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £11, in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office.

Persons resident in *Northern Ireland* may apply in person to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Passport Agency, 1st Flr., Marlborough House, 30 Victoria Street, Belfast, or by post to the Passport Office, Glasgow.

A Passport cannot be issued or extended by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on behalf of a person *already abroad*; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest British Passport issuing authority.

United Kingdom Passports are granted:—

(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.  
(iii) To British Protected Persons.

A passport granted to a child under 16 will normally be valid for an initial period of five years, after which it may be extended for a further five years with no extra charge. A passport granted to a person over 16 will normally be valid for 10 years and will not be renewable. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's spouse* is not available for his/her use when he/she is travelling alone. A spouse's particulars may *only* be added at the time of issue of a passport.

*Children* who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. Their applications must be signed by one of their parents.

Passport applications must be countersigned by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Doctor, Lawyer, Bank Officer, Police Officer or any person of similar standing who has been personally acquainted with the applicant for at least two years. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by one of the parents on form (B).

If the applicant for a Passport be a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to *all countries*. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance

with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

## Photographs

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and wife/husband, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on normal thin photographic paper. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. (63 mm. by 50 mm.), or less than 2 in. by 1½ in. (50 mm. by 38 mm.), and should be taken full face without a hat.

## Extension of Passports

Applications for the extension of United Kingdom passports must be made on Form D.

## 94-Page Passports

On May 1, 1973, a new type of passport became available. Intended to meet the needs of frequent travellers who fill standard passports well before the ten-year validity has expired, it contains 94 pages, is valid for ten years and costs £22.

## British Visitors' Passports

A simplified form of travel document is available for British subjects (Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies) wishing to pay short visits (not exceeding three months) to certain foreign countries, *viz.*

ANDORRA; AUSTRIA; BELGIUM; BERMUDA; CANADA; DENMARK; FINLAND; FRANCE (incl. CORSICA); GREECE (& THE GREEK ISLANDS); W. GERMANY (incl. West Berlin by air only); GIBRALTAR; ICELAND; ITALY; LIECHTENSTEIN; LUXEMBOURG; MALTA; MONACO; NETHERLANDS; NORWAY; PORTUGAL (incl. MADEIRA & AZORES); SAN MARINO; SPAIN (incl. BALEARIC & CANARY ISLANDS); SWEDEN; SWITZERLAND; TURKEY.

A fee of £5-50 is charged for the issue of a British Visitors' Passport, which is valid for 12 months, cannot be amended and is not renewable; on expiry application should be made for a new passport if required. Particulars of an applicant's spouse and/or children under 16 years can be included at the *time of issue only* at no extra cost. A child of 8 years of age and over is eligible to hold a British Visitors' Passport. Applications for, or including, a person under 18 years of age (unless married or serving in H.M. Forces) must be countersigned by the legal guardian.

British Visitors' Passports are obtainable by application on Form VP (from any Main Post Office). Applicants in England, Scotland and Wales should take the completed form in person to any Main Post Office which will normally issue the passport without further delay; applicants in Northern Ireland to Foreign and Commonwealth Passport Agency, Belfast. *British Visitors' Passports are not obtainable from the Passport Offices*. Two recent passport photographs will be required of the applicant and of his/her spouse, if to be included; photographs of children are not required. Size of photographs must be 2 in. × 1½ in. (50 mm. by 38 mm.) They should be unmounted and unglazed on the reverse side and must be printed on normal thin photographic paper. No visas are required on British Visitors' Passports.

Applicants must also produce for the purpose of identification a N. H.S. Medical Card, birth certificate or retirement pension book.

## LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

LAW SITTINGS (1983)—*Hilary*, Jan. 11 to March 30; *Easter*, April 12 to May 27; *Trinity*, June 7 to July 29; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 3 to Dec. 21.

## THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council includes the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see below*) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office," and certain judges from the Commonwealth.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1. (Tel. 01—233 4394).  
Registrar of the Privy Council, E. R. Mills, C.B.E.  
Chief Clerk, D. H. O. Owen.

## THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

*The Lord High Chancellor—*

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, C.H. (*born* 1907, *apptd.* 1979), (£25,575 as Judge and £3,375 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £28,950.

*Lords of Appeal in Ordinary* (each £48,250)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Lord Diplock, <i>born</i> 1907	1968
Rt. Hon. Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, <i>born</i> 1911	1975
Rt. Hon. Lord Keith of Kinkel, <i>born</i> 1922	1977
Rt. Hon. Lord Scarman, O.B.E., <i>born</i> 1911	1977
Rt. Hon. Lord Roskill, <i>born</i> 1911	1980
Rt. Hon. Lord Bridge of Harwich, <i>born</i> 1917	1980
Rt. Hon. Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, M.C., <i>born</i> 1920	1981
Rt. Hon. Lord Brightman, <i>born</i> 1911	1982
Rt. Hon. Lord Templeman, M.B.E., <i>born</i> 1920	1982

Registrar: *The Clerk of the Parliaments*, Sir Peter Henderson, K.C.B.

## SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

## Court of Appeal

*Ex officio Judges.*—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Family Division, and the Vice-Chancellor.

*The Master of the Rolls* (£48,250)

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Donaldson ( <i>born</i> 1920, <i>apptd.</i> 1982).	Apptd.
Secretary, Miss P. B. Bergin; Clerk, P. D. Post.	
<i>Lords Justices of Appeal</i> (each £45,500)—	
Rt. Hon. Sir John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, <i>born</i> 1910	1971
Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Horace Lawton, <i>born</i> 1911	1972
Rt. Hon. Sir George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., <i>born</i> 1911	1976
Rt. Hon. Sir (James) Roualeyn Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, <i>born</i> 1912	1976
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Walter Eveleigh, E.R.D., <i>born</i> 1917	1977
Rt. Hon. Sir Desmond John Conrad Ackner, <i>born</i> 1920	1980
Rt. Hon. Sir Robin Horace Walford Dunn, M.C., <i>born</i> 1918	1980
Rt. Hon. Sir Peter Raymond Oliver, <i>born</i> 1921	1980
Rt. Hon. Sir Tasker Watkins, V.C., <i>born</i> 1918	1980
Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick MacCarthy O'Connor, <i>born</i> 1914	1980

Rt. Hon. Sir (William) Hugh Griffiths, <i>born</i> 1923	1980
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Fox, <i>born</i> 1921	1981
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Robert Emanuel Kerr, <i>born</i> 1921	1981
Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas May, <i>born</i> 1923	1982
Rt. Hon. Sir Christopher John Slade, <i>born</i> 1927	1982
Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Brooks Purchas, <i>born</i> 1919	1982
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Lionel Archibald Goff, <i>born</i> 1926	1982
Rt. Hon. Sir George Brian Hugh Dillon, <i>born</i> 1923	1982

## HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

## Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Edgar Megarry, <i>born</i> 1910	Apptd.
( <i>Vice-Chancellor</i> ) (£45,500)	1967
Judges (each £42,500)	
Hon. Sir Peter Harry Batson Woodroffe Foster, M.B.E., T.D., <i>born</i> 1912	1969
Hon. Sir John Norman Keates Whitford, <i>born</i> 1913	1970
Hon. Sir (Ernest) Irvine Goulding, <i>born</i> 1910	1971
Hon. Sir Raymond Henry Walton, <i>born</i> 1915	1973
Hon. Sir Nicolas Christopher Henry Browne-Wilkinson, <i>born</i> 1930	1977
Hon. Sir John Evelyn Vinelott, <i>born</i> 1923	1978
Hon. Sir Martin Charles Nourse, <i>born</i> 1932	1980
Hon. Sir Douglas William Falconer, M.B.E., <i>born</i> 1914	1981
Hon. Sir Jean-Pierre Frank Eugene Warner, <i>born</i> 1924	1981
Hon. Sir Peter Gibson, <i>born</i> 1934	1981
Hon. Sir David Herbert Mervyn Davies, M.C., T.D., <i>born</i> 1918	1982

## Queen's Bench Division

*The Lord Chief Justice of England* (£52,500)

The Rt. Hon. The LORD LANE, A.F.C.

(*born* 1918, *apptd.* 1980)

Secretary, H. J. Milford; Clerk, G. Curtis.	
Judges (each £42,500)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir John Thompson, <i>born</i> 1907	1961
Hon. Sir Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., <i>born</i> 1910	1965
Hon. Sir Hugh Eames Park, <i>born</i> 1910	1965
Hon. Sir Bernard Caulfield, <i>born</i> 1914	1968
Hon. Sir Hilary Gwynne Talbot, <i>born</i> 1912	1968
Hon. Sir William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., <i>born</i> 1915	1969
Hon. Sir Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., <i>born</i> 1909	1970
Hon. Sir Peter Henry Rowley Bristow, <i>born</i> 1913	1970
Hon. Sir Hugh Harry Valentine Forbes, <i>born</i> 1917	1970
Hon. Sir Neil Lawson, <i>born</i> 1908	1971
Hon. Sir David Powell Croom-Johnson, D.S.C., V.R.D., <i>born</i> 1914	1971
Hon. Sir Leslie Kenneth Edward Boreham, <i>born</i> 1918	1972
Hon. Sir (Alfred William) Michael Davies, <i>born</i> 1921	1973
Hon. Sir John Dexter Stocker, M.C., T.D., <i>born</i> 1918	1973



Hon. Sir Kenneth George Illtyd Jones, <i>born</i> 1921	1974
Hon. Sir Haydn Tudor Evans, <i>born</i> 1920	1974
Hon. Sir Peter Richard Pain, <i>born</i> 1913	1975
Hon. Sir Kenneth Graham Jupp, M.C., <i>born</i> 1917	1975
Hon. Sir Stephen Brown, <i>born</i> 1924	1975
Hon. Sir Roger Jocelyn Parker, <i>born</i> 1923	1977
Hon. Sir Ralph Brian Gibson, <i>born</i> 1922	1977
Hon. Sir (Walter) Derek (Thornley) Hodgson, <i>born</i> 1917	1977
Hon. Sir James Peter Comyn, <i>born</i> 1921	1978
Hon. Sir (Anthony) John Leslie Lloyd, <i>born</i> 1929	1978
Hon. Sir (Frederick) Maurice Drake, D.F.C., <i>born</i> 1923	1978
Hon. Sir Brian Thomas Neill, <i>born</i> 1923	1978
Hon. Sir Michael John Mustill, <i>born</i> 1931	1978
Hon. Sir Barry Cross Sheen, <i>born</i> 1918	1978
Hon. Sir David Bruce McNeill, <i>born</i> 1922	1979
Hon. Sir Harry Kenneth Woolf, <i>born</i> 1933	1979
Hon. Sir Christopher James Saunders French, <i>born</i> 1925	1979
Hon. Sir Thomas Patrick Russell, <i>born</i> 1926	1980
Hon. Sir Peter Edlin Webster, <i>born</i> 1929	1980
Hon. Sir Thomas Henry Bingham, <i>born</i> 1933	1980
Hon. Sir Iain Derek Laing Glidewell, <i>born</i> 1924	1980
Hon. Sir Henry Albert Skinner, <i>born</i> 1926	1980
Hon. Sir Peter Murray Taylor, <i>born</i> 1930	1981
Hon. Sir Murray Stuart-Smith, <i>born</i> 1927	1981
Hon. Sir Christopher Stephen Thomas Jonathan Thayer Staughton, <i>born</i> 1933	1981
Hon. Sir Donald Henry Farquharson, <i>born</i> 1928	1981
Hon. Sir Anthony James Denys McCowan, <i>born</i> 1928	1981
Hon. Sir (Iain) Charles (Robert) McCullough, <i>born</i> 1931	1981
Hon. Sir Hamilton John Leonard, <i>born</i> 1926	1981
Hon. Sir Alexander Roy Asplan Beldam, <i>born</i> 1925	1981
Hon. Sir David Cozens-Hardy Hirst, <i>born</i> 1925	1982
Hon. Sir John Stewart Hobhouse, <i>born</i> 1932	1982

#### Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)

*Judges*, The Lord Chief Justice of England, The Master of the Rolls, Lord Justices of Appeal and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

#### Family Division

*President* (£47,000)

Rt. Hon. Sir John Lewis Arnold ( <i>born</i> 1915, <i>apptd.</i> 1979).	
<i>Sec.</i> , Mrs. E. Coles; <i>Clerk</i> , J. Furey.	
<i>Judges</i> (each £42,500)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir John Brinsmead Latey, M.B.E., <i>born</i> 1914	1965
Hon. Sir (Alfred) Kenneth Hollings, M.C., <i>born</i> 1918	1971
Hon. Sir (Charles) Trevor Reeve, <i>born</i> 1915	1973
Hon. Dame Rose Heilbron, D.B.E., <i>born</i> 1914	1974
Hon. Sir Brian Drex Bush, <i>born</i> 1925	1976
Hon. Sir Alfred John Balcombe, <i>born</i> 1925	1977
Hon. Sir John Kember Wood, M.C., <i>born</i> 1922	1977
Hon. Sir Ronald Gough Waterhouse, <i>born</i> 1926	1978
Hon. Sir (John) Gervase (Kensington) Sheldon, <i>born</i> 1913	1978
Hon. Sir (Thomas) Michael Eastham, <i>born</i> 1920	1978
Hon. Dame Margaret Myfanwy Wood Booth, D.B.E., <i>born</i> 1933	1979
Hon. Sir Anthony Leslie Julian Lincoln, <i>born</i> 1920	1979

Hon. Dame (Ann) Elizabeth (Oldfield) Butler-Sloss, D.B.E. <i>born</i> 1933	1979
Hon. Sir Anthony Bruce Ewbank, <i>born</i> 1925	1980
Hon. Sir John Douglas Waite, <i>born</i> 1932	1982

*Judge Advocate of the Fleet*, W. M. Howard, Q.C.  
*Queen's Proctor*, Sir Henry Ware, K.C.B.

#### LORD CHANCELLOR'S DEPARTMENT

House of Lords, S.W.1

[01-219 3000]

*Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor*, D. E. Staff  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*, A. D. M. Oulton, C.B. . . . . £37,750

*Private Secretary to the Permanent Secretary*, Miss D. Dalgliesh, M.B.E. . . . . £7,822 to £9,758

#### Crown Office

*Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery*, P. D. Robinson . . . . . £30,250

*Clerk of the Chamber*, Miss D. M. P. Malley, M.B.E. . . . . £9,671 to £11,969

#### Legal Administration Division

*Deputy Secretary*, T. S. Legg . . . . . £30,250

*Under Secretary*, P. K. J. Thompson . . . . . £25,000

*Assistant Solicitors*, M. D. Huebner; P. M. Harris; R. H. H. White . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201

*Legal Secretaries*, A. Akbar; Miss J. Killick; Mrs. L. J. di Mambro; D. R. Wells; Miss B. J. Kenny; N. R. Osner; P. M. Rodney; M. C. L. Carpenter; R. J. H. Robinson; Miss A. E. Tutton . . . . . £13,846 to £18,507

#### E.C. and International Division

*Assistant Solicitor*, M. H. Collon.

*Legal Secretary*, R. C. Stoaite.

#### Courts and Legal Services Division

Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1

[01-211 3000]

*Deputy Secretary*, P. D. Robinson . . . . . £30,250

*Assistant Solicitors*, J. G. Gasson; J. L. Heritage; J. A. C. Watherston . . . . . £19,305 to £22,201

*Legal Secretaries*, J. P. Stockton; P. G. Harris; M. Kron; Mrs. N. A. Oppenheimer; £13,846 to £18,507

#### Secretary of Commissions Division

Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1

[01-211 3000]

*Secretary of Commissions (Under Secretary)*, B. Cooke . . . . . £25,000

*Deputy Secretary of Commissions (Assistant Solicitor)*, W. B. Scott, C.B.E. . . . . £19,305 to £22,201

*Assistant Secretaries of Commissions (Principal)*, B. J. Reason; T. C. Spicer . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

*Tribunal Appointments (Principal)*, I. J. Lowdell . . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

#### Establishment and Finance Division

Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1

[01-211 3000]

*Principal Establishment Officer (Under Secretary)*, J. W. S. Dempster . . . . . £25,000

*Assistant Secretaries*, A. D. Fagin; F. C. Yeomans; N. Craig; J. A. C. Kelsey, C.B.E.; D. S. Mortimer . . . . . £18,525 to £22,201

#### Ecclesiastical Patronage

10 Downing Street, S.W.1

[01-233 3000]

*Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage*, J. R. Catford.

*Assistant Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage*, Brigadier G. B. Curtis, O.B.E., M.C. . . . . £11,912 to £15,948

## SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

## Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

J. Monckton; P. W. E. Taylor; T. L. Dewhurst.

## Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court)

M. F. Meredith-Hardy; R. Walker; B. Rathbone; E. F. Cousins; N. W. Bragge; J. V. Fitzgerald.

## Official Referees of the Supreme Court

His Honour Judge Sir William Stabb, Q.C.; His Honour Judge Hawser, Q.C.; His Honour Judge Newey, Q.C.

## Official Solicitor's Department

48-49 Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, H. D. S. Venables ..... £25,000  
 Dep. Do., H. J. Baker ..... £19,305 to £22,201  
 Assistant Solicitor, W. H. McBryde ..... £19,305 to £22,201

Senior Legal Assts., D. C. Relf; Mrs. J. K. Ralph; Miss M. V. Drake; R. S. Dhondy (*Consultant*) ..... £13,846 to £18,507

Legal Assistants, Mrs. B. J. Taylor; Miss S. Smyth; M. I. Hinchcliffe; K. J. Lock; J. Ingham; Miss J. B. Kitson ..... £7,026 to £12,936

Chief Clerk, A. J. Simpson ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
 Principals, R. L. Mew; J. R. Ellis; T. C. P. Molin; Miss M. S. Burton ..... £11,912 to £15,948

## Court Funds Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant General, Sir Wilfrid Bourne, K.C.B., Q.C.  
 Principal, D. A. Dant ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
 Senior Executive Officers, H. E. Hewett, M.B.E.; J. G. Leach; B. Williams; R. F. C. Anns ..... £9,671 to £11,969

## Central Office of the Supreme Court

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Senior Master of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), and Queen's Remembrancer, J. Ritchie, M.B.E. £27,750  
 Masters of the Supreme Court (Q.B.D.), J. B. Elton; J. R. Bickford-Smith; S. J. Waldman; I. S. Warren; C. W. S. Lubbock; P. B. Creightmore; K. W. Topley; D. L. Prebble ..... £24,000  
 Chief Clerk (Central Office), F. Simmons ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Chief Clerk to the Q.B. Judges in Chambers, F. W. Simpson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

## Action Department\*

Head Clerk, C. F. Jones ..... £9,671 to £11,969

## Filing Department\*

Clerk-in-Charge, Mrs. S. Tanner ... £7,822 to £9,758

## Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department\*

Head Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), D. P. O'Riordan ..... £9,671 to £11,969

## Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Head Clerk (Crown Office), A. Foley ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Chief Associate, D. L. Leach .... £11,912 to £15,948

## Criminal Appeal Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, D. R. Thompson, C.B., Q.C. .... £27,750

\* Office hours, 10 to 4.30; (1 Aug. to 31 Aug., 10 to 2.30) Saturdays, closed.

Assistant Registrars, W. H. Greenwood; J. A. D. Heal ..... £19,305 to £22,201

Assistant Solicitor, R. A. Venne . . . £19,305 to £22,201

Senior Legal Assistants, E. M. Kotwal; C. Jones; C. Barry; P. V. Simon; Mrs. D. P. Parkinson; S. J. Wilcox; Mrs. M. L. Pigott; T. S. G. Miller; D. C. Chakrabarti; M. A. Churaman; A. W. Barsby ..... £13,846 to £18,507

Chief Clerk, A. F. P. Ottway .... £11,912 to £15,948

## Courts-Martial Appeals Office

(Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, D. R. Thompson, C.B., Q.C. .... £27,750

Assistant Registrar, W. H. Greenwood ..... £19,305 to £22,201

Chief Clerk, A. F. P. Ottway.

## Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Edwin James Thomas Matthews, T.D. .... £27,750

Masters of the Supreme Court, Leonard Humphrey Razzall; Frederic George Berkeley; Michael Arthur Clews; Frederic George Berkeley; Alan John Wright; Charles Roger Nicholas Martyn; Michael Norman Devonshire, T.D. .... £24,000

Chief Clerk, D. Hutchings ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Principal Clerks, J. Price; E. W. Guest; C. R. Blinks; G. P. Tandy; D. C. Dennis; A. J. Burroughs; P. J. Moran; D. A. Keegan; T. J. Ryan; P. B. E. Gilbey; T. E. Hemming ..... £9,671 to £11,969

## CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Chambers,

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

## Masters of the Supreme Court

A to E, Edmund Rawlings Heward (*Chief Master*), £27,750; A to E, F. Marshall Butler Cholmondeley Clarke; F to M, John Michael Dyson; F to M, Jack Stanley Gowers; N to Z, Gilbert Alexander Barratt; N to Z, Richard Chamberlain, T.D. .... £24,000  
 Chief Clerk, W. E. Loveday .... £11,912 to £15,948  
 Registry, Head Clerk, A. T. D. Higgs ..... £9,671 to £11,969

Accounts, Head Clerk, A. T. Cole . . . £9,671 to £11,969

Clerk of Lists (Chancery), Patent Appeals and Revenue Paper Appeals, T. L. Rayson.

## Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, H. J. Wilson ..... £22,201  
 Registrars, H. W. Nichols; A. W. Hancock; R. F. Russell; D. G. Pullen; J. T. Glover; W. R. Heeler ..... £18,660 to £21,487

Legal Assistants, Miss J. Walker; Miss J. B. Kitson (*Senior Legal Assistants*); Miss H. Fassnidge; H. Ridgwell; N. Hodgson; Miss M. Hirst ..... £7,026 to £12,936

Chief Clerk and Secretary to Chief Registrar, W. E. Loveday.

## Companies Court

Thomas More Building,

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vinelott; The Hon. Mr. Justice Dillon; The Hon. Mr. Justice Nourse; The Hon. Mr. Justice Mervyn Davies.

Registrar, J. Bradburn.

Chief Clerk, J. R. Baker ..... £11,912 to £15,948

Senior Executive Officer, C. A. N. Edinboro ..... £9,671 to £11,969

Senior Official Receiver, Companies Department, J. B. Clemetson.

**Bankruptcy (High Court) Department**

Thomas More Building, Royal  
Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2

*Judges*, The Rt. Hon. Mr. Vice-Chancellor; The Hon. Mr. Justice Foster; The Hon. Mr. Justice Goulding; The Hon. Mr. Justice Walton; The Hon. Mr. Justice Warner; The Hon. Mr. Justice Peter Gibson.

*Chief Registrar*, R. H. Hunt ..... £27,750  
*Registrars*, T. L. Dewhurst; G. L. Pimm .... £24,000

**Official Receivers' Department**

*Senior Official Receiver*, J. B. Clemetson.  
*Official Receivers*, D. A. Thorne; D. E. Dolman.  
*Assistant do.* E. A. Ashcroft; W. Begley; A. G. Davonport; K. V. Whiting; W. Jenner; S. E. Rhodes; J. A. Booth; M. J. Pugh.

**FAMILY DIVISION**

**Principal Registry**  
Somerset House, W.C.2

*Senior Registrar*, R. L. Bayne-Powell ..... £27,750  
*Registrars*, D. R. L. Holloway; C. Kenworthy; B. Garland; B. P. Tickle; C. F. Turner; T. G. Guest; D. H. Colgate; D. E. Morris; J. E. Arto-Morris; R. B. Rowe; G. B. N. A. Angel; B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne; G. A. Terian ..... £24,000  
*Secretary*, R. Conn ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Establishment Officer*, J. D. Wiseman

£11,912 to £15,948

*Clerk of the Rules and Orders* (Royal Courts of Justice), W. G. Mason ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Principal*, R. F. Yeldham ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Senior Executive Officers*, G. A. Wood; G. A. Goodwin; Miss P. M. Granger; G. J. Maple; Miss R. A. Ewen; K. M. Donnelly; B. W. J. Bee; A. K. Biggs; S. R. Rhodes ..... £9,671 to £11,969

**District Probate Registrars**

*Birmingham*, G. R. Garrett.  
*Brighton and Maidstone*, E. E. Hosking.  
*Bristol, Exeter and Bodmin*, P. L. Speyer.  
*Ipswich, Norwich and Peterborough*, T. Doggett.  
*Leeds, Hull and York*, C. S. Fisher.  
*Liverpool and Lancaster*, J. D. Hemingway.  
*Llandaff, Bangor and Carmarthen*, E. J. Riley.  
*Manchester*, G. Richardson, M.B.E.  
*Newcastle, Carlisle and Middlesbrough*, A. Bertam.  
*Nottingham, Leicester and Lincoln*, (vacant).  
*Oxford and Gloucester*, Miss M. L. Farmborough.  
*Sheffield, Chester and Stoke on Trent* (vacant).  
*Winchester*, I. B. Blake.

**Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office**

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

*Registrar*, J. D. H. Rochford ..... £24,000  
*Marshal and Chief Clerk*, V. E. Ricks  
£11,912 to £15,948

**COURT OF PROTECTION**

25 Store Street, W.C.1

*Master*, (vacant).  
*Chief Clerk*, R. J. Clark.

**OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS**

Neville House, Page Street, S.W.1

*Legal Visitor*, J. Bradburn.  
*Medical Visitors*, W. A. Heaton-Ward; E. Carr ..... £22,901

**RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT**

Thomas More Building,  
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

*Judicial Members*, Mr. Justice Lincoln (*President*); Lord Ross; Lord Justice Gibson; Mr. Justice McNeil; Mr. Justice Warner.

*Lay Members*, A. I. Mackenzie; N. C. Pearson, O.B.E., T.D.; N. L. Salmon; P. G. Walker; I. G. Stewart; B. M. Currie; C. J. Risk.

*Clerk of the Court*, J. Bradburn.

*Chief Clerk*, J. R. Baker.  
*Senior Executive Officer*, C. A. N. Edinboro.

**LAW COMMISSION****England and Wales**

Conquest House, 37-38 John Street,  
Theobalds Road, W.C.1

Set up on June 16, 1965, under the Law Commissions Act, 1965, to make proposals to the Government for the examination of the law and for its revision where it is unsuited for modern requirements, obscure, or otherwise unsatisfactory. It recommends to the Lord Chancellor programmes for the examination of different branches of the law and suggests whether the examination should be carried out by the Commission itself or by some other body. The Commission is also responsible for the preparation of Consolidation and Statute Law (Repeals) Bills.

*Chairman*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ralph Gibson.  
*Members*, S. M. Creney; S. B. Edell; B. J. Davenport, q.c.; Dr. P. M. North.  
*Secretary*, R. H. Streeten.

**CIRCUIT JUDGES**

(each £27,750)

**Midland and Oxford Circuit**

W. A. L. Allardice; F. A. Allen; G. J. Black, D.S.O., D.F.C.; F. A. Blennerhasset, q.c.; J. F. Blythe, T.D.; R. M. A. Chetwynd-Talbot; F. L. Clark, q.c.; R. G. Clover, T.D., q.c.; W. N. Davison; A. R. M. Ellis; J. F. Evans, q.c.; H. J. Garrard; H. G. A. Gosling; M. K. Harrison-Hall; T. R. Heald; J. R. Hopkin; P. G. Hughes; R. H. Hutchinson; J. E. M. Irvine; J. G. Jones; E. F. Jowitz, q.c.; T. O. Kellock, q.c.; J. T. C. Lee; D. T. Lloyd; J. R. Macgregor; P. W. Medd, O.B.E., q.c.; A. J. H. Morrison; G. K. Mynett, q.c.; P. C. Northcote; F. M. Potter; H. C. Rigby, D.F.C.; J. Ross, q.c.; C. S. Stuart-White; K. J. Taylor; R. J. Toyn; G. M. Vos; M. B. Ward; R. L. Ward, q.c.; G. G. A. Whitehead, D.F.C.; H. Wilson; B. Woods; C. H. Wootton; C. G. Young.

**Northern Circuit**

J. R. Arthur, D.F.C.; A. W. Bell; R. M. Bingham, T.D., q.c.; A. J. Blackett-Ord (*Vice Chancellor, County Palatine of Lancaster*); A. S. Booth, q.c.; J. Booth; D. D. Brown, q.c.; R. J. H. Collinson; G. P. Crowe, q.c.; J. W. Da Cunha; J. M. Davies, q.c.; K. W. Dewhurst; A. A. Edmondson; J. FitzHugh, q.c.; D. G. F. Franks; B. H. Gerrard; R. J. Hardy; Mary Holt; G. W. Humphries; W. H. W. Jalland; A. C. Jolley; J. E. Jones; H. A. Kershaw; P. C. S. Kershaw; H. L. Lachs; K. K. F. Lawton; R. R. Leech; C. N. Lees; J. M. Lever, q.c.; J. H. Lord; I. H. Morris-Jones, q.c.; F. J. Nance; M. O' Donoghue; F. D. Paterson; R. E. I. Pickering; A. M. Prest, q.c.; N. W. M. Sellers, v.r.d.; E. S. Temple, M.B.E., q.c. (*Recorder of Liverpool*); I. R. Taylor, q.c.; V. B. Webster; W. R. Wickham; R. Wood.

**North Eastern Circuit**

G. Baker, q.c.; J. M. A. Barker; H. C. Beaumont, M.B.E.; H. G. Bennett, q.c.; C. D. Chapman, q.c.; Myrella Cohen, q.c.; J. A. Cotton; C. R. Dean, q.c.; D. S. Forrester-Paton, q.c.; S. S. Gill; M. Gosnay; H. G. Hall; P. H. Hallam; G. H. Hartley; D. Herrod, q.c.; H. Hewitt; V. R. Hurwitz; J. R. Johnson; A. C. Lauriston, q.c.; A. C. Macdonald; G. Milner; A. L. Myerson, q.c.; T. R. Nevin, T.D.; D. A. Orde; R. A. Percy; J. Pickles; P. Stanley Price, q.c.; J. H. E.

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Senior Chief Clerk, A. L. Gooch ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, J. Jordan ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Horseferry Road, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

*Magistrates, Kenneth Douglas Evelyn Herbert  
Harrington; David Fairbairn; Edmond Geoffrey  
MacDermott ..... (each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, D. M. Davies ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, K. A. Thompson ..... £18,307 to £19,639  
Chief Clerk (Licensing), L. G. Bowerman  
..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Marlborough Street,

Great Marlborough Street, W.1

*Magistrates, St. John Bernard Vyvyan Harmsworth;  
Jeremy George Connor ..... (each) £24,000  
Chief Clerk, E. L. Yabsley ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1

*Magistrates, Peter Duncan Fanner; Sir Ivo Rigby;  
Roderick Jessel Romain; Brian John Canham  
(each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, D. V. Wainwright ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, W. G. Johnston ..... £20,083*

#### Old Street, E.C.1

*Magistrates, Kenneth John Heastey Nichols; James  
Hobson Jobling ..... (each) £24,000  
Chief Clerk, J. A. Patron ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### South Western, Lavender Hill, S.W.11

*Magistrates, John William Cheeseman; Miss Dawn  
Angela Freedman; John Jeremy Fordham  
(each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, C. E. Hollingdale ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, J. W. Greenhill ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Thames, Aylward Street, E.1

*Magistrates, Peter Gilmour Noto Badge; Patrick  
John Halnan ..... (each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, J. S. Pulford ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, Miss E. Thompson .. £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1

*Magistrates, Ronald Knox Mawer; Mrs. Jacqueline  
Roberta Comyns; Roger Benedict Sanders  
(each) £24,000  
Chief Clerk, P. W. Johnson ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### Wells Street, 59/65 Wells Street, W.1

*Magistrates, Christopher Besley; Edward James  
Branson; Miss Audrey Mary Jennings; Geoffrey  
Lindsay James Noel ..... (each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, R. Harbord ..... £20,083  
Chief Clerk, S. Somjee ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

#### West London, Southcombe Street, W.14

*Magistrates, Eric Crowther, O.B.E.; Harold Cook  
(each) £24,000  
Senior Chief Clerk, Miss P. M. Austin ..... £20,083*

#### West London Petty Sessional Division, 1A

Walton Street, S.W.3  
*Chief Clerk, J. J. Senior ..... £18,307 to £19,639*

**Juvenile Courts**, 185 Marylebone Road, N.W.1  
*Senior Chief Clerk*, A. C. Austin ..... £20,305  
*Chief Clerk*, Mrs. H. Mitcham ... £18,307 to £19,639

*Unattached Magistrates*, John Quentin Campbell;  
 Christopher David Voelcker ..... £24,000

### STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

*Greater Manchester*, William Derrick Fairclough (1982); Cecil Thomas Latham, O.B.E. (1976)  
*Kingslon upon Hull*, Ian Robertson Boyd (1972).  
*Leeds*, Francis David Lindley Loy (1972).  
*Merseyside*, Norman Godfrey Wootton (1976).  
*Merthyr Tydfil*, David Powys Rowland (1961).  
*Mid Glamorgan*, David Alan Phillips (1975).  
*South Glamorgan*, Sir (Adrian) Lincoln Hallinan (1976).  
*South Yorkshire*, John Alfred Henham (1975).  
*West Midlands*, Frederick Henry Hatchard (1981); James Robert Staples Smyth (1978).

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*Deputy Director*, K. Dowling.  
*Principal Assistant Directors*, D. G. Williams; J. Wood.

### OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

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 4th Floor, St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4  
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*Vice Judge Advocate General*, J. Stuart-Smith ..... £25,750  
*Assistant Judge Advocates General*, G.L.I. Chapman; C. G. Gould; J. E. Pullinger; G. E. Empson; G. R. Canner; E. G. Moelwyn-Hughes; A. P. Pitts; S. B. Spence ..... £18,525 to £22,201  
*Deputy Judge Advocate*, A. Labor £13,846 to £18,507

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 [01-230 1212]

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*Deputy Commissioner*, P. B. Kavanagh, C.B.E., Q.P.M. .... £29,364  
*Receiver*, A. D. Gordon-Brown ..... £30,250  
*Deputy Receiver*, B. G. David ..... £24,077

#### "A" Department

##### Administration and Operations

*Assistant Commissioner*, W. H. Gibson, C.B.E., Q.P.M. .... £26,694  
*Deputy Assistant Commissioners*, J. Radley, Q.P.M.; G. W. Rushbrook, Q.P.M. .... £21,681  
*Commanders*, P. J. Carson; D. H. Cree; B. Dovey; J. F. Newing ..... £19,428  
*Principal*, E. R. Bright ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Metropolitan Special Constabulary, Chief Commandant*, A. A. Hammond, O.B.E.

#### "B" Department

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*Deputy Assistant Commissioners*, R. A. C. Barker, Q.P.M.; I. G. B. Richardson, Q.P.M. .... £21,681  
*Senior Principal*, W. T. Davis ... £15,723 to £19,927

*Commanders*, L. Adams, M.B.E.; M. J. Evans; K. G. Hannam, Q.P.M.; E. Mitchell; J. Toogood, Q.P.M. .... £19,428  
*Principals*, R. S. Ainsworth; M. Brothers; D. H. Burr; J. S. Johnstone; J. E. G. King ..... £11,912 to £15,948

#### "C" Department

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*Assistant Commissioner*, G. J. Kelland, C.B.E., Q.P.M. .... £26,694  
*Deputy Assistant Commissioners*, C. V. Hewitt, Q.P.M.; D. Powis, O.B.E., Q.P.M.; R. C. Steventon, Q.P.M. .... £21,681  
*Commanders*, D. R. E. Bicknell; L. A. Gillert, Q.P.M.; W. H. Hucklesby; G. E. Stockwell; P. J. Westley; J. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. B. Wood; B. R. C. Worth £19,428

*Metropolitan Police Laboratory*  
*Director*, R. L. Williams ..... £21,253  
*Deputy Directors*, B. J. Culliford; G. J. O. Lee; M. R. Loveland; E. F. Pearson ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*, B. B. Wheals ..... £15,010 to £18,507  
*Principal Scientific Officers*, M. Ansell; B. Arnold; R. R. Berrett; K. Chaperlin; B. E. Connett; D. R. Cousins; R. J. Davis; D. M. Ellen; O. E. Facey; N. F. Fuller; J. V. Jackson; Mrs. S. M. Keating; R. H. Keeley; Mrs. F. R. Lewington; P. D. Martin; B. H. Parkin; D. Rudram; R. A. Stedman; M. J. Whitehouse; Miss J. M. Wiles; W. D. C. Wilson ..... £10,892 to £14,289

#### "D" Department

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*Commanders*, C. F. Dinsdale; R. Paterson; R. B. Wells ..... £19,428  
*Principals*, J. Clarke; M. N. Ferry, T.D.; B. A. Phillips ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Welfare Officer*, Capt. A. H. Little, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.) ..... £9,671 to £11,969

##### Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps

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*Director of Academic Studies*, (vacant).

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*Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. N. F. Jones.  
*Consulting Surgeon*, R. W. Lloyd-Davies.  
*Dental Officer*, W. C. Keys.

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*Deputy Director of Information*, J. S. Courtney ..... £15,723 to £19,927  
*Head of News Branch*, M. C. Johnson ..... £11,912 to £15,948  
*Head of Publicity Branch*, J. H. V. Bradley ..... £11,912 to £15,948

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##### Solicitors

*Solicitor*, D. M. O'Shea ..... £30,250  
*Deputy Solicitor*, C. N. Winston ..... £25,000  
*Assistant Solicitors*, H. J. Drake; J. B. Egan; I. G. F. Graham; R. L. Kiley; R. E. Marsh; R. G. Mays; C. S. Porteous; J. M. Tuff; D. W. Warran; M. H. Wilmut ..... £19,305 to £22,201  
*Senior Legal Assistants*, R. E. Cuffe-Adams; D. L. Brodie; R. P. Coupland; Miss J. M. Craig; G. R. Edwards; P. R. Essex; C. L. Foster; W. S. Frost;

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*Senior Principal Legal Executive*, W. McCrorie, O.B.E. .... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal Legal Executives*, A. W. G. Astill; J. R. Niblett; P. J. Stenning; B. Tickner  
£11,912 to £15,948

#### Area Headquarters

*Deputy Assistant Commissioners*, H. N. Annesley; J. H. Cracknell; R. A. Hunt; M. D. Richards £21,681

*Commanders*, F. E. Cater; P. C. Duffy, Q.P.M.; F. J. McGuinness, Q.P.M.; P. Phelan ..... £19,428

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*Commander*, M. B. Taylor ..... £19,948

*Principal*, J. S. Steele ..... £11,912 to £15,948

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*Deputy Assistant Commissioner*, D. W. Halsey, Q.P.M. .... £21,681

*Commanders*, J. M. Allain; W. C. Mathews, Q.P.M. .... £19,948

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#### Management Services Department

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*Deputy Director*, J. E. Tubb .... £15,723 to £19,927

*Principal*, D. F. F. Hannaford ... £11,912 to £15,948

*Chief Work Study Officer*, J. E. Holbrow  
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*Principal Psychologist*, J. Jones-Lloyd  
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*Principal Scientific Officers*, J. Gaughan; Mrs. S. Merchant; R. P. Du Parcq ... £10,892 to £14,289

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*Principals*, J. G. Day; P. J. Groom; J. H. Mailing; P. I. May ..... £11,912 to £15,948

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*Deputy Directors of Finance*, J. A. Crutchlow; J. L. Davies; R. M. Gregory ..... £15,723 to £19,927

*Assistant Directors of Finance*, D. W. Brown; A. Fearon; M. W. Maidment; B. H. Neilson; M. J. Pratt; C. E. D. Reeves; R. C. Vivian  
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*Principals*, C. E. Ford; R. W. Smith  
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*Statistical Adviser*, H. P. Redway £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Professional and Technology Officer*, I. Cohen ..... £12,697 to £15,039

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*Deputy Directors*, R. J. Downing; N. Pitts; T. Whittaker ..... £13,846 to £15,948

#### Property Services Department

*Director of Property Services*, M. L. Belchamber  
£22,044

*Deputy Directors*, A. E. Matcham (Works); L. Hibbs (Estates); J. A. Chipchase (Building)  
£17,685 to £19,927

*Principal (Administration)*, A. M. J. Williams  
£11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Professional and Technology Officers*, C. J. Brown; J. W. Burton; G. F. Cornelia; P. Fredericks; N. F. Hammond; D. F. Hobart; K. R. Hunt; I. G. Mowat; P. F. Newton; M. Randall; E. G. Ricketts; K. R. Sewell ..... £12,697 to £15,039

#### Chief Engineer's Department

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*Deputy Chief Engineers*, N. Boothman; D. Hale; D. E. Mosley; J. M. Wardle ..... £17,685 to £19,927

*Principal*, D. Wilson ..... £11,912 to £15,948

*Principal Professional and Technology Officers*, R. P. J. Astington; D. C. Chapman; C. W. Corneock; G. A. Crocker; G. R. Fuller; I. G. Giles; J. E. Grant; S. J. Haydock; D. J. Hopkins; D. E. Keech; A. P. Lambert; R. Matthews; R. G. Ramsay; L. F. Squibb; G. Sudbury; E. R. Vaughan; E. J. Willis; D. A. Woolgar; P. J. Wright ..... £12,697 to £15,039

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*Assistant Commissioner*, O. Kelly ..... £22,890

*Commander*, H. J. Moore ..... £19,428

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93 Ebury Bridge Road, S.W.1

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*Registrar*, O. L. Mott.

## Patents Court (Appellate Section)

Room 165, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

*Judges*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Falconer; The Hon. Mr. Justice Whitford.

## Performing Right Tribunal

Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

*Chairman*, L. J. Bromley, q.c.  
*Secretary*, P. J. Stroud.

## Transport Tribunal

Golden Cross House,  
Duncannon Street, W.C.2

*President*, J. H. Inskip, q.c.

## Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office

Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

*Prescribed Officer*, J. Ritchie, M.B.E.

## Pensions Appeal Tribunals

St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4

*President*, Sir Geoffrey Briggs.

## Immigration Appeal Tribunal

Thanet House, 231 Strand, W.C.2

*President*, D. L. Neve.

*Vice-Presidents*, G. W. Farmer; A. Hooton.

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Rt. Hon. Lord Stott, George Gordon Stott.

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*Crown Agent*, W. G. Chalmers, C.B., M.C. . . . £30,250  
*Deputy Crown Agent*, I. Dean . . . . . £24,077

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10 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh

*Crown Estate Receiver*, D. B. Cooke.

## Companies Registration Office

102 George Street, Edinburgh

*Registrar*, D. E. D. Robertson.

## Sheriff Court of Chancery

16, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

*Sheriff of Chancery*, F. W. F. O'Brien, q.c.

## H.M. Commissary Office

16, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

*Commissary Clerk*, D. B. White.

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Hon. Lord Allanbridge, William Ian Stewart,  
Hon. Lord Cowie, William Lorn Kerr Cowie  
Hon. Lord Jauncey, Charles Eliot Jauncey.  
Rt. Hon. Lord Murray, Ronald King Murray  
Hon. Lord Mayfield, Ian MacDonald, M.C.  
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£11,912 to £15,948

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*Extractor*, P. Whitten . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
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E. Smith . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
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Weir; R. F. Grieve; J. Robertson; W. J. Burns; A.  
Hogg; N. Weir; M. Bonar; P. Feeney; N. J. Dowie;  
I. Smith; J. A. R. Cowie . . . . . £9,671 to £11,969  
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*Director*, C. J. Workman, T.D.

## SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh

*Chairman*, The Hon. Lord Elliott, M.C.

*Members*, A. B. Campbell, O.B.E.; A. Gillespie, M.B.E.;  
D. D. McDiarmid.

## LANDS TRIBUNAL FOR SCOTLAND

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## SCOTTISH LAW COMMISSION

140 Causewayside, Edinburgh

*Chairman*, The Hon. Lord Maxwell.

*Commissioners*, Dr. E. M. Clive; C. G. B. Nicholson (*full-time*); R. D. D. Bertram, w.s.; J. Murray, q.c. (*part-time*).

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	<i>Inverness, Lochmaddy, Portree, Stornoway, Dingwall, Tain</i> , W. J. Fulton; S. Scott Robinson, M.B.E., T.D., M. J. A. Rose, D.F.C. <i>Kirkwall, Lerwick</i> , A. A. MacDonald. <i>Fort William</i> , T. F. Russell (also <i>Oban and Campbeltown</i> )	R. M. Sinclair ..... W. Dunn .....  B. Watson .....  R. M. Sinclair .....	A. W. Wright. D. J. McLeay. J. I. M. MacGillivray.
<i>Tayside, Central and Fife.</i> — R. R. Taylor, q.c., Ph.D.	<i>Arbroath, Forfar</i> , S. O. Kermack <i>Dundee</i> , J. B. W. Christie, C.B.E.; G. L. Cox <i>Perth</i> , J. F. Wheatley ..... <i>Falkirk</i> , R. R. Kerr, T.D. .... <i>Stirling</i> , W. C. Henderson ..... <i>Alloa</i> , I. D. Macphail .....	A. G. Pryde ..... R. G. Davis ..... A. A. Steele .....  Miss J. Telfer ..... R. D. S. Mercer ..... K. MacKenzie ..... W. D. Taylor .....	C. D. G. Hillary. A. L. Ingram. D. R. Smith.  M. MacPhail. D. B. MacFarlane. K. Valentine. Miss M. W. Robertson. R. A. S. Brown. J. H. Douglas.
	<i>Cupar</i> , J. C. McInnes (also <i>Perth</i> ) <i>Dunfermline</i> , J. S. Forbes; I. D. Macphail (also <i>Alloa</i> ) <i>Kirkcaldy</i> , W. J. Christie; C. R. Macarthur, q.c.	Miss A. I. Thompson J. M. Hay ..... J. M. Clark .....	E. H. Galt.
<i>Lothian and Borders.</i> — F. W. F. O'Brien, q.c.	<i>Edinburgh</i> , N. Macvicar, q.c.; N. E. D. Thomson; W. T. Hook; K. W. B. Middleton (also <i>Haddington</i> ); R. D. Ireland, q.c.; J. L. M. Mitchell; J. L. M. Mitchell; P. I. Caplan, q.c.; Miss I. A. Poole*; G. W. S. Presslie*; D. Booker-Milburn*; A. V. Sheehan.* <i>Peebles</i> , N. Macvicar, q.c. (also <i>Edinburgh</i> ). <i>Linlithgow</i> , G. I. W. Shiach .... <i>Haddington</i> , K. W. B. Middleton (also <i>Edinburgh</i> ). <i>Jedburgh, Duns</i> , J. V. Paterson. <i>Selkirk</i> , J. V. Paterson .....	D. B. White .....   D. B. White ..... H. S. Foley ..... D. V. Flynn ..... J. L. Anderson .... G. C. McKillop .....	E. G. Smith.   F. J. M. Brown. H. R. Annan. I. D. Douglas. C. C. Donnelly. J. C. Whitelaw. C. C. Donnelly.
<i>North Strathclyde.</i> — (vacant)	<i>Oban and Campbeltown</i> , T. F. Russell (also <i>Fort William</i> ). <i>Dumbarton</i> , J. P. Murphy; D. Kelbie. <i>Paisley</i> , A. K. F. Hunter; H. R. MacLean; R. A. Inglis. <i>Greenock</i> , J. B. Patrick; H. Lyons (also <i>Dunoon and Rothesay</i> ). <i>Kilmarnock</i> , R. N. Levitt, O.B.E., T.D.; D. B. Smith.	J. Shaw ..... J. S. Doig ..... J. S. Doig ..... J. Shaw ..... A. P. McPherson ... W. B. Davidson .....	D. H. McNeill. I. Henderson. J. I. M. MacGillivray. J. Cardle. J. B. R. Mackinnon. A. T. W. Wilson. W. D. Stewart. Miss C. McNaughton. J. L. McLeod.

\*Floating Sheriffs.

SHERIFFDOM AND SHERIFF PRINCIPAL	SHERIFFS	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
<i>Glasgow and Strathkelvin.</i> — J. A. Dick, M.C., Q.C.	<i>Glasgow</i> , S. E. Bell; J. I. Smith; P. G. B. McNeill, Ph.D.; J. M. Peterson, N. D. MacLeod; A. C. Horsfall; J. J. Maguire; A. A. Bell, Q.C.; J. S. Mowat; M. Stone; B. Kearney; G. H. Gordon, Q.C.; W. M. Reid; A. C. McKay; Hon. R. E. G. Younger; A. Lothian; Miss H. J. Aronson; J. C. M. Jardine; Mrs. D. J. B. Robertson; B. A. Lockhart; *C. Smith; *Miss A. L. A. Smith.	C. McLay .....	J. M. Tudhope.
<i>South Strathclyde, Dumfries and Galloway.</i> — (vacant)	Hamilton, J. R. Fiddes, Q.C.; L. S. Lovat; A. C. MacPherson; A. M. Bell; I. A. MacMillan, C.B.E. <i>Lanark</i> , M. G. Gillies, T.D., Q.C. <i>Ayr</i> , D. M. K. Grant; N. Gow, Q.C. <i>Stranraer, Kirkcudbright</i> , N. J. G. Ramsay (also <i>Dumfries</i> ). <i>Dumfries</i> , K. G. Barr; N. J. G. Ramsay. <i>Airdrie</i> , A. R. Mcllwraith; I. G. Pirie.	B. J. Young .....	F. J. Keane.
		J. Gallagher .....	S. R. Houston.
		E. L. McGowan .....	S. W. Lockhart.
		Miss I. C. Johnston	I. A. McLeod.
			R. F. Gibb.
		I. E. Scott .....	J. T. MacDougall.
		H. Findlay .....	W. G. Carmichael.

\*Floating Sheriffs.

### BRITISH FORCES BROADCASTING SERVICE

King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1

The service came into existence during the middle of the Second World War to provide radio programmes of entertainment and information, and a link with home. No exact date can be given for the inception of the service because it began in many different places almost simultaneously during 1943.

In 1960 B.F.B.S. was reorganized: a Director was appointed and a Head Office was created in London to co-ordinate the activities of the service and to provide programme material specifically aimed at H.M. Forces, and their dependents overseas, and featuring leading personalities in all walks of life which the stations cannot produce themselves. These programmes are recorded in London and flown to B.F.B.S. stations abroad, as well as to H.M. Ships in many parts of the world, and for the benefit of personnel serving in places such as Belize and Dharan.

Over the years output has increased considerably and the stations in Germany, Cyprus and Gibraltar are now on the air round the clock. In Cyprus and

Gibraltar a second channel for minority tastes is also available on medium wave. In Hong Kong and Brunei, B.F.B.S. stations provide services in Gurmahali and in English.

B.F.B.S. Television—a service combining programmes from B.B.C. and I.T.V., with some specially produced, started at Celle, near Hanover on September 18, 1975. When the full transmitter chain is completed, it will serve all the main concentrations of personnel and their families in West Germany.

The Combined Services Entertainment section of B.F.B.S. arranges stage and cabaret shows, as well as solo artistes, to tour Northern Ireland and Commands overseas.

The staff of B.F.B.S. are all civilian, professional broadcasters and engineers. A trainee scheme is in operation, details of which may be obtained from the Head Office. The Service is administered by the Army on behalf of the other two Services, and is financed from Ministry of Defence funds.

Director, I. J. Woolf.

## THE ARMED FORCES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
Main Building, Whitehall, S.W.1  
[01-218 9000]

Secretary of State for Defence, THE RT. HON. JOHN WILLIAM FREDERIC NOTT, M.P. .... £28,950

Private Secretary, R. C. Mottram.

Assistant Private Secretaries, N. R. H. Evans; D. T. Piper; Miss J. E. Ridley; Miss W. Anderton.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. Wilkinson M.P.

Minister of State for the Armed Forces, PETER ALLAN RENSCHAW BLAKER, M.P. .... £20,575

Private Secretary, R. P. Craine.

Minister of State for Defence Procurement, THE VISCOUNT TRENCHARD, M.C. .... £24,200

Private Secretary, S. R. Douglas.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, J. Wiggan, M.P. .... £15,700

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, G. E. Pattie, M.P. .... £15,700

Chief of Defence Staff, Sir Edwin Bramall, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord, †Admiral Sir Henry Leach, G.C.B., A.D.C.

Chief of the General Staff, General Sir John Stanier, G.C.B., M.B.E., A.D.C. (Gen.)

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, G.C.B., A.F.C.

Permanent Under Secretary of State, C. A. Whitmore .... £37,750

Private Secretary, D. J. Bowen.

Vice-Chief of Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics), Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans, G.C.B., C.B.E.

†To be succeeded by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse in Dec. 1982.

Second Permanent Under Secretary of State, E. Broadbent, C.B., C.M.G. ....	£35,000
Director-General of Intelligence (Ministry of Defence), Vice-Admiral Sir Roy Halliday, K.B.E., D.S.C.	
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence), Lt-Gen. Sir James Glover, K.C.B., M.B.E.	
Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Lt-Gen. Sir Maurice Johnston, K.C.B., O.B.E.	
Assistant Chiefs of Defence Staff, Rear Admiral J. W. T. Walters (Personnel and Logistics); Air Vice-Marshal J. M. D. Sutton (Commitments); Air Vice-Marshal J. A. Gilbert, C.B.E. (Programmes); Rear Admiral D. M. Eckersley-Maslin (Command, Control and Communication Information Systems).	
Commandant-General Royal Marines, Lt-Gen. Sir Stuart R. Pringle, K.C.B.	
Chief of Naval Personnel and Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, K.C.B.	
Chief of Fleet Support, Vice-Admiral J. E. C. Kennon, C.B.E.	
Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Vice-Admiral P. M. Stanford, M.V.O.	
Chief Scientist (Royal Navy), Dr. F. A. Johnston .....	£25,000
Adjutant-General, General Sir George Cooper, K.C.B., M.C.	
Quartermaster-General, Lt-General Sir Paul Travers, K.C.B., O.B.E.	
Vice-Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Moroney, K.C.B., O.B.E.	
Chief Scientist (Army), L. R. Gray .....	£25,000
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Charles Ness, K.C.B., C.B.E.	
Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Marshal Sir John Rogers, K.C.B., C.B.E.	
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir David Craig, K.C.B., O.B.E.	
Chief Scientist (Royal Air Force), D. J. Harper .....	£25,000
Defence Services Secretary, Maj-Gen. J. H. Palmer.	
Naval Secretary, Rear-Admiral R. G. A. Fitch.	
Military Secretary, Lieutenant General Sir Roland Guy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
Chief Scientific Adviser, Prof. Sir Ronald Mason, K.C.B., F.R.S. ....	£35,000
Director Women's Royal Naval Service, Commandant D. P. Swallow.	
Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. H. G. Meechie.	
Director, Women's Royal Air Force, Air Cdre. Helen Renton, C.B., A.D.C.	
Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. R. H. Roberts, Q.H.C.	
Chaplain-General, The Ven. W. F. Johnston, Q.H.C.	
Chaplain-in-Chief, R.A.F., The Ven. H. J. Stuart, Q.H.C.	
Matron-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, Miss M. E. Collins, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.	
Matron-in-Chief (Army) and Directorate of Army Nursing, Brig. V. M. Rooke, C.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.	
Matron-in-Chief, Princess Mary's R.A.F. Nursing Service, Air Commodore I. J. Harris, R.R.C.	
Chief Executive, Royal Dockyards, K. H. W. Thomas, C.B., O.B.E. ....	£30,250
Commandant, Royal College of Defence Studies, Admiral Sir William Pillar, K.C.B.	
Deputy Under Secretaries of State:	
(Royal Navy), A. R. M. Jaffray, C.B. (Civilian management); R. M. Hastie-Smith.	
(Army) B. E. Robson (Policy and Programmes); J. N. H. Blleloch.	
(Air) D. C. Humphreys, C.M.G. (Finance and Budget); J. D. Bryars, C.B. (Personnel and Logistics); C. W. France .....	(each) £30,250
Director of Dockyard Manpower and Productivity, G. H. Fuller .....	£25,000

Director of Dockyard Production and Support, Rear Admiral A. S. George .....	£25,000
Deputy Chief Scientific Adviser (Projects), J. F. Barnes, C.B. ....	£30,250
Assistant Chief Scientific Advisers, H. G. R. Robinson (Research); Dr. G. G. Pope (Projects); J. D. Culshaw (Studies); D. C. Fakely, O.B.E. (Nuclear), ..	£24,077
Assistant Under Secretaries of State, J. G. Ashcroft (General Finance); J. M. Stewart (Defence Staff); B. H. Cousins, C.B.E. (Fleet Support); D. A. J. West (Naval Personnel); M. J. V. Bell (Resources and Programmes); M. J. M. Erritt (Statistics); J. S. Goldsmith (Director-General of Defence Accounts); C. T. McDonnell (Civilian Management (Administrators)); C. H. Henn (Civilian Management (Specialists)); M. J. Culham (Adjutant Gen. (Army Dept.)); J. W. D. Margetson, C.M.G. (Royal College of Defence Studies); J. Peters (Air Staff); M. Phillips (Civilian Management (C)); D. E. J. Jago (Naval Staff); L. Salthouse (Personnel (Air)); J. L. Roberts (Supply and Organization (Air)); J. Dromgoole (Personnel and Logistics); A. W. Stephens (General Staff); K. J. Pritchard (Director-Gen., Supplies and Transport (Naval)); J. F. Mayne (Director General of Management Audit) ..	£25,000
General Managers of H.M. Dockyards, A. S. H. Kettle (Chatham); J. H. Bedbrook (Devonport); D. F. Whitwam (Portsmouth); M. Fisher (Rosyth) .....	£25,000
Director, Defence Operational Analysis Establishment, J. D. Culshaw .....	£25,000

#### Procurement Executive

Chief of Defence Procurement, (vacant) .....	£37,750
Private Secretary, I. Hamill.	
Deputy Chief of Defence Procurement (Nuclear), C. C. Fielding, C.B.	
Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Policy) (P.E.), K. C. Macdonald .....	£30,250
Assistant Under-Secretary of State (International and Industrial Policy) J. L. Roberts .....	£25,000
Director-General Quality Assurance, P. Corner .....	£25,000
Director-General of Defence Contracts, B. R. Haigh .....	£25,000
Head of Defence Sales, J. Blyth.	
Director-General of Marketing, K. P. Jeffs.	
Assistant Under-Secretary, P. Mehew (Sales Admin.) .....	£25,000
Controller Research and Development Establishments, and Research, Sir John Charnley, K.C.B. ....	£32,625
Assistant Under-Secretary of State Research and Development Establishments, and Research Administration, J. Roberts .....	£25,000
Deputy Controllers, (vacant) (Research Programmes); I. H. Johnston, C.B. (Establishment Resources and Personnel) .....	£30,250
Director-General Research (General), H. G. R. Robinson .....	£25,000
Director-General Research A and Chief Scientist (Royal Navy), Dr. F. A. Johnson .....	£25,000
Director-General Research B and Chief Scientist (Army), L. R. Gray .....	£25,000
Director-General Research C and Chief Scientist (Royal Air Force), D. J. Harper .....	£25,000

#### Research Establishments

Director, Admiralty Marine Technology Establishment, A. B. Mitchell .....	£25,000
Director, Admiralty Surface Weapons Establishment, K. F. Slater .....	£26,826
Director, Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment, I. L. Davies .....	£26,826

<i>Director, Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, A. Smart, C.B.</i> .....	£26,826	<i>Director-General of Weapons (Army), Major-General D. T. Crabtree.</i>	
<i>Director, Atomic Weapons Research Establishment, C. C. Fielding, C.B.</i> .....	£30,250	<i>Controller, Aircraft, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Lowe, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C.</i>	
<i>Director, Chemical Defence Establishment, Dr. R. G. H. Watson</i> .....	£25,000	<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State/Air (Procurement Executive), W. D. Reeves</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director, Military Vehicles and Engineering Establishment, J. Ellis</i> .....	£26,826	<i>Principal Director of Contracts/Air, B. J. Slade</i> .....	£24,077
<i>Director, Propellants, Explosives and Rocket Motor Establishment, Dr. B. H. Newman.</i>		<i>Director-General of Future Projects, D. E. Humphries</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director, Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Dr. F. H. Panton, M.B.E.</i> ..	£26,826	<i>Deputy Controller Aircraft, D. H. Perry</i> ..	£26,826
<i>Commandant, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Air Commodore R. J. Spiers.</i>		<i>Director-General Engines (Procurement Executive), M. C. Neale</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director, National Gas Turbine Establishment, H. W. Turner, C.M.G.</i> .....	£25,000	<i>Director-General Aircraft 1, D. M. Spiers</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, T. H. Kerr</i> .....	£30,250	<i>Director-General Aircraft 2, Air Vice-Marshal R. K. Hooks, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir Lindsay Bryson, K.C.B.</i>		<i>Director-General Aircraft 3, C. Redmayne</i> ..	£25,000
<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Material-Naval), W. F. Mumford</i> .....	£25,000	<i>Deputy Controller Aircraft Weapons and Electronics, P. R. Wallis</i> .....	£26,826
<i>Principal Director of Navy Contracts, A. J. Figes</i> .....	£24,077	<i>Director-General of Air Weapons Electronic Systems, Dr. T. P. McLean</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director-General Weapons (Naval), Rear Admiral J. E. K. Croydon.</i>		<i>Director-General of Strategic Electronic Systems, Dr. J. W. Berry</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director-General Ships, Vice-Admiral Sir Ted Horlick, K.B.E.</i>		<i>Chief Strategic Systems Executive, Rear Admiral J. S. Grove.</i>	
<i>Director of Naval Ship Production, A. F. Weeks</i> .....	£24,077	<i>Assistant Chief Strategic Systems Executive, Commodore B. C. Foyston.</i>	
<i>Director of Ship Design and Engineering, P. W. Jarvis</i> .....	£26,826	<i>Managing Director Royal Ordnance Factories, W. Meakin, C.B.</i> .....	£30,250
<i>Deputy Directors, K. J. Rawson (Ship Design); Commodore H. L. O. Thompson, R.N. (Systems Design 1); G. Brombley (Systems Design 2)</i>	£25,000	<i>Directors-General, Ordnance Factories, J. E. Carruthers (Finance and Procurement); H. Butterworth (Ammunition); H. Pointon (Weapons and Fighting Vehicles)</i> .....	£25,000
<i>Director of Post Design (Ships), Rear Admiral D. O'Hara.</i>			
<i>Director Surface Weapons Projects (Naval), Dr. D. G. Kiely</i> .....	£25,000		
<i>Director Underwater Weapons Projects (Naval), Commodore P. J. Oldridge.</i>			
<i>Director Weapons Resources and Programmes (Naval), F. J. Kenworthy</i> .....	£25,000		
<i>Master-General of the Ordnance, General Sir Peter Leng, K.C.B., M.B.E., M.C.</i>			
<i>Vice Master-General of the Ordnance, Major-General S. J. Beardsworth.</i>			
<i>Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Ordnance), B. M. Norbury</i> .....	£25,000		
<i>Principal Director of Contracts (Ordnance), R. G. Woodman</i> .....	£24,077		
<i>Director-General Guided Weapons and Electronics, I. B. Bott</i> .....	£25,000		
<i>Director-General of Fighting Vehicles and Engineer Equipment, Major-General J. H. B. Dent, O.B.E.</i>			

#### Meteorological Office

London Road, Bracknell, Berks.

[Bracknell: 20242]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Ministry of Defence, the Director General being ultimately responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

Except for the common services provided by other government departments as part of their normal functions, the cost of the Meteorological Office is borne by Defence Votes.

Of the expenditure chargeable to Defence Votes about £27,100,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £23,000,000 on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. About £16,900,000 is recovered from outside bodies for special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

*Director-General, Sir John Mason, C.B., D.S.C., F.R.S.* .....

*Director of Research, P. Goldsmith* .....

*Director of Services, F. H. Bushby* .....

## THE ROYAL NAVY

### THE QUEEN

#### Admirals of the Fleet

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E., born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir Caspar John, G.C.B., born March 22, 1903	May 23, 1962
Sir Varyl Begg, G.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., born Oct. 1, 1908	Aug. 12, 1968
The Lord Hill-Norton, G.C.B., born Feb. 8, 1915	March 12, 1971
Sir Michael Pollock, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C., born Oct. 19, 1916	March 1, 1974
Sir Edward Ashmore, G.C.B., D.S.C., born Dec. 11, 1919	Feb. 9, 1977
Sir Terence Lewin, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C., born Nov. 19, 1920	July 7, 1979

#### Admirals

†Sir Henry Leach, G.C.B., A.D.C. (Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord).	Sir Anthony Morton, G.B.E., K.C.B. (U.K. Military Representative, N.A.T.O. Military Committee, Brussels).	*Sir John Fieldhouse, G.C.B. (C.-in-C. Fleet, Allied C.-in-C. Channel and C.-in-C. Eastern Atlantic Area).
Sir James Eberle, G.C.B., A.D.C. (C.-in-C. Naval Home Command).	Sir Desmond Cassidi, K.C.B. (Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel).	Sir William Pillar, K.C.B. (Commandant, Royal College of Defence Studies).

†To be Admiral of the Fleet on Dec. 1, 1982. \*To be Chief of Naval Staff and First Sea Lord in Dec. 1982.

## Vice-Admirals

Sir Cameron Rusby, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).

Sir Lindsay Bryson, K.C.B. (*Controller of the Navy*).

Sir Edwin Horlick, K.B.E. (*Director-General Ships and Chief Naval Engineer Officer*).

†Sir William Staveley, K.C.B. (*Vice-Chief of Naval Staff*).

Sir John Harrison, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Medical Director-General (Naval)*).

R. R. Squires (*Flag Officer Submarines*).

Sir Simon Cassels, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Flag Officer, Plymouth, Port Admiral, Devonport, Commander, Central Sub-Area, Eastern Atlantic and Commander, Sub-Area, Channel*).

Sir John Cox, K.C.B. (*Flag Officer, Third Flotilla and Commander Anti-Submarine Group 2*).

J. E. C. Kennon, C.B.E. (*Chief of Fleet Support*).

P. G. M. Herbert, O.B.E. (*Flag Officer Submarines and COMSUB-EASTLANT*).

D. J. Hallifax (*Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic*).

J. F. Cadell (*Chief of Staff to Commander Allied Naval Forces Southern Europe*).

## Rear-Admirals

D. W. Haslam, C.B., O.B.E. (*Hydrographer of the Navy*).

A. A. Murphy, C.B.E. (*Director of Special Projects*).

R. M. Burgoyne, C.B. (*Senior Naval Member, Directing Staff, Royal College of Defence Studies*).

A. P. Comrie, C.B. (*Director-General Aircraft Naval*).

D. O'Hara (*Director of Post Design (Ships)*).

P. W. Greening (*Flag Officer Royal Yachts*).

A. J. Whetstone (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operations)*).

P. M. Stanford, M.V.O.

R. G. Baylis, O.B.E. (*President of the Ordnance Board*).

K. H. G. Willis, C.B.

J. F. Cadell.

A. S. Tippet (*Flag Officer and Port Admiral, Portsmouth and Chief Naval Supply and Secretariat Officer*).

E. R. Anson (*Flag Officer, Naval Air Command*).

J. K. Robertson (*Director of Management and Support Intelligence*).

D. W. Brown.

J. S. Grove, O.B.E. (*Chief Strategic Systems Executive*).

D. C. Jenkin (*Commandant of the National Defence College*).

J. B. Hervey, C.B., O.B.E. (*Commander British Navy Staff and Naval Attache, Washington and U.K. National Representative to SACLANT*).

J. Keeling, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Director Medical Policy and Plans*).

D. M. Eckersley-Maslin (*Assistant Chief of Defence Staff (Command Control and Communication Information Systems)*).

J. H. Carlill, O.B.E. (*Admiral President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich*).

J. M. Haughton, M.V.O., Q.H.P. (*Surgeon R.A. Naval Hospital*).

P. R. J. Duly, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Director of Naval Dental Services*).

G. M. K. Brewer, C.B. (*Flag Officer, Medway and Port Admiral, Chatham*).

P. G. Hammersley, C.B., O.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer (Engineering) to C-in-C. Fleet*).

N. J. S. Hunt, M.V.O. (*Director-General Naval Manpower and Training*).

T. O. K. Spraggs (*Chief of Staff to C-in-C. Naval Home Command and Chief Naval Instructor Officer*).

J. W. T. Walters (*Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics)*).

J. R. Hill (*Flag Officer Admiralty Interview Board*).

J. P. Edwards, M.V.O. (*Director-General Fleet Support (Policy and Services)*).

D. J. Mackenzie (*Flag Officer Gibraltar and Port Admiral Gibraltar*).

R. G. A. Fitch (*Naval Secretary*).

J. E. C. Croydon (*Director-General Weapons (Naval)*).

J. C. Warsop (*Port Admiral Rosyth*).

D. E. Macey (*Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff (Operations) on Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe*).

A. S. George (*Duty with Chief Executive of Dockyards*).

R. W. F. Gerken, C.B.E. (*Flag Officer Second Flotilla*).

J. F. Woodward (*Flag Officer First Flotilla*).

R. J. W. Lambert (*Surgeon R.A.*).

E. W. P. Barnard (*Surgeon R.A.*).

K. D. E. Wilcockson, C.B.E. (*Director-General Naval Personal Services*).

G. T. J. O. Dalton (*Assistant Chief Naval Staff (Policy)*).

J. M. Webster (*Flag Officer Sea Training*).

P. J. Symons (*British Navy Staff Washington, U.K. National Liaison Representative to SACLANT*).

G. G. W. March, O.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Operational Requirements)*).

†It was announced at the time of going to press that Sir William Staveley was to be promoted to Admiral.

## HER MAJESTY'S FLEET

Type/Class	No.	Operational, preparing for service or engaged in trials or training	No.	Undergoing long refit or conversion, on standby, etc.
<b>Submarines</b>				
Polaris .....	3	<i>Renown, Repulse, Resolution</i>	1	<i>Revenge</i>
Fleet .....	9	<i>Conqueror, Courageous, Superb, Sceptre, Spartan, Splendid, Trafalgar*, Valiant, Warspite</i>	3	<i>Churchill, Sovereign, Swiftsure</i>
Oberon Class .....	10	<i>Ocelot, Odin, Olympus, Onslaught, Onyx, Oracle, Osiris, Otter, Otus, Opossum</i>	3	<i>Oberon, Opportune, Orpheus</i>
Porpoise Class .....			2	<i>Sealion, Walrus</i>
ASW Carrier .....	2	<i>Invincible, Illustrious</i>		
ASW/Commando Carriers ..	1	<i>Hermes</i>		
Assault Ships .....	1	<i>Fearless</i>	1	<i>Intrepid</i>
<b>Guided-Missile Destroyers</b>				
County .....	2	<i>Antrim, Glamorgan</i>	1	<i>Fife</i>
Type 82 .....	1	<i>Bristol</i>		
Type 42 .....	9	<i>Birmingham, Cardiff, Exeter, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester*, Newcastle, Nottingham*, Southampton</i>		

## General Purpose Frigates

Leander Class .....	21	<i>Achilles, Ajax, Andromeda, Apollo, Arethusa, Argonaut, Ariadne, Aurora, Bacchante, Cleopatra, Danae, Dido, Diomedé, Euryalus, Galatea, Leander, Minerva, Naiad, Penelope, Phoebe, Sirius</i>	5	<i>Charybdis, Hermione, Juno, Jupiter, Scylla</i>
Rothsay Class .....	5	<i>Lowestoft, Plymouth, Rhyl, Rothsay, Yarmouth</i>		
Type 21 .....	6	<i>Active, Alacrity, Amazon, Ambuscade, Arrow, Avenger</i>		
Type 22 .....	4	<i>Battleaxe, Brazen*, Brilliant, Broadsword</i>		

## Anti-Submarine Frigate

Type 12 ..... 1 *Torquay*

## Offshore Patrol

Island Class .....	7	<i>Alderney, Anglesey, Guernsey, Jersey, Lindisfarne, Orkney, Shetland</i>
Castle Class .....	2	<i>Dumbarton Castle, Leeds Castle</i>

## MCMVs

Coastal Minesweepers/  
Minehunters

Ton Class .....	29	<i>Alfriston, Bickington, Bildeston, Bossington, Brereton, Brinton, Bronington, Crighton, Crofton, Cuxton, Gavinton, Hodgston, Hubberston, Iveston, Kedleston, Kellington, Kirkliston, Lewiston, Maxton, Nurton, Pollington, Shavington, Sheraton, Soberton, Stubbington, Upton, Walkerton, Wilton, Wotton</i>
Chartered Trawlers .....	2	<i>St. David, Venturer</i>
Hunt Class .....	5	<i>Brecon, Brocklesby*, Cattistock, Cottesmore*, Ledbury</i>

## Patrol Craft

Patrol Craft .....	6	<i>Alert, Cygnet, Kingfisher, Peterel, Sandpiper, Vigilant</i>
Coastal Patrol Craft .....	5	<i>Beachampton, Monkton, Wasperton, Wolverton, Yarnton</i>
Seaward Defence Boats .....	1	<i>Droxford</i>

## Support Ships

Submarine Tender .....	1	<i>Wakeful</i>
MCM Support Ship .....	1	<i>Abdiel</i>
Royal Yacht/Hospital Ship .....	1	<i>Britannia</i>

## Training Ships

Ex Survey Vessels .....	2	<i>Waterwitch, Woodlark</i>
Fleet Tenders .....	4	<i>Manley, Mentor, Messina, Millbrook*</i>

## Ice Patrol Ship

Survey Ships .....	11	<i>Endurance, Beagle, Bulldog, Echo, Egeria, Enterprize, Fawn, Fox, Hecate, Hecla, Herald, Hydra</i>
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Ships marked \* will be under construction on April 1, 1982, and planned to enter service during 1982/83

**Royal Naval Auxiliary Service.**—The Royal Naval Auxiliary Service (RNXS) is a uniformed civilian volunteer service, administered by the Ministry of Defence and trained by the Royal Navy to operate at ports and anchorages, for duty in emergencies and war. RNXS units are situated on the coasts of the United Kingdom and organised and run by the Area Flag Officers. The role of the RNXS is to man Port Headquarters and to support the Naval Control of Shipping Organisation. The strength is 2,600.

## ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines, about 7,200 strong, first formed in 1664, is part of the Royal Navy and provides Britain's sea soldiers, in particular a commando brigade Headquarters and three commandos, of which the Brigade Headquarters and two commandos are fully trained and equipped for operations in the Arctic. They also serve at sea in H.M. Ships and provide landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments for amphibious operations. The Royal Marines Band Service pro-

vides bands for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

The Royal Marines Reserve of about 1,000 volunteers consists of five main centres at London, Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle and Glasgow.

*Commandant-General, Royal Marines*, Lieut.-General Sir Steuart R. Pringle, K.C.B.

*Major-Generals*, J. C. Hardy, M.V.O. (*Chief of Staff*); J. F. Mottram, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Training and Reserve Forces*); M. C. L. Wilkins (*Commando Forces*).

## THE ARMY

## THE QUEEN

## Field-Marsals

- H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E., Field-Marshal,  
 Australian Military Forces, Col-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Q.O. Hldrs., Corps of  
 Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A.C.F., Col. G.G., born June 10, 1921 ..... Jan. 15, 1953  
 The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born Feb. 10, 1896 ..... July 21, 1953  
 Sir Richard A. Hull, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., born May 7, 1907 ..... Feb. 8, 1965  
 Sir A. James H. Cassels, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Feb. 28, 1907 ..... Feb. 29, 1968  
 The Lord Carver, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born April 24, 1915 ..... July 18, 1973  
 Sir Roland Gibbs, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., born June 22, 1921 ..... July 13, 1979  
 Sir Edwin Bramall, G.C.B., O.B.E., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.) (Chief of Defence Staff), born Dec. 18, 1923.

## Generals

- Sir John Stanier, G.C.B., M.B.E., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.A.C., Col. Scots D.G. (Chief of General Staff).  
 Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. Para, Col. Glosters., (C-in-C. Allied Forces Northern Europe).  
 Sir Timothy Creasey, K.C.B., O.B.E.  
 Sir Peter Leng, K.C.B., M.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.M.P. and R.A.V.C. (Master General of the Ordnance).  
 Sir Michael Gow, K.C.B., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. Int. Corps (Commander Northern Army Group and C-in-C. B.A.O.R.).  
 Sir George Cooper, K.C.B., M.C., Col. Comdt. R.E. and R.P.C., (Adjutant General).  
 Sir Frank Kitson, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (C-in-C. U.K. Land Forces).

R. M. H. Vickers, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Director General Army Training).

Sir Robert Richardson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., Col. R.S. (Comd. Northern Ireland).

Sir Alexander Boswell, K.C.B., C.B.E., Col. A. & S.H., Col. Comdt. The Scottish Division (Comd. Scotland & Governor of Edinburgh Castle).

A. C. Birtwistle, C.B.E. (Signal Officer in Chief (Army)).

D. Boorman, C.B. (Director Military Operations).

J. Brown, C.B. (Director General Ordnance Services).

R. E. J. Gerrard-Wright, C.B.E. (Director Territorial Army & Cadets).

W. M. E. Hicks, C.B., O.B.E. (Comd. North West District).

P. H. Lee, C.B., M.B.E. (Director General of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers).

M. Matthews (Director of Personal Services).

L. A. H. Napier, O.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. The Prince of Wales's Division (Comd. Wales).

G. B. Sinclair, C.B.E. (Engineer in Chief (Army)).

H. M. Tillotson, C.B.E., Col. POW (Chief of Staff U.K. Land Forces).

G. M. G. Swindells (Chief Joint Services Liaison Organization Bonn).

J. L. Chapple, C.B.E. (Commander British Forces Hong Kong & Major General Brigade of Gurkhas).

M. F. Reynolds (Commander Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land)).

R. F. Vincent, D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E. (Commandant Royal Military College of Science).

J. N. S. Arthur (Comd. 3 Armd. Div.).

D. T. Crabtree (Director General Weapons (Army)).

C. R. Huxtable, C.B., C.B.E. (Director Army Staff Duties).

D. Houston, C.B.E. (President Regular Commissions Board).

Sir David Hughes-Morgan, Bt., C.B.E. (Director Army Legal Services).

R. Staveley (Chief of Staff Logistic Executive).

A. M. Ferrie, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (Director of Medical Services U.K. Land Forces).

J. P. Crowley (Commandant Royal Army Medical College).

J. H. B. Dent, O.B.E., (Director General Fighting Vehicles & Equipment).

## Major-Generals

- P. F. A. Sibbald, C.B., O.B.E., Col. Comdt. The Light Division (Director of Infantry).  
 A. L. Watson, C.B., Col. B.W. (Chief of Staff Allied Forces Northern Europe).  
 M. B. Farndale, C.B., Col. Comdt. A.A.C. (Comd. 2 Armd. Div.).  
 J. D. F. Mostyn, C.B.E. (G.O.C. Berlin).  
 W. R. Taylor, C.B. (Chief of Staff H.Q. B.A.O.R.).  
 J. M. Palmer, Col. 14/20H. (Defence Services Secretary).  
 W. N. J. Withall, C.B. (Director Army Air Corps).  
 O. J. Kinahan, C.B. (Paymaster in Chief).  
 T. S. Hart, C.B., q.H.P. (Director of Medical Services H.Q. B.A.O.R.).  
 M. J. Tomlinson, C.B., O.B.E. (Director Royal Artillery).  
 J. B. Akehurst, C.B.E., Dep. Col. R. Anglian (Comdt. Staff College).  
 G. H. W. Howlett, O.B.E., M.C., Col. Comdt. A.C.C. (Comdt. R.M.A.S.).  
 C. J. Popham, C.B. (Assistant Chief of Staff (Intelligence) SHAPE).  
 M. H. Sinnatt (Chief of Staff LIVEOAK).  
 J. P. Groom, C.B.E.  
 H. D. A. Langley, M.B.E. (Comd. London District & Major General Commanding The Household Division).  
 A. J. Trythall (Director of Army Education).  
 J. P. B. C. Watts, C.B.E., M.C. (Comd. Sultan of Oman's Land Forces).  
 E. W. Barton, M.B.E. (Director Military Survey).

## Lieutenant-Generals

- Sir David Young, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.  
 Sir Nigel Bagnall, K.C.B., C.V.O., M.C., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C. (Commander 1 (B.R.) Corps).  
 Sir Thomas Morony, K.C.B., O.B.E., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Vice Chief of the General Staff).  
 Sir Richard Lawson, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
 Sir Alan Reay, K.B.E., Q.H.P., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (Director General Army Medical Services).  
 Sir Roland Guy, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. 1R.G.J., Col. Comdt. S.A.S.A. (Military Secretary).  
 Sir Paul Travers, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. R.C.T. & A.L.C. (Quarter Master General).  
 Sir James Glover, K.C.B., M.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Intelligence)).  
 Sir Maurice Johnston, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Operational Requirements)).  
 Sir Edward Burgess, K.C.B., O.B.E., Col. Comdt. R.A. (Comd. U.K. Fd. Army & Inspector General Territorial Army).  
 Sir Richard Trant, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. R.A. & R.A.E.C. (Comd. South East District).



- W. M. Allen (*Director General of Transport & Movements*).  
 R. M. Jerram, M.B.E. (*Director Royal Armoured Corps*).  
 B. M. Lane, O.B.E. (*Director of Army Quartering*).  
 P. I. Chiswell, C.B.E. (*Comd. Land Forces Northern Ireland*).  
 B. L. G. Kenny, C.B.E. (*Comd. 1 Armd. Div.*).  
 J. C. Reilly, D.S.O. (*Comd. 4 Armd. Div.*).  
 D. C. Thorne, C.B.E. (*Vice Quarter Master General*).
- D. M. Woodford, C.B.E. (*Senior Army Member (Directing Staff) Royal College of Defence Studies*).  
 M. S. Gray, O.B.E. (*Comd. South West District*).  
 J. H. Hild, M.B.E. (*Comd. Comms. British Army of the Rhine*).  
 R. A. Pascoe, M.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of the General Staff (Operational Requirements)*).  
 S. J. Beardsworth (*Deputy Master General of Ordnance*).  
 T. A. Boam, C.B.E. (*Head of British Defence Staff Washington*).
- G. H. Watkins, O.B.E. (*Comd. The Artillery Division*).  
 C. J. Rougier (*Assistant Chief of the General Staff (Training)*).  
 H. S. Moore, M.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Director Army Medicine*).  
 C. R. Grey, C.B.E. (*Comd. Engrs. British Army of the Rhine*).  
 R. M. Pearson, M.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Director of Army Dental Services*).  
 W. J. Pryn, O.B.E. (*Director of Army Surgery*).

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Record Offices are shown at the end of each group; records of officers are maintained at the Ministry of Defence.

##### The Arms

*Household Cavalry*.—The Life Guards; The Blues and Royals (Royal Horse Guards and 1st Dragoons). *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

*Royal Armoured Corps*.—Cavalry Regiments: 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards; The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers and Greys); 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards; 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon Guards; The Queen's Own Hussars; The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars; 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's); The Royal Hussars (Prince of Wales's Own), 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own); 14th/20th King's Hussars; 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars; 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers; 17th/21st Lancers; Royal Tank Regiment comprising four regular regiments. *Records*, Queen's Park, Chester.

*Artillery*.—Royal Regiment of Artillery. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

*Engineers*.—Corps of Royal Engineers. *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

*Signals*.—Royal Corps of Signals. *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

*Infantry*.—The Brigades/Regiments of Infantry of the Line are grouped in Divisions as follows:—

**Guard's Division**—Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. *Divisional HQ*: HQ Household Division, Horse Guards, S.W.1. *Depot*: Pirbright Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Records*: Each Regiment of Foot Guards has its own Record Office. Grenadier Guards and Scots Guards at 4 Bloomsbury Court, W.C.1; Coldstream, Irish and Welsh Guards at King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1.

**Scottish Division**—The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Divisional HQ*, The Castle, Edinburgh. *Depôts*, Scottish Divisional Depôts, Glen-corse, Milton Bridge, Midlothian and Gordon Barracks, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford, York.

**Queen's Division**—The Queen's Regiment, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, The Royal Anglian Regiment. *Divisional HQ*, Basingbourn Barracks, Royston, Herts. *Depôt*, Basingbourn Barracks, Royston, Herts. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.

**King's Division**—The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, The King's Regiment; The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own York-

shire Regiment); The Royal Irish Rangers (27th (Inniskilling) 83rd and 87th); The Queen's Lancashire Regiment; The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding). *Divisional HQ*, Imphal Barracks, York. *Depôts*, The King's Division Depôt (Yorkshire), Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. The King's Division Depôt (Royal Irish Rangers), St. Patrick's Barracks, Ballymena, Northern Ireland. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford, York.

**Prince of Wales's Division**—The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Cheshire Regiment; The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Royal Regiment of Wales; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment (29th/45th Foot); The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's); The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). *Divisional HQ*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs. *Depôts*, Mercian Depôt, The Prince of Wales's Division, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, Staffs; Welsh Depôt, The Prince of Wales's Division, Cwrt-y-Gollen, Crickhowell, Powys. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford, York.

**Light Division**—The Light Infantry; The Royal Green Jackets. *Divisional HQ*, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. *Depôts*, The Light Infantry Depôt, Sir John Moore Barracks, Copthorne, Shrewsbury, Salop. The Rifle Depôt, Peninsula Barracks, Winchester, Hants. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

**Brigade of Gurkhas**—2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles); 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles; 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles; 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, Queen's Gurkha Engineers, Queen's Gurkha Signals, Gurkha Transport Regt. *Brigade HQ*, H.M.S. Tamar, Hong Kong, B.F.P.O. 1. *Depôt*, Training Depôt, Brigade of Gurkhas, Malaya Lines, Sek Kong, B.F.P.O. 1. *Records*, Record Office, Brigade of Gurkhas, Hong Kong, B.F.P.O. 1.

**Parachute Regiment** (Three regular battalions)—*Depôt*, Browning Barracks, Aldershot, Hants. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

**Special Air Service Regiment**—*Regimental HQ*, Duke of York's Headquarters, Sloane Square, S.W.3. *Depôt*, Bradbury Lines, Hereford. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.

##### The Services

**Army Air Corps**—Regimental H.Q. and Depôt, Middle Wallop, Hants. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

**Royal Army Chaplain's Department**—Regimental H.Q. and Depôt, Bagshot Park, Surrey.

**Royal Corps of Transport**, *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

**Royal Army Medical Corps**, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Queen's Park, Chester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester.

Small Arms School Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Corps of Royal Military Police, Royal Army Pay Corps, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, Army Catering Corps, Military Provost Staff Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Army Physical Training Corps, Army Legal Service, Band of the Royal Military Academy,

Sandhurst, Officers Training Corps. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter, Devon.

The Territorial Army (TA) is designed to provide a reserve of highly trained and well equipped units and individuals. Its main function is to reinforce the Regular Army in times of national emergency. Its establishment is approximately 74,000.

The Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) was raised under authority of the *UDR Act 1969* and assists the Regular Army in Northern Ireland. H.Q., Magheralave Road, Lisburn, Co. Antrim. *Records*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

## THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

### THE QUEEN

#### Marshals of the Royal Air Force

Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., born April 13, 1892	Jan. 1, 1946
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., O.M., G.B.E. ( <i>Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.</i> ) born June 10, 1921	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898	June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 1, 1958
Sir Thomas G. Pike, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., born June 29, 1906	April 6, 1962
The Lord Elworthy, K.G., G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., born March 23, 1911	April 1, 1967
Sir John Grandy, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Feb. 8, 1913 ( <i>Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle</i> )	April 1, 1971
Sir Denis Spotswood, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., born Sept. 26, 1916	March 31, 1974
Sir Neil Cameron, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., born July 8, 1920	July 31, 1977
Sir Michael Beetham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C., born May 17, 1923	Oct. 15, 1982

#### Air Chief Marshals

Sir Keith Williamson, G.C.B., A.F.C. (*Chief of the Air Staff*).

Sir Douglas Lowe, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., A.D.C. (*Controller of Aircraft*).

Sir David Evans, G.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff (Personnel and Logistics)*).

Sir Peter Terry, K.C.B., A.F.C. (*Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Europe*).

Sir John Gingell, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy C-in-C, Allied Forces Central Europe*).

Sir David Craig, K.C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.C.-in-C. Strike Command and C-in-C. U.K. Air Forces*).

#### Air Marshals

Sir Alan Davies, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Special Duties, M.O.D.*).

Sir Charles Ness, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Air Member for Personnel*).

Sir Thomas Kennedy, K.C.B., A.F.C. (*C-in-C. R.A.F. Germany and Cmdr., 2A.T.A.F.*).

Sir John Curtiss, K.C.B. (*A.O.C., No. 18 Group*).

Sir Peter Birsto, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C. (*Deputy C-in-C. Strike Command*).

Sir John Rogers, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Air Member for Supply and Organization*).

Sir Michael Beavis, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., R.A.F. Support Command*).

Sir Ian Pedder, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C. (*Controller, National Air Traffic Services*).

Sir Alec Morris, K.B.E., C.B. (*Chief Engineer (R.A.F.)*).

Sir David Atkinson, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Director-General of Medical Services (R.A.F.)*).

P. R. Harding, C.B. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*).

#### Air Vice-M Marshals

D. C. A. Lloyd, C.B. (*Cmdr., Northern Maritime Air Region and Air Officer Scotland and N. Ireland*).

J. A. Gilbert, C.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Policy)*).

D. P. Hall, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 38 Group*).

G. A. White (*Deputy Cmdr., R.A.F. Germany*).

M. J. Armitage, C.B.E. (*Director of Service Intelligence*).

M. W. P. Knight, C.B., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 1 Group*).

D. Harcourt-Smith, D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)*).

H. D. Hall, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Head of British Defence Staff and Defence Adviser, Canberra*).

B. Brownlow, C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (*Director-General of Training*).

P. B. Hine (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Policy)*).

J. B. Fitzpatrick, C.B. (*Director-General of Organization*).

L. W. Phipps, A.F.C. (*Director-General of Personnel Management (R.A.F.)*).

F. D. G. Clark, C.B.E. (*Air Officer Training, R.A.F. Support Command*).

J. F. G. Howe, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Cmdr., Southern Maritime Air Region*).

P. A. Ward (*Deputy Chief of Staff (Operations), Allied Forces, Central Europe*).

H. A. Merriman, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Military Deputy to Head of Defence Sales*).

G. A. Chesworth, O.B.E., D.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, No. 18 Group*).

R. L. Davis (*Commander, British Forces Cyprus and Administrator of the Sovereign Base Areas*).

A. G. Skingsley (*Assistant Chief of Staff (Plans and Policy), SHAPE*).

J. W. Price, C.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)*).

D. Parry-Evans, C.B.E. (*Cmdt., R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell*).

R. G. Price (*Air Officer Administration, Strike Command*).

E. P. Bennett (*Commandant, Sultan of Oman's Air Force*).

R. C. F. Peirse (*Commandant, R.A.F. College, Cranwell*).

L. A. Jones (*Senior Air Staff Officer, Strike Command*).

J. B. Duxberry (*Senior Directing Staff (Air), Royal College of Defence Studies*).

E. C. Dunn, C.B., B.E.M. (*Air Officer Engineering, Strike Command*).

T. B. Stephenson, C.B. (*Assistant Chief of the Defence Staff (Signals)*).

R. K. Hooks, C.B.E. (*Director-General of Supply (R.A.F.)*).

D. W. Richardson (*Air Officer Maintenance, R.A.F. Support Command*).

A. R. Martindale (*Director-General of Supply (R.A.F.)*).

J. J. Miller, C.B. (*Director-General of Personal Services (R.A.F.)*).

D. F. Bates (*Air Officer Administration, R.A.F. Support Command*).

H. Reed-Purvis, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director-General of Security (R.A.F.) and Commandant-General R.A.F. Regiment*).  
R. A. Riseley-Prichard, Q.H.S. (*Principal Medical Officer, R.A.F. Support Command*).

J. G. Donald, O.B.E. (*Principal Medical Officer, Strike Command*).

H. B. Kelly, M.V.O., Q.H.S. (*Senior R.A.F. Consultant*).

J. N. C. Cooke, O.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Dean of Air Force Medicine*).

D. A. R. Lean, O.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Director of Dental Services (R.A.F.)*).

G. N. Forman (*Director of Legal Services (R.A.F.)*).

The Venerable H. J. Stuart, Q.H.C. (*Chaplain-in-Chief (R.A.F.)*).

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Royal Air Force consists of 3 Commands: Strike Command and Support Command in the United Kingdom, and R.A.F. Germany. Strike Command is responsible for providing the air defence of the United Kingdom and reinforcement forces for N.A.T.O.; its roles include strike/attack, air defence, control and reporting, maritime surveillance, air reconnaissance, air refuelling, offensive support, air transport, aero-medical facilities, and search and rescue. Support Command is responsible for training, communications, engineering support, logistics, hospitals and for providing a range of administrative support. R.A.F. Germany provides tactical air sup-

port in N.A.T.O.'s Central Region; its roles include strike/attack, interdiction, counter air operations, air defence, close air support of land forces, tactical reconnaissance and helicopter support.

To carry out its tasks, the Royal Air Force is equipped with Vulcan, Victor, Tornado, Buccaneer, Phantom, Lightning, Harrier, Jaguar, Canberra, Hunter, Nimrod, Shackleton, VC10, Hercules, Hawk, Jet Provost, Chipmunk and Bulldog aircraft; Puma, Wessex, Sea King and Chinook helicopters; miscellaneous communications aircraft; and Bloodhound and Rapier missiles.

#### ROYAL OBSERVER CORPS Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex

Established 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a uniformed voluntary civilian organization originally set up to identify and track the movement of aircraft in war. In 1955 the Corps assumed the

modern role of detecting nuclear bursts and monitoring radioactive fall-out in support of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organization. The Corps is affiliated to the Royal Air Force and is administered by Strike Command.

*Air Commodore-in-Chief*, H.M. THE QUEEN.  
*Commandant*, Air Commodore R. J. Offord, A.F.C.

#### THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

*Patron-in-Chief*: Her Majesty the Queen.

*Patron*: Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

*President*: Major-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.M.

*Comptroller*: Brig. J. N. Ghika, C.B.E.

*Club Secretary*: L. F. Moulton.

#### THE UNION JACK CLUB Sandell Street, S.E.1 [Tel.: 01-928 6401]

The Union Jack Club has recently been rebuilt and the new premises stand on the site of the old building. It provides residential accommodation for service and ex-service men and women and their families. All serving men and women below commissioned rank are members. Ex-service membership is

by election. Honorary membership is extended to the Forces of other nations visiting the United Kingdom, to members of the Police, Fire, Ambulance and Prison Services, to members of the Merchant Navy, Royal Observer Corps, Coast Guards, Civil Service, Royal British Legion, and Corps of Commissionaires, and those sponsored by various other organizations approved by the Governing Council.

The new premises provide the most modern standards of accommodation with 417 single bedrooms and 63 double bedrooms for families. The facilities include restaurant, bars, a full range of public rooms, including billiards room and launderette. A new feature of the Union Jack Club is a separate conference area.

The original Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War and other campaigns and was opened in 1907 by King Edward VII.

#### RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

##### ROYAL NAVY

1. Admiral of the Fleet.
2. Admiral.
3. Vice-Admiral.
4. Rear-Admiral.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).
6. Captain.
7. Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.
9. Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant.
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.

##### ARMY

1. Field-Marshal.
2. General.
3. Lieutenant-General.
4. Major-General.
5. Brigadier.
6. Colonel.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel.
8. Major.
9. Captain.
10. Lieutenant.
11. Second Lieutenant.

##### ROYAL AIR FORCE

1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Air Marshal.
4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Air Commodore.
6. Group Captain.
7. Wing Commander.
8. Squadron Leader.
9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Flying Officer.
11. Pilot Officer.

## SERVICE SALARIES AND PENSIONS

The military salaries effective from April 1, 1982 for Service men and women are shown below. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Review Body on Armed Forces Pay (Eleventh Report, 1982) which maintained the pay of the armed forces at fully up to date levels. The Review Body was concerned with ranks up to and including Brigadier, the salaries of Major-General (and equivalent ranks) and above and of medical and dental officers being

subject to separate review. Since 1970 the determining factor of the Review Body's recommendations has been the relation of forces' salaries to civilian earnings by job evaluation. The undermentioned salaries for the Women's Services reflect equal pay for equal work and conditions but because the x-factor for women is lower than that for men, women's rates approximate to 97.73 per cent. of the rates for men.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES			ARMY		
Normal Rates			Normal Rates		
Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Revised Rate from 1 April 1982		Rank	Revised Rate from 1 April 1982	
	Daily	Annual		Daily	Annual
	£	£		£	£
Midshipman	12.03	4,391	Second Lieutenant	17.12	6,249
After 1 year	14.95	5,457	Lieutenant—On appointment	20.95	7,647
Sub-Lieutenant	17.12	6,249	After 1 year	21.50	7,848
After 2 years	20.95	7,647	After 2 years	22.05	8,048
After 3 years	22.60	8,249	After 3 years	22.60	8,249
Lieutenant R.N.	26.23	9,574	After 4 years	23.15	8,450
After 1 year	26.94	9,833	Captain—On appointment	26.23	9,574
After 2 years	27.65	10,092	After 1 year	26.94	9,833
After 3 years	28.36	10,351	After 2 years	27.65	10,092
After 4 years	29.07	10,611	After 3 years	28.36	10,351
After 5 years	29.78	10,870	After 4 years	29.07	10,611
After 6 years	30.49	11,129	After 5 years	29.78	10,870
Lieutenant R.M.	20.95	7,647	After 6 years	30.49	11,129
After 1 year	26.23	9,574	Major—On appointment	33.16	12,103
After 2 years	26.94	9,833	After 1 year	33.98	12,403
After 3 years	27.65	10,092	After 2 years	34.80	12,702
After 4 years	28.36	10,351	After 3 years	35.62	13,001
After 5 years	29.07	10,611	After 4 years	36.44	13,301
After 6 years	29.78	10,870	After 5 years	37.26	13,600
After 7 years	30.49	11,129	After 6 years	38.08	13,899
Lieutenant-Commander/Captain	33.16	12,103	After 7 years	38.90	14,198
R.M.	33.16	12,103	After 8 years	39.72	14,498
After 1 year	33.98	12,403	Special List—Lieutenant-Colonel	44.70	16,316
After 2 years	34.80	12,702	Lieutenant-Colonel—On appointment with less than 19 years' service	44.76	16,337
After 3 years	35.62	13,001	After 2 years or with 19 years' service	45.94	16,768
After 4 years	36.44	13,301	After 4 years or with 21 years' service	47.12	17,199
After 5 years	37.26	13,600	After 6 years or with 23 years' service	48.30	17,630
After 6 years	38.08	13,899	After 8 years or with 25 years' service	49.48	18,060
After 7 years	38.90	14,198	Colonel—On appointment	52.05	18,998
After 8 years	39.72	14,498	After 2 years	53.42	19,498
Commander R.N./Major R.M.	44.76	16,337	After 4 years	54.79	19,998
After 2 years or with 19 years' service	45.94	16,768	After 6 years	56.16	20,498
After 4 years or with 21 years' service	47.12	17,199	After 8 years	57.53	20,998
After 6 years or with 23 years' service	48.30	17,630	Captain R.N. with 6 years' seniority/Colonel R.M.	62.33	22,750
After 8 years or with 25 years' service	49.48	18,060	Rear-Admiral/Major-General R.M.	68.49	25,000
Captain R.N./Lieutenant-Colonel R.M.	52.05	18,998	Vice-Admiral/Lieutenant-General R.M.	82.88	30,250
After 2 years	53.42	19,498	Admiral/General R.M.	103.42	37,750
After 4 years	54.79	19,998	Admiral of the Fleet	115.07	42,000
			Brigadier	62.33	22,750
			Major-General	68.49	25,000
			Lieutenant-General	82.88	30,250
			General	103.42	37,750
			Field Marshal	115.07	42,000

**ROYAL AIR FORCE**  
(Effective from April 1, 1982 for all ranks)

Rank			Rank		
	Daily	Annual		Daily	Annual
	£	£		£	£
Acting Pilot Officer .....	14-95	5,457	After 7 years .....	38-90	14,198
After 6 months in the rank (air-crew officers only) .....	15-30	5,584	After 8 years .....	39-72	14,498
Pilot Officer .....	17-12	6,249	Wing Commander—On appointment with less than 19 years' commissioned service .....	44-76	16,337
Flying Officer .....	20-95	7,647	After 2 years or 19 years' commissioned service .....	45-94	16,768
After 1 year .....	21-50	7,848	After 4 years or 21 years' commissioned service .....	47-12	17,199
After 2 years .....	22-05	8,048	After 6 years or 23 years' commissioned service .....	48-30	17,630
After 3 years .....	22-60	8,249	After 8 years or 25 years' commissioned service .....	49-48	18,060
After 4 years .....	23-15	8,450	Group Captain .....	52-05	18,998
Flight Lieutenant .....	26-23	9,574	After 2 years .....	53-42	19,498
After 1 year .....	26-94	9,833	After 4 years .....	54-79	19,998
After 2 years .....	27-65	10,092	After 6 years .....	56-16	20,498
After 3 years .....	28-36	10,351	After 8 years .....	57-53	20,998
After 4 years .....	29-07	10,611	Air Commodore .....	62-33	22,750
After 5 years .....	29-78	10,870	Air Vice-Marshal .....	68-49	25,000
After 6 years .....	30-49	11,129	Air Marshal .....	82-88	30,250
Squadron Leader .....	33-16	12,103	Air Chief Marshal .....	103-42	37,750
After 1 year .....	33-98	12,403	Marshal of the Royal Air Force .....	115-07	42,000
After 2 years .....	34-80	12,702			
After 3 years .....	35-62	13,001			
After 4 years .....	36-44	13,301			
After 5 years .....	37-26	13,600			
After 6 years .....	38-08	13,899			

**ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES SPECIAL DUTIES LIST OFFICERS**  
Army Male Officers commissioned from the ranks, and Royal Air Force Branch Officers

Years of commissioned service	Years of Rating/Soldier/Airman Service					
	Under 12 years		12 years and under 15 years		15 years and over	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
	£	£	£	£	£	£
On commissioning .....	29-56	10,789	30-84	11,257	32-12	11,724
After 1 year .....	30-20	11,023	31-48	11,490	32-60	11,899
After 2 years .....	30-84	11,257	32-12	11,724	33-08	12,074
After 3 years .....	31-48	11,490	32-60	11,899	33-56	12,249
After 4 years .....	32-12	11,724	33-08	12,074	34-04	12,425
After 5 years .....	32-60	11,899	33-56	12,249	34-52	12,600
After 6 years .....	33-08	12,074	34-04	12,425	35-00	12,775
After 8 years .....	33-56	12,249	34-52	12,600	35-48	12,950
After 10 years .....	34-04	12,425	35-00	12,775	35-48	12,950
After 12 years .....	34-52	12,600	35-48	12,950	35-48	12,950
After 14 years .....	35-00	12,775	35-48	12,950	35-48	12,950
After 16 years .....	35-48	12,950	35-48	12,950	35-48	12,950

**ROYAL NAVY**  
Artificers, Mechanics, Medical and Communications Technicians—Daily Rates

Rating	Less than 6 years Scale A	6 years but less than 9 years Scale B	9 years or more Scale C
	£	£	£
5th Class Mechanician/Technician (Able) .....	16-04	16-34	16-79
3rd Class Artificer (Leading) .....	18-65	18-95	19-40
Acting 4th Class Mechanician/Technician (Acting (Leading)) .....			
4th Class Mechanician/Medical Technician (Leading) ..	19-82	20-12	20-57
3rd Class Mechanician/Medical Technician (PO) .....	22-50	22-80	23-25
Acting 2nd Class Artificer (Acting PO) .....			
2nd Class Artificer/Mechanician/Technician (PO) .....	23-59	23-89	24-34
1st Class Artificer/Mechanician/Technician (CPO) .....	26-76	27-06	27-51
1st Class after 3 years .....	27-83	28-13	28-58
Chief Artificer/Mechanician/Technician .....	28-96	29-26	29-71
Fleet Chief Petty Officer .....	30-04	30-34	30-79

## ROYAL NAVY—OTHER BRANCHES

New rates of pay for those committed to serve for:

Rating	Scale	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more
		Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
		£	£	£
Ordinary Rating .....	II	11-34	11-64	12-09
	I	12-35	12-65	13-10
Able Rating .....	III	13-80	14-10	14-55
	II	15-06	15-36	15-81
Leading Rating .....	I	16-04	16-34	16-79
	II	18-65	18-95	19-40
Petty Officer .....	I	19-82	20-12	20-57
	II	21-63	21-93	22-38
Chief Petty Officer .....	I	22-03	22-33	22-78
	II	24-27	24-57	25-02
Fleet Chief Petty Officer .....	I	24-72	25-02	25-47
	I	27-79	28-09	28-54

## ARMY

Daily rates of pay for those committed to serve for:

Rank	Less than 6 years			6 years but less than 9 years			9 years or more					
	Scale A			Scale B			Scale C					
	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Private Class IV ..	11-34	—	—	11-64	—	—	12-09	—	—			
Class III ..	12-23	13-80	—	12-53	14-10	—	12-98	14-55	—			
Class II ...	13-08	14-65	—	13-38	14-95	—	13-83	15-40	—			
Class I ...	13-98	15-55	17-35	14-28	15-85	17-65	14-73	16-30	18-10			
Lance Corporal												
Class III ..	13-98	15-55	—	14-28	15-85	—	14-73	16-30	—			
Class II ...	14-95	16-52	—	15-25	16-82	—	15-70	17-27	—			
Class I ...	15-98	17-55	19-35	16-28	17-85	19-65	16-73	18-30	20-10			
Corporal Class II ..	17-08	18-65	—	17-38	18-95	—	17-83	19-40	—			
Class I ..	18-25	19-82	21-62	18-55	20-12	21-92	19-00	20-57	22-37			
	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sergeant .....	19-92	21-63	23-59	—	20-22	21-93	23-89	—	20-67	22-38	24-34	—
Staff Sergeant ..	21-23	22-94	24-90	27-15	21-53	23-24	25-20	27-45	21-98	23-69	25-65	27-90
Warrant Officer 2	22-63	24-34	26-30	28-55	22-93	24-64	26-60	28-85	23-38	25-09	27-05	29-30
Warrant Officer 1	24-12	25-83	27-79	30-04	24-42	26-13	28-09	30-34	24-87	26-58	28-54	30-79

## ROYAL AIR FORCE

Airmen (Aircrew)

New rates of pay for those committed to serve for:

Rank	Less than 6 years	6 years but less than 9 years	9 years or more
	Scale A	Scale B	Scale C
£			
Pilots, Navigators, Air Electronics Operators and Air Engineers (A)			
Sergeant (Band 6) .....	23-59	23-89	24-34
Flight Sergeant (Band 7) .....	28-00	28-30	28-75
Master Aircrew (Band 7) .....	30-04	30-34	30-79
Air Signallers and Air Loadmasters			
Sergeant (Band 5) .....	21-63	21-93	22-38
Flight Sergeant (Band 6) .....	25-75	26-05	26-50
Master Aircrew (Band 6) .....	27-79	28-09	28-54

## ROYAL AIR FORCE

## Airmen (Ground Trades) and P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

New rates of pay for those committed to serve for:

Rank	Less than 6 years Scale A			6 years but less than 9 years—Scale B			9 years or more Scale C						
	Band	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Aircraftman .....	11-34	11-34	11-34	11-34	11-64	11-64	11-64	12-09	12-09	12-09			
Leading Aircraftman .....	12-23	13-80	15-60	12-53	14-10	15-90	12-98	14-55	16-35	16-35			
Senior Aircraftman .....	13-98	15-55	17-35	14-28	15-85	17-65	14-73	16-30	18-10	18-10			
Junior Technician .....	15-98	17-55	19-35	16-28	17-85	19-65	16-73	18-30	20-10	20-10			
Corporal .....	18-04	19-61	21-62	18-34	19-91	21-92	18-79	20-36	22-37	22-37			
	Band	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sergeant .....	19-92	21-63	23-59	—	20-22	21-93	23-89	—	20-67	22-38	24-34	—	—
Chief Technician .....	20-91	22-62	24-58	—	21-21	22-92	24-88	—	21-66	23-37	25-33	—	—
Flight Sergeant .....	21-91	23-62	25-75	28-00	22-21	23-92	26-05	28-30	22-66	24-37	26-50	28-75	—
Warrant Officer .....	24-12	25-83	27-79	30-04	24-42	26-13	28-09	30-34	24-87	26-58	28-54	30-79	—

## Officers of W.R.N.S.

Revised rates—April 1, 1982

Rank	Daily	Annual
	£	£
Probationary 3rd Officer .....	16-73	6,106
3rd Officer .....	17-98	6,563
After 2 years .....	20-47	7,472
After 3 years .....	21-01	7,669
After 4 years .....	21-55	7,866
After 5 years .....	22-09	8,063
After 6 years .....	22-62	8,256
2nd Officer .....	25-63	9,355
After 1 year .....	26-33	9,610
After 2 years .....	27-02	9,862
After 3 years .....	27-72	10,118
After 4 years .....	28-41	10,370
After 5 years .....	29-10	10,622
After 6 years .....	29-80	10,877
1st Officer .....	32-41	11,830
After 1 year .....	33-21	12,122
After 2 years .....	34-01	12,414
After 3 years .....	34-81	12,706
After 4 years .....	35-61	12,998
After 5 years .....	36-41	13,290
After 6 years .....	37-21	13,582
After 7 years .....	38-02	13,877
After 8 years .....	38-82	14,169
Chief Officer—On appointment ...	43-74	15,965
After 2 years or 19 years' service	44-90	16,388
After 4 years or 21 years' service	46-05	16,808
After 6 years or 23 years' service	47-22	17,235
After 8 years or 25 years' service	48-40	17,666
Superintendent .....	51-33	18,735
After 2 years .....	52-70	19,236
After 4 years .....	54-07	19,736
After 6 years .....	55-44	20,236
After 8 years .....	56-81	20,736
Director, W.R.N.S. ....	61-97	22,619

## Officers of W.R.A.C., and non-nursing

officers of Q.A.R.A.N.C.

Rank	Daily	Annual
	£	£
Officer Cadet .....	11-76	4,292
Second-Lieutenant .....	16-73	6,106
Lieutenant—On appointment .....	20-47	7,472
After 1 year .....	21-01	7,669
After 2 years .....	21-55	7,866
After 3 years .....	22-09	8,063
After 4 years .....	22-62	8,256
Captain—On appointment .....	25-63	9,355
After 1 year .....	26-33	9,610
After 2 years .....	27-02	9,862
After 3 years .....	27-72	10,118
After 4 years .....	28-41	10,370
After 5 years .....	29-10	10,622
After 6 years .....	29-80	10,877
Major—On appointment .....	32-41	11,830
After 1 year .....	33-21	12,122
After 2 years .....	34-01	12,414
After 3 years .....	34-81	12,706
After 4 years .....	35-61	12,998
After 5 years .....	36-41	13,290
After 6 years .....	37-21	13,582
After 7 years .....	38-02	13,877
After 8 years .....	38-82	14,169
Lieutenant-Colonel—On appointment with less than 19 years' service	43-74	15,965
After 2 years or with 19 years' service	44-90	16,388
After 4 years or with 21 years' service	46-05	16,808
After 6 years or with 23 years' service	47-22	17,235
After 8 years or with 25 years' service	48-40	17,666
Colonel—On appointment .....	51-33	18,735
After 2 years .....	52-70	19,236
After 4 years .....	54-07	19,736
After 6 years .....	55-44	20,236
After 8 years .....	56-81	20,736
Brigadier .....	61-97	22,619

Officers of W.R.A.F.

W.R.N.S. Ratings and Naval Nurses

Rank	Daily	Annual
	£	£
Acting Pilot Officer	14-61	5,333
Pilot Officer	16-73	6,106
Flying Officer	20-47	7,472
After 1 year	21-01	7,669
After 2 years	21-55	7,866
After 3 years	22-09	8,063
After 4 years	22-62	8,256
Flight Lieutenant	25-63	9,355
After 1 year	26-33	9,610
After 2 years	27-02	9,862
After 3 years	27-72	10,118
After 4 years	28-41	10,370
After 5 years	29-10	10,622
After 6 years	29-80	10,877
Squadron Leader	32-41	11,830
After 1 year	33-21	12,122
After 2 years	34-01	12,414
After 3 years	34-81	12,706
After 4 years	35-61	12,998
After 5 years	36-41	13,290
After 6 years	37-21	13,582
After 7 years	38-02	13,877
After 8 years	38-82	14,169
Wing Commander on appointment with less than 19 years' commissioned service	43-74	15,965
After 2 years or 19 years' commissioned service	44-90	16,388
After 4 years or 21 years' commissioned service	46-05	16,808
After 6 years or 23 years' commissioned service	47-22	17,235
After 8 years or 25 years' commissioned service	48-40	17,666
Group Captain	51-33	18,735
After 2 years	52-70	19,236
After 4 years	54-07	19,736
After 6 years	55-44	20,236
After 8 years	56-81	20,736
Air Commodore	61-97	22,619

Rating	New rates of pay				
	Scale	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	
Wren (Ordinary)/ Probationary Naval Nurse	under 17½	£ 8-38	£ —	£ —	
	at 17½	11-08	—	—	
	III	11-95	13-48	15-24	
Wren (Able)/ Naval Nurse	II	13-18	14-71	16-47	
	I	14-14	15-67	17-43	
Leading Wren/ Naval Nurse	II	16-69	18-22	19-98	
	I	17-83	19-36	21-12	
P.O.Wren/ Assistant Head Naval Nurse	II	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	
		Band 7	£ 19-25	£ 20-92	£ 22-84
Chief Wren/ Head Naval Nurse	I	19-67	21-34	23-26	25-46
	II	20-89	22-56	24-48	26-68
Fleet Chief Wren	I	21-39	23-06	24-98	27-18
	I	23-57	25-24	27-16	29-36

Note: Wrens who have served for:  
 (a) 6 years but less than 9 years will receive an additional £0-30 a day.  
 (b) 9 years or more will receive an additional £0-75 a day.

W.R.A.C. and Q.A.R.A.N.C.

New rates of pay for those who have served for:

Rank	Less than 6 years			6 years but less than 9 years			9 years or more						
	Band	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Private	Class IV Age 16½-17	£ 6-90	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —			
	Class IV Age 17-17½	8-38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	Class IV	11-08	—	—	11-38	—	—	11-83	—	—			
	Class III	11-95	13-48	—	12-25	13-78	—	12-70	14-23	—			
	Class II	12-78	14-31	—	13-08	14-61	—	13-53	15-06	—			
	Class I	13-66	15-19	16-95	13-96	15-49	17-25	14-41	15-94	17-70			
Lance Corporal	Class III	13-66	15-19	—	13-96	15-49	—	14-41	15-94	—			
	Class II	14-61	16-14	—	14-91	16-44	—	15-36	16-89	—			
	Class I	15-61	17-14	18-90	15-91	17-44	19-20	16-36	17-89	19-65			
Corporal	Class II	16-69	18-22	—	16-99	18-52	—	17-44	18-97	—			
	Class I	17-83	19-36	21-12	18-13	19-66	21-42	18-58	20-11	21-87			
	Band	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7	4	5	6	7
Sergeant		£ 19-46	£ 21-13	£ 23-05	£ —	£ 19-76	£ 21-43	£ 23-35	£ —	£ 20-21	£ 21-88	£ 23-80	£ —
Staff Sergeant		20-74	22-41	24-33	26-53	21-04	22-71	24-63	26-83	21-49	23-16	25-08	27-28
Warrant Officer	Class 2	22-11	23-78	25-70	27-90	22-41	24-08	26-00	28-20	22-86	24-53	26-45	28-65
	Class 1	23-57	25-24	27-16	29-36	23-87	25-54	27-46	29-66	24-32	25-99	27-91	30-11



W.R.A.F. AIRWOMEN (Ground Trades) and P.M.R.A.F.N.S.  
Daily rates of pay effective from April 1, 1982 for those who have served for:

Rank	Less than 6 years			6 years but less than 9 years			9 years or more					
	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3	Band 1	Band 2	Band 3			
Aircraftwoman under age 17½	£ 8-38	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —	£ —			
Aircraftwoman at age 17½	11-08	11-08	11-08	12-25	13-78	15-54	12-70	14-23	15-99			
Leading Aircraftwoman	11-95	13-48	15-24	12-25	13-78	15-54	12-70	14-23	15-99			
Senior Aircraftwoman	13-66	15-19	16-95	13-96	15-49	17-25	14-41	15-94	17-70			
Junior Technician	15-61	17-14	18-90	15-91	17-44	19-20	16-36	17-89	19-65			
Corporal	17-63	19-16	21-12	17-93	19-46	21-42	18-38	19-91	21-87			
	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7	Band 4	Band 5	Band 6	Band 7
Sergeant	19-46	21-13	23-05	—	19-76	21-43	23-35	—	20-21	21-88	23-80	—
Chief Technician	20-43	22-10	24-02	—	20-73	22-40	24-32	—	21-18	22-85	24-77	—
Flight Sergeant	21-41	23-08	25-16	27-36	21-71	23-38	25-46	27-66	22-16	23-83	25-91	28-11
Warrant Officer	23-57	25-24	27-16	29-36	23-87	25-54	27-46	29-66	24-32	25-99	27-91	30-11

## Charges for Married Quarters

Type of quarter	Weekly	Annual
<i>Standard Accommodation</i>	£	£
<i>Other Ranks</i>		
A	8-61	448-95
B	13-30	693-50
C	15-40	803-00
D/WO	17-57	916-15
<i>Officers</i>		
V	21-35	1,113-25
IV	24-64	1,284-80
III	28-00	1,460-00
II	31-78	1,657-10
I	35-49	1,850-55
<i>Sub-Standard Accommodation</i>		
<i>Other Ranks</i>		
A	4-97	259-15
B	7-07	368-65
C	8-19	427-05
D/WO	9-45	492-75
<i>Officers</i>		
V	11-48	598-60
IV	13-16	686-20
III	14-98	781-10

## Charges for Single Quarters

Rank	Weekly	Annual
<i>Standard Accommodation</i>	£	£
Young servicemen receiving less than the minimum adult rate (i.e. Private IV rate)	3-50	182-50
Corporal and below	4-62	240-90
Warrant Officer and Senior N.C.O.	8-75	456-25
Captain and below	12-18	635-10
Major and above	14-63	762-85
<i>Senior Officers occupying single rooms</i>		
Major and above	12-18	635-10
<i>Sub-Standard Accommodation</i>		
Young servicemen receiving less than the minimum adult rate (i.e. Private IV rate)	1-89	98-55
Corporal and below	2-45	127-75
Warrant Officer and Senior N.C.O.	4-69	244-55
Captain and below	6-58	343-10
Major and above	7-91	412-45

## Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., P.M.R.A.F.N.S.

Rank	Daily	Annual
<i>Rank</i>	£	£
<i>Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer</i>		
Officer	20-47	7,472
After 1 year	21-01	7,669
After 2 years	21-55	7,866
After 3 years	22-09	8,063
After 4 years	22-62	8,256
<i>Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/Flight Lieutenant</i>		
Flight Lieutenant	25-63	9,355
After 1 year	26-33	9,610
After 2 years	27-02	9,862
After 3 years	27-72	10,118
After 4 years	28-41	10,370
After 5 years	29-10	10,622
After 6 years	29-80	10,877
<i>Superintending Sister/Major/Squadron Leader</i>		
Squadron Leader	32-41	11,830
After 1 year	33-21	12,122
After 2 years	34-01	12,414
After 3 years	34-81	12,706
After 4 years	35-61	12,998
After 5 years	36-41	13,290
After 6 years	37-21	13,582
After 7 years	38-02	13,877
After 8 years	38-82	14,169
<i>Matron/Lieutenant-Colonel/Wing Commander</i>		
Wing Commander	43-74	15,965
After 2 years or 19 years' commissioned service	44-90	16,388
After 4 years or 21 years' commissioned service	46-05	16,808
After 6 years or 23 years' commissioned service	47-22	17,235
After 8 years or 25 years' commissioned service	48-40	17,666
<i>Principal Matron/Colonel/Group Captain</i>		
Group Captain	51-33	18,735
After 2 years	52-70	19,236
After 4 years	54-07	19,736
After 6 years	55-44	20,236
After 8 years	56-81	20,736
<i>Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commodore</i>		
Commodore	61-97	22,619

## SERVICE RETIREMENT BENEFITS, ETC.

NOTE—Those who leave the Forces having served at least five years, but not long enough to qualify for the appropriate immediate pension, now qualify for a preserved pension and terminal grant both of which are payable at age 60. The tax-free resettlement

grants shown below are payable on release to those who qualify for a preserved pension and who have completed 9 years service from age 21 (officers) or 12 years from age 18 (other ranks).

## RETIREMENT BENEFITS (MEN) Officers—All Services

No. of years reckonable service over age 21	Capt. (incl. Q.M.) and below	Major (incl. Q.M.)	Lt.-Col. (Q.M.)	Lt.-Col.	Col. and Deputy Chaplain General	Brigadier	Rear-Admiral, Maj.-Gen. (R.M.) etc.	Vice-Admiral, Lt.-Gen. (R.M.) etc.	Admiral, General (R.M.) etc.
	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.
16	3,172	3,791	4,327	4,779					
17	3,320	3,971	4,507	5,000					
18	3,468	4,151	4,687	5,221	6,071				
19	3,617	4,331	4,867	5,442	6,328				
20	3,765	4,511	5,047	5,663	6,585				
21	3,913	4,691	5,227	5,885	6,842				
22	4,061	4,871	5,407	6,106	7,099	8,001			
23	4,209	5,051	5,587	6,327	7,356	8,253			
24	4,357	5,231	5,767	6,548	7,613	8,506	9,347		
25	4,506	5,412	5,948	6,769	7,871	8,759	9,625		
26	4,654	5,592	6,128	6,990	8,128	9,012	9,903		
27	4,802	5,772	6,308	7,211	8,385	9,265	10,180	12,318	
28	4,950	5,952	6,488	7,432	8,642	9,517	10,458	12,654	
29	5,098	6,132	6,668	7,653	8,899	9,770	10,736	12,990	
30	5,246	6,312	6,848	7,875	9,156	10,023	11,014	13,326	16,631
31	5,395	6,492	7,028	8,096	9,413	10,276	11,292	13,663	17,051
32	5,543	6,672	7,208	8,317	9,670	10,528	11,569	13,999	17,470
33	5,691	6,852	7,388	8,538	9,927	10,781	11,847	14,335	17,890
34	5,839	7,032	7,568	8,759	10,184	11,034	12,125	14,671	18,309

Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals and Marshals of the Royal Air Force receive half-pay of £21,000, or active list retired pay of £20,370.

## Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen

No. of years reckonable service over age 18	Able rating/ Marine, etc.	Leading rating/ Corporal (R.M., Army, R.A.F.)	Petty Officer/ Sergeant (R.M., Army, R.A.F.)	Chief Petty Officer/Col. Sergeant (R.M.), Staff Sgt. (Army) Flight Sgt.	Warrant Officer Class II, etc.	Fleet Chief P.O., Warrant Officer Class I, etc.
	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.	£p.a.
22	1,952	2,460	2,711	3,078	3,151	3,438
23	2,020	2,546	2,806	3,185	3,263	3,563
24	2,088	2,632	2,900	3,293	3,374	3,687
25	2,156	2,718	2,995	3,400	3,486	3,812
26	2,225	2,803	3,089	3,508	3,598	3,937
27	2,293	2,889	3,184	3,615	3,710	4,062
28	2,361	2,975	3,279	3,722	3,821	4,186
29	2,429	3,061	3,373	3,830	3,933	4,311
30	2,497	3,147	3,468	3,937	4,045	4,436
31	2,565	3,233	3,562	4,045	4,157	4,561
32	2,633	3,319	3,657	4,152	4,268	4,685
33	2,701	3,405	3,752	4,259	4,380	4,810
34	2,770	3,490	3,846	4,367	4,492	4,935
35	2,838	3,576	3,941	4,474	4,604	5,060
36	2,906	3,662	4,035	4,582	4,715	5,184
37	2,974	3,748	4,130	4,689	4,827	5,309

## RETIREMENT BENEFITS (WOMEN)

Q.A.R.N.N.S., W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., P.M.R.A.F.N.S., W.R.A.F. (The annual rates for W.R.A.C. are given: these apply to equivalent ranks in all Services, including the Nursing Services).

OFFICERS (16-34 years' service).—Captain, £3,101-£5,708; Major, £3,706-£6,874; Lt.-Col. £4,671-£8,562; Colonel, £5,995-£10,057; Brigadier, £7,961-£10,979.

SERVICEWOMEN (22-37 years' service).—Below Corporal, £1,908-£2,907; Corporal, £2,405-£3,564; Sergeant, £2,850-£4,037; Staff Sergeant, £3,009-£4,583; Warrant Officer II, £3,080-£4,718; Warrant Officer I, £3,361-£5,190.

## NOTES

Terminal grants are in each case three times the rate of retired pay or pension. There are special rates of retired pay for Chaplains, Flight Lieutenants (Specialist Aircrew), and certain other ranks not shown above. Deductions may be made in cases of voluntary retirement.

The normal rates of gratuity for officers with short service commissions are £1,080 (men) and £1,056 (women) for each year completed. Resettlement grants are: officers £3,700 (men) and £3,627 (women); non-commissioned ranks £2,564 (men), £2,506 (women).

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

### Province of Canterbury

#### CANTERBURY £20,845

102nd *Archbishop and Primate of All England*,  
Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Robert Alexander  
Kennedy Runcie, M.C., D.D. (Lambeth Palace,  
S.E.1), *cons.* 1970, *trs.* 1980. [Signs Robert  
Cantuar] .....1980

#### *Bishops Suffragan*

*Dover*, Rt. Rev. Richard Henry McPhail Third,  
M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury)  
(*cons.* 1976) .....1980

*Croydon*, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Stuart Snell, M.A. (52  
Selhurst Road, S.E. 25) .....1977

*Maidstone*, Rt. Rev. Robert Maynard Hardy,  
M.K. ....1980

*Assistant Bishops*, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Charles  
Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D. (*cons.* 1947), 1962;  
Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, C.B.E. (*cons.*  
1956), 1977; Rt. Rev. Harold Isherwood, M.V.O.,  
O.B.E. (*cons.* 1974), 1979; Rt. Rev. The Lord  
Coggan, P.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1956), 1980; Rt. Rev.  
Ross Hook, M.C., D.Litt. (*cons.* 1963) .....1980

#### *Dean* (£9,005)

Very Rev. Victor Alexander de Waal, M.A. ....1976

#### *Canons Residentiary* (£7,270)

A. M. Allchin, M.A., B.Litt., D.D. ....1973	Archd. Simpson ...1981 D. I. Hill, M.A., F.S.A. 1976
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J. H. R. De Saumarez .....1981	Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1961
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#### *Archdeacons*

*Canterbury*, Ven. J. A. Simpson, M.A. ....1981

*Croydon*, Ven. F. R. Hazell, M.A. ....1978

*Maidstone*, Ven. A. M. Percival-Smith, M.A. ....1979

*Beneficed Clergy*, 168; *Curates*, &c., 100

*Vicar-General of Province and Diocese*, M. B.  
Goodman, M.A.

*Commissary of Diocese*, J. H. R. Newey, Q.C., M.A.,  
LL.B. ....1971

*Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal  
Sec.*, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary,  
S.W.1.

*Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury*, D. M. M.  
Carey, M.A., 9 The Precincts, Canterbury.

#### LONDON £16,920

130th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. Graham  
Douglas Leonard, D.D., *cons.* 1964, *trs.* 1973 and  
1981 (8 Barton Street, S.W.1.) [Signs Graham  
Londin:] .....1981

#### *Bishops Suffragan*

*Kensington*, Rt. Rev. Mark Santer, M.A. (19  
Camden Hill Square, W.8) .....1981

*Willesden*, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Hewlett Thompson,  
M.A. (173 Willesden Lane, Brondesbury,  
N.W.6) .....1974

*Edmonton*, Rt. Rev. William John Westwood,  
B.A. (6 Gower Street, W.C.1) .....1975

*Stepney*, Rt. Rev. James Lawton Thompson, M.A.  
(400 Commercial Road, E.1) .....1978

*Fulham*, Rt. Rev. Brian John Masters, M.A. (13  
North Audley Street, W.1) .....1982

#### *Dean of St. Paul's* (£9,005)

Very Rev. Alan Brunskill Webster, M.A., B.D.,  
The Deanery, 5 Amen Court, E.C.4 .....1977

#### *Canons Residentiary* (each £7,270)

D. Webster, M.A., D.D. 1960	K. J. Woolcombe, M.A., S.T.D. ....1981
Archd. Harvey ....1978	K. G. Routledge, M.A. 1982
<i>Organist</i> , C. H. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. ....1968	
<i>Receiver of St. Paul's</i> , Commander C. Shears, O.B.E., R.N. ( <i>ret.</i> )	

#### *Archdeacons*

*London*, Ven. F. W. Harvey, M.A. ....1978

*Middlesex*, Ven. J. N. Perry, B.A. ....1975

*Northolt*, Ven. T. F. Butler, M.Sc., Ph.D. ....1980

*Hampstead*, Ven. F. Pickering, M.A. ....1974

*Hackney*, Ven. R. E. D. Sharpley, M.A. ....1981

*Beneficed Clergy*, 403; *Curates*, &c., 185

*Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and  
Chapter*, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. ....1971

*Registrar*, D. W. Faull, London Diocesan House,  
30 Causton Street, S.W.1 .....1969

#### WESTMINSTER

*The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—(A Royal  
Peculiar)*

*Dean*, Very Rev. Edward Frederick Carpenter,  
M.A., B.D., Ph.D. ....1974

#### *Canons Residentiary* (£7,270)

Bishop E. G. Knapp- Fisher .....1975	S. Charles, B.comm., B.D. ....1978
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T. R. Beeson, M.A., A.K.C. ....1976	A. E. Harvey, M.A. ....1982
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*Archdeacon*, Rt. Rev. E. G. Knapp-Fisher, M.A. ....1975

*Chapter Clerk, Registrar and Receiver General*,  
W. R. J. Pullen, C.V.O., LL.B. ....1959

*Organist*, S. Preston, M.A., B.Mus. ....1980

*Legal Secretary*, C. L. Hodgetts, LL.B. ....1973

#### WINCHESTER £12,320

94th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Vernon Taylor, M.A.,  
D.D. (Wolvesey, Winchester) [Signs John  
Winton:] .....1975

#### *Bishops Suffragan*

*Southampton*, Rt. Rev. John Kingsmill Cavell,  
M.A. (Shepherds, Shepherds Lane, Compton,  
Winchester) .....1972

*Basingstoke*, Rt. Rev. Michael Richard John  
Manktelow, M.A. (1 The Close, Winchester) ..1977

#### *Dean* (£9,005)

Very Rev. Michael Staffurth Stancliffe, M.A. ... 1969

*Dean of Jersey*, Very Rev. Thomas Ashworth  
Goss, M.A. ....1971

*Dean of Guernsey*, Very Rev. John William  
Foster .....1978

#### *Canons Residentiary* (£7,270)

A. G. Wedderspoon, M.A., B.D. ....1970	E. G. Job, M.A. ....1979 P. A. Britton, M.A. ....1980
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*Bp. of Basingstoke* .1977

*Organist*, Martin Neary, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1972

#### *Archdeacons*

*Winchester*, Ven. E. D. Cartwright, M.A. ....1973

*Basingstoke*, Ven. T. G. Nash, M.A. ....1982

*Beneficed Clergy*, 247; *Curates*, &c., 61

*Chancellor*, Prof. A. Phillips, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. .1964

*Registrar and Legal Secretary*, P. M. White, B.A. 1981

## BATH AND WELLS £11,060

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Monier Bickersteth,  
M.A. (cons. 1970). (The Palace, Wells) [Signs  
John Bath & Wells] .....1975

*Bishop Suffragan*

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Peter John Nott, M.A. ....1977

*Dean* (£9,005)

Very Rev. Patrick Reynolds Mitchell, M.A. ....1973

*Canons Residentiary of Wells* (each £7,270)

Archd. Haynes ....1974 | S. R. Cutt, M.A. ....1979

D. R. Vicary, M.A. ....1975 | C. L. Ward .....1978

Organist, A. Crossland .....1970

*Archdeacons*

Bath, Ven. J. E. Burgess, B.D. ....1975

Taunton, Ven. L. E. Olyott, B.A. ....1977

Wells, Ven. P. Haynes, M.A. ....1974

*Beneficed Clergy*, 235; *Other Clergy*, 47.

Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, q.c. ....1970

Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, N. M. Cavender,  
Wells.

## BIRMINGHAM £11,060

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh William Montefiore,  
D.D. (cons. 1970) (Bishop's Croft, Harborne,  
Birmingham) [Signs Hugh Birmingham] ...1978

*Bishop Suffragan*

Aston, Rt. Rev. Michael Humphrey Dickens  
Whinney, M.A. (60 Handsworth Wood Road,  
Birmingham) .....1982

*Provost*

Very Rev. Basil Stanley Moss, M.A. ....1972

*Canons Residentiary*

D. McLean, M.A. ....1972 | Archd. Cooper .....1982

L. M. Davies, B.A. ....1981

*Archdeacons*

Aston, Ven. J. L. Cooper, B.D. ....1982

Birmingham, Ven. G. Hollis, M.A. ....1974

*Beneficed Clergy*, 159; *Curates, &c.*, 73

Organist, H. Best, B.Mus., A.R.C.O. ....1978

Chancellor, His Honour Judge Aglionby, M.A. ....1970

Registrar and Legal Secretary, M. Shaw (85  
Cornwall Street, Birmingham).

## BRISTOL £11,060

53rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest John Tinsley, M.A.,  
B.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol)  
[Signs John Bristol] .....1976

*Bishop Suffragan*

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Frederick Stephen Tem-  
ple, M.A. (Morwena, Mill Lane, Swindon) ....1973

*Dean*

Very Rev. Alfred Hounsell Dammers, M.A. ....1973

*Canons Residentiary*

D. E. R. Isitt, M.A. ....1977 | J. M. Free, B.D. ....1982

J. T. McCabe .....1981

Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.,  
A.R.C.M. ....1949

*Archdeacons*

Bristol, Ven. A. J. Balmforth, M.A. ....1979

Swindon, Ven. K. Clark, M.A. ....1982

*Beneficed Clergy*, 127; *Curates, &c.*, 35

Chancellor, D. C. Calcutt, I.L.B., Mus.B. ....1971

Registrar and Sec., T. R. Urquhart .....1972

## CHELMSFORD £11,060

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert John Trillo, F.K.C.,  
B.D., M.Th. (cons. 1963) (Bishopscourt, Chelms-  
ford) [Signs John Chelmsford] .....1971

*Bishops Suffragan*

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D.  
(Bishop's House, 32 Inglis Road, Colchester)  
(cons. 1951) .....1966

Barking, Rt. Rev. Albert James Adams, B.A. (670  
High Road, Buckhurst Hill) .....1975

Bradwell, Rt. Rev. Charles Derek Bond, A.K.C.  
(188 New London Road, Chelmsford) .....1976

Provost, Very Rev. J. H. Moses, Ph.D., B.A.  
(188 New London Road, Chelmsford) .....1982

Organist, G. Elliott, Mus.B., F.R.C.O. ....1981

*Archdeacons*

Southend, Ven. J. S. Bailey, M.A. ....1982

West Ham, Ven. P. S. Dawes, B.A. ....1980

Colchester, Ven. J. W. Roxburgh, M.A. ....1977

*Beneficed Clergy*, 498; *Curates, &c.*, 142

Chancellor, Miss S. M. Cameron, M.A. ....1970

Diocesan Registrar, D. W. Faull, 30 Causton  
Street, S.W.1 .....1963

## CHICHESTER £11,060

99th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Waldram Kemp, D.D.  
(The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Eric Cicestr:]1974

*Bishops Suffragan*

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Peter John Ball, M.A. (Litlington  
Rectory, nr. Polegate) .....1977

Horsham, Rt. Rev. Ivor Colin Docker, M.A.  
(Bishop's Lodge, Worth, nr. Crawley) .....1975

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd  
Morrell, (cons. 1959) 1978; Rt. Rev. William  
Warren Hunt, M.A. (cons. 1955) .....1980

*Dean*

Very Rev. Robert Tinsley Holtby, M.A., B.D. ....1977

*Canons Residentiary*

R. T. Greenacre, | C. C. Luxmoore,  
M.A., .....1975 | M.A. ....1981

Organist, A. J. Thurlow, B.A., F.R.C.O. ....1980

*Archdeacons*

Chichester, Ven. K. Hobbs, M.A. ....1981

Horsham, Ven. F. G. Kerr-Dineen, M.A. ....1975

Lewes and Hastings, Ven. M. L. Godden, M.A. ....1975

*Beneficed Clergy*, 320; *Curates, &c.*, 69

Chancellor, Q. T. Edwards, q.c. ....1978

Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan  
Registrar, C. L. Hodgetts, I.L.B.

## COVENTRY £11,060

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Gibbs, B.A., B.D. (cons.  
1973) (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road,  
Coventry) [Signs John Coventry] .....1976

*Bishop Suffragan*

Warwick, Rt. Rev. Keith Appleby Arnold, M.A. ....1980

Provost, Very Rev. Colin Semper, M.A. ....1982

Organist, I. D. Little, F.R.C.O., M.A., Mus.B. ....1977

*Canons Residentiary*

P. A. Berry, M.A. ....1973 | S. J. L. King, M.A. ....1977

S. S. Smalley, M.A.,  
B.D., Ph.D. ....1977

*Archdeacons*

Coventry, Ven. P. S. G. Bridges .....1977

Warwick, Ven. E. Taylor, A.K.C. ....1974

*Beneficed Clergy, 104; Curates, &c., 49*

Chancellor, W. M. Gage, M.A. . . . . 1980  
 Registrar, D. J. Dumbleton, LL.B., Coventry . . . . 1978

## DERBY £11,060

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cyril William Johnston  
 Bowles, M.A. (The Bishop's House, 6 King  
 Street, Duffield, Derby) [Signs Cyril Derby] . 1969

*Bishop Suffragan*

Repton, Rt. Rev. Stephen Edmund Verney, M.C.,  
 M.A. (Repton House, Lea, Matlock) . . . . . 1977  
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richards  
 Parfitt, M.A. (cons. 1952). . . . . 1961  
 Provost, Very Rev. Benjamin Hugh Lewers,  
 M.A. . . . . 1981

*Canons Residentiary*

P. W. Miller . . . . . 1966 | Archd. Dell . . . . . 1981  
 J. B. Potter, B.A. . . . 1978 | M. R. Austin . . . . . 1981

*Archdeacons*

Chesterfield, Ven. G. R. Phizackerley, M.A. . . . . 1978  
 Derby, Ven. R. S. Dell, M.A. . . . . 1973  
 Organist, (vacant)

*Beneficed Clergy, 181; Curates, &c., 23*

Chancellor, J. W. M. Bullimore, LL.B. . . . . 1981  
 Registrar, J. R. S. Grimwood-Taylor, M.A., Derby.

## ELY £11,060

66th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Peter Knight Walker, D.D.  
 (cons. 1972, trans. 1977) (The Bishop's House,  
 Ely) [Signs Peter Elien:] . . . . . 1977

*Bishop Suffragan*

Huntingdon, Rt. Rev. William Gordon Roe, M.A.,  
 D.Phil. (Whitgift House, Ely) . . . . . 1980

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Allan Shaw, M.A. . . . . 1982

*Canons Residentiary (each £7,270)*

A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1974 | M. S. MacDonald,  
 D. J. Green . . . . . 1980 | M.A. . . . . 1982

Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1959

*Archdeacons*

Ely, Ven. D. Walser, M.A. . . . . 1981  
 Wisbech, Ven. W. J. Patterson, M.A. . . . . 1979  
 Huntingdon, Ven. R. K. Sledge, M.A. . . . . 1978

*Incumbents, 163; Curates, &c., 26*

Chancellor, (vacant)  
 Registrar, W. H. Godfrey . . . . . 1978  
 Joint Registrar, P. F. B. Beesley, LL.B. 1 The  
 Sanctuary, S.W.1.

## EXETER £11,060

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Eric Arthur John Mercer  
 (cons. 1965) (The Palace, Exeter) [Signs Eric  
 Exon:] . . . . . 1973

*Bishops Suffragan*

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Philip John Pasterfield, M.A.  
 (10 The Close, Exeter) . . . . . 1974  
 Plymouth, Rt. Rev. K. A. Newing, M.A. . . . . 1982  
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. John Armstrong,  
 C.B., O.B.E. (cons. 1963); Rt. Rev. Charles Robert  
 Claxton, D.D. (cons. 1946); Rt. Rev. John  
 Maurice Key, D.D. (cons. 1947)

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Richard Montague Stephens Eyre,  
 M.A. . . . . 1981

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

Archd. Richards . . . 1981 | A. C. Mawson, M.A. 1979  
 J. A. Thurmer, M.A. 1973 |  
 Organist, L. Nethsingha, M.A., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1972  
 Chapter Clerk, J. F. Eden, M.A. . . . . 1966

*Archdeacons*

Barnstaple, Ven. R. G. Herniman, B.A. . . . . 1970  
 Totnes, Ven. R. S. Hawkins, M.A., B.Phil. . . . . 1981  
 Plymouth, Ven. R. G. Ellis, M.A. . . . . 1982  
 Exeter, Ven. J. Richards, M.A. . . . . 1981

*Beneficed Clergy, 275; Curates, &c., 38*

Chancellor, D. Calcutt, M.A., LL.B., Mus.B. . . . . 1971  
 Registrar and Secretary, J. F. G. Michelmores, 18  
 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

## GIBRALTAR IN EUROPE

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Satterthwaite (5A  
 Gregory Place, W.8).

*Bishop Suffragan*

In Europe, Rt. Rev. Ambrose Walter Marcus Weekes,  
 C.B.

Auxiliary Bishops, Rt. Rev. E. M. H. Capper, O.B.E.;  
 Rt. Rev. D. de Pina Cabral; Rt. Rev. H. Isherwood,  
 M.V.O., O.B.E.

Bishop's Commissaries, Canon J. A. Taylor; Canon  
 H. Wybrew; Preb. D. W. C. Mossman, O.B.E.  
 Dean, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, Gibralt-  
 ar, Very Rev. D. J. Rowlands.

Chancellor, Pro-Cathedral of St. Paul, Valletta, Malta,  
 Ven. J. W. Evans.

Chancellor, Pro-Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Brus-  
 sels, Belgium, Ven. J. Lewis.

*Archdeacons*

Aegean, Ven. G. B. Evans.  
 N.W. Europe, Ven. J. Lewis.  
 N. France, Ven. J. Livingstone.  
 Gibraltar, Ven. R. B. Ney, O.B.E.  
 Italy, Ven. J. W. Evans.  
 Riviera, Ven. B. B. Matthews, O.B.E.  
 Scandinavia, Ven. B. Horlock, O.B.E.  
 Switzerland, Ven. A. R. Nind.  
 Vicar-General, Canon D. Ward-Boddington.

## GLOUCESTER £11,060

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Yates, M.A. (cons.  
 1972) (Bishopscourt, Gloucester) [Signs John  
 Gloucestr:] . . . . . 1975

*Bishop Suffragan*

Teukesbury, Rt. Rev. Thomas Carlyle Joseph  
 Robert Hamish Deakin, M.A. (Green Acre,  
 Hempsted, Gloucester) . . . . . 1973

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. K. N. Jennings, M.A. . . . . 1982

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

Archd. Evans . . . . . 1969 | A. L. Dunstan, M.A. 1978  
 D. C. St. V. Welan- | R. D. M. Grey,  
 der, B.D. . . . . 1975 | A.K.C. . . . . 1982  
 Organist, J. D. Sanders, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.,  
 A.R.C.M. . . . . 1967

*Archdeacons*

Gloucester, Ven. C. J. H. Wagstaff, B.A.  
 Cheltenham, Ven. T. E. Evans, M.A. . . . . 1975  
*Beneficed Clergy, 184; Curates, &c., 23*  
 Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., Rev. E. Garth Moore,  
 M.A. . . . . 1957  
 Registrar, H. A. Gibson, 34 Brunswick Road,  
 Gloucester.

*Legal Sec.*, Dr. D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.  
*Diocesan Sec.*, Brig. J. S. Cooper, O.B.E.

## GUILDFORD £11,060

*Bishop*, (vacant)

*Bishop Suffragan*

*Dorking*, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Dawson Evans, M.A. (13 Pilgrim's Way, Guildford) .....1968  
*Assistant Bishop*, Rt. Rev. St. John Surridge Pike, D.D. (cons. 1958) .....1963  
*Dean*, Very Rev. Antony Cyprian Bridge .....1968

*Canons Residentiary*

F. S. Telfer, M.A. ....1973 | W. R. Hanford, M.A., B.D. ....1978  
*Organist*, P. Moore .....1974

*Archdeacons*

*Surrey*, Ven. P. E. Barber, M.A. ....1980  
*Dorking*, Ven. P. G. Hogben .....1982  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 55  
*Chancellor*, M. B. Goodman, M.A.  
*Legal Sec.*, P. F. B. Beesley, LL.B.  
*Registrar of Diocese*, P. F. B. Beesley, LL.B.  
*Registrar of the Archdeaconries*, P. F. B. Beesley, LL.B.

## HEREFORD £11,060

*102nd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Richard Gordon Eastaugh, B.A. (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs John Hereford] .....1973

*Bishop Suffragan*

*Ludlow*, Rt. Rev. Stanley Mark Wood (cons. 1971) .....1982

*Dean* (£9,005)

(vacant)

*Canons Residentiary* (£7,270)

R. R. Acheson, M.A. 1979 | Archd. Woodhouse 1982  
*Organist*, Roy Massey, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. ....1974

*Archdeacons*

*Hereford*, Ven. A. H. Woodhouse .....1982  
*Ludlow*, Rt. Rev. S. M. Wood .....1982  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 98; *Curates, &c.*, 43  
*Chancellor*, J. M. Henty .....1977  
*Registrar*, (vacant), 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.

## LEICESTER £11,060

*4th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cecil Richard Rutt, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1966) (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester) [Signs Richard Leicester] .....1978  
*Assistant Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Ernest Llewellyn Mort, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1952) .....1972  
*Provost*, Very Rev. Alan Christopher Warren, M.A. ....1978

*Canons Residentiary*

D. W. Gundry, B.D., | Bp. Mort .....1970  
M.Th. ....1963  
*Organist*, Peter White, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. ....1968

*Archdeacons*

*Leicester*, Ven. R. D. Silk, B.A. ....1980  
*Loughborough*, Ven. H. Lockley, Ph.D. ....1963  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 169; *Curates, &c.*, 23  
*Chancellor*, N. H. Freeman .....1979  
*Registrar*, G. K. J. Moore, 10 Friar Lane, Leicester.

## LICHFIELD £11,060

*96th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Kenneth John Fraser Skelton, C.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1962) (Bishop's House, The Close, Lichfield) [Signs Kenneth Lichfield] .....1975

*Bishops Suffragan*

*Shrewsbury*, Rt. Rev. Leslie Lloyd Rees (68 London Road, Shrewsbury) .....1980  
*Stafford*, Rt. Rev. John Stevens Waller, M.A. (Park Lodge, 3 Beech Court, Stone, Staffs.) .....1975  
*Wolverhampton*, Rt. Rev. Barry Rogerson, B.A. (61 Richmond Road, Wolverhampton) .....1979

*Dean* (£9,005)

Very Rev. John Harley Lang, M.A. ....1980

*Canons Residentiary* (each £7,270)

Archd. Ninis .....1974 | D. F. J. Rutt .....1976  
A. N. Barnard, M.A. 1977 | G. M. Smallwood, M.A. ....1978  
*Organist*, J. Rees-Williams, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1978

*Archdeacons*

*Stafford*, Ven. R. B. Ninis, M.A. ....1974  
*Salop*, Ven. R. M. C. Jeffery, B.D. ....1980  
*Stoke on Trent*, Ven. J. D. Delight, B.A. ....1982  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 352; *Curates, &c.*, 76  
*Chancellor*, (vacant)  
*Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec.*, M. B. S. Exham.

## LINCOLN £11,060

*69th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Simon Wilton Phipps, M.C., M.A. (cons. 1968, trans. 1974), (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln) [Signs Simon Lincoln:] .....1974

*Bishops Suffragan*

*Grimsby*, Rt. Rev. David Tustin, M.A. (43 Abbey Park Road, Grimsby) .....1979  
*Grantham*, Rt. Rev. Dennis Gascoyne Hawker, M.A. (Fairacre, Barrowby High Road, Grantham) .....1972  
*Assistant Bishops*, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (cons. 1949) (1965); Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. (cons. 1958) (1965); Rt. Rev. Gerald Fitzmaurice Colin, M.A. (cons. 1966) .....1979

*Dean* (£9,005)

Very Rev. the Hon. Oliver William Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.A. ....1968

*Canons Residentiary* (£7,270)

D. C. Rutter, M.A. ..1965 | B. R. Davis, M.A. ....1977  
Archd. Dudman ....1971 | J. S. Nurser, M.A., Ph.D. ....1977  
*Organist*, Philip Marshall, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O. ....1966

*Archdeacons*

*Stow*, Ven. D. Scott, M.A. ....1975  
*Lincoln*, Ven. M. E. Adie, M.A. ....1977  
*Lindsey*, Ven. R. W. Dudman, B.A. ....1971  
*Beneficed Clergy*, 280; *Curates, &c.*, 50  
*Chancellor*, M. B. Goodman, M.A. ....1971  
*Registrar*, D. M. Wellman, M.A., 5-6 Bank Street, Lincoln.

## NORWICH £11,060

*69th Bishop* (and *110th of East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Maurice Arthur Ponsonby Wood, D.S.C., M.A. (The Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Maurice Norvic] .....1971

*Bishops Suffragan*

Lynn, Rt. Rev. William Aubrey Aitken, M.A.  
(Elsing, Dereham) .....1973  
Thetford, Rt. Rev. Timothy Dudley-Smith, M.A. 1981

*Dean (£9,005)*

†Very Rev. David Lawrence Edwards, M.A. ....1978

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

P. Bradshaw, M.A. . . .1974 | D. H. Bishop .....1980  
J. F. Poulton, B.A. . . .1979 |  
Organist, M. B. Nicholas, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1971

*Archdeacons*

Norfolk, Ven. P. Dawson, M.A. ....1977  
Norwich, Ven. A. M. Handley, M.A. ....1981  
Lynn, Ven. G. F. Grobecker, M.A. ....1980  
*Beneficed Clergy, 225; Curates, &c., 15*  
Chancellor, His Hon. J. H. Ellison, V.R.D., M.A. .1955  
Registrar and Sec., B. O. L. Prior, T.D.

## OXFORD £11,060

40th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Patrick Campbell Rodger  
(cons. 1970, trs. 1978), (Diocesan Church House,  
North Hinksey, Oxford) [Signs Patrick Oxon] 1978

*Bishops Suffragan*

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Simon Hedley Burrows,  
M.A. (Sheridan, Grimms Hill, Great  
Missenden) .....1974  
Dorchester, Rt. Rev. Conrad John Eustace  
Meyer, M.A. (151 Wroslyn Road, Freeland,  
Oxon.) .....1979  
Reading, Rt. Rev. Ronald Gregory Graham  
Foley, B.A. (Greenbanks, Old Bath Road, Son-  
ning, Reading) .....1982  
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin  
Loveday, M.A., 1971; Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril  
Bulley, M.A., D.D., 1979; Rt. Rev. Stephen  
Charles Neill, M.A., D.D., 1979; Rt. Rev. A. K.  
Cragg, M.A., D.D., 1982; Rt. Rev. Eric Wild,  
M.A. ....1982

*Dean of Christ Church (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Eric William Heaton, M.A. ....1979

*Canons Residentiary*

W. R. F. Browning, M.A., B.D. ( <i>Canon of the Cathedral Church</i> ) .....1965	M. F. Wiles, M.A. ....1970 J. McManners, M.A. 1972 J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D. ....1978 Archd. Weston .....1982
J. Macquarrie, D.Litt .....1969	

Organist, F. Greer, F.R.C.O.

*Archdeacons*

Oxford, Ven. F. V. Weston, M.A. ....1982  
Berks., Ven. J. E. Brown, B.D. ....1978  
Bucks., Ven. J. F. E. Bone, M.A. ....1978  
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell .....1958  
Registrar and Legal Sec., F. E. Robson .....1969

## WINDSOR

(*The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within  
Her Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar*)  
Dean, Rt. Rev. Michael Ashley Mann .....1976

*Canons Residentiary*

D. I. T. Eastman, M.C., M.A. ....1977	J. D. Treadgold ....1981 J. A. White .....1982
D. J. Burgess, M.A. .1978	

Organist, C. J. Robinson, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. .1975  
Chapter Clerk, Maj.-Gen. R. L. C. Dixon, C.B.,  
M.C. ....1981

## PETERBOROUGH £11,060

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Douglas Russell Feaver,  
M.A. (The Palace, Peterborough) [Signs Dou-  
glas Petriburg] .....1972  
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alan Francis Bright  
Rogers, M.A. (cons. 1959) (1975); Rt. Rev.  
William Alfred Franklyn, M.B.E., 1978; Rt. Rev.  
J. P. Burrough, M.B.E. ....1981

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Randolph George Wise, M.A. ....1981

*Canons Residentiary (each £7,270)*

Archd. Fernyhough 1977 | T. R. Christie, M.A. .1980  
*Master of the Music*, C. S. Gower, M.A., F.R.C.O. .1977

*Archdeacons*

Northampton, Ven. B. R. Marsh, B.A. ....1964  
Oakham, Ven. B. Fernyhough, B.A. ....1977  
*Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c, 30*  
Chancellor, (vacant)  
Registrar, R. Hemingray, 37 Priestgate,  
Peterborough.

## PORTSMOUTH £11,060

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Archibald Ronald McDonald  
Gordon, M.A. (Bishopwood, Fareham, Hants.)  
[Signs Ronald Portsmouth] .....1975  
Provost, Very Rev. David Staffurth Stancliffe,  
M.A. ....1982  
Organist, A. Froggatt, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.

*Canons Residentiary*

N. H. Crowder, M.A. 1975	D. S. Stancliffe, M.A. 1977 E. E. Slack, M.A. ....1979
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*Archdeacons*

Portsmouth, Ven. R. V. Scruby, M.A. ....1977  
I. of Wight, Ven. F. C. Carpenter, M.A. ....1977  
*Beneficed Clergy, 88; Curates, &c., 55*  
Chancellor, His Honour Judge Aglionby, M.A. .1978  
Registrar, T. S. Blower, M.A. ....1976

## ROCHESTER £11,060

104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, D.D.  
(Bishopscourt, Rochester) [Signs David  
Roffen:] .....1961

*Bishop Suffragan*

Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. David Henry Bartleet, M.A.  
(Bishop's Lodge, St. Botolph's Road,  
Sevenoaks) .....1982

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. John Robert Arnold, M.A. ....1978

*Canons Residentiary*

P. A. Welsby, M.A., Ph.D. ....1966	H. E. G. Stapleton, M.A. ....1980 E. R. Turner, M.A. ....1981
Archd. Palmer .....1977	

Organist, B. Ferguson, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1977

*Archdeacons*

Bromley, Ven. E. R. Francis .....1979  
Rochester, Ven. D. G. Palmer, M.A. ....1977  
Tonbridge, Ven. R. J. Mason .....1977  
*Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 50*  
Chancellor, M. B. Goodman, M.A. ....1971  
Registrar, O. R. Woodfield, Rochester .....1955  
Sec. D. W. Faull, 30 Causton Street, S.W.1. ....1963

† See footnote on next page.

## ST. ALBANS £11,060

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Bernard Taylor, M.A.  
(Abbey Gate House, St. Albans) [Signs John  
St. Albans] .....1980

*Bishops Suffragan*

Bedford, Rt. Rev. David John Farmbrough, M.A.1981  
Hertford, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Harold Pillar, M.A. .1982

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Peter Clement Moore, M.A., D.Phil. .1973  
Organist, S. H. Darlington, B.A., F.R.C.O. ....1978

*Archdeacons*

St. Albans, Ven. E. M. Norfolk .....1982  
Bedford, Ven. C. J. Mayfield .....1979

*Beneficed Clergy, 234; Curates, &c., 101*

Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. ....1958  
Registrar and Legal Sec., D. N. Cheetham,  
Holywell Lodge, 41 Holywell Hill, St. Albans .1978

## ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH £11,060

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Waine, B.A. (Bishop's  
House, Ipswich), cons. 1975 [Signs John St.  
Edm. & Ipswich] .....1978

*Bishop Suffragan*

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Eric Nash Devenport, B.A. .1980  
Provost, Very Rev. Raymond Furnell .....1981

*Canons Residentiary*

D. A. Payne, M.A., .1973 | J. G. Tarris .....1982

*Archdeacons*

Ipswich, Ven. G. D. J. Walsh, M.A. ....1976  
Suffolk, Ven. D. J. Smith .....1975

Sudbury, Ven. K. Child, B.A. ....1970  
Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. .1957

Beneficed Clergy, 162; Clergy of incumbent status, 26;  
Curates, 14

Chancellor, J. C. C. Blofeld, M.A. ....1974  
Registrar, J. D. Mitson, M.A., LL.B. 22-28 Museum  
Street, Ipswich.

## SALISBURY £11,060

76th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Austin Baker, B. Litt.,  
M.A. (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury)  
[Signs John Sarum] .....1981

*Bishops Suffragan*

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Dudley Galtrey Kirk-  
ham, M.A. (Little Bailie, Sturminster Marshall,  
Wimborne) .....1976

Ramsbury, Rt. Rev. John Robert Geoffrey  
Neale, A.K.C. (Chittoe Vicarage, Bromham,  
Chippenham) .....1974

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Sydney Hall Evans, C.B.E., M.A., D.D. .1977

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

I. G. D. Dunlop, M.A., | C. Moxon, M.A. ....1975  
F.S.A. ....1972

Organist, R. G. Seal, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1968

*Archdeacons*

Sherborne, Ven. E. J. G. Ward, M.V.O., M.A. ....1967

Sarum, Ven. N. S. McCulloch, M.A. ....1979

Wilts, Ven. B. J. Smith .....1980

Dorset, Ven. G. E. Walton .....1982

*Beneficed Clergy, 242; Curates, &c., 34*  
Chancellor of the Diocese, His Hon. J. H. Ellison,  
V.R.D., M.A. ....1955  
Registrar and Legal Secretary, F. M. Broadbent,  
M.A., 42 Castle Street, Salisbury.

## SOUTHWARK £11,060

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Oliver Bowlby, M.A.  
(Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens,  
S.W.16) (cons. 1973, trans. 1980) [Signs Ronald  
Southwark] .....1980

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Edward George  
Knapp-Fisher, M.A. (cons. 1960), 1975; Rt. Rev.  
Edmund Michael Hubert Capper, O.B.E. (cons.  
1967) .....1981

*Bishops Suffragan*

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. Keith Norman  
Sutton, M.A. (173 Kew Road, Richmond,  
Surrey) .....1978

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. Michael Eric Marshall, M.A.  
(4 College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.21) .....1975  
†Provost, Very Rev. Harold Edward Frankham 1970

*Canons Residentiary*

P. H. Penwarden, | G. A. Parrott .....1977  
M.A. ....1971 | D. R. Watson, M.A. .1978  
I. G. Smith-Cameron, | R. Garrard .....1979  
B.A. ....1972

D. Landreth, M.A.,  
D.D. ....1977

Organist, H. Brama .....1976

*Archdeacons*

Southwark, Ven. W. D. Wood .....1982

Lewisham, Ven. I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. ....1972

Kingston, Ven. B. V. Jacob .....1977

Wandsworth, Ven. P. B. Coombs, M.A. ....1975

Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A. ....1948

Registrar, D. W. Faull, 30 Causton Street,  
S.W.1. ....1963

## TRURO £11,060

12th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Peter Mumford, M.A. (Lis-  
Escop, Truro) [Signs Peter Truron:] .....1981

*Bishop Suffragan*

St. Germans, Rt. Rev. Michael, S.S.F., M.A. (Regin-  
ald Lindsay Fisher) (32 Falmouth Road,  
Truro) .....1979

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. R. F. Cartwright,  
M.A. ....1982

*Dean*

Very Rev. David John Shearlock, B.A. ....1982

*Canons Residentiary*

M. S. F. Thornton, | P. L. Maddock, B.A. 1976  
M.A., S.T.D. ....1975 | Archd. Wood .....1981  
Organist, J. Winter .....1971

*Archdeacons*

Cornwall, Ven. A. Wood .....1981

Bodmin, Ven. G. Temple .....1981

Beneficed Clergy, 164; Curates, &c., 20

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell, q.c. ....1957

Registrar and Secretray, R. W. Money, 2 Princes  
Street, Truro.

† At the time of going to press, it was announced  
that the Very Rev. David Edwards, Dean of Norwich,  
was to be the new Provost of Southwark.



## WORCESTER £11,060

- 111th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Philip Harold Ernest Goodrich, M.A. (The Bishop's House, Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster) [Signs Philip Worcester] .....1982
- Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. David Howard Nicholas Allenby, M.A. (cons. 1962) (1968); Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (cons. 1959) .....1975

## Bishop Suffragan

- Dudley, Rt. Rev. Anthony Charles Dumper, M.A. (The Bishop's House, Brooklands, Halesowen Road, Cradley Heath) .....1977

## Dean (£9,005)

- Very Rev. Thomas George Adames Baker, M.A. 1975

## Canons Residentiary (£7,270)

- E. S. Turnbull, M.A. 1971 | J. R. Fenwick, M.A. 1978  
Organist, D. Hunt, MUS.D., F.R.C.O. ....1975

## Archdeacons

- Dudley, Ven. C. R. Campling, M.A. ....1976  
Worcester, Ven. P. Coleman, LL.B. ....1981  
Beneficed Clergy, 120; Curates, &c., 50  
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell, Q.C. ....1959  
Registrar, Rev. J. A. Dale, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

## Province of York

## YORK £18,195

- 94th Archbishop and Primate of England Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Stuart Yarworth Blanch, D.D., cons. 1966, trans. 1975 (Bishopthorpe, York) [Signs Stuart Ebor:] .....1975
- Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. George Eyles Irwin Cockin, B.A. (cons. 1959) (1969); Rt. Rev. Richard Knyvet Wimbush, M.A. (cons. 1963) (1977); Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness (cons. 1955) .....1979

## Bishops Suffragan

- Selby, Rt. Rev. Morris Henry St. John Maddocks, M.A. (8 Bankside Close, Upper Poppleton, York) .....1972
- Whitby, Rt. Rev. Clifford Conder Barker, M.A. (60 West Green, Stokesley, Middlesbrough) 1975
- Hull, Rt. Rev. Donald George Snelgrove, T.D., M.A. (Hullen House, Woodfield Lane, Hessle, Hull) .....1981

## Dean (£9,005)

- Very Rev. Ronald Claud Dudley Jasper, C.B.E., D.D. ....1975

## Canons Residentiary (£7,270)

- M. E. Bowering ....1981 | R. Mayland .....1982  
R. A. Hockley, M.A. 1976 |  
Organist, P. J. Moore, B.MUS., A.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.

## Archdeacons

- York, Ven. L. C. Stanbridge, M.A. ....1972  
East Riding, Ven. M. E. Vickers, M.A. ....1981  
Cleveland, Ven. J. F. Southgate, B.A. ....1974  
Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, &c., 42  
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, J. A. D. Owen, Q.C.  
Chancellor of the Diocese, T. A. C. Coningsby, M.A. ....1977  
Vicar-General of the Province and Official Principal of the Consistory Court, T. A. C. Coningsby, M.A.  
Registrar and Secretary, G. P. Knowles, M.A., LL.B. ....1968

## DURHAM £14,875

- 91st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Stapyhton Habgood, M.A., Ph.D. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland) [Signs John Dunelm] .....1973

## Bishop Suffragan

- Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Michael Thomas Ball, M.A., C.G.A. (Melkridge House, Gilesgate, Durham) 1980

## Dean (£9,005)

- Very Rev. Peter Richard Baelz, M.A., B.D. ....1980

## Canons Residentiary (£7,270)

- D. R. Jones, M.A. ....1964 | R. L. Coppin, M.A. ...1974  
Archd. Perry .....1970 | Archd. Marchant ..1974  
S. W. Sykes, M.A. ...1974 | W. W. Tymms, M.A. 1978  
Organist, R. Lloyd, MUS.B., F.R.C.O. ....1974

## Archdeacons

- Durham, Ven. M. C. Perry, M.A. ....1970  
Auckland, Ven. G. J. C. Marchant, B.A. ....1974  
Beneficed Clergy, 235; Curates, &c., 89  
Chancellor, Rev. E. Garth Moore, M.A. ....1954  
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. K. Wills, LL.B. 1975

## BLACKBURN £11,060

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Stewart Cross, M.A. (Bishop's House, Ribchester Road, Blackburn) [Signs David Blackburn] .....1982

## Bishops Suffragan

- Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Dennis Fountain Page, M.A. (Winmarleigh Vicarage, nr. Preston) .....1975  
Burnley, Rt. Rev. Richard Charles Challinor Watson, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley) .....1970  
Assistant Bishop, (vacant)  
Provost, Very Rev. Lawrence Jackson, A.K.C. ...1973

## Canons Residentiary

- G. A. Williams, M.A. 1965 | B. M. Beaumont,  
J. M. Taylor .....1975 | M.A. ....1977

## Archdeacons

- Lancaster, Ven. K. H. Gibbons, B.Sc. ....1980  
Blackburn, Ven. C. W. D. Carroll, M.A. ....1973  
Organist, J. Bertalot, M.A., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. ....1964  
Beneficed Clergy, 240; Curates, &c., 54  
Chancellor, Quentin T. Edwards, Q.C. ....1977  
Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B. ....1954

## BRADFORD £11,060

- 6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey John Paul, M.A., M.Th., A.K.C. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road, Heaton, Bradford) [Signs Geoffrey Bradford] ...1981  
Provost, Very Rev. Brandon Donald Jackson, LL.B. ....1977

## Canons Residentiary

- K. H. Cook, A.K.C. ...1977 | H. E. Roberts .....1978  
Organist, G. Weaver, M.A., A.R.C.O. ....1982

## Archdeacons

- Bradford, Ven. F. P. Sargeant, B.A. ....1977  
Craven, Ven. D. A. Rogers, M.A. ....1977  
Beneficed Clergy, 123; Curates, &c., 23  
Chancellor, D. M. Savill, Q.C. ....1976  
Registrar and Secretary, J. G. H. Mackrell, 18  
Devonshire Street, Keighley .....1977

## CARLISLE £11,060

64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry David Halsey, B.A.  
(Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle), (cons. 1968)  
[Signs David Carloli] .....1972

*Bishop Suffragan*

Penrith, Rt. Rev. George Lanyon Hacker, M.A.  
(The Rectory, Gt. Salkeld, Penrith) .....1979

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. John Howard Churchill, M.A. ....1973

*Canons Residentiary*

R. A. Chapman, M.A. 1978 | R. J. W. Bevan ....1982  
*Organist*, R. A. Seivewright, M.A., A.R.C.O. ....1960

*Archdeacons*

Carlisle, Ven. W. F. Ewbank, M.A., B.D. ....1978

West Cumberland, Ven. T. R. B. Hodgson, B.D. .1979

Westmorland and Furness, Ven. A. H. Attwell,  
B.A., B.D. ....1978

*Beneficed Clergy, 190*

Chancellor, His Hon. D. J. Stinson, M.A. ....1971

Registrar and Sec., I. S. Sutcliffe, M.A., LL.B.,  
Carlisle .....1964

## CHESTER £11,060

39th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael Alfred Baughen  
(Bishop's House, Chester) [Signs Michael  
Cestr:] .....1982

*Bishops Suffragan*

Stockport, Rt. Rev. Rupert Gordon Strutt, B.D.  
(Bishop's Lodge, Macclesfield Road, Alderley  
Edge) .....1965

Birkenhead, Rt. Rev. Ronald Brown, B.A. (Traf-  
ford House, Queen's Park, Chester) .....1974

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Thomas Wood Ingram Cleasby, M.A. .1978

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

K. M. Maltby, M.A., | K. M. Whittam, M.A. 1975

B.D. ....1974 | W. H. Vanstone, B.A.,

J. S. Lawton, M.A., | B.D., S.T.M. ....1978

B.D., D.Phil ....1975

*Organist*, R. A. Fisher, M.A., F.R.C.O. ....1967

*Archdeacons*

Chester, Ven. H. L. Williams, B.A. ....1975

Macclesfield, Ven. R. Simpson, M.V.O., M.A. ....1978

*Beneficed Clergy, 257; Curates, &c., 84*

Chancellor, H. H. Lomas, M.A. ....1977

Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars,  
Chester.

## LIVERPOOL £11,060

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Stuart Sheppard, M.A.  
(cons. 1969) (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park,  
Liverpool) [Signs David Liverpool] .....1975

*Bishop Suffragan*

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Michael Henshall, B.A.  
(Martinsfield, Elm Avenue, Great Crosby,  
Liverpool) .....1975

Asst. Bishops, Rt. Rev. William Scott Baker, M.A.  
(cons. 1943), 1968; Rt. Rev. John William  
Hawkins Flagg (cons. 1969) .....1978

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. R. D. C. Walters, B.Sc. ....1982

*Canons Residentiary*

C. E. Corbett, M.A. .1971 | G. Bates ....1973

*Organist*, Ian Tracey .....1980

*Archdeacons*

Liverpool, Ven. G. H. G. Spiers .....1979

Warrington, Ven. C. D. S. Woodhouse .....1981

*Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 103*

Chancellor, R. G. Hamilton, M.A.

Registrar and Cathedral Chapter Clerk, R. H.

Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool 1.

## MANCHESTER £11,060

9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Stanley Eric Francis Booth-  
Clibborn, M.A. (Bishopscourt, Bury New Road,  
Manchester 7) [Signs Stanley Manchester] ..1979

*Bishops Suffragan*

Hulme, Rt. Rev. David George Galliford, M.A. (31

Bland Road, Prestwich, Manchester) .....1975

Middleton, Rt. Rev. Donald Alexander Tytler,  
M.A., (The Hollies, Manchester Road,  
Rochdale) .....1982

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wick-  
ham, B.D. (cons. 1959), 1982; Rt. Rev. Kenneth

Venner Ramsey, M.A., B.D. (cons. 1953) .....1975

Dean (£9,005) Very Rev. Alfred Jowett, C.B.E.,  
M.A. ....1964

*Canons Residentiary (£7,270)*

M. M. Hennell, M.A. 1970 | A. C. Hall, M.A. ....1974

G. O. Morgan, B.Sc. .1971 | Archd. R. B. Harris 1980

*Organist*, G. Stewart.

*Archdeacons*

Manchester, Ven. R. B. Harris, M.A. ....1980

Bolton, Ven. F. J. Hoyle, M.A. ....1982

Rochdale, Ven. D. Bonser, M.A. ....1982

*Beneficed Clergy, 300; Curates, &c., 110*

Chancellor, G. C. H. Spafford, M.A., LL.B. ....1976

Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, J. Maloney, 90  
Deansgate, Manchester .....1972

## NEWCASTLE £11,060

10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Andrew Alexander Kenny  
Graham (cons. 1977) (Bishop's House, 29 Moor  
Road South, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne)  
[Signs A. Newcastle] .....1981

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Gill  
(cons. 1972) .....1980

Provost, Very Rev. Christopher Garnett Howsin

Spafford, M.A. ....1976

*Canons Residentiary*

A. Wilson, M.A. ....1964 | D. A. Carrette, M.A. 1978

P. S. M. Selby, M.A. .1977 |

*Organist*, Russell A. Missin, F.R.C.O. ....1967

*Archdeacons*

Northumberland, (vacant)

Lindisfarne, Ven. D. J. Smith .....1981

*Beneficed Clergy, 112; other Clergy of incumbent*

*status, 26; Curates, &c., 25*

Chancellor, His Hon. A. J. Blackett-Ord, M.A. .1971

Registrar and Sec., R. R. V. Nicholson, 46

Grainger Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

## RIPON £11,060

11th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Nigel de Lorentz  
Young, M.A. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs  
David Ripon] .....1977

*Bishop Suffragan*

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. John Dennis, M.A. (16

Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds) .....1979

*Dean (£9,005)*

Very Rev. Frederick Edwin Le Grice, M.A. ....1968

## Canons Residentiary (each £7,270)

Archd. Burbridge . . . 1976	D. G. Ford, A.L.C.D.,
R. B. McFadden, M.A. . . . . 1979	L.Th. . . . . 1980
Organist, Ronald Perrin, F.R.C.O. . . . . 1966	

## Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. A. J. Comber, M.Sc. . . . . 1982	
Richmond, Ven. J. P. Burbridge, M.A. . . . . 1976	
Beneficed Clergy, 132; Curates, &c., 40	
Chancellor, J. B. Mortimer, Q.C., M.A. . . . . 1971	
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. R. Balmforth, M.A., Phoenix House, South Parade, Leeds.	

## SHEFFIELD £11,060

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Ramsay Lunn, M.A. (Bishopscroft, Snaithing Lane, Sheffield 10) [Signs David Sheffield] . . . . . 1980
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## Bishop Suffragan

Doncaster, Rt. Rev. William Michael Dermot Persson (5 Park Lane, Sheffield 10) . . . . . 1982
Provost, Very Rev. Wilfred Frank Curtis, A.K.C. 1974

## Archdeacons

Sheffield, Ven. M. J. M. Paton, M.A. . . . . 1978	
Doncaster, Ven. I. Harland, M.A. . . . . 1979	
Organist, G. Matthews, B.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1967	
Beneficed Clergy, 163; Curates, &c., 46	
Chancellor, G. B. Graham, Q.C. . . . . 1971	
Registrar and Legal Sec. P. T. Ward, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.	

## SODOR AND MAN £11,060

77th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Vernon Sampson Nicholls (Bishop's House, Quarterbridge Road, Douglas, Isle of Man) [Signs Vernon Sodor and Man] . . . . . 1974
Archdeacon, (vacant)

## Canons Residentiary

B. H. Kelly, M.A.	J. D. Gelling, M.A.
D. Baggaley, M.A.	J. M. Payne, M.A.
Beneficed Clergy, 21; Curates, &c., 23	
Vicar-General and Registrar, P. W. S. Farrant, 24 Athol Street, Douglas.	
Assistant Secretary, J. Wilson.	

## SOUTHWELL £11,060

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Denis Wakeling, M.C., M.A. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Denis Southwell] . . . . . 1970
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## THE CHURCH IN WALES

## BANGOR £9,640

78th Bishop and 7th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913 (Ty'r Esgob, Bangor, Gwynedd), cons. 1957, elected Archbishop of Wales, 1971.
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## LLANDAFF £9,640

100th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Worthington Poole Hughes, M.A., b. 1916 (Llys Esgob, The Cathedral Green, Llandaff, Cardiff, cons. 1962, trans. 1976 . . . . . 1976
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## MONMOUTH £9,640

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Derrick Greenslade Childs, B.A., b. 1918 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Gwent) . . . . . 1972
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## Bishop Suffragan

Sherwood, Rt. Rev. Harold Richard Darby, B.A. (Applegarth, Halam, Southwell) . . . . . 1975
Provost, Very Rev. John Murray Irvine, M.A. . . . . 1978

## Canons Residentiary

D. P. Keene, M.A. . . . 1981	L. J. Morley, B.D., M.Th. . . . . 1980
Organist, K. Beard, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1959	

## Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. D. Leaning . . . . . 1979	
Nottingham, Ven. R. K. Williamson . . . . . 1978	
Beneficed Clergy, 172; Curates, &c., 42	
Chancellor, J. Shand, M.A., LL.B. . . . . 1981	
Registrar, P. H. Mellors, M.A., LL.B. . . . . 1970	

## WAKEFIELD £11,060

9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Colin Clement Walter James, M.A. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe Lane, Wakefield) (cons. 1973) [Signs Colin Wakefield] . . . . . 1977
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## Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. Thomas Richard Hare, M.A. (306 Barnsley Road, Wakefield) . . . . . 1971
Asst. Bishops, Rt. Rev. Philip William Wheeldon, O.B.E., M.A. (cons. 1954) 1977; Rt. Rev. Patrick Burnet Harris, M.A. (cons. 1973) 1981; Rt. Rev. Ralph Emmerson, B.D. (cons. 1972) . . . . . 1979
Provost, Very Rev. John Edward Allen . . . . . 1982

## Archdeacons

Pontefract, Ven. K. Unwin, M.A. . . . . 1981	
Halifax, Ven. J. R. Alford, M.A. . . . . 1972	
Organist, J. L. Bielby, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O. . . . . 1971	
Beneficed Clergy, 186; Curates, &c., 38	
Chancellor, G. B. Graham, Q.C., LL.B. . . . . 1959	
Registrar and Sec., E. Chapman, B.A., Burton Street, Wakefield . . . . . 1979	

## The General Synod of the Church of England

Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Presidents*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Archbishop of York; *Sec.-Gen.*, W. D. Pattinson. THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—*Chairman*, Canon P. H. Boulton; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archdeacon of Leicester. THE HOUSE OF LAITY, *Chairman*, O. W. H. Clark, C.B.E.; *Vice-Chairman*, Prof. J. D. McClean.

## ST. ASAPH £9,640

74th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Rice Jones, M.A., b. 1934 (Esgobty, St. Asaph, Clwyd) . . . . . 1982
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## ST. DAVID'S £9,640

124th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Noakes, B.A., b. 1924 (Llys Esgob, Abergwili, Carmarthen, Dyfed) . . . . . 1982
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## SWANSEA AND BRECON £9,640

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Noel Young Vaughan, M.A., b. 1917 (Ely Tower, Brecon, Powys) . . . . . 1976
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## OVERSEAS

Sees	Apptd.	Sees	Apptd.
<b>CANADA</b>			
<i>Primate</i>			
The Most Rev. Edward Walter Scott	1971	<i>Asst. Bps.</i> , J. R. Reid, b. 1928 (1972); K. H. Short, b. 1927 (1975); E. D. Cameron, b. 1926 (1975); R. H. Goodhew, b. 1931 (1982).	
<b>Province of Canada</b>			
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop</i>			
<i>Fredericton</i> , Harold Lee Nutter, b. 1923 (cons. 1971), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	1980	<i>Armidaie</i> , P. Chiswell, b. 1934	1976
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>			
<i>Central Newfoundland</i> , M. Genge	1975	<i>Bathurst</i> , H. A. J. Witt (cons. 1965)	1981
<i>Eastern Newfoundland and Labrador</i> , M. Mate	1980	<i>Canberra and Goulburn</i> , C. A. Warren, b. 1924 (cons. 1965)	1972
<i>Montreal</i> , R. Hollis	1975	<i>Grafton</i> , D. N. Shearman, b. 1926 (cons. 1964)	1973
<i>Nova Scotia</i> , L. F. Hatfield	1980	<i>Newcastle</i> , A. C. Holland b. 1927 (cons. 1970)	1978
<i>Quebec</i> , A. Goodings	1977	<i>Riverina</i> , B. R. Hunter, b. 1927 (cons. 1971)	1971
<i>Western Newfoundland</i> , S. S. Payne, b. 1932	1978		
<b>Province of Rupert's Land</b>			
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop</i>			
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> , Michael Geoffrey Peers, b. 1934 (cons. 1977), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	1982	<b>Province of Victoria</b>	
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>			
<i>Arctic</i> , J. R. Sperry, b. 1924	1974	<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	
<i>Athabasca</i> , F. H. W. Crabb	1975	<i>Melbourne</i> , The Most Rev. Robert William Dann, b. 1914 (cons. 1969)	1977
<i>Brandon</i> , J. F. S. Conlin	1975	<i>Bps. Coadj.</i> , J. A. Grant, b. 1931 (1970); D. J. Penman, b. 1936 (1982); D. H. W. Shand; b. 1921	1973
<i>Calgary</i> , M. L. Goodman, b. 1917	1967	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Edmonton</i> , E. K. Clarke (cons. 1976)	1980	<i>Ballarat</i> , J. Hazlewood, b. 1924	1975
<i>Keewatin</i> , H. J. P. Allan, b. 1928	1974	<i>Bendigo</i> , O. S. Heyward, b. 1926	1975
<i>Qu'Appelle</i> (see above)		<i>Gippsland</i> , N. J. Chynoweth, b. 1922 (cons. 1974)	1980
<i>Rupert's Land</i> , B. Valentine, b. 1927 (cons. 1969)	1970	<i>Wangaratta</i> , M. McN. Thomas, b. 1926	1975
<i>Saskatchewan</i> , H. V. R. Short, b. 1914	1970		
<i>Saskatoon</i> , R. A. Wood	1981	<b>Province of Queensland</b>	
		<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	
		<i>Brisbane</i> , (see above)	
		<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , R. E. Wicks, b. 1921	1973
		<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
		<i>Carpentaria</i> , H. T. U. Jamieson, b. 1932	1974
		<i>N. Queensland</i> , H. J. Lewis, b. 1926	1971
		<i>Northern Territory</i> , K. B. Mason, b. 1927	1968
		<i>Rockhampton</i> , G. A. Hearn, b. 1935	1981
		<b>Province of Western Australia</b>	
		<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	
		<i>Perth</i> , The Most Rev. Peter Frederick Carnley, (cons. 1981)	1981
		<i>Asst. Bps.</i> , M. B. Challen (1978); B. R. Kyme	1982
		<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
		<i>Bunbury</i> , A. S. Goldsworthy, b. 1926	1977
		<i>N. W. Australia</i> , G. B. Muston	1982
		<b>Province of South Australia</b>	
		<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	
		<i>Adelaide</i> , The Most Rev. Keith Rayner, b. 1929 (cons. 1969)	1975
		<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
		<i>The Murray</i> , R. G. Porter, b. 1924 (cons. 1967)	1970
		<i>Willochra</i> , S. B. Rosier, b. 1928 (cons. 1967)	1970
		<b>Extra-Provincial Diocese</b>	
		<i>Tasmania</i> , P. K. Newell, b. 1930 (cons. 1982)	1982
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			
<i>Primate of Australia</i>			
The Most Rev. John Basil Rowland Grindrod, Archbishop of Brisbane.		<b>PROVINCE OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA</b>	
<i>Archbishop</i>			
<b>Province of New South Wales</b>			
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>			
<i>Sydney</i> , D. W. B. Robinson, b. 1922 (cons. 1973)	1982	<i>The Most Rev. Geoffrey David Hand</i> , c.B.E., b. 1918 (cons. 1950); <i>Bishop of Papua New Guinea</i> , 1963; <i>Archbishop</i> , 1977.	
		<i>Bishops</i> , G. S. Ambo (1960); B. S. Meredith, b. 1927 (1967); J. Ashton (1976); R. Sanana	1976

- Sees Apptd. Sees Apptd.
- PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND**  
*Archbishop and Primate*
- Auckland*, The Most Rev. Paul Alfred Reeves, b. 1932, cons. 1971, trans. 1979 ..... 1980  
Asst. Bps., G. E. A. Wilson, b. 1926 (1980); E. G. Buckle, b. 1926 (1981)
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Aotearoa*, W. Vercoe, b. 1928 ..... 1981  
*Christchurch*, W. A. Pyatt, b. 1916 ..... 1966  
*Dunedin*, P. W. Mann, b. 1924 ..... 1976  
*Nelson*, P. E. Sutton, b. 1923 ..... 1965  
*Polynesia*, J. L. Bryce, b. 1935 ..... 1975  
*Waipapu*, R. V. Matthews, b. 1928 ..... 1979  
*Waikato*, B. N. Davis, b. 1934 ..... 1980  
*Wellington*, E. K. Norman, b. 1916 ..... 1973  
Asst. Bp., W. J. W. Rosevear, b. 1918 ..... 1981
- PROVINCE OF MELANESIA**  
*Archbishop*
- Central Melanesia*, The Most Rev. Norman Kitchener Palmer, C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1928 ..... 1975
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Malaita*, W. A. Pwaisiho ..... 1981  
*Temotu*, A. S. Waiaru ..... 1981  
*Vanuatu*, H. Tevi (cons. 1979) ..... 1980  
*Ysabel*, E. Pogo ..... 1981
- PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA**  
*Archbishop and Metropolitan*
- Cape Town*, The Most Rev. Philip Welsford Richmond Russell, b. 1919 (cons. 1966) ..... 1981  
Bps. Suff., G. A. Swartz, b. 1928 (1972); P. M. Matolengwe b. 1937 ..... 1976
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Bloemfontein*, T. S. Stanage ..... 1982  
*George*, W. J. Manning ..... 1978  
*Grahamstown*, K. C. Oram, b. 1919 ..... 1974  
*Johannesburg*, T. J. Bavin, b. 1935 ..... 1974  
Bp. Suff., M. S. Ndwandwe ..... 1978  
*Kimberley & Kuruman*, (vacant)  
*Lebombo*, D. S. Sengulane, b. 1946 ..... 1976  
*Lesotho*, P. S. Mokuku ..... 1978  
Bp. Suff., D. P. Nestor ..... 1980  
*Namibia*, J. H. Kauluma ..... 1981  
*Natal*, M. Nuttall ..... 1982  
Bp. Suff., A. Mkhize ..... 1980  
*Niassa*, P. S. Litumbe (cons. 1976) ..... 1979  
*Port Elizabeth*, B. R. Evans, b. 1929 ..... 1974  
*Pretoria*, R. A. Kraft ..... 1982  
Bp. Suff., H. G. Stevenson ..... 1978  
*St. Helena*, E. A. C. Cannan, b. 1920 ..... 1979  
*St. John's*, G. W. E. C. Ashby ..... 1980  
Bp. Suff., J. Z. Dlamini (cons. 1980)  
*Swaziland*, B. L. N. Mkhabela, b. 1926 ..... 1975  
*Zululand*, L. B. Zulu, b. 1937 ..... 1975
- PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES**  
*Archbishop of West Indies*
- Windward Islands*, The Most Rev. George Cuthbert Manning Woodroffe, K.B.E., *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, b. 1918 (cons. 1969) ..... 1980
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Antigua*, O. U. Lindsay, b. 1928 (cons. 1970) ..... 1970  
*Barbados*, D. W. Gomez, b. 1937 (cons. 1972) ..... 1972  
*Belize*, K. A. McMillan (cons. 1980) ..... 1980  
*Guyana*, R. O. George, b. 1924 (cons. 1976) ..... 1980  
*Jamaica*, N. W. de Souza (cons. 1973) ..... 1979  
Bps. Suff. (*Mandeville*), W. A. Murray (1976); (*Montego Bay*), A. C. Reid (1980)
- Nassau and the Bahamas*, M. H. Eldon (cons. 1971) ..... 1972  
*Trinidad*, C. O. Abdulah (cons. 1970) ..... 1970
- As the Province of Nigeria came into being on Feb. 24, 1979, the rest of the Province of West Africa continues to function as the (On-going) Province of West Africa:
- PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA**  
*Archbishop*
- Accra*, The Most Rev. Ishmael Samuel Mills Lemaire, D.D.
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Accra*, (see above); *Bo*, M. Keili, M.B.E.; *Cape Coast*, J. Ackon; *Freetown*, P. E. S. Thompson; *Kumasi*, J. B. Arthur; *Gambia and Guinea*, J. R. Elisee; *Liberia*, G. D. Browne; *Koforidua*, R. Okine; *Sekondi*, T. Annobil; *Sunyani/Tamale*, J. Dadson.
- PROVINCE OF NIGERIA**  
*Archbishop*
- Ibadan*, The Most Rev. Timothy Omotayo Olu-fosoye (cons. 1965) elected *Archbp. of Nigeria* 1979
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Lagos*, F. O. Segun ..... 1970  
*The Niger*, J. A. Onyemelukwe ..... 1975  
*Niger Delta*, S. O. Elenwa ..... 1981  
*Ondo*, S. O. Aderin ..... 1981  
*Kaduna*, T. E. Ogbonyomi ..... 1975  
*Owerri*, B. C. Nwankiti ..... 1968  
*Benin*, J. W. I. Idahosa ..... 1977  
*Ekiti*, J. A. Adetiloye ..... 1970  
*Enugu*, G. N. Otubelu ..... 1969  
*Aba*, H. A. I. Afonya ..... 1957  
*Kwara*, H. Haruna ..... 1974  
*Ilesa*, G. I. O. Olajide ..... 1981  
*Egba-Egbado*, T. I. Akintayo ..... 1977  
*Ijebu*, I. B. O. Akintemi ..... 1976  
*Asaba*, R. N. C. Nwosu ..... 1977  
*Kano*, B. B. Ayam ..... 1980  
*Jos*, S. C. N. Ebo ..... 1980  
*Warri*, J. O. Dafiewhare ..... 1980
- PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA**  
*Archbishop*
- Botswana*, The Most Rev. W. P. K. Makhulu, b. 1935 (cons. 1979) ..... 1980
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Central Zambia*, R. Selby Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941) ..... 1979  
*Lake Malawi*, P. N. Nyanja, b. 1940 (cons. 1978) 1978  
*Lundi*, J. Siyachitema, b. 1932 (cons. 1981) ..... 1981  
*Lusaka*, S. S. Mumba, b. 1939 (cons. 1981) ..... 1981  
*Manicaland*, E. Masuko (cons. 1981) ..... 1981  
*Mashonaland*, R. P. Hatendi, b. 1927 (cons. 1979) ..... 1981  
*Matabeleland*, R. W. S. Mercer, b. 1935 (cons. 1977) ..... 1977  
*Northern Zambia*, J. Mabula, b. 1922 (cons. 1971) ..... 1971  
*Southern Malawi*, D. D. Ainani, b. 1921 (cons. 1979) ..... 1981
- PROVINCE OF KENYA**  
*Archbishop*
- Nairobi*, The Most Rev. Manasses Kuria ..... 1979
- The Rt. Rev. Bishops*
- Maseno North*, J. Mundia ..... 1970

Sees	Apptd.
<i>Maseno South</i> , H. Okullu .....	1974
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , D. J. Omolo .....	1981
<i>Mombasa</i> , P. Mwang'ombe .....	1964
<i>Bp. Coadjutor</i> , C. Nzano, (cons. 1975) .....	1978
<i>Mount Kenya East</i> , D. Gitari .....	1975
<i>Mount Kenya South</i> , S. Magua .....	1976
<i>Nakuru</i> , L. Kamau .....	1979

## PROVINCE OF TANZANIA

*Archbishop*

<i>Western Tanganyika</i> , The Most Rev. Musa Kahurananga, b. 1921 (cons. 1962) .....	1966
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*The Rt. Rev. Bishops*

<i>Central Tanganyika</i> , Y. Madinda, b. 1926 (cons. 1964) .....	1971
<i>Dar es Salaam</i> , J. Sepeku, b. 1907 (cons. 1963) ..	1965
<i>Masasi</i> , H. G. Chisonga .....	1968
<i>Morogoro</i> , G. Chitemo .....	1965
<i>Ruvuma</i> , M. Ngehyoma .....	1971
<i>South West Tanganyika</i> , J. Mlele (cons. 1965) ..	1974
<i>Victoria Nyanza</i> , J. Rusibamayila .....	1976
<i>Zanzibar and Tanga</i> , J. Ramadhan .....	1981
<i>Mount Kilimanjaro</i> , A. Mohamed .....	1982

## PROVINCE OF UGANDA

*Archbishop*

<i>Kampala</i> , The Most Rev. Silvanus G. Wani (cons. 1964) .....	1977
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*The Rt. Rev. Bishops*

<i>Ankole</i> , A. Betungura .....	1970
<i>Bukedi</i> , Y. Okoth .....	1972
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , A. L. Gonahasa .....	1978
<i>Bunyoro</i> , Y. Rwakaikara .....	1981
<i>Busoga</i> , C. Bamwoze .....	1972
<i>Karamoja</i> , H. Davies .....	1981
<i>Kigezi</i> , F. Kivengere .....	1972
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , W. Rukirande .....	1975
<i>Lango</i> , M. Otim .....	1976
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , W. Okodi .....	1979
<i>Madi and West Nile</i> , R. Ringtho (cons. 1976) ..	1977
<i>Mbale</i> , A. M. Wesonga .....	1981
<i>Mityana</i> , Y. Mukasa .....	1977
<i>Namirembe</i> , D. K. Nsubuga (cons. 1964) .....	1965
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , M. Kauma .....	1975
<i>North Kigezi</i> , Y. Ruhindi .....	1981
<i>Northern Uganda</i> , B. Ogwal .....	1974
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , G. Oboma .....	1979
<i>Ruwenzori</i> , E. Kamanyire .....	1981
<i>Soroti</i> , G. Ilukor .....	1976
<i>West Ankole</i> , Y. Bamunoba .....	1977
<i>West Buganda</i> , C. Senyonjo .....	1974

## PROVINCE OF BURUNDI, RWANDA AND ZAIRE

*Archbishop*

<i>Butare</i> , The Most Rev. J. Ndandali (cons. 1975) .....	1982
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Sees	Apptd.
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>Boga Zaire</i> , P. Njojo .....	1980
<i>Bukavu</i> , B. Dirokpa .....	1982
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , M. Kolini .....	1980
<i>Bujumbura</i> , S. Sindamuka .....	1975
<i>Buye</i> , S. Ndayisenga .....	1979
<i>Kisangani</i> , M. Tibafa .....	1980

## PROVINCE OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

*Archbishop*

<i>Mauritius</i> , The Most Rev. Trevor Huddleston, b. 1913 (cons. 1962) .....	1978
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*The Rt. Rev. Bishops*

<i>Antananarivo</i> , E. Randrianovona .....	1975
<i>Antstranana</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Mauritius</i> (see above)	
<i>Seychelles</i> , F. C. Him .....	1979
<i>Toamasina</i> , S. Rafanomezana .....	1975

## ANGLICAN COUNCIL OF SOUTH AMERICA

*The Rt. Rev. Bishops*

<i>Argentina and E. S. America</i> , R. S. Cutts .....	1975
<i>Chile</i> , C. F. Bazley (cons. 1969) .....	1977
<i>Asst. Bps.</i> , I. Morrison (1977); B. Skinner .....	1978
<i>Northern Argentina</i> , D. Leake (cons. 1969) .....	1980
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , M. Mariño .....	1975
<i>Paraguay</i> , D. Milmine .....	1973
<i>Aux. Bp.</i> , O. Ortiz .....	1982
<i>Peru and Bolivia</i> , D. Evans .....	1978

## UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

*The Rt. Rev. Bishops*

<i>Bermuda</i> , A. R. A. M. Genders, b. 1920 .....	1977
<i>Busan</i> , W. Choi .....	1974
<i>Kuching</i> , B. Temengong .....	1968
<i>Lusitanian Church in Portugal</i> , F. Soares .....	1981
<i>Sabah</i> , Chhoa Heng Sze .....	1971
<i>Seoul</i> , P. Lee .....	1965
<i>Singapore</i> , M. Tay .....	1982
<i>Spanish Reformed Episcopal Church</i> , A. Sanchez .....	1982
<i>Taejon</i> , M. Pae .....	1974
<i>West Malaysia</i> , J. G. Savarimuthu .....	1973

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JERUSALEM AND THE MIDDLE EAST

<i>President-Bishop</i> , Rt. Rev. H. B. Dehqani-Tafti ..	1976
<i>Asst. Bp.</i> , A. K. Cragg .....	1970
<i>Jerusalem</i> , F. I. Haddad (cons. 1974) .....	1976
<i>Iran</i> , H. B. Dehqani-Tafti .....	1961
<i>Egypt</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Cyprus and the Gulf</i> , L. J. Ashton (cons. 1974) ..	1976

## ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1414

1414 Henry Chichele	1633 William Laud	1828 William Howley
1443 John Stafford	1660 William Juxon	1848 John Bird Sumner
1452 John Kemp	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1454 Thomas Bourchier	1678 William Sancroft	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1486 John Morton	1691 John Tillotson	1883 Edward White Benson
1501 Henry Dean	1695 Thomas Tenison	1896 Frederick Temple
1503 William Warham	1716 William Wake	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1737 John Potter	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1556 Reginald Pole	1747 Thomas Herring	1942 William Temple
1559 Matthew Parker	1757 Matthew Hutton	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher
1576 Edmund Grindal	1758 Thomas Secker	1961 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1583 John Whitgift	1768 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1974 Frederick Donald Coggan
1604 Richard Bancroft	1783 John Moore	1980 Robert Runcie
1611 George Abbot	1805 Charles Manners Sutton	

## ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1606

1606 Tobias Matthew	1714 William Dawes	1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1628 George Montague	1724 Launcelot Blackburn	1862 William Thomson
1629 Samuel Harsnett	1743 Thomas Herring	1891 William Connor Magee
1632 Richard Neile	1747 Matthew Hutton	1891 William Dalrymple Maclagan
1641 John Williams	1757 John Gilbert	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1660 Accepted Frewen	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1929 William Temple
1664 Richard Sterne	1777 William Markham	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1683 John Dolben	1808 Edward Venables Vernon	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1688 Thomas Lamplugh	Harcourt	1961 Frederick Donald Coggan
1691 John Sharp	1848 Thomas Musgrave	1975 Stuart Yarworth Blanch

## † ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

*Judge*, John Arthur Dalziel Owen, q.c.

[*Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Measure, 1963."*].

## Court of Arches

*Registry*, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

*Dean*, J. A. D. Owen, q.c.

*Registrar*, D. M. M. Carey, D.C.L.

## Court of Faculties

[*Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.*]

*Master*, J. A. D. Owen, q.c.

*Registrars*, D. M. M. Carey, D.C.L.; P. F. B. Beesley.

## Vicar General's Office

For granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 12.

*Vicar General & Chancellor*, Michael Bradley Goodman.

*Registrars*, D. M. M. Carey, D.C.L.; P. F. B. Beesley.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.

*Vicar General*, T. A. C. Coningsby.

*Chancellor*, T. A. C. Coningsby.

*Registrar*, G. P. Knowles.

## Chancery Court of York

*Auditor*, J. A. D. Owen, q.c.

*Registrar*, G. P. Knowles.

† It was announced at the time of going to press that Dr. D. M. M. Carey was to retire in Sept. 1982.

## THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

*Church Office*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign, if not present in person, is represented by a Lord High Commissioner, who is appointed each year by the Crown. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 12 Synods and 46 Presbyteries, and there are about 2,000 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The figures at Dec. 31, 1981, were:—

Congregations, 1,829; total membership 938,930. In 21 Overseas Mission fields there are 141 European missionaries (and in addition many missionaries' wives, most of whom are doing mission work in the various fields).

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1982). Sir John Gilmour, Bt.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1982), Right Rev. J.

McIntyre, D.Litt., D.D., F.R.S.E.

*Principal Clerk*, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

*Deputy Clerk*, Rev. A. G. McGillivray, M.A., B.D.

*Prosecutor*, C. K. Davidson, q.c.

*Law Agent and Solicitor of the Church*, R. A. Paterson, M.A. LL.B.

*Parliamentary Solicitor*, Colin McCulloch (London).

*General Treasurer*, W. G. P. Colledge, C.A.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 22 presbyteries, 427 ministers, 565 congregations, with 132,598 communicants, 125,521 families and 6,700 Sunday-school teachers. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1981, there was contributed by congregational effort £1,332,771 plus IR£198,202 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period raised by congregations for all purposes was £11,748,077 plus IR£656,739.—*General Sec.*, Very Rev. A. J. Weir, M.Sc., D.D., Church House, Belfast, 1.

## UNITED REFORMED CHURCH

The United Reformed Church was formed by the union of the Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church of England on October 5, 1972. The Reformed Association of Churches of Christ were joined to the URC on September 26, 1981. It is divided into 12 Provinces, each with a Provincial Moderator, and 67 Districts, 150,000 members, and 1,700 ministers, 800 of them in pastoral charge. It carries on its overseas work through the Council for World Mission. Its ministers are trained at five recognized colleges.

General Sec., Rev. B. G. Thorogood, M.A., 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

The majority of those members of the Congregational Church who did not join the United Reformed Church comprise the Congregational Federation. Sec., J. B. Wilcox, The Congregational Centre, 4 Castle Gate, Nottingham.

## THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons. Clgy.	Stipd.	Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons. Clgy.	Stipd.
<i>Aberdeen and Orkney</i> , Frederick Charles Darwent . . . . . 1978 . . 12				£6,870			
<i>Argyll and the Isles</i> , George Kennedy Buchanan Henderson, M.A., b. 1921 . . . . . 1977 . . 11				£8,091			
<i>Brechin</i> , Lawrence Edward Luscombe, b. 1925 . . . . . 1975 . . 16				£5,331			
<i>Edinburgh</i> , Alastair Iain Macdonald Haggart, M.A., b. 1915. 1975 . . 65				£6,336			
<i>Glasgow and Galloway</i> , Derek Alec Rawcliffe, O.B.E., b. 1919 . 1981 . . 41				£5,695			
<i>Moray, Ross and Caithness</i> , George Minshull Sessford, M.A., b. 1928 . . . . . 1970 . . 17				£5,280			
<i>St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane</i> , Michael Geoffrey Hare-Duke, M.A., b. 1925 . . . . . 1969 . . 26				£5,290			

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, I. R. Guild, w.s., 16 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2.  
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 343. Clergy, 224; Communicants, 40,961.

## THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Sees	Archbishops	Apptd.	Clgy.
<i>Armagh*</i> . . . . .	Most Rev. John Ward Armstrong, B.D., b. 1915 (cons. 1968) . . . . .	1980 . . . . .	54
<i>Dublin</i> . . . . .	Most Rev. Henry Robert McAdoon, Ph.D., D.D., b. 1916 (cons. 1962) . . . . .	1977 . . . . .	74
BISHOPS			
<i>Meath &amp; Kildare</i> . . . . .	Most Rev. Donald Arthur Richard Caird, B.D., b. 1925 (cons. 1970) . . . . .	1976 . . . . .	25
<i>Cashel &amp; Ossory</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. Noel Vincent Willoughby, M.A., b. 1926 . . . . .	1980 . . . . .	44
<i>Clogher</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. Gordon McMullan, Ph.D., B.Sc., b. 1934 . . . . .	1980 . . . . .	32
<i>Connor</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. William John McCappin, B.D., b. 1919 . . . . .	1981 . . . . .	101
<i>Cork, Cloyne &amp; Ross</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. Samuel Greenfield Poyntz, Ph.D., b. 1926 . . . . .	1978 . . . . .	28
<i>Derry &amp; Raphoe</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. James Mehaffey, B.D., Ph.D., b. 1931 . . . . .	1980 . . . . .	56
<i>Down &amp; Dromore</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. Robert Henry Alexander Eames, LL.B., Ph.D., b. 1937 (cons. 1975) . . . . .	1980 . . . . .	103
<i>Kilmore, Elphin &amp; Ardagh</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. William Gilbert Wilson, B.D., Ph.D., b. 1918 . . . . .	1981 . . . . .	27
<i>Limerick &amp; Killaloe</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. Walton Newcombe Francis Empey, B.D., b. 1934 . . . . .	1981 . . . . .	20
<i>Tuam</i> . . . . .	Rt. Rev. John Coote Duggan, B.D., b. 1918 . . . . .	1970 . . . . .	11

\*Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN. Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. V. G. B. Griffin, Ph.D., B.A.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY, H. R. Roberts, Church of Ireland House, Church Avenue, Rathmines, Dublin 6.

## THE METHODIST CHURCH

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in the autumn and the spring), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman, who is a minister, is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by the circuit meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Circuit Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July 1982-83), Rev. N. E. Denny, B.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July 1982-83), Mrs. P. Lawton.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. K. G. Greet, D.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1983-84), Rev. A. S. Cresswell, M.A.

Vice-President Designate (1983-84), P. G. Bartlett Lang.



*Statistics.*—In 1981 in association with the Conference in Great Britain there were 3,506 Ministers, 14,847 Local Preachers, 487,972 Members in 7,990 churches. Statistics are published triennially.

*The World Methodist Council*, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 90 countries.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dated from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The United Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of United Methodist denominations with the United Evangelical Brethren.

#### Methodist Church in Ireland

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 198 Ministers, 274 Lay Preachers, 22,017 Adult and 15,155 Junior Members.

*President*, (1982-83), Rev. C. G. Eyre, B.A.

*Secretary*, Rev. C. G. Eyre, B.A., 3 Upper Malone Road, Belfast, 9.

#### The United Church of Canada

85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario  
The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. Subsequently several other communions have become part of the Church.

#### Independent Methodists

*Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1982 there were in Great Britain 150 Ministers, 4,600 Members, 119 Churches and 5,087 Sunday scholars. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. M. Day, The Old Police House, Croxton, Stafford.

#### Wesleyan Reform Union

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1982 there were in Great Britain 24 Ministers, 174 Lay Preachers, 3,590 Members, 140 Chapels and 2,919 Sunday School scholars.—*President*, Rev. D. A. Morris, Sheffield. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. D. A. Morris, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 123 Queen Street, Sheffield 1.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES

The PRESBYTERIAN OR CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government is Presbyterian, and it is a constituent of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

In 1979 the body numbered—chapels and other buildings, 1,200; ministers in pastoral charge, 230; elders, 5,432; communicants, 85,014; Sunday scholars, 29,615.

The *Eastern Association* which includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947.

*Moderator of General Assembly* (1982-83), Rev. G. I. Davies, B.A., B.D., Llanrwst.

*Moderators of Associations* (1982-83) *South Wales*, Rev. H. W. Griffiths, B.A., B.D., Swansea; *North*

*Wales*, Rev. R. Williams, B.A., B.D., Amlwch; *The East*, Rev. R. L. Jones, B.A., B.D., Neath.  
*Chief Secretary*, Rev. L. D. Richards, B.A., B.D., Y Berth, Cwmafan, Port Talbot, West Glamorgan.

The Baptists have over 33,000,000 members in all countries. In Britain they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1812-13. In the British Isles there were, in 1982, 1,757 pastors. The members numbered 223,086, young people and children 176,211. *President of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland*, (1982-83), Dr. D. J. Charley, O.B.E. *Secretary*, Rev. B. Green, M.A., B.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

### THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 410,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, some 280,000 being domiciled in Greater London.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is mainly synagogal, but secular organizations are also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

*President*, The Hon. Greville Janner, Q.C., M.P.

*Office*, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.  
**CHIEF RABBI**—The Very Rev. I. Jakobovits, kt., Ph.D.

*Executive Director*, M. Davis. *Office*, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and Jew and non-Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The *Beth Din* also deals with matters concerning dietary law and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

*Dayanim*, M. Swift; Dr. I. Lerner; C. D. Kaplin; Rabbi I. D. Berger.

*Clerk to the Court*, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

## OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 95 ministers, 250 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Smith, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in over 80 countries of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council, consisting of all active Commissioners and Territorial Commanders who have held the rank of Colonel for at least two years. In 1981 there were in Great Britain, 1,120 Corps (Churches), 193 Social Services Centres and 2,175 Officers engaged in evangelistic and social work. The latest statistics for the world (1981) are 14,511 Corps, 3,056 Social Services Centres (including institutions and schools) and 24,755 Officers. *General*, Jarl Wahlström. *International Headquarters*.—101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Religious Society of Friends (Quakers),

founded in the 17th century, has no separated ministry. World membership (1980) is 198,637, of whom 18,549 are in Great Britain organized into 444 places of worship. *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1; (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 108 Palace Gardens Terrace, W.8), has about 260 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations with 4,600 members.

The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 33 churches in England. *Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. A. Ward, 28 Sedgebrook, Swindon, Wilts.

The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.), have more than 200 organized churches and companies and more than 14,500 members in the British Isles. *Executive Sec.*, E. W. Howell.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN PAUL II (Karol Wojtyła), born in Wadowice, Poland, May 18, 1920; ordained priest November 1, 1946; appointed *Archbishop of Krakow* January 13, 1964, created *Cardinal* at a Consistory on June 16, 1967. Formally assumed Pontificate October 16, 1978.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consisted of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 52 new Cardinals. Pope Paul VI created 27 new Cardinals on Feb. 22, 1965, 27 on June 26, 1967, 33 on Apr. 28 1969, 30 on March 5, 1973, 20 on May 24, 1976, 4 on June 27, 1977; Pope John Paul II created 15 new Cardinals on June 30, 1979. In July 1982 there were 122 Cardinals. The Cardinals are advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holiday following the election the new Pope assumes the pontificate at High Mass in St. Peter's Square. A new pontificate is dated from the assumption of the pontificate.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. Bishop of . . ."

## ENGLAND AND WALES

	<i>Auxil.</i> , Howard Tripp	1980	
	<i>Auxil.</i> , John Jukes	1980	
	<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>		Cons. Clgy.
<i>Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain and Gibraltar</i> , The Most Rev. Bruno Heim.			
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>			Cons. Clgy.
<i>Westminster</i> , H.E. Cardinal Basil Hume (1976)	1976	888	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Basil C. Butler	1966		
<i>Auxil.</i> , Victor Guazzelli	1970		
<i>Auxil.</i> , Philip Harvey	1977		
<i>Auxil.</i> , David Konstant	1977		
<i>Auxil.</i> , Gerald Mahon	1970		
<i>Auxil.</i> , James J. O'Brien	1977		
<i>Birmingham</i> , Maurice Couve de Murville (1982)	1982	510	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Joseph Cleary	1965		
<i>Auxil.</i> , Patrick L. McCartie	1977		
<i>Cardiff</i> , John A. Murphy (1961)	1948	187	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Daniel Mullins	1970		
<i>Liverpool</i> , Derek Worlock (1976)	1965	611	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Anthony Hitchen	1979		
<i>Auxil.</i> , Kevin O'Connor	1979		
<i>Auxil.</i> , John Rawsthorne	1982		
<i>Southwark</i> , Michael Bowen (1977)	1970	558	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Charles Henderson	1972		
	<i>Arundel and Brighton</i> , Cormac Murphy-O'Connor	1977	332
	<i>Brentwood</i> , Thomas McMahon (1980)	1980	210
	<i>Clifton</i> , Mervyn Alexander (1975)	1972	268
	<i>East Anglia</i> , Alan Clark (1976)	1969	122
	<i>Hallam</i> , Gerald Moverley (1980)	1968	109
	<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> , Hugh Lindsay (1975)	1970	332
	<i>Auxil.</i> , Owen Swindelhurst	1977	
	<i>Lancaster</i> , Brian C. Foley	1962	266
	<i>Auxil.</i> , Thomas Pearson	1949	
	<i>Leeds</i> , Gordon Wheeler (1966)	1964	304
	<i>Menevia (Wales)</i> , John Ward (1981)	1980	143
	<i>Middlesbrough</i> , Augustine Harris (1978)	1966	211
	<i>Northampton</i> , Charles Grant (1967)	1961	180
	<i>Nottingham</i> , James McGuinness (1975)	1972	254
	<i>Plymouth</i> , Cyril Restieaux	1955	184
	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Anthony Emery (1976)	1968	355
	<i>Salford</i> , Thomas Holland, D.S.C. (1964)	1961	503
	<i>Auxil.</i> , Geoffrey Burke	1967	
	<i>Shrewsbury</i> , Joseph Gray (1980)	1969	262
	<i>Auxil.</i> , John Brewer	1971	

## SCOTLAND

*The Most Revd. Archbishops* Cons. Clgy.

<i>St. Andrews &amp; Edinburgh</i> , H.E. Cardinal Gordon Gray .....	1951	250
<i>Auxil.</i> , James Monaghan .....	1970	
<i>Glasgow</i> , Thomas Winning (1974) .....	1972	374
<i>Auxil.</i> , Joseph Devine .....	1977	
<i>Auxil.</i> , Charles Renfrew .....	1977	

*The Rt. Revd. Bishops*

<i>Aberdeen</i> , Mario Conti .....	1977	57
<i>Argyll &amp; Isles</i> , Colin MacPherson .....	1969	39
<i>Dunkeld</i> , Vincent Logan .....	1981	75
<i>Galloway</i> , Maurice Taylor .....	1981	82
<i>Motherwell</i> , Francis Thompson .....	1965	203
<i>Paisley</i> , Stephen McGill (1969) .....	1960	94

## NORTHERN IRELAND†

<i>Nuncio to Ireland</i> , Most Rev. Gaetano Alibrandi (Archbishop of Bindi)		
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishop</i>		
<i>Armagh</i> , H.E. Cardinal Thomas O'Faich .....	1977	278
<i>Auxil.</i> , James Lennon .....	1980	

*The Rt. Revd. Bishops*

<i>Clogher</i> , Joseph Duffy .....	1979	140
<i>Derry</i> , Edward Daly .....	1974	155
<i>Down &amp; Connor</i> , William Philbin (1962) .....	1954	290
<i>Dromore</i> , Francis Brooks .....	1976	74
<i>Kilmore</i> , Francis McKiernan .....	1972	133

## EUROPE

*The Most Revd. Archbishop* Cons.

<i>Malta</i> , Joseph Mercieca (1976) .....	1974
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*The Rt. Revd. Bishops*

<i>Gibraltar</i> , Edward Rapallo .....	1973
<i>Gozo</i> , Nicola Cauchi (1972) .....	1967

## AMERICA

*Pro-Nuncio to Canada*, Most Rev. Palmas  
Angelo (Archbishop of Vibiano).

*The Most Revd. Archbishops* Cons.

<i>Edmonton</i> , Joseph MacNeill (1973) .....	1969
<i>Grouard-McLennan</i> , Henri Legare (1972) .....	1967
<i>Halifax</i> , James Martin Hayes (1967) .....	1965
<i>Kingston</i> , Francis Spence .....	1982
<i>Moncton</i> , Donat Chiasson .....	1972
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul Gregoire (1968) .....	1961
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph A. Plourde (1967) .....	1964
<i>Port of Spain</i> , Anthony Pantin .....	1968
<i>Quebec</i> , Louis-Albert Vachon (1981) .....	1977
<i>Regina</i> , Charles Halpin .....	1973
<i>Rimouski</i> , Giles Ouellet (1973) .....	1968
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Antony Hacault (1974) .....	1964
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , Alphonsus L. Penney .....	1973
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , John Fortier (1968) .....	1961
<i>Toronto</i> , H.E. Cardinal Gerald Carter (1978) ..	1962
<i>Vancouver, B.C.</i> , James F. Carney (1969) .....	1966
<i>Winnipeg</i> , H.E. Cardinal George Flahiff .....	1961
<i>Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Maxim Hermaniuk (1956) .....	1951

*The Rt. Revd. Bishops*

Cons.

<i>Alexandria</i> , Eugene LaRoque .....	1974
<i>Amos</i> , Gerard Drainville .....	1978
<i>Antigonish</i> , William Power .....	1960
<i>Bathurst in Canada</i> , Edgar Godin .....	1969
<i>Belize</i> , Robert Hodapp .....	1958
<i>Calgary</i> , Paul J. O'Byrne .....	1968
<i>Castries, B. W. I.</i> , Kevin E. Felix .....	1981
<i>Charlottetown</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Jean-Guy Couture (1979) .....	1975
<i>Churchill-Baie d'Hudson</i> , Omer Robidoux .....	1970
<i>Edmonton (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Nicholas Savaryn (1956) .....	1943
<i>Edmundston</i> , Fernand Lacroix .....	1970
<i>Gaspé</i> , Bertrand Blanchet .....	1973
<i>Georgetown</i> , Benedict Singh (1972) .....	1971
<i>Grand Falls-Harbour Grace</i> , Joseph Faber MacDonald .....	1980
<i>Gravelbourg</i> , Noel Delaquis .....	1974
<i>Hamilton</i> , Paul F. Reding (1973) .....	1966
<i>Hamilton in Bermuda</i> , Brian L. J. Hennessy ..	1975
<i>Hauterive</i> , Roger Esbacher .....	1979
<i>Hearst</i> , Roger A. Despatis (1973) .....	1968
<i>Hull</i> , Adolphe E. Proulx (1973) .....	1965
<i>Joliette</i> , René Audet (1968) .....	1963
<i>Kamloops, B.C.</i> , Adam Exner .....	1974
<i>Keewatin-Le Pas</i> , Paul Dumouchel .....	1955
<i>Kingston (Jamaica)</i> , Samuel Carter (1970) ..	1966
<i>Labrador-Schefferville</i> , Peter A. Sutton .....	1974
<i>London</i> , John Sherlock (1978) .....	1974
<i>MacKenzie-Fort Smith</i> , Paul Piché (1967) ..	1959
<i>Montego Bay</i> , Edgerton Clarke .....	1967
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Jean Gratton .....	1978
<i>Moosonee</i> , Jules Leguerriere (1967) .....	1964
<i>Nassau (Bahamas)</i> , Lawrence A. Burke .....	1981
<i>Nelson</i> , Wilfrid Doyle .....	1958
<i>Nicolet</i> , Albert Martin .....	1950
<i>Pembroke</i> , Joseph Windle (1971) .....	1961
<i>Peterboro'</i> , James L. Doyle .....	1976
<i>Prince Albert</i> , Lawrence Morin (1959) .....	1955
<i>Prince George</i> , Fergus J. O'Grady (1967) ..	1956
<i>Roseau (Dominica)</i> , Arnold Boghaert .....	1957
<i>Rouyn-Noranda</i> , Jean-Guy Hamelin .....	1974
<i>St. Anne de la Pocatière</i> , Charles Lévesque (1968) .....	1965
<i>St. Catharines</i> , Thomas Fulton (1978) .....	1969
<i>St. George's, N.F.</i> , Richard McGrath .....	1970
<i>St. George's (Grenada)</i> , Sidney Charles .....	1975
<i>St. Hyacinthe</i> , Louis de G. Langevin (1979) ..	1974
<i>St. Jean de Quebec</i> , Bernard Hubert (1978) ..	1971
<i>St. Jerome</i> , Charles Valois .....	1977
<i>St. John, New Brunswick, Canada</i> , Arthur J. Gilbert .....	1974
<i>St. Paul in Alberta</i> , Raymond Roy .....	1972
<i>Saskatoon</i> , James P. Mahoney .....	1967
<i>Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Andrew Robo- recki (1956) .....	1948
<i>Sault Ste Marie</i> , Alexander Carter (1958) .....	1957
<i>Thunder Bay</i> , John O'Mara .....	1976
<i>Timmins</i> , Jacques Landriault (1971) .....	1962
<i>Toronto (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Isidore Borecky (1956) .....	1948
<i>Trois Rivières</i> , Laurent Noel (1975) .....	1963
<i>Valleyfield</i> , Robert Lebel (1976) .....	1974
<i>Victoria, B.C.</i> , Remi De Roo .....	1962
<i>Whitehorse</i> , Hubert O'Connor .....	1971
<i>Yarmouth</i> , Austin Burke .....	1968

## AFRICA

EAST AFRICA: *Pro-Nuncio to Uganda*, (va-  
cant); *Pro-Nuncio to Malawi and Zambia*,  
Most Rev. George Zur; *Pro-Nuncio to Kenya*,  
Most Rev. Giuseppe Ferraioli; *Pro-Nuncio to  
Tanzania*, (vacant).

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland.  
Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory  
partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in  
Northern Ireland.

## Cons.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA: Most Rev. Amelio Poggio.	
WEST AFRICA: Most Rev. John Mariani.	
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>	
<i>Blantyre</i> , James Chiona (1967)	1965
<i>Cape Coast</i> , John Kodwo Amissah (1960)	1957
<i>Dar-es-Salaam</i> , H.E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1969)	1952
<i>Freetown and Bo</i> , Joseph Ganda (1980)	1971
<i>Kaduna</i> , Peter Y. Jatau (1975)	1972
<i>Kampala</i> , H.E. Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga	1966
<i>Kasama</i> , Elias Mutale (1973)	1971
<i>Lagos</i> , Anthony Okogie (1973)	1971
<i>Lusaka</i> , Emmanuel Milingo	1969
<i>Nairobi</i> , H.E. Cardinal Maurice Otunga (1971)	1957
<i>Onitsha</i> , Francis Arinze (1967)	1965
<i>Salisbury</i> , Patrick Chakaipa (1976)	1973
<i>Tabora</i> , Mark Mihayo	1960

*The Rt. Revd. Bishops*

<i>Abakaliki</i> , Thomas McGettrick (1973)	1955
<i>Accra</i> , Dominic Kodwo Andoh	1971
<i>Arua</i> , Angelo Tarantino	1959
<i>Arusha</i> , Denis Durning	1963
<i>Bafia</i> , Athanase Bala (1978)	1976
<i>Banjul</i> , Michael Cleary	1981
<i>Benin City</i> , Patrick Ebosele Ekpu (1973)	1971
<i>Buea</i> , Pius Awa (1973)	1971
<i>Bukoba</i> , Nestor Timanywa	1974
<i>Bulawayo</i> , Ernest Karlen (1974)	1968
<i>Calabar</i> , Brian Usanga (1970)	1966
<i>Chikwawa</i> , Felix Mkhori (1979)	1978
<i>Chipata</i> , Medardo Mazombwe	1970
<i>Dedza</i> , Cornelius Chitsulo (1959)	1957
<i>Dodoma</i> , Matthias Isuja	1972
<i>Ekiti</i> , Michael Fagun (1972)	1971
<i>Eldoret</i> , Joseph Njenga	1970
<i>Enugu</i> , Michael U. Eneja	1978
<i>Fort Portal</i> , Serapio Magambo (1972)	1969
<i>Gaborone</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Gulu</i> , Cipriano Kihangire (1969)	1963
<i>Gwelo</i> , Tobias W. Chiginya	1977
<i>Hoiima</i> , Edward Baharagata	1969
<i>Ibadan</i> , Felix Job (1974)	1971
<i>Ijebu-Ode</i> , Antonio Sanusi	1969
<i>Ikot Ekpene</i> , H.E. Cardinal Dominic Ekandem (1963)	1954
<i>Ilorin</i> , William Mahony	1969
<i>Iringa</i> , Mario Mgulunde	1970
<i>Isese-Uku</i> , Anthony Guji	1973
<i>Jinja</i> , Joseph Willigers	1967
<i>Jos</i> , Gabrielle Ganaka (1974)	1973
<i>Kabale</i> , Barnabas Halem' Imana	1969
<i>Kenema</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Keta-Ho</i> , Francis Lodonu	1973
<i>Kigoma</i> , Alphonse Nsabi	1970
<i>Kisii</i> , Tiberio Mugendi	1970
<i>Kisumu</i> , Zacheus Okoth	1978
<i>Kitui</i> , William Dunne	1964
<i>Kumasi</i> , Peter Sarpong	1970
<i>Lilongue</i> , Matthias Chimole (1979)	1970
<i>Lira</i> , Caesar Asili	1968
<i>Livingstone</i> , Adrian Mungandu	1975
<i>Lodwar</i> , John Mahon	1978
<i>Lokoja</i> , Alexis Makozi (1972)	1971
<i>Machakos</i> , Urbanus Kioko	1973
<i>Mahenge</i> , Patrick Iteka	1973
<i>Maiduguri</i> , Timothy Cotter, O.S.A.	1966
<i>Makeni</i> , Augusto Azzolini	1962
<i>Makurdi</i> , Donald Murray, C.S.SP	1968
<i>Mangochi</i> , Allesandro Assolari	1974
<i>Mansa</i> , James Spaitia	1974
<i>Marsabit</i> , Ambrogio Ravasi	1981

## Cons.

<i>Masaka</i> , Adrian Ddungu	1962
<i>Mbala</i> , Adolf Furstenberg (1968)	1959
<i>Mbarara</i> , John Kakubi	1969
<i>Mbeya</i> , James Sangu	1966
<i>Mbulu</i> , Basil Hhando	1971
<i>Meru</i> , Silas S. Njiru	1976
<i>Minna</i> , Christopher Abba	1973
<i>Mombasa</i> , Nicodemus Kirima	1978
<i>Monze</i> , James Corboy	1962
<i>Morogoro</i> , Adrian MKoba	1967
<i>Moroto</i> , Paul Kalanda	1981
<i>Moshi</i> , Joseph Sipendi	1968
<i>Mtwara</i> , Maurus Libaba	1973
<i>Musoma</i> , Anthony Mayala	1979
<i>Mwanza</i> , Renatus Lwamosa Butububage (1966)	1960
<i>Mzuzu</i> , Jean Jobidon	1961
<i>Nachingwea</i> , Arnold R. Cotey	1963
<i>Nakuru</i> , Raphael Ndingi (1971)	1969
<i>Navorong</i> , Rudolph Akanlu	1973
<i>Ndola</i> , Dennis H. de Jong	1975
<i>Ngong</i> , Colin Davies	1977
<i>Njombe</i> , Raymond Mwanyika	1971
<i>Nyeri, Kenya</i> , Caesar Gatimu (1964)	1961
<i>Ogoja</i> , Joseph Ukpo (1973)	1971
<i>Ondo</i> , Francis F. Alonge (1976)	1974
<i>Owerri</i> , Mark Unegbu	1970
<i>Oyo</i> , Julius Adalokun	1973
<i>Port Harcourt</i> , Edmund Fitzgibbon ( <i>Adm. Ap.</i> )	
<i>Port Louis</i> , Jean Margéot	1969
<i>Port Victoria</i> , Felix Paul	1975
<i>Qacha's Nek</i> , Evaristus Thatho Bitsoane	1981
<i>Rulenge</i> , Christopher Mwoleka	1969
<i>Same</i> , Josaphat L. Lebulu	1979
<i>Sekondi-Takoradi</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Shinyanga</i> , Castor Sekwa	1975
<i>Singida</i> , Bernard Mabula (1972)	1969
<i>Sokoto</i> , Michael Dempsey, O.P.	1967
<i>Solwezi</i> , Severiano Potani	1977
<i>Songea</i> , James Komba (1969)	1962
<i>Sumbawanga</i> , Charles Msakila (1970)	1958
<i>Sunyani</i> , James Kwadwo Owusu	1973
<i>Tamale</i> , Peter P. Dery (1974)	1960
<i>Tanga</i> , Maura Komba	1970
<i>Tororo</i> , James Odongo	1965
<i>Umtali</i> , Alexio Muchabaiwa	1982
<i>Umuhia</i> , Antony Nwedo, O.B.E.	1959
<i>Wa</i> , Gregory E. Kpiebaya	1975
<i>Wankie</i> , Ignatius Vega	1963
<i>Warri</i> , Luca Nwaezeapu	1964
<i>Yola</i> , Patrick Sheehan	1970
<i>Zanzibar and Pemba</i> , Bernard M. Ngavilau	1980
<i>Zomba</i> , Allan Chamgwera	1981

## ASIA

<i>Pro-Nuncio to India</i> , Most Rev. Agostino Cacciavillan	1976
<i>Pro-Nuncio to Bangladesh</i> , Most Rev. Luigi Accogli	1979
<i>Apostolic Delegate to Sri Lanka</i> , Most Rev. Nicola Rotunno	1978

*The Most Revd. Archbishops*

<i>Agra</i> , Domenic Athaide	1966
<i>Bangalore</i> , Packiam Arokiaaswamy	1971
<i>Bhopal</i> , Eugene D'Souza (1963)	1951
<i>Bombay</i> , Simon J. Pimenta (1978)	1971
<i>Calcutta</i> , H.E. Cardinal Lorenzo Picachy	1969
<i>Changanacherry</i> , Anthony Padiyara (1970)	1955
<i>Colombo</i> , Nicholas M. Fernando	1977
<i>Dacca</i> , Michael Rozario (1977)	1968
<i>Delhi</i> , Angelo J. Fernandes	1959
<i>Ernakulam</i> , H.E. Cardinal Joseph Parecattil (1956)	1953
<i>Gauhati-Shillong</i> , Alberto D'Rosario (1969)	1964

	Cons.		Cons.
<i>Hyderabad</i> , Saminini Arulappa .....	1972	<i>Miri</i> , Anthony Lee Kok Hin .....	1977
<i>Madhurai</i> , Justin Diraviam .....	1967	<i>Multan</i> , Ernest Boland, o.p. ....	1966
<i>Madras and Mysalope</i> , Rayappa Arulappa .....	1966	<i>Mysore</i> , Matthias Fernandes .....	1964
<i>Malacca-Johore</i> , James Chan Soon Cheong .....	1973	<i>Nalgonda</i> , Mathew Cheriankunnel .....	1977
<i>Nagpur</i> , Leobard D'Souza (1975) .....	1964	<i>Nellore</i> , Pudhota Chinniah Balasamy .....	1974
<i>Pondicherry</i> , Venmani Selvanather (1973) .....	1949	<i>Ootacamund</i> , James Aruldas .....	1974
<i>Ranchi</i> , Pio Kerketta .....	1961	<i>Palai</i> , Joseph Pallikarampil .....	1981
<i>Trivandrum (Syro-Malankara Rite)</i> , Gregorios Thangalathil (1955) .....	1953	<i>Palayamkottai</i> , Sava Iruthayara .....	1973
<i>Verapoly</i> , Joseph Kelanthara .....	1971	<i>Palghat</i> , Joseph Irimpen .....	1974
		<i>Patna</i> , Benedict J. Osta .....	1980
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>			
<i>Ahmedabad</i> , Charles Gomez .....	1974	<i>Penang</i> , Anthony S. Fernandez .....	1978
<i>Ajmer and Jaipur</i> , Ignatius Menezes .....	1979	<i>Poona</i> , Valerian D'Souza .....	1977
<i>Allahabad</i> , Baptist Mudartha (1977) .....	1963	<i>Quilon</i> , Joseph G. Fernandes .....	1978
<i>Alleppey</i> , Michael Arattukulam .....	1952	<i>Raigarh-Ambikapur</i> , Francis Ekka (1971) .....	1968
<i>Amravati</i> , Joseph A. Rosario .....	1955	<i>Raipur</i> , Teresanathan S. Amalanather .....	1981
<i>Badulla</i> , Leo Nanayakkara (1972) .....	1959	<i>Sagar</i> , Clemens Thottungal .....	1977
<i>Balalore</i> , Jacob Vadakevetil (Pref. Ap.) .....		<i>Salem</i> , Michael Duraisamy .....	1974
<i>Banaras</i> , Patrick D'Souza .....	1970	<i>Sambalpur</i> , Raphael Cheenath .....	1974
<i>Baroda</i> , Ignatius de Souza .....	1966	<i>Satna</i> , Abraham Mattam .....	1977
<i>Belgaum</i> , Ignazio Lobo .....	1968	<i>Silchar</i> , Denzil de Souza .....	1969
<i>Bellary</i> , Ambrose Yedanapally, o.f.m. ....	1964	<i>Simla and Chandigarh</i> , Gilbert Rego .....	1971
<i>Berhampur</i> , Thomas Thiruthalil .....	1974	<i>Tanjore</i> , Arokiaswami R. Sundaram .....	1953
<i>Bhagalpur</i> , Urban McGarry .....	1965	<i>Tellicherry</i> , Sebastian Valloppilly .....	1956
<i>Bijnor (Malabar Rite)</i> , Graziona Mundadan .....	1977	<i>Tezpur</i> , Robert Kerketta, S.D.B. (1980) .....	1970
<i>Calicut</i> , Maxwell V. Noronha .....	1980	<i>Tiruchirappally</i> , James Fernando (1970) .....	1950
<i>Chanda</i> , Paul Palathuruthy .....	1977	<i>Tiruvalla</i> , Isaac Mar Koottaplackal .....	1978
<i>Chikmagalur</i> , Alphonse Matthias .....	1964	<i>Trichur</i> , Joseph Kundukulam .....	1970
<i>Chilaw</i> , Frank M. Fernando (1972) .....	1965	<i>Trincomalee</i> , Leo Anthony (1974) .....	1968
<i>Chittagong</i> , Joachim Rozario .....	1968	<i>Trivandrum (Latin Rite)</i> , Jacob Acharu-parambil .....	1979
<i>Cipri</i> , Elias Farah .....	1954	<i>Tura</i> , George Mamalassery .....	1979
<i>Cochin</i> , Joseph Kureethara .....	1975	<i>Tuticorin</i> , Teresanathan S. Amalanather .....	1981
<i>Coimbatore</i> , Mathalaimuthu Ambrose (1979) .....	1971	<i>Ujjain</i> , John Perumattam .....	1977
<i>Cuddapah</i> , Aurelia Somavarapu .....	1977	<i>Varanasi</i> , Patrick D'Souza .....	1970
<i>Cuttack-Bhubaneswar</i> , Henry D'Souza .....	1974	<i>Vellore</i> , Michael Augustine .....	1981
<i>Daltonganj</i> , George Saupin .....	1971	<i>Vijayapuram</i> , Cornelius Elanjikal .....	1971
<i>Darjeeling</i> , Enrico Benjamin .....	1962	<i>Vijayavada</i> , Joseph S. Thumma .....	1971
<i>Dibrugarh</i> , Thomas Menampampil S.D.B. ....	1981	<i>Visakhapatnam</i> , (vacant) .....	
<i>Dinajpur</i> , Theotonijs Gomes .....	1979	<i>Warangal</i> , Alfonso Beretta (1953) .....	1951
<i>Dumka</i> , Telephone Toppo .....	1978		
<i>Eluru</i> , Mulagada John .....	1977	AUSTRALIA	
<i>Galle</i> , Antonio De Saram (1965) .....	1963	<i>Pro-Nuncio to Australia, Papua and New Guinea</i> , Most Rev. Luigi Barbarito (1978) ..	1969
<i>Guntur</i> , Kagithapu Mariades .....	1977		
<i>Hong Kong</i> , John Baptist Wu .....	1975	<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>	
<i>Imphal</i> , Joseph Mittathany (1980) .....	1969	<i>Adelaide</i> , James Gleeson (1971) .....	1957
<i>Indore</i> , George Marian Anathil .....	1973	<i>Brisbane</i> , Francis Robert Rush (1973) .....	1961
<i>Jabalpur</i> , Theo Mathew Thanickunnel .....	1977	<i>Canberra-Goulburn</i> , Edward B. Clancy (1978) ..	1974
<i>Jaffna</i> , Jacob Deogupillai (1972) .....	1967	<i>Hobart</i> , Guilford Young (1955) .....	1948
<i>Jagdalpur (Malabar Rite)</i> , Paul Jeera Kath .....	1977	<i>Melbourne</i> , Thomas Francis Little (1974) .....	1973
<i>Jaipauri</i> , James Toppa .....	1971	<i>Perth</i> , Lancelot Goody (1969) .....	1951
<i>Jamshedpur</i> , Joseph Rodericks .....	1971	<i>Sydney</i> , H. E. Cardinal James Freeman (1971) ..	1957
<i>Jhansi</i> , Frederick D'Souza .....	1977		
<i>Jullundar</i> , Symphorian Keeprath .....	1972	<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
<i>Kandy</i> , Paul Perera .....	1973	<i>Armidale</i> , Henry Kennedy (1971) .....	1967
<i>Karwar</i> , William L. D'Mello .....	1977	<i>Australia (Byzantine Rite)</i> , John Prasko .....	1958
<i>Kashmir and Jammu</i> , Hippolytus A. Kunnunkal (Pref. Ap.) .....		<i>Ballarat</i> , Ronald Mulkearns (1971) .....	1968
<i>Khandwa</i> , Abraham Viruthukulangara .....	1977	<i>Bathurst</i> , Albert Thomas .....	1963
<i>Khulna</i> , Michael D'Rozario .....	1970	<i>Broome</i> , John Jobst (1966) .....	1959
<i>Kohima-Imphal</i> , Abraham Alamgimattathil .....	1973	<i>Bunbury</i> , Peter Quinn .....	1982
<i>Kota Kinabalu</i> , Simon Fung Kui Heong (1976) .....	1975	<i>Cairns</i> , John Ahern Torpie .....	1967
<i>Kothamangalam</i> , George Punnakottil .....	1977	<i>Darwin</i> , John O'Loughlin .....	1949
<i>Kottar</i> , Marianus Arokiasamy .....	1970	<i>Geraldton</i> , William J. Foley .....	1981
<i>Kottayam</i> , Kuriakose Kunnacherry (1947) .....	1968	<i>Lismore</i> , John Satterthwaite (1971) .....	1969
<i>Krishnagar</i> , Matteo Baroi .....	1973	<i>Maitland</i> , Leo Clarke .....	1976
<i>Kuala Lumpur</i> , Dominic Vendargon .....	1955	<i>Port Pirie</i> , Peter de Campo .....	1980
<i>Kuching</i> , Peter Chung Wan Ting (1976) .....	1970	<i>Rockhampton</i> , Bernard Wallace .....	1974
<i>Kumbakonam</i> , Paul Arulswami .....	1955	<i>Sale</i> , Joseph Eric D'Arcy .....	1981
<i>Kurnool</i> , Joseph Rayappa .....	1967	<i>Sandhurst</i> , Noel D. Daly .....	1979
<i>Lucknow</i> , Cecil D'Sa .....	1972	<i>Toowoomba</i> , Edward F. Kelly (1975) .....	1969
<i>Mananthavady</i> , Jacob Toomkuzhy .....	1973	<i>Townsville</i> , Anthony Faulkner .....	1967
<i>Mangalore</i> , Basil D'Souza .....	1965	<i>Wagga-Wagga</i> , Francis Patrick Carroll (1968) ..	1967
<i>Meerut</i> , Patrick Nair .....	1974	<i>Wilcannia-Forbes</i> , Douglas J. Warren (1967) ..	1964
		<i>Wollongong</i> , William E. Murray .....	1975

	Cons.		Cons.
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>			
<i>Pro-Nuncio to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands</i> , Most Rev. Antonio Magnoni (1979).			
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishop</i>			
<i>Wellington</i> , Thomas Stafford Williams	1980		
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>			
<i>Auckland</i> , John Mackey	1974		
<i>Christchurch</i> , Brian Patrick Ashby	1964		
<i>Dunedin</i> , John Kavanagh (1957)	1949		
<i>Hamilton</i> , Edward Gaines (1980)	1980		
<i>Rarotonga</i> , Denis George Brown	1977		
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i>			
<i>Madang</i> , Leo Arkfeld	1948		
<i>Port Moresby</i> , Peter Kurongku (1981)	1979		
<i>Rabaul</i> , Albert Bundervoet	1980		
<i>Suva</i> , Peter Mataca (1976)	1974		
		<i>Tonga and Niue Islands</i> , Patrick Punou-Ki-Hihifo Finau	1972
		<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
		<i>Aitape</i> , Kevin Rowell	1969
		<i>Apia</i> , H. E. Cardinal Pio Taofinu'u	1968
		<i>Bereina</i> , Benedict To Varpin	1980
		<i>Bougainville</i> , Gregory Singkai	1974
		<i>Daru</i> , Gerard Deschamps	1966
		<i>Gizo</i> , John Crawford (1966)	1960
		<i>Goroka</i> , Raymond Rodly Caesar S.U.D. (1980)	1978
		<i>Honiara</i> , Daniel Stuyvenberg (1966)	1959
		<i>Kavieng</i> , Karl Hesse, M.S.C.	1980
		<i>Lae</i> , Enrico van Lieshout	1966
		<i>Mendi</i> , Firmin Schmitt	1966
		<i>Mount Hagen</i> , George Bernarding (1966)	1960
		<i>Port Vila</i> , Francis Roland Lambert	1977
		<i>Sideia</i> , Desmond Moore	1970
		<i>Taiohae</i> , Herve-Marie Le Cleac'h	1973
		<i>Tarawa</i> , Paul E. Mea Kainea	1979
		<i>Vanimo</i> , John Etheridge	1980
		<i>Wewak</i> , Raymond P. Kalisz	1980

#### POPES FROM 1800

<i>Sovereign Pontiff</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Sovereign Pontiff</i>	<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Elected</i>
Pius VII	Chiaromonti	1800	Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
Leo XII	della Genga	1823	John XXIII	Roncalli	1958
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829	Paul VI	Montini	1963
Gregory XV	Cappellari	1831	John Paul I	Luciani	1978
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846	John Paul II	Wojtyla	1978
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878	Adrian IV (Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.		
Pius X	Sarto	1903			
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914			
Pius XI	Ratti	1922			

### ORTHODOX CHURCH

*Greek Orthodox Church (Archdiocese of Thyateira and Great Britain)*, Most Rev. Archbishop Methodios Fouyas, Ph.D., 5 Craven Hill, W.2.

*Serbian Orthodox Church (Patriarchate of Serbia)* Right Rev. Bishop Lavrentije, 89 Lancaster Road, W.11.

*Polish Orthodox Church in Exile*, Right Rev. Bishop Matthew, 95 Finborough Road, S.W.10.

*Russian Orthodox Church (Patriarchate of Moscow)*, Most Rev. Metropolitan Anthony of Sourozh, Russian Cathedral, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7.

*Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia*. His Grace Bishop Constantine, Dormition Cathedral, Emperor's Gate, S.W.7. Mission Administrator Archimandrite Alexis, St. Edward Brotherhood, Brookwood, Surrey.

The Ukrainians, Latvians, Byelorussians and Romanians also have congregations in this country.

### LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

#### Church of England

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**, City of London, E.C.4 (1675–1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis and rebuilt by Mander) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and the North Transept in 1962. The American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 10 a.m. (Sat. 11 a.m.) to 3.15 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—to 4.15 p.m.); Crypt, Treasury and historical display, 70p; whispering gallery, stone gallery, 70p (children reduced price). Service on Sundays at 8, 10.30, 11.30 and 3.15. Weekdays at 7.30, 8, 4 (winter), 5 (summer).

**WESTMINSTER ABBEY**, S.W.1. (built A.D. 1050–1745).—Open on weekdays 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., (8 p.m., Wednesdays). Admission to the Royal Chapels, Poets' Corner, Quire and Statesmen's Hall £1.10 (students 60p; O.A.P.s and children 20p). Last admission Monday–Friday 4 p.m., Saturday 5 p.m. Wednesdays 6 p.m.–8 p.m. free. Nave open on Sundays between services. Services: Sundays, Holy Communion 8 a.m., Matins 10.30, Holy Communion 11.40 (sung every second and fourth Sundays in month), Evensong 3 p.m., Congregational Service 6.30 p.m., generally preceded by an organ recital. Monday–Friday, Matins 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion 8 a.m., Holy Communion 12.30 p.m. (Wednesdays, Lunch-hour Service), Evensong 5 p.m. Saturdays, Holy Communion 8 a.m., Matins 9 a.m., Evensong 3 p.m. Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings and queens (Henry III, Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest,

including the grave of "The Unknown Warrior" and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone" brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1279.

**SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL**, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, Eucharist 11 a.m., Evensong, 3.30 p.m. Weekdays: Mondays, Holy Communion, 5.30 p.m., Tuesdays and Thursdays, Holy Communion, 8 a.m., Wednesdays, Holy Communion, 5.30 p.m., Fridays, Holy Communion, 1.10 p.m., Saturdays, Holy Communion, 12 noon.

Evensong, Tuesdays 5.30 p.m. (sung), Fridays 5.30 p.m. (sung). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrews (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used as a Consistory Court. John Harvard, after whom Harvard University is named, was baptized here in 1607.

**TEMPLE CHURCH**, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. Canon J. Robinson, M.Th., B.D. *Reader*, Rev. Preb. W. D. Kennedy-Bell, M.A.

#### Church of Scotland

**CROWN COURT CHURCH**, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 (Holy Communion, first Sunday of Month) and 6.30. Mid week Service, Thursday, 1.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. M. Scott, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.Scot.

**ST. COLUMBA'S**, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. F. McLuskey, M.C., D.D.

#### United Reformed

**CITY TEMPLE**, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. B. Johanson, B.A., B.D., D.D.

#### Independent Evangelical

**WESTMINSTER CHAPEL**, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. Dr. R. T. Kendall.

#### Methodist

**CENTRAL HALL**, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. Dr. J. Tudor.

**WEST LONDON MISSION**, Hinde Street Methodist Church, W.1.—Sundays at 11 and 6.30. *Superintendent*, Rev. J. A. Newton, M.A., Ph.D.

#### Baptist

**BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH**, Junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and New Oxford Street, W.C.2.—Sundays 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

#### Society of Friends

**FRIENDS' HOUSE**, Euston Road, N.W.1.

#### Roman Catholic

**WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL**, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high.—*Sundays*: Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 (High), 12 noon, 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. *Weekdays* (Mon.-Fri.) Masses, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.30, 12.30, 1.05, 5.30 (High). Lauds, 7.40 a.m.; Vespers, 4.15 p.m.; (Saturday) Masses, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.30 (High), 12.30, 6 p.m.; Lauds, 7.40 a.m.; Vespers, 5.30 p.m. *Holy days of obligation*. Low Masses, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10.30, 12.30, 1.05, 5.30 (High), 7 p.m. Cathedral open 6.45 a.m. to 8 p.m.

**THE ORATORY**, Brompton, S.W.7.—*Sundays*: Masses, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; (High Mass); 12.30, 4.30, 7; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30. *Weekdays*: Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10; 12.30, 6 p.m. (no 12.30 on Sats.). Service Thurs. 8 p.m. *Holy days*: Masses 7, 8, 10, 12.15, 1.15, 4.30, and 8 p.m.; 6 p.m. (High Mass). On the eve, Vespers and Benediction, 5.30 p.m.

## PATRON SAINTS

*St. George, Patron Saint of England*.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr.

*St. David, Patron Saint of Wales*.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century. St. David was an eloquent preacher, who founded the monastery at Meneva, now St. David's. He became the patron of Wales, but there is no record of any

papal Canonization before 1181. His annual festival is observed on March 1.

*St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland*.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter, was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaia, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

*St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland*.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17.

# EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## UNIVERSITIES

The universities are responsible for more than half of the full-time and sandwich students in higher education, for the great majority of the students taking first degrees and almost all students taking higher degrees. The universities provide most of the basic and much of the applied research undertaken in Britain. They have power to award their own degrees.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1982

*Hilary*, Jan. 16 to Mar. 12; *Trinity*, April 24 to June 18; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 9 to Dec. 2

Number of Undergraduates in Residence 1981-82:  
*Men*, 5,903; *Women*, 3,166

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.                      Elect.

<i>Chancellor</i> , Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, O.M., <i>Balliol</i> .....	1960
<i>High Steward</i> , The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., <i>All Souls</i> .....	1967
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , G. J. Warnock, M.A., <i>Principal</i> <i>of Hertford</i> .....	1981
<i>Proctors</i> , I. C. Butler, M.A., <i>Christ Church</i> ; R. A. Cooper, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Brasenose</i> .....	1982
<i>Assessor</i> , Mrs. H. M. Brown, B.Litt., M.A., <i>St.</i> <i>Hilda's</i> .....	1982
<i>Public Orator</i> , G. W. Bond, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> ..	1980
<i>Bodley's Librarian</i> , J. W. Jolliffe, M.A. ....	1982
<i>Keeper of Archives</i> , T. H. Aston, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> <i>Christi</i> .....	1969
<i>Director of the Ashmolean Museum</i> , D. T. Piper, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> .....	1973
<i>Registrar of the University</i> , A. J. Dorey, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Linacre</i> .....	1979
<i>Surveyor to the University</i> , J. Lankester, M.A., <i>St. Catherine's</i> .....	1956
<i>Secretary of Faculties</i> , R. Butler, M.A. <i>University</i> .....	1980
<i>Secretary of the Chest and Chief Accountant</i> , W. Hyde, M.A., <i>Linacre</i> .....	1980
<i>Deputy Registrar</i> , (vacant)	

### Oxford Colleges and Halls (With dates of foundation)

<i>All Souls</i> (1438), F. P. Neill, Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1977).
<i>Balliol</i> (1263), A. J. P. Kenny, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Master</i> (1978).
<i>Brasenose</i> (1509) Prof. J. K. B. M. Nicholas, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1978).
<i>Christ Church</i> (1546), Very Rev. E. W. Heaton, M.A., <i>Dean</i> , (1979).
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1517), Sir Kenneth Dover, M.A., D.Litt., F.R.S.E., F.B.A., <i>President</i> (1976).
<i>Exeter</i> (1314), The Lord Crowther-Hunt, M.A., <i>Rector</i> (1982).
<i>Green</i> (1979), Sir Richard Doll, D.M., F.R.S., <i>Warden</i> (1979).
<i>Hertford</i> (1874), J. R. Torrance, M.A., <i>Principal</i> ( <i>acting</i> ).
<i>Jesus</i> (1571), Sir John Habakkuk, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Prin-</i> <i>cipal</i> (1967).
<i>Keble</i> (1868), C. J. E. Ball, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1979).
<i>Lady Margaret Hall</i> (1878), D. M. Stewart, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1979).
<i>Linacre</i> (1962), J. B. Bamborough, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1962).

<i>Lincoln</i> (1427), The Lord Trend, P.C., G.C.B., C.V.O., M.A., <i>Rector</i> (1973).
<i>Magdalen</i> (1458), K. B. Griffin, M.A., D.Phil., <i>President</i> (1979).
<i>Merton</i> (1264), Sir Rex Richards, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Warden</i> (1969).
<i>New College</i> (1379), A. H. Cooke, M.B.E., M.A., D.Phil., <i>Warden</i> (1976).
<i>Nuffield</i> (1937), M. G. Brock, C.B.E. M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1978).
* <i>Oriel</i> (1326), Sir Zelman Cowen, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Q.C., <i>Provost</i> (1982).
<i>Pembroke</i> (1624), Sir Geoffrey Arthur, K.C.M.G., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1974).
<i>Queen's</i> (1340), The Lord Blake, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Provost</i> (1968).
<i>St. Anne's</i> (1952) (Originally Society of Oxford Home- Students (1879)), Mrs. N. K. Trenaman, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1966).
<i>St. Antony's</i> (1950), A. R. M. Carr, M.A., <i>Warden</i> (1968).
<i>St. Catherine's</i> (1962), Sir Patrick Nairne, G.C.B., M.C., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1981).
<i>St. Cross</i> (1965), G. H. Stafford, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1980).
<i>St. Edmund Hall</i> (1270), Sir Ieuan Maddock, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., F.R.S., <i>Principal</i> (1979).
<i>St. John's</i> (1555), Sir John Kendrew, Kt., C.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S., <i>President</i> (1981).
<i>St. Peter's</i> (1929), Prof. G. E. Aylmer, F.B.A., M.A., D.Phil., <i>Master</i> (1978).
<i>Trinity</i> (1554), A. M. Quinton, M.A., F.B.A., <i>President</i> (1978).
<i>University</i> (1249), The Lord Goodman, C.H., M.A., LL.M., <i>Master</i> (1976).
<i>Wadham</i> (1612), Sir Stuart Hampshire, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Warden</i> (1970).
<i>Wolfson</i> (1965), The Hon. Sir Henry Fisher, M.A., Q.C., <i>President</i> (1975).
<i>Worcester</i> (1714), The Lord Briggs, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Provost</i> (1976).
<i>Campion Hall</i> (1896), Rev. P. Edwards, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1978).
<i>St. Benet's Hall</i> , Rev. Father P. Holdsworth, O.S.B., M.A., S.T.L., <i>Master</i> (1980).
<i>Mansfield</i> (1886), D. A. Sykes, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Principal</i> (1977).
<i>Regent's Park</i> (1810), Rev. B. R. White, M.D., D.Phil., <i>Principal</i> (1972).
<i>Greyfriars</i> (1910), Rev. M. S. Mann, <i>Warden</i> (1981).

\* denotes college for men only.

### COLLEGES FOR WOMEN ONLY

<i>St. Hilda's</i> (1893), Mrs. G. M. Moore, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1980).
<i>St. Hugh's</i> (1886), Miss M. R. Trickett, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1973).
<i>Somerville</i> (1879), Miss D. M. S. D. Park, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1980).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FULL TERMS, 1983

*Lent*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 11; *Easter*, Apr. 19 to June 10;  
*Michaelmas*, Oct. 4 to Dec. 2

Number of Undergraduates in Residence 1981-82:  
*Men*, 6,737; *Women*, 2,970

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.                      Elect.

<i>Chancellor</i> , H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T. ....	1977
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† Vice-Chancellor, F. H. Hinsley, O.B.E., M.A., <i>Master of St. John's College</i> . . . . .	1981
<i>High Steward</i> , The Lord Devlin, P.C., M.A., F.B.A., <i>Chr.</i> . . . . .	1966
<i>Deputy High Steward</i> , (vacant).	
<i>Commissary</i> , The Lord Salmon, M.A., <i>Pemb.</i> . .	1979
<i>Proctors</i> , D. H. Marrian, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Trin.</i> ; R. T. Hunt, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Queen's</i> . . . . .	1982
<i>Orator</i> , J. Diggle, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Queen's</i> . . . . .	1982
<i>Registrar</i> , R. E. Macpherson, M.A., <i>King's</i> . . .	1969
<i>Deputy Registrar</i> , R. F. Holmes, M.A., <i>Darw.</i> . .	1972
<i>Librarian</i> , F. W. Ratcliffe, M.A., <i>Corp.</i> . . . . .	1980
<i>Treasurer</i> , T. C. Gardner, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Wolfs.</i> . .	1969
<i>Secretary General of the Faculties</i> , A. D. I. Nicol, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Fitzw.</i> . . . . .	1972
<i>Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum</i> , Prof. A. M. Jaffe, M.A., <i>King's</i> . . . . .	1973

#### Cambridge Colleges (With dates of foundation)

<i>Christ's</i> (1505), (vacant).
<i>Churchill</i> (1960), Prof. Sir Herman Bondi, K.C.B., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1982).
<i>Clare</i> (1326), Prof. R. C. O. Matthews, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Master</i> (1975).
<i>Clare Hall</i> (1966), Sir Michael Stoker, M.A., M.D., <i>President</i> (1980).
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), M. W. McCrum, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1980).
<i>Darwin</i> (1964), Sir Arnold Burgen, <i>Master</i> (1982).
<i>Downing</i> (1800), Sir John Butterfield, O.B.E., M.D., <i>Master</i> (1978).
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1584), D. S. Brewer, Litt.D., <i>Master</i> (1977).
<i>Fitzwilliam</i> (1966), Prof. J. C. Holt, M.A., D.Phil., <i>Master</i> (1981).
<i>Girton</i> (1869), Mrs. B. E. Ryman, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Mistress</i> (1976).
<i>Gonville &amp; Caius</i> (1348), Prof. H. W. R. Wade, M.A., D.C.L., F.B.A., Q.C., <i>Master</i> (1976).
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), Sir Alan Cottrell, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1974).
<i>King's</i> (1441), B. A. O. Williams, M.A., F.B.A., <i>Provost</i> (1979).
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), <i>President</i> (vacant).
<i>Robinson</i> , Prof. Sir Jack Lewis, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Warden</i> (1977).
<i>St. Catharine's</i> (1473), Prof. Sir Peter Swinnerton- Dyer, Bt., M.A., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1973).
<i>St. Edmund's House</i> (1896), Rev. J. Coventry, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1976).
<i>St. John's</i> (1511), Prof. F. H. Hinsley, O.B.E., M.A., <i>Master</i> (1979).
<i>Selwyn</i> (1882), Rev. Prof. W. O. Chadwick, K.B.E., D.D., F.B.A., <i>Master</i> (1956).
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1596), Prof. D. H. Northcote, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1976).
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), Sir Alan Hodgkin, O.M., Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1979).
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), T. M. Sugden, Sc.D., F.R.S., <i>Master</i> (1976).
<i>Wolfson</i> (1965), D. G. T. Williams, M.A., LL.B., <i>President</i> (1980).

#### COLLEGES FOR MEN ONLY

<i>Magdalene</i> (1542), Sir Derman Christopherson, O.B.E., Ph.D., <i>Master</i> (1978).
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), Prof. Lord Adrian, M.D., <i>Master</i> (1981).
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1284), Lord Dacre of Glanton, M.A., <i>Master</i> (1980).

#### COLLEGES FOR WOMEN ONLY

<i>New Hall</i> (1954), Mrs. V. L. Pearl, M.A., D.Phil., <i>President</i> (1981).
<i>Newnham</i> (1871), Mrs. J. E. Floud, C.B.E., B.Sc., (Econ.), M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1972).

#### APPROVED SOCIETIES

<i>Homerton</i> (1824) (for B.Ed. Students), Miss A. C. Shrubsole, M.A., <i>Principal</i> (1971).
<i>Hughes Hall</i> (formerly <i>Cambridge T.C.</i> ) (1885) (for post-graduate students), R. D'Aeth, Ph.D., <i>President</i> (1978).
<i>Lucy Cavendish Collegiate Society</i> (1965) (for women research students and mature undergradu- ates), Lady Bowden, M.A., <i>President</i> (1979).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

(Founded 1832; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)  
Old Shire Hall, Durham

Undergraduates (1981-82), 4,072.

<i>Chancellor</i> , Dame Margot Fonteyn de Arias.
<i>Vice-Chancellor and Warden</i> , Prof. F. G. T. Holliday, C.B.E.
<i>Pro-Vice-Chancellor</i> , Prof. E. Sunderland, M.A., Ph.D.
<i>Second Pro-Vice-Chancellor</i> , Miss I. Hildmarsh, M.A.
<i>Registrar and Secretary</i> , I. E. Graham, M.A.

#### Colleges

<i>University</i> , E. C. Salthouse, Ph.D., <i>Master</i>
<i>Hatfield</i> , J. P. Barber, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Master</i> .
<i>Grey</i> , E. Halladay, M.A., <i>Master</i> .
<i>Van Mildert</i> , <i>Master</i> , (vacant).
<i>Collingwood</i> , J. A. Tuck, M.A., Ph.D., <i>Master</i> .
<i>St. Chad's</i> , Rev. R. C. Trounson, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>St. John's</i> , Miss D. R. Etchells, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>St. Mary's</i> , Miss J. M. Kenworthy, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>St. Aidan's</i> , Miss I. Hindmarsh, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>Trevelyan</i> , Miss D. Lavin, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>St. Hild and St. Bede</i> , J. V. Armitage, Ph.D., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>St. Cuthbert's Society</i> , Prof. J. L. Brooks, M.A., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>The Graduate Society</i> , G. Kohnstam, Ph.D., <i>Principal</i> .
<i>Ushaw</i> , Rt. Rev. P. M. Cookson, S.T.D., L.S.S., <i>President</i> .

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

Internal Students (1980-81), 45,767, External Stu- dents, 20,353.
<i>Visitor</i> , H.M. the Queen in Council.
<i>Chancellor</i> , H.R.H. The Princess Anne.
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Prof. Randolph Quirk, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., D. Lit., F.B.A.
<i>Chairman of the Court</i> , The Lord Scarman, P.C., O.B.E. M.A.
<i>Chairman of Convocation</i> , Prof. J. P. Quilliam, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.
<i>Principal</i> , J. R. Stewart, C.B.E., M.A.

#### Principal Officers

<i>Clerk of the Court</i> , P. Holwell.
<i>Clerk of the Senate</i> , P. Taylor.
<i>Academic Registrar</i> , (vacant).
<i>Secretary to University Entrance and School Exami- nations Council</i> , A. R. Stephenson, M.A.
<i>Director of Central Library Services</i> , D. J. Foskett, O.B.E., M.A.

#### University Institutes

<i>Courtauld Institute of Art</i> , 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. P. E. Lasko, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., <i>Dir.</i>
<i>Institute of Advanced Legal Studies</i> , Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. A. L. Diamond, LL.M., <i>Dir.</i>

† Correspondence for the *Vice-Chancellor* and other administrative officers should be sent to the *University Offices*, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

*Institute of Archaeology*, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. D. Evans, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., *Dir.*

*Institute of Classical Studies*, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. W. Handley, M.A., F.B.A., *Dir.*

*Institute of Commonwealth Studies*, 27–28 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. H. Morris-Jones, *Dir.*

*Institute of Education*, 20 Bedford Way, W.C.1, W. Taylor, C.B.E., Ph.D., *Dir.*

*Institute of Germanic Studies*, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. P. Stern, Ph.D., Litt.D., *Hon. Dir.*

*Institute of Historical Research*, Senate House, W.C.1, Prof. F. M. L. Thompson, M.A., D.Phil., F.B.A., *Dir.*

*Institute of Latin American Studies*, 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. Lynch, M.A., Ph.D., *Dir.*

*British Institute in Paris*, 9–11 Rue de Constantine, 75007, Paris, Prof. C. L. Campos, L-ès-L., Ph.D., *Dir.* (London office: 15 Woburn Square, W.C.1.)

*School of Slavonic and E. European Studies*, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1, M. A. Branch, Ph.D., *Dir.*

*Institute of United States Studies*, 31 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. Wright, M.A., *Dir.*

*Warburg Institute*, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. B. Trapp, M.A., F.B.A., *Dir.*

#### Schools of the University\*

*Bedford College*, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1, Prof. D. E. C. Wedderburn, M.A., *Principal*.

*Birkbeck College*, Malet Street, W.C.1, Prof. W. G. Overend, Ph.D., D.Sc., *Master*.

*Chelsea College*, Manresa Road, S.W.3, Prof. C. Phelps, M.A., D.Phil., *Principal*.

\*\**Heythrop College*, 11 Cavendish Square, W.1., Rev. F. X. Walker, S.J., Ph.D., *Principal* (acting).

*Imperial College of Science and Technology*, South Kensington, S.W.7, The Lord Flowers, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Rector*.

*King's College*, Strand, W.C.2, Marshal of the R.A.F. Sir Neil Cameron, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., *Principal*.

*London School of Economics and Political Science*, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, Prof. R. G. Dahrendorf, Ph.D., Dr. Phil., F.B.A., F.R.S.A., *Director*.

*Queen Elizabeth College*, Campden Hill Road, W.8, R. S. Barnes, D.Sc., *Principal*.

*Queen Mary College*, Mile End Road, E.1, Sir James Menter, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Principal*.

*Royal Holloway College*, Egham Hill, Egham, Surrey, *Principal*, (vacant).

*Royal Veterinary College*, Royal College Street, N.W.1, A. O. Betts, M.A., Ph.D., *Principal and Dean*.

*School of Oriental and African Studies*, Malet Street, W.C.1, Prof. C. D. Cowan, M.A., Ph.D., *Dir.*

*School of Pharmacy*, 29–39 Brunswick Square, W.C.1, F. Fish, Ph.D., *Dean*.

*University College*, Gower Street, W.C.1, Sir James Lighthill, D.Sc., F.R.S., *Provost*.

*Westfield College*, Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, B. Thwaites, M.A., Ph.D., *Principal*.

*Wye College*, Wye nr. Ashford, Kent, I. A. M. Lucas, C.B.E., M.Sc., *Principal*.

#### Institutions having Recognised Teachers

*Goldsmiths' College*, Lewisham Way, New Cross, S.E.1, R. Hoggart, M.A., Litt.D., *Warden*.

*Jews' College*, Finchley Synagogue, Kinloss Gardens, N.3, Rabbi N. L. Rabinovitch, M.A., Ph.D., D.T.L., *Principal*.

*London Graduate School of Business Studies*, Sussex Place, N.W.1, R. J. Ball, M.A., Ph.D., *Principal*.

*Royal Academy of Music*, Marylebone Road, N.W.1, D. Lumsden, M.A., Ph.D., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., *Principal*.

\* For Medical Schools, Training Colleges and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

\*\*Not in receipt of U.G.C. grants.

*Royal College of Music*, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7, Sir David Willcocks, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.M., *Director*.

*Trinity College of Music*, Mandeville Place, W.1, M. Davies, C.B.E., B.Mus., M.A., F.R.C.M., *Principal*.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903).

Full-time Students (1981–82), *Men*, 10,597; *Women*, 5,492.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Devonshire, P.C., M.C. (1965).  
*Vice-Chancellor*, M. H. Richmond, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S. (1981).

*Registrar*, K. E. Kitchen, B.A. (1979).

#### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(1824)

Sackville Street, Manchester

Full-time Students (1981–82), *Men*, 3,453; *Women*, 1,008.

*Principal*, Prof. R. N. Haszeldine, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Secretary and Registrar*, D. H. McWilliam, B.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE

(Founded 1852; re-organized 1908, 1937 and 1963)  
Newcastle upon Tyne

Students (1981–82), 7,635.

*Chancellor*, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., T.D., F.R.S. (1963).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. L. W. Martin, M.A., Ph.D.

*Pro-Vice-Chancellors*, Prof. J. R. O'Callaghan, B.E., M.Sc.; Prof. D. H. Whiffen, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Registrar*, W. R. Andrew, M.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham 15

Full-time Students (1980–81), 8,741.

*Chancellor*, Sir Peter Scott, C.B.E., D.S.C., M.A.

*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Prof. E. A. Marsland, Ph.D., F.R.C. Path.

*Secretary*, H. Harris, B.Sc. (Econ.), LL.B.

*Registrar*, W. R. G. Lewis, B.A.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Liverpool

Students (1982), 8,171.

*Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Leverhulme, T.D., B.A.

*Vice-Chancellor*, R. F. Whelan, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc.

*Treasurer*, J. W. Bateson.

*Registrar*, J. Padley, Ph.D.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

Full-time Students (1982), 10,822.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent (1966).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. W. Walsh (acting).

*Registrar*, J. J. Walsh, M.A. (1979).

*Bursar*, R. Head (1976).

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield

Full-time Students (1981–82)—*Men*, 4,749; *Women*, 2,985.

*Chancellor*, Sir Frederick Dainton, Ph.D., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. (1979).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. G. D. Sims, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1974).

*Registrar and Secretary*, J. S. Padley, Ph.D. (1982).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Full-time Students (1981–82)—*Men*, 4,232; *Women*, 2,933.

*Chancellor*, Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (1971).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Alec Merrison, B.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1967).

*Registrar and Secretary*, E. C. Wright, M.A. (1978).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

Whiteknights, Reading

Number of Students (1981), 6,627.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Sherfield, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (1970).

*Vice-Chancellor*, E. S. Page, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (1979).

*Registrar*, T. Bottomley, B.A. (1982).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1948

University Park, Nottingham

*Chancellor*, Sir Gordon Hobday, Ph.D., LL.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, B. C. L. Weedon, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Registrar*, G. E. Chandler, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

Students (1981–82), *Men*, 3,864; *Women*, 2,266.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Roll of Ipsden, K.C.M.G., C.B., (1974).

*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Roberts, M.A., D.Phil. (1979).

*Secretary and Registrar*, D. A. Schofield, M.A. (1978).

*Academic Registrar*, Miss A. E. Clarke, B.A. (1978).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

Full-time Students (1981–82), *Men*, 2,987; *Women*, 2,638.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E. (1978).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Roy Marshall, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D. (1979).

*Registrar*, F. T. Mattison, M.A., LL.B.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

Full-time Students (1981–82), 5,081.

*Chancellor*, Sir Rex Richards, D.Sc., F.R.S., (1982).

*Vice-Chancellor*, H. Kay, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D.

*Academic Registrar and Secretary*, M. J. Hislop.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

Full-time Students (1981–82), 4,928.

*Chancellor*, Prof. Sir Alan Hodgkin, O.M., K.B.E., F.R.S. (1971).

*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Shock, M.A.

*Registrar*, M. A. Baatz, M.A. (1973).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, 1961

Brighton

Full- and part-time Students (1981–82), 4,704.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., G.B.E., Q.C.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Denys Wilkinson, Ph.D., Sc.D., M.A., F.R.S.

*Registrar and Secretary*, G. Lockwood, B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Phil.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF KEELE, 1962

Keele, Staffordshire.

Undergraduates (1981–82), 2,489.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, C.I., G.C.V.O. (1962).

*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Harrison, M.A., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.C.

*Registrar*, D. Cohen, M.A., Ph.D.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF EAST ANGLIA, 1963

Norwich

Students (1981–82), 4,739.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Franks, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., P.C., M.A., F.B.A. (1965).

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. W. Thompson, B.Sc., D.Sc.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF YORK, 1963

Heslington, York

Undergraduates (1981), 2,894.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Swann, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

*Pro-Chancellors*, The Archbishop of York; A. S. Rymer, O.B.E.; L. E. Waddilove, C.B.E.

*Vice-Chancellor*, S. B. Saul, B.Com., Ph.D.

*Registrar*, A. B. Riddell.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER, 1964

Bailrigg, Lancaster

Undergraduates (1981–82), 4,126.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. The Princess Alexandra, G.C.V.O.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. P. A. Reynolds, M.A.

*Secretary*, G. M. Cockburn, M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, 1964

Wivenhoe Park, Colchester

Students (1981–82), 3,156.

*Chancellor*, (vacant).

*Pro-Chancellor*, J. E. Tabor, O.B.E., M.A.

*Vice-Chancellor*, A. E. Sloman, C.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.

*Registrar*, E. Newcomb, B.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, 1965

Coventry, Warwickshire

Students (1981–82), 5,555.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Scarman, P.C., O.B.E., M.A.

*Pro-Chancellor*, Sir Arthur Vick, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

*Vice-Chancellor*, J. B. Butterworth, M.A.

*Secretary and Registrar*, A. Rowe-Evans, B.A.

## UNIVERSITY OF KENT AT CANTERBURY, 1965

Canterbury, Kent

Students (1981), 4,689.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. J. Grimond, T.D., M.P. (1970).

*Vice-Chancellor*, D. J. E. Ingram, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc.

*Registrar and Finance Officer*, A. D. Linfoot, M.A.

## LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, 1966

Students (1981–82), 6,204.

*Chancellor*, Sir Arnold Hall, M.A., F.R.S.

*Vice-Chancellor*, C. C. Butler, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

*Registrar*, H. Brooks, B.Sc. (Econ.).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ASTON IN BIRMINGHAM, 1966

Gosta Green, Birmingham 4

Students (1981–82), 5,114.

*Chancellor*, Sir Adrian Cadbury, M.A.

*Vice-Chancellor* Prof. F. W. Crawford, Ph.D., D.Sc.

*University Secretary and Registrar*, K. N. Houghton, M.A.

## THE CITY UNIVERSITY, 1966

Northampton Square, E.C.1

Students (1981–82), 3,185.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Mayor of London.

*Vice-Chancellor*, R. N. Franklin, M.A., D.Phil., D.Sc.

*Academic Registrar*, L. A. Fairbairn, B.Sc., Ph.D.

## BRUNEL UNIVERSITY 1966

Uxbridge, Middlesex

Students (1981–82), 4,357.

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. E. D. Bishop, C.B.E., F.R.S.*Secretary-General*, D. Neave, B.A., L.L.M..

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH, 1966

Claverton Down, Bath, Avon.

Undergraduates (1981–82), 3,000.

*Chancellor*, Lord Kearton, O.B.E., F.R.S.*Vice-Chancellor*, P. T. Matthews, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.*Registrar*, R. M. Mawditt.

## UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD, 1966

Undergraduates (1981–82), 4,288.

*Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Wilson, K.G., O.B.E.,

M.P., M.A., F.R.S.

*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, Prof. J. C. West, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.*Registrar and Secretary*, I. M. Sanderson, M.B.E., B.Sc.

## UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, 1966

Guildford, Surrey

Undergraduates (1981–82), 2,805.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, C.C.M.C., C.C.V.O.*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Kelly, Sc.D., F.R.S.*Academic Registrar*, G. Haigh, Ph.D.

## UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD, 1967

Undergraduates (1981–82), 4,000.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.C., P.C., K.T.*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Ashworth, Ph.D., D.Sc.*Registrar*, S. R. Bosworth, B.A.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, 1837

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Under Royal Charter (1967) the Royal College of Art grants the degrees of Doctor, Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Arts and Master of Design (RCA). Students (1982), 578 (all postgraduate).

*Provost*, Sir Hugh Casson, K.C.V.O., P.R.A.*Rector and Vice-Provost*, L. March, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.A.*Registrar*, B. M. Cooper, B.A..

## CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 1969

Cranfield, Bedford

Under Royal Charter (1969) the Cranfield Institute of Technology grants degrees in applied science, engineering, technology and management.

Students (1980–81), 1,225.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Kings Norton, Ph.D., D.I.C., D.Sc.*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Henry Chilver, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.A.*General Secretary*, P. A. Digger.

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY (1969)

Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, Bucks.

Students (1981), 90,000.

Tuition by correspondence linked with special radio and television programmes, summer schools and a locally-based tutorial and counselling service. Under Royal Charter the University awards degrees of B.A., B.Phil., M.Phil., Ph.D., D.Sc. and D.Litt. There are six faculties—arts, educational studies, mathematics, science, social sciences and technology and a wide range of continuing education courses.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Briggs.*Vice-Chancellor*, J. H. Horlock, Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.*Secretary*, D. J. Clinch.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BUCKINGHAM

(1976)

Buckingham

Students (1982); *Men*, 308; *Women*, 131.

Independent of state finance.

*Visitor*, The Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, P.C., C.H., F.R.S.*Principal*, Prof. A. T. Peacock, D.S.C., M.A., F.B.A..*Vice-Principal*, Prof. P. L. Watson, M.Sc.*Academic Registrar*, S. P. J. Ellis, M.A.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES, 1893

University Registry, Cardiff

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.C., K.T., C.C.B. (1976).*Pro-Chancellor*, The Lord Edmund-Davies, P.C. (1974).*Vice-Chancellor*, C. W. L. Bevan, C.B.E., D.Sc. (1981).*Registrar*, E. W. Jones, B.Sc. (1981).

## Colleges

*Aberystwyth*.—*Princ.*, G. Owen, D.Sc. (1979).*Bangor*, N. Wales.—*Princ.*, Sir Charles Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. (1958).*Cardiff, Institute of Science and Technology*.—*Princ.*, A. F. Trotman-Dickenson, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (1968).*Cardiff, National School of Medicine*.—*Provost*, H. L. Duthie, M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (1979).*Cardiff (University College)*.—*Princ.*, C. W. L. Bevan, C.B.E., D.Sc. (1966).*Lampeter (St. David's College)*.—*Princ.*, B. R. Morris, M.A., D.Phil. (1980).*Swansea*.—*Princ.*, Prof. B. L. Clarkson, B.Sc., Ph.D. (1982).

## SCOTLAND

## UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

Students (1981–82), *Men*, 1,523; *Women*, 1,698.*Chancellor*, Sir Kenneth Dover, M.A., F.R.S.E. (1981).*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, J. S. Watson, M.A.,

D.Litt., D.H.L., F.R.S.E. (1966).

*Registrar and Secretary*, M. J. B. Lowe, B.Sc., Ph.D. (1981).*Rector*, T. Brooke-Taylor, M.A. (1979–82).

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

Students (1981–82), *Men*, 6,442; *Women*, 5,104.*Chancellor*, Sir Alec Cairncross, K.C.M.C., F.B.A.*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. A. Williams, D.Sc., F.R.S. (1976).*Secretary to the University Court and Registrar*, J. McCargow, M.A.*Rector*, R. Bosanquet.

## UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1495

Undergraduates (1982), 4,998.

*Chancellor*, Lord Polwarth, T.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.S.A.*Principal*, Prof. G. P. McNicol, Ph.D., F.R.C.P. (1981).*Vice-Principals*, Prof. A. Rutherford, M.A., B.Litt.

(1982–84); Prof. H. M. Keir, Ph.D., D.Sc., (1982–85).

*Secretary*, T. B. Skinner, M.A.*Rector* (1984), R. J. Perryment, M.A.

## UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1583

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

Students (1981–82), 11,329.

*Chancellor*, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., O.M., C.B.E., P.C., F.R.S. (1952).*Vice-Chancellor and Principal*, J. H. Burnett, M.A.,

D.Phil., F.R.S.E. (1979).

*Secretary*, A. M. Currie, O.B.E., B.A., B.Litt. (1978).*Rector*, Rt. Hon. David Steel, M.A., M.P.

## UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE, 1964

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time Students (1981–82), 6,794.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Todd, O.M., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.  
*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, G. J. Hills, Ph.D., D.Sc.,  
 F.R.S.C. (1980).

*Registrar*, D. W. J. Morrell, M.A., LL.B. (1973).

## HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY, 1966

Edinburgh

Students (1981–82), 3,577.

*Chancellor*, Lord Thomson of Monifieth, P.C. (1977).  
*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, T. L. Johnston, Ph.D.,  
 F.R.S.E. (1981).

*Secretary*, D. I. Cameron, B.L. (1966).

*Chairman of Court*, Sir Douglas Haddon, K.C.B., LL.D.,  
 F.R.S.E. (1978).

## UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, 1967

Full-time Students (1981–82), 3,251.

*Chancellor*, The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.V.O.,  
 G.B.E., M.C. (1977).

*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. M. Neville,  
 M.C., T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (1978).

*Secretary*, R. Seaton, M.A., LL.B. (1973).

*Rector*, Lord Mackie of Benshie, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

## UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING, 1967

Undergraduates (1981–82), 2,716.

*Chancellor*, Sir Monty Finniston, F.R.S. (1978).

*Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Kenneth Alex-  
 ander, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., (1980).

*Secretary*, R. G. Bomont, B.Sc. (Econ.) (1973).

## NORTHERN IRELAND

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,  
1908

Full-time Students (1981–82), 6,377.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Ashby, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1970).

*President and Vice-Chancellor*, P. Froggatt, M.A.,  
 M.D., Ph.D. (1976).

*Secretary*, R. G. Topping, V.R.D., M.A., (1977).

*Secretary to the Academic Council*, A. H. Graham,  
 M.A. (1978).

## NEW UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER, 1965

Coleraine, Co. Londonderry  
(First students admitted, 1968)

Undergraduates (1979–80), 1,667.

*Chancellor*, The Lord Grey of Naunton, G.C.M.G.,  
 G.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1980)

*Vice-Chancellor*, W. H. Cockcroft, M.A., D.Phil. (1976).

*Registrar and Secretary*, W. T. Ewing, M.A., LL.B.  
 (1966).

## REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY  
COLLEGE, 1592

Undergraduates and post-graduates (1981–82), 6,859.

*Chancellor*, F. H. Boland, B.A., LL.D. (1964).

*Provost*, W. A. Watts, M.A., sc.D. (1981).

*Registrar*, E. Sagarra, M.A., Dr., Phil. (1981).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,  
DUBLIN, 1908

49 Merrion Square, Dublin 2

*Chancellor*, Dr. T. K. Whitaker.

*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. T. Murphy.

*Registrar*, M. Gilheany, B.A., B.Comm., M.Econ.Sc.

## Constituent Colleges

*Presidents*

*Univ. Coll., Dublin*, T. Murphy, M.D., D.Sc.

*Univ. Coll., Cork*, T. ó Ciardha, M.A., Ph.D.

*Univ. Coll. Galway*, C. ó h Eochá, Ph.D.

THE ASSOCIATION OF COMMONWEALTH  
UNIVERSITIES

36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1

The Association holds quinquennial Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes the *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, handbooks listing scholarships and fellowships, etc.; acts as a general information centre on universities in U.K. and other Commonwealth countries; provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; administers travelling fellowships for university administrators and Commonwealth Foundation bursaries for medical students; and runs the Third World Academic Exchange Programme. It also supplies the secretariat for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, for the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and for the Kennedy Memorial Trust.

*Secretary General*, A. Christodoulou, C.B.E., M.A.

COUNCIL FOR  
NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS

344–354 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1

Established in 1964 with powers to award degrees and other academic distinctions, comparable in

standard with awards granted and conferred by universities to students in polytechnics and other institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom which do not have the power to award their own degrees. The Council awards degrees and honours degrees of B.A., B.Ed. and B.Sc. and higher and research degrees and doctorates. On Sept. 1, 1974, the Council assumed responsibility for the work formerly undertaken by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design, and in September, 1976, for the Diploma on Management Studies.

*President*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.

*Chairman*, Sir Denis Rooke, C.B.E., F.R.S.

*Chief Officer*, E. Kerr, B.Sc., Ph.D.

## POLYTECHNICS

The 30 polytechnics constitute a substantial part of the higher education system in England and Wales. Overall they provide an educational environment for some 260,000 students each year, about half of them following full-time or sandwich courses. Within the public sector their total entry includes over 75% of all first-year enrolments to degree courses and others recognised as being of the same standard. In many cases, their student enrolments at this level match those of most universities. In

addition the polytechnics play a major part in the national provision of other advanced courses which do not lead to a degree or degree-equivalent qualifications. The polytechnics' function is to provide virtually the full range of courses, albeit with a pronounced vocational flavour. Together engineering, science and technology currently account for little more than one-third of the enrolments. A further third is involved in administrative, business and social studies and some 13% occur in education. The remaining 22% are spread over other professional and vocational subjects (e.g. architecture, librarianship and catering); music, drama and visual arts; languages (3%) and other arts (3%).

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM POLYTECHNIC, Perry Barr, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, R. J. W. Hammond.

BRIGHTON POLYTECHNIC, Moulsecoomb, Brighton.—*Dir.*, G. R. Hall.

BRISTOL POLYTECHNIC, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol.—*Dir.*, Dr. W. Birch.

COVENTRY (LANCHESTER) POLYTECHNIC, Priory Street, Coventry.—*Dir.*, G. Holroyde.

HATFIELD POLYTECHNIC, Hatfield, Herts.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. Illston.

Huddersfield POLYTECHNIC, Queensgate, Huddersfield.—*Rector*, K. J. Durrands.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames.—*Dir.*, L. E. Lawley, ph.d.

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC, Calverley Street, Leeds.—*Dir.*, P. J. Nuttgens, ph.d.

LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC, P.O. Box 143, Leicester.—*Dir.*, Dr. D. Bethel.

LIVERPOOL POLYTECHNIC, Rodney House, 70 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.—*Rector*, G. Bulmer.

#### LONDON:

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC, 117-119 Houndsditch, E.C.3.—*Prov.*, J. M. Edwards, q.c.

MIDDLESEX POLYTECHNIC, 114 Chase Side, N.14.—*Dir.*, R. M. W. Rickett, ph.d.

NORTH-EAST LONDON POLYTECHNIC, Romford Road, E15.—*Dir.*, G. T. Fowler, m.a.

POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Rector*, Prof. C. Adamson, d.sc.

POLYTECHNIC OF NORTH LONDON, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Dir.*, D. W. MacDowall, m.a., d.phil., f.s.a.

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK, Borough Road, S.E.1.

THAMES POLYTECHNIC, Wellington Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.—*Dir.*, N. Singer, ph.d.

MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC, All Saints, Manchester.—*Dir.*, K. Green, m.a.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC, Ellison Place, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Dir.*, Prof. L. Barden.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE POLYTECHNIC, Beaconside, Stafford, College Road, Stoke-on-Trent and Madeley, Nr. Crewe, Cheshire.—*Dir.*, J. F. Dickenson, ph.d.

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC, Headington, Oxford.—*Dir.*, B. L. Tonge, ph.d.

PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC, Drake Circus, Plymouth.—*Dir.*, R. F. M. Robbins, ph.d.

PORTSMOUTH POLYTECHNIC, Museum Road, Portsmouth.—*Pres.*, H. D. Law, ph.d.

PRESTON POLYTECHNIC, Corporation Street, Preston.

SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, Pond Street, Sheffield.—*Principal*, Rev. Canon G. Tolley, m.sc., ph.d.

SUNDERLAND POLYTECHNIC, Langham Tower, Ryhope Road, Sunderland.—*Rector*, E. P. Hart, ph.d.

TEESSIDE POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.—*Dir.*, M. D. Longfield, ph.d.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC, Burton Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, E. A. Freeman.

WOLVERHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, Molineux Street, Wolverhampton.—*Dir.*, G. A. Seabrooke.

POLYTECHNIC OF WALES, Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan.—*Dir.*, J. D. Davies, m.sc., ph.d., d.sc.

#### COLLEGES

It is not possible to name here all the colleges offering courses of higher or further education. The list that follows is confined to colleges providing at least one course leading to a *first degree* granted by a university or by the Council for National Academic Awards (C.N.A.A.). It does not include colleges forming part of a polytechnic.

After the name of each college the abbreviated title of the appropriate degree or degrees is given, but the very many *other* qualifications for which the colleges also provide courses are not listed.

ABERDEEN COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (*B.Ed.*), Hilton Place, Aberdeen.—*Principal*, J. Scotland, c.b.e.

AVERY HILL COLLEGE, Bexley Road, London S.E.9.—*Principal*, M. Lovitt.

BATH ACADEMY OF ART (*B.A.*), Corsham, Wiltshire.—*Principal (acting)*, D. Pope.

BATH COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*, *B.Ed.*), Newton Park, Bath.—*Principal*, N. P. Payne.

BEDFORD COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Ed.*), 37 Lansdowne Road, Bedford.—*Director*, D. G. Lyne.

BISHOP GROSSETESTE COLLEGE (*B.Ed.*), Lincoln, Lincolnshire.—*Principal*, L. G. Marsh.

BOLTON COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (TECHNICAL) (*B.Ed.*), Chadwick Street, Bolton, Lancashire.—*Director*, (vacant).

BOLTON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*, *B.Ed.*), Deane Road, Bolton.—*Principal*, J. C. McKenzie, m.phil.

BRADFORD COLLEGE (*B.A.*, *B.Ed.*), Great Horton Road, Bradford.—*Principal*, Dr. P. J. Gallagher.

BRETTON HALL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Ed.*), West Bretton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire.—*Principal*, J. L. Taylor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*), Queen Alexandra Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Director*, A. M. D. I. Oakeshott.

BULMER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Ed.*), Woodlands Avenue, Earley, Reading.—*Principal*, H. Silver, ph.d.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS (*B.A.*), Peckham Road, London S.E.5.—*Principal*, I. E. T. Jenkin.

CAMBORNE SCHOOL OF MINES (*B.Sc.*), Trevenson, Pool, Redruth, Cornwall.—*Principal*, P. Hackett.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*), Cambridge.—*Principal*, R. L. Helmore, c.b.e.

CANTERBURY COLLEGE OF ART (*B.A.*), New Dover Road, Canterbury.—*Principal*, G. G. Bellamy.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN (*B.A.*), Southampton Row, London W.C.1.—*Principal*, T. P. Pannell.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (*B.Ed.*, *B.Sc.*), Embassy Theatre, Eton Avenue, London N.W.3.—*Principal*, G. Kitson.

CHARLOTTE MASON COLLEGE (*B.Ed.*), Ambleside, Cumbria.—*Principal*, S. W. Percival.

CHELMER-ESSEX INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.H.*, *B.Sc.*, *B.Ed.*), Victoria Road South, Chelmsford.—*Director*, Dr. C. Crane.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF ART (*B.A.*), Manresa Road, London S.W.3.—*Principal*, J. Barnicoat.

CHESTER COLLEGE (*B.A.*, *B.Ed.*), Cheyney Road, Chester.—*Principal*, M. V. J. Seaborne.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*, *B.Ed.*), North Holmes Road, Canterbury, Kent.—*Principal*, M. H. A. Berry.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (*B.A.*, *B.Sc.*, *B.Ed.*), Liverpool Road, Prescot, Merseyside.—*Principal*, B. S. Cane.

- CITY OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed.), Hathersage Road, Manchester.—*Principal*, Dr. A. Johnston.
- COLCHESTER INSTITUTE (B.A.), Sheepen Road, Colchester.—*Director*, A. Owen.
- CRAIGIE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (B.Ed.), Ayr.—*Principal*, P. C. McNaught.
- CREWE AND ALSAGER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (B.A., B.Ed.), Crewe Road, Crewe.—*Director*, Miss B. P. R. Ward.
- DARTINGTON COLLEGE OF ARTS (B.A.), Totnes, Devon.—*Principal*, P. Cox, O.B.E.
- DE LA SALLE COLLEGE (B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed.), Hopwood Hall, Middleton, Manchester.—*Principal*, Rev. Br. Wilfrid.
- DERBY LONSDALE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION (B.Comb.Studs., B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed.), Kedleston Road, Derby.—*Director*, J. May, T.D., Ph.D.
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 NORTH-EASTERN, Education Office, County Hall, Galgorm Road, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.—*Chief Officer*, R. J. Dickson, Ph.D.  
 SOUTH-EASTERN, 18 Windsor Avenue, Belfast 9.—*Chief Officer*, M. B. Gledhill.  
 SOUTHERN, 3 Charlemont Place, The Mall, Armagh.—*Chief Officer*, J. G. Kelly.  
 WESTERN, 1. Hospital Road, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.—*Chief Officer*, M. H. F. Murphy.

## ADULT EDUCATION

'Adult Education' covers a broad spectrum of educational activities ranging from non-vocational courses of general interest, through the acquiring of special vocational skills needed in industry or

commerce, to study for a degree at the Open University. It has been defined as "the provision of non-formal and informal education for adult people: that is, courses excluding the normal range of

provision in colleges and universities for young people immediately following the statutory school leaving age, but including the full range of recurrent educational opportunities designed for people of more mature years, and related to any or all aspects of adult life\*.

**Providers.** Courses are provided by many bodies: local education authorities (regional authorities in Scotland, education and library boards in Northern Ireland), residential colleges, the Open University, the extra-mural departments of other universities (and Birkbeck College of the University of London), the BBC, ITV and local radio stations, and various voluntary bodies. The local education authorities operate through 'area' adult education centres, institutes or colleges and the adult studies departments of colleges of further education. The Open University, in partnership with the BBC, provides distance teaching leading to ordinary or honours first degrees, and also offers post-experience and higher degree courses. Nearly 40 other universities\* have extra-mural or adult education or continuing education departments which serve their local areas or regions. The BBC has a Continuing Education Advisory Council and the Independent Broadcasting Authority an Educational Advisory Council which has an Adult Education Panel. Of the voluntary bodies the biggest and best-known is the Workers' Educational Association (see below).

**Courses.** Although lengths vary, most courses are part-time. Long-term residential colleges (see below) provide full-time courses lasting one or two years. Adult education courses are of two main kinds—those involving face-to-face teaching with teacher and student in the same room and the distance teaching provided through TV and radio, and/or correspondence courses.

**Numbers.** There are no comprehensive statistics covering all aspects of adult education but it is known that in November 1981 just over 1½ million students were enrolled by LEAs at adult education centres in England, a slight increase on the previous year. About 66,000 students were enrolled at the Open University in 1981. In 1980–81 courses of liberal adult education provided by university extra-mural departments and the WEA were attended by some 295,500 students (252,000 in 1979–80). In residential establishments maintained or assisted by LEAs there were in 1980–81 more than 78,600 students on short courses; 433 students were on courses at six of the long-term colleges of adult education (other than short courses or summer schools).

**ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION** (19b De Montfort Street, Leicester) was established in 1977 by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to advise generally on matters relevant to the provision of education for adults in England and Wales and, in particular, (a) to promote cooperation between the various bodies in adult education and review current practice, organisation and priorities, with a view to the most effective deployment of available sources; and (b) to promote the development of future policies and priorities, with full regard to the concept of education as a process continuing throughout life. It has issued

three annual reports, and other publications include, in 1982, a report on the future development of a system of continuing education for adults in England and Wales. *Chairman*, R. Hoggart; *Secretary*, F. J. Taylor.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADULT EDUCATION** (England and Wales), 19b De Montfort Street, Leicester (*Dir.*, A. K. Stock). The institute provides a means of consultation and cooperation between all the forces in adult education. It provides information and advice to organisations and individuals on all aspects of adult education; it conducts enquiries into problems of adult education; organises conferences and other meetings; and issues publications. It administers the government-funded Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit.

**SCOTTISH INSTITUTE OF ADULT EDUCATION**, 4 Queensferry Street, Edinburgh (*Dir.*, V. L. Smith). The institute is an advisory and consultative body which arranges conferences and training courses, undertakes research, acts as an information centre on current activities, and issues publications.

**UNIVERSITIES COUNCIL FOR ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION**, consisting of one representative from each university, was established in 1947 for the interchange of ideas and the formulation of common policies on extra-mural education—*Hon. Secretary*, W. Forster, M.A., Dept. of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.

**WORKERS EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION**, Temple House, 9 Upper Berkeley Street, London W.1. (*Gen. Secretary*, R. J. Jeffries). Founded in 1903, the WEA consists of about 900 branches and nearly 1,500 affiliated educational and workers' organisations. Non-sectarian and non-party-political, it aims to stimulate and to satisfy the demands of workers for education, and to further the advancement of education generally. The WEA is organised in 21 districts. Each district in England and Wales is recognised by the Department of Education and Science as a 'responsible body' for the provision of educational facilities in respect of which it receives grants under Departmental regulations. LEAs also make grants towards administrative expenses.

## RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES FOR ADULT EDUCATION

### Long term:

The eight long-term colleges listed below offer one- and two-year courses for adults and are grant-aided by the Department of Education and Science. Students are eligible for state bursaries provided by the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office or (for certain specialised courses) discretionary LEA awards.

**COLEG HARLECH**, Harlech, Gwynedd. (For men and women).—*Warden*, J. W. England.

**CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE**, Stanforth Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (For men and women).—*Principal*, Dr. R. Houlton.

**FIRCROFT COLLEGE**, 1018 Bristol Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham. (For men and women).—*Principal*, B. J. Wicker.

**HILLCROFT COLLEGE**, Surbiton, Surrey. (For women).—*Principal*, Phoebe J. Lambert.

**NEWBATTLE COLLEGE**, Dalkieth, Midlothian. (For men and women).—*Principal*, A. D. Reid.

**NORTHERN COLLEGE**, Wentworth Castle, Stainborough, Barnsley, South Yorks. (For men and women).—*Principal*, M. Barratt-Brown.

\*Aberdeen, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, City, Dundee, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Loughborough, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Stirling, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex, Ulster, Wales (Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff, Swansea).

PLATER COLLEGE, Pullens Lane, Oxford. (For men and women).—*Principal*, D. G. Chiles.  
RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford. (For men and women).—*Principal*, J. D. Hughes.

#### Short term:

The short-term colleges and centres listed below offer residential courses, lasting from a day or two to two or three weeks, in a wide range of subjects. LEAs directly sponsor many of the colleges while others are sponsored by universities or voluntary organisations. A booklet listing hundreds of such *Residential Short Courses* is published by the National Institute of Adult Education (see above).

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.; ALSTON HALL, Longridge, Nr. Preston; ASHRIDGE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE, Berkhamsted, Herts.; AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Heath, Bromsgrove, Worcs.; BEAMISH HALL RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR ADULT EDUCATION, Stanley, County Durham; BELSTEAD HOUSE, Nr. Ipswich, Suffolk; BRAZERS ADULT COLLEGE, Ipsden, Oxford; BURTON MANOR, Burton, South Wirral, Cheshire; BURWELL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL CENTRE, Burwell, Cambridge; DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex; DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Nr. Abingdon, Bucks.; DEVON CENTRE FOR FURTHER EDUCATION, Dartington College of Arts, Totnes; DILLINGTON HOUSE COLLEGE AND ARTS CENTRE, Ilminster, Somerset; DYFFRYN HOUSE, St. Nicholas, Nr. Cardiff; EARNLEY CON-

COURSE, Nr. Chichester, Sussex; EASTHAMPTON PARK, Easthamptead Park Educational Centre, Wokingham, Berkshire; GRAFHAM WATER RESIDENTIAL CENTRE, West Perry, Huntingdon; GRANTLEY HALL, Ripon, North Yorkshire; HAWKWOOD COLLEGE, Stroud, Glos.; HIGHAM HALL, Bassenthwaite Lake, Cockermouth, Cumbria; THE HILL, Pen-y-Pound, Abergavenny, Gwent; HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE, West Didsbury, Manchester; HORNCastle RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE, Horncastle, Lincs.; KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Convent Road, Broadstairs, Kent; KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.; LANCASHIRE COLLEGE FOR ADULT EDUCATION, Southport Road, Chorley; LOSEHILL HALL, Castleton, Derbyshire; MADINGLEY HALL, Madingley, Cambridge; MARYLAND COLLEGE FOR ADULT EDUCATION, Woburn, Milton Keynes; MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.; THE OLD RECTORY, Fittleworth, Pulborough, Sussex; PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.; PENDRELL HALL, Codsall Wood, Wolverhampton; REWLEY HOUSE, 3-7 Wellington Square, Oxford; ROFFEY PARK MANAGEMENT COLLEGE, Hordsham, Sussex; SPODE CONFERENCE CENTRE, Hawkesyard Priory, Rugeley, Staffs.; THEOBALDS PARK COLLEGE, Waltham Cross, Herts.; URCHFON MANOR, Nr. Devizes, Wilts.; WANSELL COLLEGE, Theydon Bois, Epping, Essex; WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; WENSUM LODGE, King Street, Norwich, Norfolk; WEST DEAN COLLEGE, West Dean, Chichester, Sussex; WESTHAM HOUSE COLLEGE, Barford, Warwick.

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION (excluding postgraduate study)

NOTE.—References to university courses in the sections following cover only *full-time* courses leading to *first degrees*. The considerable facilities available for postgraduate study or research are not treated.

POSTGRADUATE STUDY AND RESEARCH. All universities provide facilities for postgraduate study and research. They co-operatively issue each year a handbook of *Postgraduate Courses in United Kingdom Universities* which lists all "taught courses", (except in medicine, dentistry and veterinary science) but does not cover research. In general, universities can provide facilities for research in at least some aspects of all the subjects in which first degrees are offered.

Courses at postgraduate level leading to master's-level degrees of the Council for National Academic Awards (C.N.A.A.) are offered by polytechnics and other colleges. They are listed in the C.N.A.A.'s annual *Directory of Postgraduate and Post-Experience Courses*. It is also possible to undertake research at polytechnics leading to an M. Phil. or Ph.D. granted by the C.N.A.A.

### ACCOUNTANCY

(See also Business, Management and Administration).

First Degrees in *Accounting* or *Accountancy* are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Dundee, East Anglia, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Kent, Liverpool, Stirling, Strathclyde and Wales (Aberystwyth and Institute of Science and Technology). At several other universities one of these subjects can be combined with, e.g., Financial Administration, Finance or Economics.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Accounting*, *Accountancy* or *Accounting and Finance* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are

provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Brighton Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, City of London Polytechnic, Dundee College of Technology, Ealing College of Higher Education, Glasgow College of Technology, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Middlesex Polytechnic, Napier College of Commerce and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, North East London Polytechnic (*Finance with Accounting*), Polytechnic of North London, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic (*Accountancy and Financial Control*), Trent Polytechnic, Ulster Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Wales.

*Professional Bodies*.—The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are:

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Chartered Accountants' Hall, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS, 29 Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C.2.

CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

### ACTUARIAL SCIENCE

First Degrees in *Actuarial Science* are granted by the City University and the Universities of Kent and London (London School of Economics and Political Science); and in *Actuarial Mathematics and Statistics* by Heriot-Watt University.

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, W.C.1.

FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

### AERONAUTICS and Aeronautical Engineering

First Degrees in *Aeronautical Engineering* are granted by the Universities of Bath, Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, the City University, the Universities of Glasgow, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; Queen Mary College (also *Avionics—Aeronautical/Electrical and Industrial Aerodynamics & Light Structures*), Loughborough (*Aeronautical Engineering and Design*), Manchester, Salford and (*Aeronautics and Astronautics*) Southampton; and in *Air Transport Engineering* by the City University.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Aeronautical Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Hatfield Polytechnic and Kingston Polytechnic.

CHELSEA COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Shoreham Airport, Sussex, COLLEGE OF AIR TRAINING, Hamble, Southampton.

### AGRICULTURE

First Degrees in *Agriculture* or *Agricultural Sciences*(s) are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London (Wye College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading and Wales (University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Bangor); and in *Horticulture* by Bath, London (Wye College), Nottingham, Reading and Strathclyde.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Agriculture* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Plymouth Polytechnic/Seale Hayne College and Wolverhampton Polytechnic/Harper Adams Agricultural College.

Other schools of agriculture are:

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 581 King Street—*Sec.*, (vacant).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, H. V. Hughes.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh.—*Principal*, Prof. N. F. Robertson, C.B.E., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, J. E. Scott.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Principal*, Prof. J. M. M. Cunningham, C.B.E.

There are in addition over twenty country Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

### ARCHÆOLOGY

First Degrees in *Archæology* or *Archæological Sciences/Studies* are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Bradford, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Lancaster, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Institute of Archæology, Bedford, King's and University Colleges; School of Oriental and African Studies), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Southampton, Wales (University College of Cardiff), and York. At several other universities archæology can be combined with another subject, e.g. ancient history or anthropology.

### ARCHITECTURE

The Education and Professional Development Committee of THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, sets standards and guides the whole system of architectural education throughout the United Kingdom. Courses at the following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. They are visited regularly by the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board to ensure that they meet the minimum standards for exemption from the R.I.B.A.'s own examinations.

### UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS

(Subject to exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a first degree or diploma; number of students and name of Head of School or Department of Architecture are included.)

BATH: University School of Architecture and Building Engineering, Claverton Down (228).—Prof. M. Brawne (6-yr. sandwich course in architecture in conjunction with 4-year sandwich course in building engineering).

BELFAST: Queen's University (158).—Prof. W. J. Kidd.

BRISTOL: University Dept. of Architecture (200).—M. Burton.

CAMBRIDGE: Department of Architecture (190).—Prof. C. St. J. Wilson.

CARDIFF: The Welsh School of Architecture, University of Wales, Institute of Science and Technology (250).—Prof. J. Eynon.

DUNDEE: Dept. of Architecture, University of Dundee; Duncan of Jordanstone College of Art, Perth Road (185).—J. Paul.

EDINBURGH: University of Edinburgh, Dept. of Architecture (258).—E. C. Ruddock.

—Heriot-Watt University (joint course with Edinburgh College of Art), Lauriston Place (200).—Prof. J. D. Dunbar-Nasmith.

GLASGOW: Mackintosh School of Architecture, Glasgow University and Glasgow School of Art, 177 Renfrew Street (371).—Prof. A. MacMillan. University of Strathclyde, Dept. of Architecture and Building Science, 131 Rottenrow.—Prof. T. A. Markus; Prof. F. N. Morcos-Asaad; Prof. T. W. Maver.

LIVERPOOL: The Liverpool School of Architecture, Liverpool University (220).—Prof. J. N. Tarn.

LONDON: Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning, University College London (190).—Prof. J. Musgrove.

MANCHESTER: University of Manchester School of Architecture (196).—Prof. J. A. M. Bell, Prof. T. Dannatt and Prof. W. Whitfield.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE: University School of Architecture (180)—Prof B. Farmer.

NOTTINGHAM: University Dept. of Architecture (180)—Prof. C. Riley.

SHEFFIELD: University Dept. of Architecture (200).—Prof. D. Gosling; Prof. K. H. Murta.

### OTHER SCHOOLS

(Subject to the exceptions noted below, courses are full-time for five years, leading to a first degree and final diploma. Number of students and name of Head of School are shown.)

ABERDEEN: Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (200).—Prof. S. Wilkinson.

BIRMINGHAM: School of Architecture, City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Birmingham (180).—*Head*, A. D. Collier.

- BRIGHTON:** School of Architecture and Interior Design, Brighton Polytechnic, Lewes Road, Brighton (156).—J. P. Lomax, Ph.D.
- CANTERBURY:** School of Architecture, Canterbury College of Art, New Dover Road (179).—M. Crux.
- GLOUCESTER:** Department of Architecture, College of Arts and Technology, Oxstalls Lane.—H. G. Powell.
- HULL:** School of Architecture, Brunswick Avenue (100).—C. Padamsee (*Head*).
- KINGSTON UPON THAMES:** Polytechnic School of Architecture, Knights Park (230).—D. Berry.
- LEEDS:** School of Architecture and Landscape, Leeds Polytechnic, Brunswick Terrace (267).—W. T. Bradshaw.
- LEICESTER:** Polytechnic School of Architecture, P.O. Box 143.—Prof. T. Matoff.
- LIVERPOOL:** Polytechnic (B.A. (Hons.) Architectural Studies).—K. E. Martin.
- LONDON:** Architectural Association School of Architecture, 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1 (450).—A. Boyarsky (*Chairman*).  
Department of Architecture, Polytechnic of the South Bank, S.W.8 (121).—H. Haenlein.  
Architecture Unit, School of Environment, Polytechnic of Central London, 35 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.  
Dept. of Environmental Design, Polytechnic of North London, Holloway, N.7 (186).—W. Briscoe.  
School of Architecture, Polytechnic of North-East London, Forest Road, E.17.—N. Silver.  
Thames Polytechnic, School of Architecture and Landscape, Oakfield Lane, Dartford, Kent (255).—Dr. J. Paul.
- MANCHESTER:** Polytechnic School of Architecture, Dept. of Architecture and Landscape, Loxford Tower, All Saints (170).—M. H. Darke.
- OXFORD:** Dept. of Architecture, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane (340).—R. Maguire.
- PLYMOUTH:** Polytechnic School of Architecture, Hoe Centre, Notte Street.—G. Aylward.
- PORTSMOUTH:** Polytechnic School of Architecture, King Henry I Street (198).—Prof. G. H. Broadbent.

#### ART AND DESIGN

First Degrees in *Art, Fine Art* or *History of Art* are granted by the University of Aberdeen, Cambridge, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Lancaster (*Visual Arts*), Leeds, Leicester, London (Courtauld Institute of Art; Birkbeck, University and Westfield Colleges), Loughborough (*Creative Design*), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Stirling, Sussex, Wales (University College, Aberystwyth—*Visual Art*) and Warwick. At several other universities art or history of art can be combined with another subject. The degrees in *Art* granted by the Royal College of Art are higher degrees.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Art and Design* (*Fine Art, Graphic Design, Textiles/Fashion* or *Three-Dimensional Design*) granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by more than 40 colleges/schools of art and polytechnics some of which also offer C.N.A.A. degree courses in other subjects in the field of Art and Design, including *Furniture Design, Industrial Design* and *Interior Design*.

- LONDON.**—Royal Academy Schools of Painting and Sculpture, Burlington Gardens, W.1 (65).—*Keeper*, Peter Greenham, C.B.E., R.A.; *Secretary*, Laura Scott; *Curator*, W. Woodington; *Registrar*, L. Bray.
- LONDON.**—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides undergraduate and graduate courses in Fine Art.—*Slade Professor*, Sir Lawrence Gowing, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. Watson.

**LONDON.**—Royal Drawing Society, 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, J. Mills, F.S.A.; *Sec.*, Mrs. L. Mills.

**LONDON.**—Royal College of Art, see p. 512.

**OXFORD,** The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at 74 High Street, Oxford (60 undergraduates).—*Principal*, P. Morsberger (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Course in Drawing, Painting, Printmaking, Sculpture and History of Art. The University awards a Bachelor of Fine Art degree.

#### ASTRONOMY

First Degrees in *Astronomy* are granted by the Universities of Glasgow, London (Queen Mary and University Colleges), Newcastle upon Tyne; and in *Astrophysics* by the Universities of Edinburgh, London (Queen Mary College) and Wales (University College, Cardiff). Various combinations of Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics and Astrophysics are also available.

Astronomy may be taken as part of a C.N.A.A. degree course at certain polytechnics/colleges.

#### BANKING

First Degrees with specialization in *Banking and Finance* are granted by the Universities of Birmingham (*Money, Banking and Finance*), Heriot-Watt, Loughborough, Ulster and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology; also *Banking, Insurance and Finance* at Bangor University College), and the City University (*Banking and International Finance*).

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 20 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

#### BIOLOGY, CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS

First Degrees in these subjects are granted by many universities. Courses leading to first degrees, granted by the Council of National Academic Awards, are provided by many polytechnics. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. N. O'Donoghue.

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*President*, Prof. J. I. G. Cadogan, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, R. D. Guthrie, D.Sc.

#### BREWING

First Degrees in Brewing are granted by Heriot-Watt University.

#### BUILDING

(See also Architecture, Estate Management and Surveying)

First Degrees in *Building, Building Engineering* or *Building Technology* are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham (also *Building Economics and Measurement*), Bath, Brunel, Heriot-Watt (also *Building Economics and Quantity Surveying*), Liverpool (*Building Construction Engineering, Building Services Engineering*), London (University

College), Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology—also *Building Services Engineering*), Reading (*Building Construction Management, Quantity Surveying and Building Surveying*), and Salford (also *Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics*).

Courses leading to first degrees in Building granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Glasgow College of Building and Printing with Glasgow College of Technology, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic (*Construction*), the Polytechnic of the South Bank, Trent Polytechnic and Ulster Polytechnic; in *Building Surveying* by Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Thames Polytechnic; and in *Building Services Engineering* by Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic and the Polytechnic of the South Bank (*Environmental Engineering*).

Examinations are conducted by:—

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF BUILDING, Englemere, King's Ride, Ascot, Berks.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 41 The Mall, W.5.—Sec. A. P. Macnamara.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1 (Chartered Engineers', Building Control Officers' Ordinary and Higher Certificates).

#### BUSINESS, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

First Degrees in *Business Studies* are granted by the Universities of Bath (*Business Administration*), Belfast (*Business Administration*), Bradford, City, Edinburgh, Heriot-Watt (*Business Organization*), Liverpool, Loughborough (*Business Administration with a Modern Language*), Salford (*Business and Administration, Business Operation and Control*), Sheffield, Stirling, Wales (University College, Aberystwyth: *Economics and Business*) (University College, Swansea: *European Business Studies*), Wales (Institute of Science and Technology) (*Business Administration*; also *Business Economics*); in *Administration* by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham (*Managerial and Administrative Studies*), Birmingham (*Public Policy Making and Administration*), Dundee and Essex (*Policy-making and Administration*); in *Management Sciences/Studies* by the City University (*Systems and Management*), Loughborough University of Technology, and the Universities of Bradford, Kent at Canterbury (also *Public Administration and Management*, and *European Management Science*), Lancaster, Leeds (*Textile Management*), London (London School of Economics), Loughborough, Manchester (Institute of Science and Technology; also *Textile Economics and Management*), Stirling (*Management Science and Technology Studies*), Wales (Swansea University College; also *Management Science with Business Studies*), and Warwick; in *Marketing* by the Universities of Lancaster and Strathclyde; and in *Commerce* by the Universities of Birmingham and Edinburgh. A variety of other combinations in these fields are available at some of these universities and these subjects also form part of degree courses in other universities.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Business Studies* or *Business Administration* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Brighton Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, City of London Polytechnic, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Dorset Institute of Higher Education,

Dundee College of Technology (also *Commerce*), Ealing College of Higher Education, Glasgow College of Technology (also *Commerce*), Hatfield Polytechnic, Huddersfield Polytechnic, Hull College of Higher Education, Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Middlesex Polytechnic, Napier College of Commerce and Technology (also *Commerce*), Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, North East London Polytechnic, Polytechnic of N. London, N. Staffordshire Polytechnic, Oxford Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology (*Business Economics*), Plymouth Polytechnic, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Sheffield City Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Sunderland Polytechnic, Teesside Polytechnic, Thames Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic, Ulster Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Wales, and Wolverhampton Polytechnic.

Courses leading to first degrees in *European Business Studies/Administration* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education, Hull College of Higher Education, Middlesex Polytechnic and Trent Polytechnic.

The Thames Polytechnic also provides courses for the C.N.A.A. first degrees in *International Marketing*; Huddersfield Polytechnic courses for C.N.A.A. degrees in *Marketing (Engineering)* and *Textile Marketing*; Hull College of Higher Education courses for C.N.A.A. degrees in *Secretarial Skills*; and Leicester, Manchester, Sheffield City, Teesside and Trent Polytechnics, the Polytechnic of Wales, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (*Public Administration/Public Administration and Applied Social Studies*), and Glasgow College of Technology courses for C.N.A.A. first degrees in *Public Administration*.

*Professional bodies* conducting training and/or examinations in Administration and Management include:

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 3 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SERVICE ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS, Industrial Management House, Cardiff Road, Luton, Beds.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT, 205 High Street, Beckenham, Kent.

HENLEY—THE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE (formerly The Administrative Staff College), Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, Prof. T. Kempner (1972).

LONDON GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS STUDIES, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Princ.*, Prof. R. J. Ball, ph.d.

MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL, Booth Street West, Manchester.—*Dir.*, Prof. T. Lupton.

SCOTTISH BUSINESS SCHOOL, 69 St. George's Place, Glasgow.

Courses of advanced training in most branches of commerce, including preparation for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificates in Business Studies are available at the Polytechnics listed by cities on pp. 509-510.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

#### A. GENERAL

- THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATIONS BOARD, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.
- THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, Commercial Education Scheme, Marlowe House, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.
- THE EAST MIDLAND FURTHER EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Aspley, Nottingham.
- THE NORTHERN COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- THE WEST MIDLANDS ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION (incorporating Union of Educational Institutions), Norfolk House, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham 5.
- NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION (incorporating the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes), Town Hall, Walkden Road, Worsley, Manchester.
- THE YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE ASSOCIATION FOR FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION, Bowling Green Terrace, Leeds.
- WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff.

#### B. SPECIALIZED

- THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS, 16 Park Crescent, W.1.
- THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS LTD., 51 Tornead Road, Guildford, Surrey.
- THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, World Trade Centre, E.1.
- THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.
- INSTITUTE OF MARKETING, Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berks.
- THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.
- THE CAM FOUNDATION, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, S.W.1.
- INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
- INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY, IPS House, High Street, Ascot, Berks.
- INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

#### BUSINESS EDUCATION COUNCIL

Berkshire House, 168-173 High Holborn, W.C.1.

The Council was established in 1974 to plan, administer and keep under review the establishment of a unified national system of non-degree courses for people whose occupations fall within the broad area of business and public administration, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

*Chairman*, J. V. Sheffield.  
*Chief Officer*, J. E. Sellars.

#### COMPUTER SCIENCE

First Degrees in *Computer/Computing Science(s)/Computing, Computational Science* are granted by Brunel (also *Systems and Information Management—Data Processing*), City (also *Business Computing Systems*), Heriot-Watt and Loughborough (also *Data Processing*) Universities and by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Belfast, Birmingham (*Computer Science/Software Engineering*), Bradford (also *Computing & Data Processing*), Cambridge, Dundee, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex (also *Computer & Microprocessor Systems*), Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Kent (also

*Computer Systems Engineering*), Lancaster, Leeds (also *Data Processing*), Liverpool, London (Imperial, Queen Mary (also *Computer Systems with Microelectronics*), Royal Holloway, University and (also *Microcomputers & Applications*) Westfield Colleges; London School of Economics and Political Science), Manchester (also *Computing & Information Systems*), Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading, St. Andrews (also *Information Processing*), Salford (*Electronic Computer Systems*), Sheffield, Southampton, Stirling, Strathclyde (also *Computer Science and Microprocessor Systems*), Sussex, Ulster (also *Data Processing & Information Systems*), Wales (University College, Aberystwyth; University College, Cardiff: *Computer Systems*; University College, Swansea), Warwick (also *Computer Systems & Software Engineering*) and York.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Computer Science* or *Computing* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic (*Systems Analysis*), Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Glasgow College of Technology (*Information Systems*), Hatfield Polytechnic, Huddersfield Polytechnic (*Computing in Business*), Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic (*Computing and Operational Research*), Leicester Polytechnic, Napier College of Commerce and Technology (*Computing and Data Processing*), North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic (also *Systems Modelling*), Teesside Polytechnic (also *Computer Technology*), Thames Polytechnic, Ulster Polytechnic (*Data Processing*), Wolverhampton Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales; in *Computer and Control Systems* by Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic; and in *Data Processing* by Sunderland Polytechnic.

These subjects also form part of other degree courses, often as *Mathematics/Statistics and Computer Science*, at many universities and colleges.

#### DANCE

Courses leading to first degrees in *Dance* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Laban Centre for Movement and Dance in association with Goldsmiths' College, and by Worcester College of Higher Education.

For first degree courses in *Human Movement Studies* see under 'Physical Education'.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 48 Vicarage Crescent, S.W.11.—*Artistic Director*, A. Hooper.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 155 Talgarth Road, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director*, J. Monahan, C.B.E.

IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING (1904), Euston Hall, Birkenhead Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. J. Pearson.

#### DEFENCE

First Degrees in *Peace Studies* are granted by the University of Bradford.

#### Royal Naval Colleges

#### ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE Greenwich, S.E.10.

*Admiral President*, Rear-Admiral Sir Simon Cassels, K.C.B., C.B.E.

*Dean of the College and Head of Dept. of History and International Affairs*, Prof. P. Nailor.

*Director, Dept. of Nuclear Science and Technology*, Prof. J. R. A. Lakey.



INSTITUTE OF NAVAL MEDICINE  
Alverstoke, Hants.

*Medical Officer-in-Charge, Surgeon Captain E. P. Beck.*

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL  
Haslar, Gosport, Hants.

*Surgeon Rear Admiral and Dean of Naval Medicine, Surgeon Rear Adm. J. Cox, Q.H.F.*

BRITANNIA ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE  
Dartmouth.

*Captain, Capt. T. M. Bevan, R.N.  
Commander, Cdr. R. D. Hunter, R.N.  
Dir. of Studies, C. H. Christie, M.A.*

ROYAL NAVAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE  
Manadon, Plymouth.

Officers of the Royal Navy and Commonwealth and Foreign Navies and sponsored civilian students are prepared for C.N.A.A. degrees in Naval Engineering.  
*Captain, Capt. R. V. Holley.  
Dean, Capt. C. J. Howard.  
Executive Officer, Cdr. D. G. Wixon.  
Dir. of Naval Engineering, Cdr. R. F. James.  
Deputy Dean, Capt. A. O. Holding.  
Assistant Dean and Dir. of Research, Cdr. B. D. Dear.*

Military Colleges

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *psc.* after their names in Service Lists.  
*Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Akehurst, C.B.E.  
Deputy Commandant, Brig. J. B. Bettridge.*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY  
SANDHURST  
Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1947 under the above title.

Mons Officer Cadet School, Aldershot, opened in 1942 for the training of short service officers, also became part of RMA Sandhurst in 1972.

*Commandant, Maj.-Gen. G. H. W. Howlett, O.B.E., M.C.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE  
Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer students from U.K., Commonwealth and foreign armies and some civilian students are prepared for first degrees in Applied Science and Engineering and for higher degrees in various aspects of technology of the Council for National Academic Awards.

*Commandant, Maj.-Gen. A. R. F. Vincent, D.S.O.  
Dean (acting), Prof. F. R. Hartley, D.Phil.  
Registrar, R. F. Cope.*

ARMOUR SCHOOL  
R.A.C. CENTRE

Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset.

*Commanding Officer and Chief Instructor, Col. C. J. G. Delamain.*

WELBECK COLLEGE  
Worksop, Notts.

*Headmaster, M. J. Maloney.  
Bursar, Col. R. Mathews.*

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION  
Court Road, S.E.9 (90)

*Commandant, Col. J. W. Chown.*

Royal Air Force Colleges

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE  
Bracknell, Berks.

Opened at Andover on 3 April 1922, the College is now the centre for Command and Staff Training in the Royal Air Force. The principal course held each year aims to prepare selected senior officers, from the UK Armed Forces and many countries overseas, for high-grade command and staff appointments and for promotion to the highest ranks in their Services.  
*Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal, D. Parry-Evans, C.B.E.*

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE  
Cranwell.

Founded in 1920, the College provides initial officer training for Royal Air Force, Women's Royal Air Force and Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service officers, and initial specialist training for officers of the Engineer and Supply Branches. Advanced specialist training is provided for officers of the General Duties, Engineer and Supply Branches. Basic flying training for pilots of the General Duties Branch is provided by the Basic Flying Training School, Cranwell. The headquarters of the University Air Squadrons is at the College

*Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal R. C. F. Peirse.*

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF  
EDUCATION  
R.A.F. Newton, Nottingham.

*Commanding Officer, Gp. Capt. R. C. Travis.*

DENTISTRY

First Degrees in Dentistry are granted by the University of Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Guy's Hospital Dental School, King's College Hospital Medical School, London Hospital Medical College, Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

DIETETICS

(See also Food and Nutrition Science)

Courses in *Dietetics* leading to first degrees granted by the University of Wales are provided by South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education. Courses leading to first degrees in *Dietetics* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided

by Leeds Polytechnic, Queen Margaret College, Queen's College and Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (*Nutrition and Dietetics*).

The professional association is The British Dietetic Association, Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Full membership is open to dietitians holding a recognized qualification, who may also become State Registered Dietitians through the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (q.v.).

### DRAMA

First Degrees in *Drama* are granted by the Universities of Birmingham (*Drama and Theatre Arts*), Bristol, East Anglia, Exeter, Glasgow (*Dramatic Studies*—in conjunction with Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama), Hull, Kent (*Drama and Theatre Studies*), London (Royal Holloway College: *Drama and Theatre Studies*), Loughborough, Manchester and Wales (University Colleges of Aberystwyth and Bangor); and in *Theatre Studies* by the University of Warwick. Drama also forms part of degree courses in other universities. Courses in Drama leading to first degrees granted by the University of Leeds are provided by Bretton Hall College of Higher Education.

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Dartington College of Arts (*Theatre*). King Alfred's College of Higher Education (*Drama, Theatre and TV Studies*) and Rose Bruford College of Speech and Drama (*Theatre Arts*).

COURTHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 529).  
ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904), 62-64 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Principal*, H. P. Cruttwell; *Administrator-Registrar*, R. O'Donoghue.

BRITISH THEATRE ASSOCIATION (formerly BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE), 9 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

### ECONOMICS

Almost all universities grant first degrees in economics. Courses leading to first degrees in Economics granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by nearly 20 Polytechnics and Colleges.

### ENGINEERING

First Degrees in *General Engineering* or *Engineering Science* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Queen Mary College), Loughborough, Oxford, Reading, Surrey and Warwick. Courses leading to first degrees in *Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by 7 polytechnics.

The sixteen member institutions of The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1, are the principal qualifying bodies (see below).

#### Aeronautical Engineering

See main heading:

AERONAUTICS AND AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

#### Agricultural Engineering

First Degrees in *Agricultural Engineering* and *Agricultural Mechanisation* are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. Courses in *Agricultural Engineering* leading to degrees granted by Cranfield Institute of Technology are provided at National College of Agricultural Engineering, Silsoe, Beds.

### Chemical Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Exeter, Heriot-Watt, Leeds, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology; University College), Loughborough, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Salford, Sheffield (*Chemical Process Engineering*), Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University College, Swansea).

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by North East London Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Teesside Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales.

### Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering

First Degrees in *Civil, Electrical* (or *Electrical and Electronic*) and *Mechanical Engineering* are granted by Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Brunel (*E. & M.*), Cambridge, City, Dundee, Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Loughborough, Manchester, also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading (*E. & M.*), Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff and Swansea; Institute of Science and Technology, Cardiff; University College, Bangor E.), and Warwick.

Nearly 20 polytechnics or colleges of technology provide courses (in one or more of civil, electrical/electronic and mechanical engineering) leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards.

### Electronic Engineering & Electronics

First Degrees in *Electronic Engineering* or *Electronics* or *Electrical and Electronic Engineering* or *Electrical Engineering* (including *Electronics*) are granted by the following universities: Aston, Bath, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, City, Dundee, East Anglia (*Electronic Systems Engineering*), Edinburgh, Essex, Exeter, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Hull, Keele, Kent at Canterbury, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Chelsea College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's, Queen Mary and University Colleges), Loughborough, Manchester (also Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Reading, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Surrey, Sussex, Ulster, Wales (University Colleges of Bangor (also *Ocean Electronics*), Cardiff and Swansea, Institute of Science and Technology), Warwick (*Engineering Electronics*), York.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Electronic Engineering* or in *Electrical and Electronic Engineering*, granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 20 polytechnics or colleges of technology.

### Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

First Degrees in *Marine Engineering* and *Naval Architecture* and *Shipbuilding* are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne; in *Naval Architecture* and *Ocean Engineering* by the University of London (University College); in *Naval Architecture* by Glasgow and Strathclyde; in *Ship Science*

by the University of Southampton and in *Maritime Technology* by the University of Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Marine Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Southampton College of Higher Education, and in *Mechanical Engineering (Marine)* by Liverpool Polytechnic.

#### Nuclear Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of London (Queen Mary College—also *Nuclear Reactor Science and Technology*), Manchester, and Salford (*Applied Chemistry—Nuclear Technology*).

#### Offshore Engineering

First Degrees are granted by Heriot-Watt University.

#### Production Engineering

First Degrees in *Production Engineering, Manufacturing Engineering or Industrial Engineering* are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Birmingham, Bradford, Brunel, Cambridge, City, Hull (*Engineering Design and Manufacture*), Loughborough, Manchester (and Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), Nottingham, Salford, Strathclyde and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Production Engineering* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic; in *Industrial Engineering* by Hatfield Polytechnic, Paisley College of Technology; in *Manufacturing Engineering* by Liverpool Polytechnic; in *Manufacturing Systems Engineering* by Sheffield City Polytechnic; and in *Plant Engineering* by Trent Polytechnic.

#### Structural Engineering

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Bath, Bradford (*Civil and Structural Engineering*), Cambridge (*Structural and Civil Engineering*), Heriot-Watt, London (University College: *Civil, Structural and Environmental Engineering*), Sheffield (*Civil and Structural Engineering*), Sussex, and Wales (University College, Cardiff (*Civil and Structural Engineering*)).

#### Qualifying Engineering Institutions

- ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.  
 INSTITUTE OF ENERGY, 18 Devonshire Street, W.1.  
 INSTITUTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, 165/171 Railway Terrace, Rugby, Warwickshire; London Office, 12 Gayfere Street, S.W.1.  
 INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, S.W.1.  
 INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, Savoy Place, W.C.2.  
 INSTITUTION OF ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, 99 Gower Street, W.C.1.  
 INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.  
 INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.  
 INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.  
 INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, N.20.

INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, Rochester House, 66 Little Ealing Lane, W.5.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

#### ESTATE MANAGEMENT AND SURVEYING

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen (*Land Economy*), Cambridge (*Land Economy*), Heriot-Watt (*Estate Management*), and Reading (*Land Management*).

First Degrees in *Surveying Science* are granted by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in *Building Economics and Measurement* by the University of Aston in Birmingham, in *Building Economics and Quantity Surveying* by Heriot-Watt University, in *Property Valuation and Management* by the City University, in *Quantity Surveying and Building Surveying* by the University of Reading, and in *Quantity Surveying and Construction Economics and Building Surveying* by the University of Salford.

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the following: in *General Practice Surveying* by Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, in *Land Administration* and in *Surveying and Mapping Sciences* by North East London Polytechnic, in *Land Economics* by Paisley College of Technology, in *Building Surveying* by Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank and Thames Polytechnic; in *Quantity Surveying* by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Dundee College of Technology, Glasgow College of Technology with Glasgow College of Building and Printing, Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Thames Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic, Ulster Polytechnic and Polytechnic of Wales; in *Housing Administration* by Bristol Polytechnic; in *Housing Studies* by Sheffield City Polytechnic; in *Land Administration* by North East London Polytechnic; in *Land Management* by Leicester Polytechnic; in *Minerals Estate Management* by Sheffield City Polytechnic; in *Estate Management* with courses at City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Kingston Polytechnic, Oxford Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank and Thames Polytechnic, in *Land Economics* with courses at Paisley College of Technology; in *Urban Estate Management* at Polytechnic of Central London, Liverpool Polytechnic and the Polytechnic of Wales, in *Urban Estate Surveying* by Trent Polytechnic, in *Urban Land Economics* by Sheffield City Polytechnic; in *Urban Land Administration* by Portsmouth Polytechnic; and in *Valuation and Estate Management* by Bristol Polytechnic.

Qualifying professional bodies include:

- THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.  
 RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 115 Ebury Street, S.W.1.  
 THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, Jubilee House, Billing Brook Road, Weston Favell, Northampton.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, S.W.1.  
THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE FACULTY OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, with which is incorporated the Institute of Registered Architects, 15 St. Mary Street, Chippenham, Wilts.

### FISHERY SCIENCE

First Degrees in *Wildlife and Fisheries Management* are granted by the University of Edinburgh.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Fishery Science/Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Hull College of Higher Education, Plymouth Polytechnic.

### FOOD AND NUTRITION SCIENCE (See also Dietetics, Home Economics and Hotelkeeping)

First Degrees in *Food Science* are granted by the Universities of Belfast, Leeds, London (Queen Elizabeth College), Loughborough (*Food Processing Technology*), Nottingham, Reading (also *Food Science and Food Economics and Food Technology*), Strathclyde and Surrey (*Nutrition-Food Science*); and in *Nutrition* by the Universities of London (Queen Elizabeth College), Nottingham and Surrey.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Food Science* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of the South Bank; in *Nutrition and Dietetics* by Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology; in *Catering Science and Applied Nutrition* by Huddersfield Polytechnic; in *Food and Accommodation Studies* by Leeds Polytechnic; and in *Food Marketing Sciences* by Sheffield City Polytechnic.

Scientific and professional bodies include: NUTRITION SOCIETY, Chandos House, 2 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

### FORESTRY AND TIMBER STUDIES

First Degrees in Forestry are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and (also *Wood Science*) Wales (University College, Bangor).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Timber Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Buckinghamshire College of Higher Education.

### Professional Organizations

THE COMMONWEALTH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, c/o CFI, South Parks Road, Oxford.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 102 High Street, Tring, Herts.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED FORESTERS, 22 Walker Street, Edinburgh.

### FUEL AND ENERGY STUDIES (See also Nuclear Engineering)

First Degrees in *Fuel and Combustion Science* and in *Fuel and Energy Engineering* are granted by the University of Leeds; in *Petroleum Engineering* by London (Imperial College of Science and Technology); in *Mining and Petroleum Engineering* by the University of Strathclyde; in *Natural Gas Engineering* by the University of Salford; in *Energy Studies* by the University of Wales (University College, Swansea) and the New University of Ulster; in *Fuel and Energy and Management Studies* by the Univer-

sity of Leeds; in *Thermal Power Engineering* by the University of Bath; and in *Energy Technology* by Aston in Birmingham. These subjects may also form part of other degree courses.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Energy Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Sunderland Polytechnic, in *Energy Engineering* by Napier College of Commerce and Technology, and in *Power Engineering* by Derby Lonsdale College of Higher Education.

Courses leading to certificates and qualification by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTE OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF ENERGY, 18 Devonshire Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 61 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

### GEOLOGY

First Degrees in *Geology* or *Geological Sciences* or *Applied Geology* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Aston in Birmingham, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia (*Environmental Sciences*), Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Keele, Lancaster (*Geophysical Sciences*), Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (Bedford College, Birkbeck College, Chelsea College, Imperial College of Science and Technology, King's College, Queen Mary College, University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Southampton, Strathclyde, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Cardiff and Swansea).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Geology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of London Polytechnic, Derby Lonsdale College of Higher Education (*Earth and Life Studies*), Kingston Polytechnic and Portsmouth Polytechnic; in *Geology and Environment* by Oxford Polytechnic; and in *Engineering Geology and Geotechnics* by Portsmouth Polytechnic.

### HOME ECONOMICS AND CATERING (See also Dietetics, Food, Hotelkeeping and Institutional Management)

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Wales (Cardiff University College: *Home Economics*), Strathclyde (*Hotel and Catering Management*) and Surrey (*Home Economics*-provisional; and *Hotel and Catering Management*). Courses leading to first degrees in *Home Economics* granted by the University of Bath are provided at Bath College of Higher Education; by the University of Liverpool at Liverpool Polytechnic; by the University of Manchester at City of Manchester College of Higher Education; and in *Home and Community Studies* at Ilkley College by the University of Bradford.

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Dorset Institute of Higher Education, Huddersfield Polytechnic (*Catering Science and Applied Nutrition*); *Hotel and Catering Administration*); Leeds Polytechnic (*Home Economics and Food and Accommodation Studies*); Liverpool Polytechnic (*Home Economics*), Manchester Polytechnic (*Hotel and Catering Studies*); Napier College of Commerce and Technology (*Catering and Accommodation Studies*); Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic (*Home Economics*); Oxford Polytechnic (*Catering and Food Science and Nutrition*); Portsmouth Polytechnic/Highbury College of Technology (*Hotel and Catering*

*Management*); Polytechnic of North London (*Institutional Management*); Queen Margaret College (*Home Economics*); Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology (*Home Economics*); Sheffield Polytechnic (*Catering Systems*); and Ulster Polytechnic (*Catering Administration and Home Economics*).

#### HOTELKEEPING

(See also Home Economics)

First Degrees in *Hotel and Catering Management* are granted by the Universities of Strathclyde and Surrey.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Hotel and Catering, Administration/Studies/Management* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield and Manchester Polytechnics and by Portsmouth Polytechnic/Highbury College of Technology.

#### INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

First Degrees in Industrial Relations are granted by the Universities of Birmingham, Kent at Canterbury, London (London School of Economics and Political Science), and Wales (Cardiff University College). Industrial relations also forms part of degree courses at other universities.

#### INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

First Degrees in Institutional Management are granted by the University of Wales (Cardiff University College).

Courses leading to first degrees in Institutional Management granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of North London.

Qualifying professional bodies in the three subjects above are:

HOTEL, CATERING AND INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 191, Trinity Road, S.W.17.

#### INSURANCE

First Degrees in *Banking, Insurance and Finance* are granted by the University of Wales (University College, Bangor).

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Irongate House, Dukes Place, E.C.3.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF LOSS ADJUSTERS, Manfield House, 376 Strand, W.C.2.

#### JOURNALISM

Courses for trainee newspaper journalists are available at 11 centres. One-year full-time courses are available for selected students. Particulars of all these courses are available from the Director of the National Council for Training of Journalists, Carlton House, Hemnall Street, Epping, Essex.

Short courses for experienced journalists are also arranged by the National Council. For periodical journalists courses are offered at a London college through N.C.T.J. enrolment including a one-year full-time course.

#### LANGUAGES

First Degrees in a very wide range of Languages (including Oriental and African languages) are granted by universities. Degrees in *Linguistics* are

awarded by the Universities of East Anglia, Essex (also *Psycholinguistics; Linguistics and Language Pathology*), Hull, Lancaster, Leeds (*Linguistics and Phonetics*), London (School of Oriental and African Studies and University College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Reading (also *Linguistics and Language Pathology*), Sussex and Wales (University College, Bangor); in *Language and Linguistics (African, Asian and European Languages)* by the University of York; and in *Languages (Interpreting and Translating)* by Heriot-Watt University. These subjects also form part of degree courses at many other universities.

Courses leading to first degrees in various *Languages* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by nearly 20 Polytechnics and Colleges.

#### LAW

First Degrees in Law are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Brunel, Cambridge, Dundee, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Essex, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Kent at Canterbury (also *Industrial Relations (Law)*), Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (King's College; London School of Economics and Political Science; Queen Mary College; School of Oriental and African Studies; University College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Stirling (*Business Law*), Strathclyde (also *Business Law*), Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth and Cardiff, Institute of Science and Technology) and Warwick.

Courses leading to first degrees in Law granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Bristol Polytechnic, Polytechnic of Central London, Chelmer Institute of Higher Education, City of London Polytechnic (also *Business Law*), Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic (*Business Law*), Ealing College of Higher Education, Huddersfield Polytechnic (*Business Law*), Kingston Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Middlesex Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, North East London Polytechnic, Polytechnic of North London, North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Preston Polytechnic, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Trent Polytechnic and Wolverhampton Polytechnic; and Polytechnic of Wales.

Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

#### THE INNS OF COURT

THE SENATE OF THE INNS OF COURT AND THE BAR  
11 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1

The governing body of the Barristers' branch of the legal profession, established in 1974 assuming the functions of the former Senate of the Four Inns of Court and the former General Council of the Bar.

*President*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Griffiths.

*Chairman*, R. Scott, Q.C.

*Treasurer*, A. Park, Q.C.

*Secretary*, Sir Arthur Power, K.C.B., M.B.E.

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

*Treasurer* (1982), His Honour Sir Alan Mocatta, O.B.E.  
*Sub-Treasurer*, Rear. Adm. T. B. Homan, C.B.  
*Deputy Sub-Treasurer*, Miss J. Morris.

## THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

*Treasurer* (1982), The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arnold.  
*Under-Treasurer*, Capt. J. B. Morison, R.N. (ret.).  
*Deputy Under-Treasurer*, P. F. Gee.

## LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

*Treasurer* (1982), H. B. Magnus, q.c.  
*Master of the Library*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Goulding.  
*Under-Treasurer*, Lt.-Col. E. R. Bridges, O.B.E., R.M.  
*Deputy do.*, E. M. T. Segar.

## GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

*Treasurer* (till Dec. 31, 1982), Hon. Sir William Mars-Jones, M.B.E.  
*Master of Library*, L. Caplan, q.c.  
*Under-Treasurer*, Rear Adm. C. M. Bevan, C.B.  
*Deputy do.*, A. M. Hodson MacKenzie.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION  
(4 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the Bar of England and Wales.

*Chairman*, The Hon. Mr. Justice Goff, D.C.L.  
*Vice-Chairmen*, His Hon. Judge E. F. Monier-Williams; E. G. Nugee, q.c.  
*Chairman, Board of Studies*, E. G. Nugee, q.c.  
*Chairman of the Finance Committee*, His Hon. Judge E. F. Monier-Williams.  
*Inns of Court School of Law, Dean of Faculty*, C. A. Morrison, q.c.  
*Sub-Dean*, E. Tenenbaum.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES  
(Advocates' Library, Edinburgh)

Application for admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is made by Petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates. Enquiries should be addressed to The Clerk of Faculty.

*Dean of Faculty*, C. K. Davidson, q.c.  
*Treasurer*, A. C. M. Johnston, q.c.  
*Clerk of Faculty*, N. M. P. Morrison.  
*Keeper of the Library*, J. T. Cameron, q.c.  
*Law Agent*, R. K. Will.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honorable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), Royal Courts of Justice, Belfast.

*Treasurer* (1982), R. Appleton, q.c.  
*Under-Treasurer and Librarian*, J. A. L. McLean, q.c.

THE LAW SOCIETY  
(113 Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. It also regulates professional standards and conduct. Number of members, over 40,000.

*President of the Society* (1981-82), Sir Denis Marshall.  
*Vice-President* (1981-82), W. M. H. Williams.  
*Secretary-General*, J. L. Bowron.  
*Secretaries*, D. Edwards (*Deputy Sec. Gen., and Legal Aid*); G. C. E. Snowling (*Education and Training and Future of the Profession*); M. J. D. Hoyle (*Professional Purposes*); G. Lee (*Professional and Public Relations*); A. J. Merrett (*Finance and Administration*); M. T. Sennett (*Contentious Business and Law Reform*); M. C. Leaf (*Non-Contentious Business*).

THE COLLEGE OF LAW, Braboeuf Manor, St. Catherine's, Guildford, Surrey (and at 33-35 Lancaster Gate, W.2, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2, and Christleton Hall, Chester), provides courses for The Law Society examinations.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND  
Law Society's Hall, 26 Drumsheugh Gardens,  
Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1980.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid and Advice (Scotland) Acts, 1967 and 1972.  
*President of the Society* (1982-83), T. N. Biggart.  
*Secretary*, K. W. Pritchard.

LIBRARIANSHIP AND INFORMATION  
SCIENCE

First Degrees are granted by the University of Belfast (*Library and Information Studies*), Loughborough University of Technology (*Library Studies*), and the University of Wales (Aberystwyth) (*Librarianship*) (jointly with the College of Librarianship, Wales), and by the University of Strathclyde (*Librarianship* with another subject).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Librarianship* or *Library Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Brighton Polytechnic, Ealing College of Higher Education, Leeds Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Manchester Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Polytechnic of North London and Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology; and in *Information Science* by Leeds Polytechnic.

The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates).

## MATERIALS SCIENCE (including Metallurgy)

First Degrees in *Metallurgy* and/or *Metallurgical Engineering* are granted by the following universities: Aston in Birmingham (*Metallurgy and Materials Technology*), Birmingham (*Metallurgy and Materials*), Brunel, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology), Loughborough, Manchester and Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham (*Metallurgy and Materials Science*), Oxford (*Metallurgy and Science of Materials*), Salford (*Engineering Metallurgy*), Sheffield, Strathclyde, Surrey, Wales (University Colleges at Cardiff (*Metallurgy and Materials Science*) and Swansea). First Degrees in *Materials Science, Materials Technology, or Materials Science and Technology* are granted by the following universities: Aston in Birmingham (*Metallurgy and Materials Technology*), Bath, Birmingham (*Metallurgy and Materials*), Bradford, Brunel, Cambridge, Leeds, Liverpool, London (Imperial College of Science and Technology, Queen Mary College), Loughborough (*Materials Engineering*), Manchester and Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham (*Metallurgy and Materials Science*), Oxford (*Metallurgy and Science of Materials*), Sheffield, Strathclyde (*Science of Engineering Materials*), Surrey, Sussex (also *Materials Engineering*), Wales (University College, Swansea, and (*Metallurgy and Materials Science*) Cardiff) and Warwick. First Degrees in *Polymer Technology*/Polymer Science are granted by the

following universities: Brunel, London (Queen Mary College), Sheffield and Strathclyde. First Degrees in *Ceramics Science and Engineering* are granted by the Universities of Leeds and Sheffield.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Metallurgy or Metallurgy and Materials or Materials Science/Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the City of London Polytechnic, Lancaster Polytechnic, Sheffield City Polytechnic (*Metallurgy and Microstructural Engineering*), Sunderland Polytechnic, Thames Polytechnic. Courses leading to first degrees in *Polymer Science and Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Manchester Polytechnic and the Polytechnic of North London; and in *Ceramic Technology* by North Staffordshire Polytechnic.

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, Northway House, High Road, Whetstone, N.20, is a qualifying body.

### MATHEMATICS

First Degrees in *Mathematics* and/or *Applied Mathematics* are granted by all universities.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Mathematics* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by a dozen Polytechnics and Colleges.

### MEDICINE

First Degrees in *Medicine and Surgery* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London (University College and Medical Schools named below), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Sheffield, Southampton, Wales (University College, Cardiff, and Welsh National School of Medicine).

### MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the *University of London*.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL (FULHAM), Fulham Palace Road, W.6.—*Medical School*, St. Dunstan's Road, W.6; *Dean*, Prof. T. W. Glenister, C.B.E., T.D. *Secretary*, G. K. Buckley.

\*GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, S.E.1.—*Medical and Dental Schools*, *Dean*, J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Dean of Dental Studies*, Prof. W. J. Tulley, Ph.D., F.D.S.; *Secretary*, V. H. Warren.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.  
THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—*Medical College and Dental School*, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, Prof. H. D. Ritchie, F.R.C.S. *Dean of Dental Studies*, Prof. H. Allred, D.D.S. *Secretary*, J. W. Walsley.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Mortimer Street, W.1. *Dean*, Sir Douglas Ranger, F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, D. E. Eardley.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*School of Dental Surgery*; *Dean*, Prof. W. J. B. Houston. *Secretary*, E. G. Smith.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Pond Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*School of Medicine*. *Dean*, B. B. MacGillivray. *Secretary*, G. W. Fenn.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield, E.C.1.—*Medical College*. *Dean*, Dr. I. Kelsey Fry. *Secretary*, D. J. Brown, M.B.E.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Cranmer Terrace, S.W.17.—*Medical School*. *Dean*, R. J. West, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, R. B. Hill.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Norfolk Place, W.2.—*Medical School*. *Dean*, Prof. P. Richards, Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. Lockyer.

\*ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—*Medical School*. *Dean*, Dr. B. Creamer. *Secretary*, V. H. Warren.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1.—*Medical School*, *Dean*, Dr. P. A. Emerson. *Secretary*, R. A. M. Forrest.

\*From Aug. 1, 1982 the United Medical Schools of Guy's and St. Thomas' Hospitals, P.O. Box 254, S.E.1.

### POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE, Keppel Street, W.C.1. C. E. Gordon Smith, C.B., *Dean*.

ROYAL POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL, Du Cane Road, W.12. M. P. W. Godfrey, F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

BRITISH POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL FEDERATION (University of London), 33 Millman Street, W.C.1. D. Innes Williams M.D., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., *Director*.

Comprises:—

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, 35-45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Prof. J. G. Robson, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., *Dean and Chairman*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Fulham Road, S.W.3. R. A. Weiss, Ph.D., *Director*.

CARDIO THORACIC INSTITUTE, Fulham Road, S.W.3. E. E. Keal, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, 30 Guildford Street, W.C.1. Prof. O. H. Wolff, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Prof. I. R. H. Kramer, M.D.S., F.R.C.Path, *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. Prof. E. Wilson Jones, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.Path, *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-336 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. R. Pracy, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. Prof. J. Marshall, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, Goldhawk Road, W.6. Prof. Sir John Dewhurst, F.R.S.E., F.R.C.O.G., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. B. Jay, *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx. E. L. Trickey, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, De Crespigny Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Dr. R. M. Murray, M.D., M.R.C.Psych., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 172 Shaftsbury Avenue, W.C.2. J. P. Pryor, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE, Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3.—*Dean*, Prof. H. M. Gilles.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1.

### Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW, 234-242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

THE SCOTTISH TRIPLE QUALIFICATION BOARD, Nicolson Street, Edinburgh and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

### Professions Supplementary to Medicine

The standard of professional education in chiropody, dietetics, medical laboratory sciences, occupational therapy, orthoptics, physiotherapy, radiography and remedial gymnastics is the responsibility of eight professional boards, which also publish an annual register of qualified practitioners. The work of the Boards is co-ordinated and supervised by The Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine (Park House, 184 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.)

#### CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examination after attending a course of fulltime training for three years at one of the eight recognized schools in England and Wales, two in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved by the Chiropodists Board for the purpose of State Registration, which is a condition of employment within the National Health Service.

#### DIETETICS

(See main heading, p. 521)

#### MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES

First degrees in *Medical Laboratory Science* are granted by the New University of Ulster.

Qualifications from higher or further education establishments, and training in medical laboratories are required for progress to the professional examinations and qualifications of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

#### OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

Courses leading to first degrees in *Occupational Hygiene* are granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Polytechnic of the South Bank.

#### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the College of Occupational Therapists, 20 Rede Place, Bayswater, W.2, which recognizes 16 training schools in England, Wales, Scotland, N. Ireland and Eire.

#### ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, working in close collaboration with ophthalmologists. The training and maintenance of professional standards are the responsibility of the Orthoptists Board of the Council for the Professions Supplementary to Medicine. The examining and qualifying body is the British Orthoptic Council. Training consists of a three-year course at one of 10 approved Orthoptic Schools in England and Wales and 1 in Scotland.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society. The registered office of the Council and Society is at Norvic House, Hilton Street, Manchester.

(See also under Ophthalmic Optics.)

#### PHYSIOTHERAPY

Courses leading to first degrees in *Physiotherapy* are granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by North East London Polytechnic and the Ulster Polytechnic.

Full-time three year diploma courses available at 32 recognised Schools in Great Britain. Examinations leading to Membership of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and to State Registration. Information from The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, 14 Bedford Row, London W.C.1.

#### RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by The College of Radiographers, 14 Upper Wimpole Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at many cities and towns in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on p. 527; and at Hammer-smith, St. Thomas' and Royal Northern Hospitals, at Bromley and Greenwich.

#### METEOROLOGY

First Degrees in *Meteorology* are granted by the University of Reading. The subject is also included in degree courses at some other universities.

#### MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

First Degrees in *Mining* or *Mining Engineering* are granted by the following universities: Birmingham (*Minerals Engineering*), Leeds (also *Mineral Engineering*), London (Imperial College of Science and Technology (also *Mineral Technology*)), Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Strathclyde (*Mining and Petroleum Engineering*), Wales (University College, Cardiff). Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Camborne School of Mines (*Mining and Mineral Processing Technology*) and North Staffordshire Polytechnic (*Mining Engineering*).

#### Miscellaneous Authorities

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

COUNCIL OF ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS, 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1.

#### MUSIC

First Degrees in *Music* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Bath (course at Bath College of Higher Education), Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, City, Durham, East Anglia, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow (also *Music Education and Music Performance* in conjunction with Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama), Hull, Lancaster (also course in *Music and Worship* at City of Liverpool College of Higher Education), Leeds, Leicester (*Musicianship*), Liverpool, London (King's College, Royal Holloway College; also Goldsmiths' College, Royal Academy of Music, Royal College of Music, and Trinity College of Music), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Stirling, Surrey, Sussex, Wales (University Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff), and York.



Courses leading to first degrees in Music granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Colchester Institute of Higher Education, Dartington College of Arts, Huddersfield Polytechnic and Kingston Polytechnic (*Music Education*).

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL  
SCHOOLS OF MUSIC  
14 Bedford Square, W.C.1

Conducts the local examinations in music and speech for the four Royal Schools of Music—the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music in London, the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, Glasgow.

*Secretary*, P. Cramer, M.A., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O., F.R.N.C.M. (until Mar. 31, 1983).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822)  
Marylebone Road, N.W.1

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. There is a wide range of concert and opera opportunities for performers. The G.R.S.M. Diploma confers honours graduate status. The L.R.A.M. Diploma is open to external candidates.

*Principal*, D. Lumsden, M.A., D.Phil., Mus.B.  
*Administrator*, G. J. C. Hambling, D.S.C.  
*Warden*, N. Cox, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883)  
Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

M.Mus., B.Mus., G.R.S.M., Dip.R.C.M. and A.R.C.M. awarded by examination.  
No. of Students, 600.

*Director*, Sir David Willcocks, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.C.M.  
*Vice-Director*, M. G. Matthews, F.R.C.M., A.R.C.O.  
*Bursar*, Maj. D. A. Imlay.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND  
DRAMA (1880)  
Barbican, E.C.2

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Graduate (G.G.S.M.), Associate (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiate (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduate (G.G.S.M.) confers graduate addition to salary.

*Principal*, J. Hosier.  
*Director of Drama*, G. Cadell.  
*Director of Music*, L. East.  
*Director of Administration*, G. Derbyshire.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872)  
Mandeville Place, W.1

Complete training in music for teachers and performers. Courses lead to the university degree of B.Mus., the Graduate Diploma which carries Graduate Honours status, the Teacher's Diploma in Music and the Performer's Diploma in Music.

*Principal*, M. Davies, C.B.E., F.R.C.M.  
*Vice-Principal*, C. Cork.  
*Dir. of Examinations*, D. Gulliver.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC  
Great Marlborough Street, W.1

Comprehensive full-time musical training for performers and teachers. Graduate Course recognised by the Dept. of Education and Science and Burnham Committee.

*Director*, W. S. Lloyd Webber, C.B.E., D.Mus., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.  
*Secretary*, K. R. Beard.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS (1864)  
Kensington Gore, S.W.7

For the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and choir-training. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.); and Choir-Training (CHM).  
*Clerk*, K. B. Lyndon.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Paradise Circus, Birmingham 3  
*Head*, L. Carus.

TONIC SOLFA ASSOCIATION  
108 Battersea High Street, S.W.11

International examining body maintaining the Curwen Institute (1975).

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC  
Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey  
Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church.

*Director*, L. Dakers, D.Mus., F.R.C.O., F.R.A.M.  
*Secretary*, V. E. Waterhouse.

ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC  
124 Oxford Road, Manchester

*Principal*, J. Manduell, C.B.E., F.R.A.M., F.R.N.C.M., F.R.C.M.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Kneller Hall, Twickenham (42)

*Commandant*, Col. D. J. St. J. Loftus, O.B.E.  
*Director of Music and Chief Instructor*, Lt.-Col. D. R. Beat, M.V.O.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
Deal, Kent

*Commandant and Principal Director of Music*, Royal Marines, Lt.-Col. J. R. Mason, O.B.E., M.V.O., R.M. (Ten Bands in Commission in 1982).

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND  
DRAMA  
St. George's Place, Glasgow, 2 (900)

Curriculum provides for all branches of study necessary for entry into the professions of music and drama. Special Degree Courses for those who wish to teach music and drama in schools.  
*Principal*, P. Ledger, Mus.B., L.R.A.M.

NAUTICAL STUDIES  
(See also Fishery Science)

The University of Wales grants first degrees in *Maritime Technology*, *Maritime Commerce*, *Maritime Geography* (courses at Institute of Science and Technology) and the University of Southampton grants first degrees in *Nautical Studies*. Courses leading to first degrees in *Nautical Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Liverpool Polytechnic, Plymouth Polytechnic and Sunderland Polytechnic.

Merchant Navy Training Schools  
*For Officers*

MERCHANT NAVY COLLEGE, Greenhithe, Kent.—  
*Principal*, G. Emmons, M.Sc., Ph.D.  
THE COLLEGE OF NAUTICAL STUDIES, Warsash,  
Southampton. *Director*, Capt. C. N. Phelan.

## For Seamen

INDEFATIGABLE NAUTICAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS (Independent; in receipt of government grant (Residential)), Plas Llanfair, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey (150); *Captain Headmaster*, Capt. R. T. Youngman; *Sec.*, L. R. Ridyard, Room 22, Oriel Chambers, 14 Water Street, Liverpool, 2.

NATIONAL SEA TRAINING COLLEGE, Denton, Gravesend, Kent. *Princ.*, Capt. P. H. Adlam; *Secretary*, M. H. S. Salter, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

## NURSING

Courses in which academic study at a University may be combined with nursing training/practical nursing in hospitals are provided by the following universities: Brunel (*Mental Nursing*), City, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, London (Bedford, Chelsea, Goldsmiths' and Queen Mary Colleges), Manchester, Southampton, Surrey, Ulster and Wales (Welsh National School of Medicine).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Nursing* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Dundee College of Technology, Glasgow College of Technology, Leeds Polytechnic, Queen Margaret College, Sheffield City Polytechnic and Polytechnic of the South Bank.

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
Henrietta Place, W.1

The Royal College of Nursing, within its Institute of Advanced Nursing Education, provides education at post-basic level in hospital, occupational health and community health fields. Advanced courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching; and other short and special courses. *Director of Education*, Miss M. D. Green.

## CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

*Chairman*, Miss N. M. Hickey, O.B.E.  
*Secretary (acting)*, I. W. Ward.

## CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

FOR SCOTLAND

24 Dublin Street, Edinburgh 1

*Chairman*, Miss M. M. Turner.  
*Secretary*, J. E. Tinkler.

## OPHTHALMIC OPTICS

First Degrees in *Ophthalmic Optics* are granted by the following Universities: Aston in Birmingham, Bradford, City, Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to first degrees in *Ophthalmic Optics* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the Glasgow College of Technology.

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or dispensing optician:—

THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS (OPTOMETRISTS), 10 Knaresborough Place, S.W.5.

THE WORTHFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 22 Nottingham Place, W.1 (training institution; qualification as dispensing optician).

## OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE (Incorporating London College of Osteopathy), 8-10 Boston Place, N.W.1.

## PHARMACY

First Degrees in *Pharmacy* are granted by the Universities of Aston in Birmingham, Bath, Belfast, Bradford, Heriot-Watt, London (Chelsea College and the School of Pharmacy), Manchester, Nottingham, Strathclyde, Wales (Institute of Science and Technology).

Courses leading to first degrees in Pharmacy granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Brighton Polytechnic, Leicester Polytechnic, Liverpool Polytechnic, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology, and Sunderland Polytechnic.

Further information may be obtained from The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1 Lambeth High Street, S.E.1.

## PHOTOGRAPHY AND FILM STUDIES

First Degrees in *Film and Media Studies* are granted by the University of Stirling. At some other universities *Film* may be studied as part of a first degree course.

Courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Derby Lonsdale College of Higher Education (*Photographic Studies*), Harrow College of Higher Education/Middlesex Polytechnic (*Applied Photography, Film and TV*), London College of Printing (*Photography, Film and TV*), Polytechnic of Central London (*Film and Photographic Arts and Photographic Sciences*), Trent Polytechnic (*Photography*), West Surrey College of Art and Design (*Photography, Film and Video, Animation*).

INSTITUTE OF INCORPORATED PHOTOGRAPHERS (1901) (formerly BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHERS), Amwell End, Ware, Herts.—*Secretary*, (vacant).

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS SCIENCE, AND HUMAN MOVEMENT STUDIES

First Degrees in *Physical Education* are granted by the University of Birmingham and by Loughborough University of Technology (*Physical Education and Sports Science*; also *Physical Education, Sports Science and Recreation Management*).

Courses in *Sports Science/Studies* leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Bedford College of Higher Education, Brighton Polytechnic, Crewe and Alsagar College of Higher Education, Liverpool Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic with Sunderland Polytechnic, North Staffordshire Polytechnic (*Sport and Recreation Studies*), Sheffield City Polytechnic, Trent Polytechnic (*Sport—Administration and Science*) and Ulster Polytechnic.

First degrees in *Human Movement Studies* or *Movement Studies* are granted by the University of Kent at Canterbury (courses at Nonington College), the University of Wales (courses at South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education) and the Council for National Academic Awards (courses at Leeds Polytechnic).

*Physical Education* and *Sports Science/Studies* also form part of a degree course at many other colleges/polytechnics.

## PRINTING

First Degrees in *Typography and Graphic Communication* are awarded by the University of Reading.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Printing Technology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Watford College of Technology.

Courses in technical and general, design and administrative aspects of printing are available at technical colleges throughout the United Kingdom. Details can be obtained from the Institute of Printing and the British Printing Industries Federation (see below).

In addition to the examining and organizing bodies listed below, examinations are held by various independent regional examining boards in further education.

INSTITUTE OF PRINTING (1961), 8 Lonsdale Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

JOINT COMMITTEE (AND SCOTTISH JOINT COMMITTEE) FOR NATIONAL CERTIFICATES IN PRINTING.

BRITISH PRINTING INDUSTRIES FEDERATION, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.

## SOCIAL WORK

First Degrees in *Social Studies* or in *Social Sciences* are granted by most universities. Courses leading to first degrees in *Social Science* or *Social Sciences* or *Sociology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by some 30 polytechnics and colleges.

Courses leading to first degrees in *Health and Community Studies* granted by the University of Liverpool are provided by Chester College; and courses leading to first degrees in *Public Service Studies* granted by the University of Manchester are provided by the City of Manchester College of Higher Education. Courses leading to first degrees in *Community Studies* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Ilkley College.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK, Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London W.C.1.—*Dir.*, Miss P. H. F. Young. The Council is an independent body financed by the Government. It has statutory authority throughout the U.K. to promote education and training for social work and for certain other kinds of work in the personal social services. It recognizes or approves courses, schemes or programmes. The C.C.E.T.S.W.'s award, the certificate of qualification in social work, is the professional qualification for social workers and courses that lead to it are available at universities, polytechnics, colleges and institutes.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 16 Kent Street, Birmingham, 5.

MIND (THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH), 22 Harley Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, C. Heginbotham.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. J. McGurk.

SPEECH SCIENCE  
(See also Languages)

First Degrees in *Speech* are awarded by the University of Newcastle upon Tyne, in *Speech Science* by the University of Sheffield, in *Speech Sciences* by the University of London (University College), in *Speech Pathology and Therapy* by the University of Manchester (and at the City of Manchester College of Higher Education), in *Speech*

*Pathology and Therapeutics* (with courses at Jordanhill College of Education) by the University of Glasgow; and in *Speech Therapy* (with courses at South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education) by the University of Wales. Courses leading to first degrees in *Speech Therapy* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by *Central School of Speech and Drama*, City of Birmingham Polytechnic (*Speech and Language Pathology and Therapeutics*), Leeds Polytechnic, Queen Margaret College (*Speech Pathology and Therapy*) and Ulster Polytechnic.

The Directory of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, Harold Poster House, 6 Lechmere Road, N.W.2. Courses leading to the Diploma of Licentiatehip of The College of Speech Therapists are available at:

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Perry Bar, Birmingham.

CITY OF MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, Hathersage Road, Manchester.

LEEDS POLYTECHNIC, School of Health and Applied Sciences, Speech Therapy Section, Calverley Street, Leeds 1.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE, Department of Speech Therapy, Clerwood Terrace, Edinburgh.

CARDIFF SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, South Glamorgan Institute of Higher Education, Western Avenue, Cardiff.

LEICESTER POLYTECHNIC, School of Speech Pathology, Sraptoft, Leicester.

NATIONAL HOSPITALS COLLEGE OF SPEECH-SCIENCES, 59 Portland Place, W.1.

## SURVEYING

(See Estate Management and Surveying)

## TEACHING

There are now three main ways to gain the qualification needed to become a teacher:

(a) The first is to follow a three- or four-year course leading to a B.Ed. degree. B.Ed. courses are provided by nearly 80 colleges of education/institutes of higher education/polytechnics. The degrees are awarded either by universities or by the Council for National Academic Awards (C.N.A.A.).

(b) The second, for those who are already graduates with a degree other than a B.Ed., is to follow a one-year course leading to a postgraduate certificate in education.

(c) The third is to take a course at one of the few institutions, mainly universities, that offer concurrent courses (normally four years) leading to a degree (other than B.Ed.) and a teaching qualification.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

First Degrees in one or more technologies are awarded by almost all universities; and many polytechnics and colleges of technology provide courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards. Details are given under individual subject headings.

(See also: Aeronautics; Building; Computer Science; Engineering; Fuel Technology; Mining; Optics; Patent Agency; Printing and Textiles.)

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE  
76 Portland Place, W.1

An independent educational organisation founded in 1878 and incorporated by Royal Charter. The

Institute offers examinations on its published regulations and syllabuses, and awards certificates at operative, craft and technician level in a wide range of technical subjects. Its syllabuses are taught in technical colleges and other establishments of further education in the United Kingdom and overseas. The Institute provides the administrative services for the National Examinations Board for Supervisory Studies.

*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.  
*Chairman*, H. M. Neal.  
*Director-General*, H. Knutton, C.B.  
*Secretary*, B. B. Phillips.

#### TECHNICIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.1

The Council was established in 1973 to be responsible for "the development of policies for schemes of technical education for persons at all levels of technician occupation in industry and elsewhere," in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Council's awards and programmes of study have almost completely replaced the existing qualifications and courses in the technician field.

*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.  
*Chairman*, H. N. Raine.  
*Chief Executive Officer*, D. G. Mitchell.

#### Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Department of Education and Science of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils in England and Wales:—

- 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 26 Bath Road, Reading.
- 3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, Wessex Lodge, 11-13 Billetfield, Taunton.
- 4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Norfolk House, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham.
- 5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—East Midlands Further Education Council, Robins Wood House, Robins Wood Road, Aspley, Nottingham.
- 6 (EAST ANGLIAN).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Shirehall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
- 7 (YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE).—Association for Further and Higher Education, Bowling Green Terrace, Green Terrace, Leeds.
- 8 (NORTH-WESTERN).—North Western Regional Advisory Council for Further Education (incorporating the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes), Town Hall, Walkden Road, Worsley, Manchester.
- 9 (NORTHERN).—Northern Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.
- 10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 245 Western Avenue, Cardiff.

#### Industrial Training Boards

AGRICULTURAL, Bourne House, 32-34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent.—*Dir.*, R. C. Swan.

CLOTHING AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds.—*Chief Executive*, J. W. Dearn.

CONSTRUCTION, Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, S.W.16.—*Sec.*, G. R. Gardner.

ENGINEERING, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts. *Sec.*, G. G. Marshall.

HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, B. Smart.

MAN-MADE FIBRES PRODUCING, Langwood House, 63-81 High Street, Rickmansworth, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. W. Ashby.

PETROLEUM, Kingfisher House, Walton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.—*Sec.*, J. A. Bey.

ROAD TRANSPORT, Capitol House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middx.—*Dir. Gen.*, T. E. Tindall.

RUBBER AND PLASTICS PROCESSING, Brent House, 950 Great West Road, Brentford, Middx.—*Sec.*, D. Titterton.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING BOARD, 4th Floor, Arndale House, Luton, Beds.—*Dir.*, M. Clarke.

#### Industrial Training Foundation

91 Waterloo Road, S.W.1.

The Industrial Training Foundation provides a consultancy service to British and overseas governments, industry and commerce, on technical education and training. It is a non profit-making institution registered under the Charities Act and charges fees only to cover its costs. Its objectives are to promote the development of vocational and industrial education and training in its broadest sense.

ITF has acted for, or in association with, all relevant Government departments, and international and institutional bodies. It was formed in 1964 with British Government support and the experience gained in Britain was later put to use in developing training services for overseas countries.

ITF advises Governments and industry on the necessary steps for the institution, development and implementation of training programmes ranging from courses to cover a specific problem to fully integrated comprehensive projects.

#### TEXTILES

First Degrees in *Textiles* are awarded by the Universities of Leeds and Manchester (Manchester Institute of Science and Technology). Courses leading to first degrees in *Textile Marketing* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by Huddersfield Polytechnic; in *Textile Technology* by Leicester Polytechnic; in *Clothing Studies* by Manchester Polytechnic; and in various aspects of *Textiles/Fashion* by 30 Polytechnics and Colleges.

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Denyer.

#### THEOLOGY

First Degrees in *Theology* or *Divinity* are granted by the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge (*Theological and Religious Studies*), Durham, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Hull, Kent at Canterbury, Leeds (*Theology and Religious Studies*), Liverpool (at Liverpool Institute of Higher Education), London (Heythrop and King's Colleges), Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, St. Andrews, Southampton (at La Sainte Union College of Higher Education), and Wales (Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff, and St. David's University Colleges); in *Biblical Studies* by the Universities of London (King's College), Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Sheffield and Wales (Bangor and Cardiff University

Colleges); and in *Religious Studies* by the Universities of Aberdeen, Cambridge (*Theological and Religious Studies*), Edinburgh, Lancaster, Leeds (*Theology and Religious Studies*), London (King's College), Newcastle upon Tyne, Stirling, Sussex and Wales (University College, Cardiff and St. David's University College).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Theology* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by the London Bible College, Spurgeon's College and Westminster College, Oxford; in *Theological and Pastoral Studies* by Oak Hill College; and in *Jewish Studies* by Jews' College.

### Theological Colleges

#### Church of England and Church in Wales

- BANGOR (University Anglican Chaplaincy) (Church Hostel) (28).—*Warden*, Rev. B. C. Morgan.
- BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (75).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. S. Wakefield (Ecumenical College).
- BRISTOL, Trinity College (125).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Carey, ph.d.
- CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. de Waal.
- CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. R. W. N. Hoare.
- CHICHESTER (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. W. Hind.
- CUDDESDON, Oxon. (Ripon College) (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon D. P. Wilcox.
- DURHAM.—*See* University of Durham—St. Chad's; St. John's.
- LAMPETER (St. David's College)—*See* University of Wales.
- LINCOLN (Theological College) (75).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon F. H. A. Richmond.
- LLANDAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (76).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon J. G. Hughes, ph.d.
- LONDON (King's College, W.C.2.).—*See* University of London.
- MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (44).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. Green.
- NOTTINGHAM (St. John's College, Bramcote)—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. O. Buchanan.
- OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (68).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon D. H. Wheaton.
- OXFORD (St. Stephen's House) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. Thomas.
- OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall) (80).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. N. Shaw.
- SALISBURY AND WELLS (150).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. J. A. Askew.

#### Church of Scotland

- ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, H. R. Sefton, ph.d.
- Edinburgh (New Coll., Faculty of Divinity, Univ. of Edinburgh) (275).—*Dean and Princ.*, Rev. A. C. Ross.
- GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (106).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. R. Davidson, B.D.
- ST. ANDREWS (College of St. Mary, University of St. Andrews).

#### Scottish Episcopal Church

- EDINBURGH (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. J. M. Armson.

#### Presbyterian

- BELFAST (Union Theological Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. E. A. Russell.
- CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. H. Cressley.

#### Presbyterian Church of Wales

- ABERYSTWYTH (United Theological Coll.) (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. E. ap Nefydd Roberts.

#### Methodist

- BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. W. Gallagher.
- BRISTOL (Wesley Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. W. D. Stacey.
- CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. E. Beck.

#### Congregational and United Reforms

- BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll.)—*Princ.*, R. T. Jones, D.Phil., D.D.
- EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, 9 Rosebery Crescent) (10).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. M. Price, ph.d.

#### United Reform

- MANCHESTER (Congregational College) (36).—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. R. J. McKevey.
- OXFORD (Mansfield College) (135).—*Princ.*, D. A. Sykes, D.Phil.
- ABERYSTWYTH (16).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, ph.d.

#### Roman Catholic

##### (Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

- ALLEN HALL, 28 Beaufort Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. Coghlan.
- GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., 33 Briar Road, Glasgow) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. McMahon.
- OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. A. Kelly.
- OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (165).—*Superior*, Rev. D. Blackledge, S.J.
- UPHOLLAND, Skelmersdale, Lancs. (now St. Joseph's College School and the Upholland Northern Institute for Adult Christian Education).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Rawsthorne.
- USHAW (Durham) (180).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. P. Cookson.
- WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Rev. Mgr. H. C. Budd.

#### Baptist

- BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. John.
- BRISTOL (43).—*Pres.*, Rev. Dr. W. M. S. West.
- CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (16).—*Princ.*, D. G. Davies.
- GLASGOW (The Scottish Baptist College, 12 Attoun Road, Glasgow, G.41) (10).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. W. Martin.
- LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (72).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. Brown, ph.d.
- MANCHESTER (Northern Baptist College, Brighton Grove, Rusholme) (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. H. Taylor.
- OXFORD (Regent's Park College) (75).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. R. White, D.Phil.

#### Unitarian

- MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Long.

#### Interdenominational—Unitarian

- OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. Findlow.

#### Jewish

- JEWS' COLLEGE, Finchley Synagogue, Kinloss Gardens, N.3.—*Princ.*, Rabbi N. L. Rabinovitch, ph.d.
- LEO BAECK COLLEGE, The Manor House, 80 East End Road, N.3.—*Princ.* Prof. B. Segal.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

First Degrees are granted by Heriot-Watt University (*Town Planning*), and by the Universities of Dundee (*Town and Regional Planning*), London (University College: *Architecture and Environmental Studies and Planning*), Manchester (*Town and Country Planning, Quantitative Urban Studies*), Newcastle upon Tyne (*Town and Country Planning, Landscape Design*), Nottingham (*Architecture and Environmental Design*), Sheffield (*Urban Studies*), Stirling (*Urban Studies and Social Policy*), and Wales (Institute of Science and Technology: *Town Planning Studies*).

Courses leading to first degrees in *Town Planning* granted by the Council for National Academic Awards are provided by City of Birmingham Polytechnic, Leeds Polytechnic and Polytechnic of the South Bank; in *Town and Country Planning* by Bristol Polytechnic, Glasgow School of Art, Gloucestershire College of Art and Design and Trent Polytechnic; in *Planning Studies* by Oxford Polytechnic; in *Environmental Planning* by Chelmer Institute of Higher Education; in *Strategic Environmental Planning Studies* by Liverpool Polytechnic; in *Urban Planning Studies* by the Polytechnic of Central London; and in *Urban and Regional Planning* by Lanchester Polytechnic.

The ROYAL TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 26 Portland Place, W.1, conducts examinations in town planning.

## TRANSPORT

First Degrees are granted by the Universities of Aston (*Transport Operation and Planning*), Loughborough (*Transport Management and Planning*), and UWIST (*International Transport*). Transport may also be studied as a major part of courses leading to first degrees granted by the Council for National Academic Awards provided by the City of London Polytechnic and Plymouth Polytechnic.

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, London W.1, conducts qualifying examinations in transport management leading to chartered professional status.

## VETERINARY STUDIES

First Degrees in *Veterinary Science/Medicine and Surgery* are granted by the Universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and London (Royal Veterinary College).

## HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE SCHOOLS

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman* (1982), J. W. Hele (St. Paul's); *Principal Sec.*, D. A. Frith, O.B.E., 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1; *Deputy Sec.*, F. G. R. Fisher. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held at the end of September.

In considering applications for election to membership the Committee will have regard to the scheme or other instrument under which the school is administered (taking particularly into consideration the degree of independence enjoyed by the Headmaster and the Governing Body); the number of boys over thirteen years of age in the school; the number of boys in proportion to the size of the school who are in the sixth form, i.e. engaged on studies at the Advanced Level of the General Certificate of Education.

Name of School	F <sup>d</sup> ed.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
<b>England and Wales</b>				
Abingdon, Oxfordshire	1256	693	£3,180 ... D£1,590	M. St. J. Parker (1975)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	350†	£4,125 ... D£2,877	P. W. Boorman (1974)
Alleyn's School, Dulwich, S.E.22	1619	900†	£2,800 ... D£1,785	D. A. Fenner (1976)
Allhallows, Rousdon, Dorset	1515	268†	£1,312 ... D£788	D. J. Mathewson (1974)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York	1802	700	£3,660	Rev. D. L. Milroy, o.s.B. (1980)
Ardingly Coll., Hayward's Heath, Sussex*	1858	445†	£4,140 ... D£3,150	J. W. Flecker (1980)
Arnold School, Blackpool	1896	748†	£2,580 ... D£1,320	R. D. W. Rhodes (1979)
Ashville College, Harrogate	1877	385†	£2,880 ... D£1,500	I. E. Norfolk (1977)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green, Essex	1727	709†	..... D£1,725	F. M. Richardson (1965)
Barnard Castle, Co. Durham	1883	470	£2,545 ... D£1,213	T. S. McNamara (1980)
Bedales, Petersfield, Hants.	1893	356†	£4,275 ... D£2,805	E. A. M. MacAlpine (1981)
Bedford School	1552	1120	£3,522 ... D£2,037	C. I. M. Jones (1975)
Bedford Modern School	1566	1160	£2,691 ... D£1,428	P. J. Squire (1977)
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1541	730	£3,480 ... D£1,860	J. L. Spencer, T.D. (1972)
Birkenhead, Merseyside	1860	700	..... D£1,395	J. A. Williams (1963)
Bishop's Stortford College, Herts.	1868	350	£3,660 ... D£2,595	G. C. Greetham (1971)
Bloxham School, Banbury, Oxon.*	1860	362	£4,050 ... D£2,712	M. W. Vallance (1982)
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	450	£1,375 ... D£835	A. J. D. Rees (1980)
Bolton	1525	1010	..... D£1,191	C. D. A. Bagley, C.B.E. (1966)
Bootham, York	1823	220†	£3,780 ... D£2,220	J. H. Gray (1972)
Bradfield College, Berks.	1850	500	£4,350 ... D£3,045	A. O. H. Quick (1972)
Bradford Grammar, Yorks.	1662	1150	..... D£1,218	D. A. G. Smith (1974)
Brentwood School, Essex	1557	800†	£3,321 ... D£1,869	J. A. E. Evans (1981)
Brighton College, Sussex	1845	465	£3,465 ... D£2,280	W. S. Blackshaw (1971)
Bristol Cathedral School	1542	420	..... D£1,506	C. S. Martin (1979)
Bristol Grammar School	1532	1000†	..... D£1,500	J. R. Avery (1975)
Bromsgrove, Worcs.	1553	400	£1,120 ... D£702	Rev. N. Earle (1971)
Bryanston School, Blandford	1928	572†	£4,110 ... D£2,740	Rev. D. I. S. Jones (1974)
Bury Grammar, Lancs.	1634	650	..... D£1,080	J. Robson (1969)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset	1923	520	£1,400 ... D£980	M. Marriott (1976)
Caterham, Surrey	1811	490	£3,300 ... D£1,800	P. R. Smith (1974)
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	725†	£1,540 ... D£1,230	S. J. Attenborough (1982)
Cheadle Hulme	1855	1057†	£3,360 ... D£1,560	D. C. Firth (1977)
Cheltenham College	1841	535	£4,215 ... D£2,775	R. M. Morgan (1978)
Chigwell, Essex	1629	490†	£3,495 ... D£2,169	B. J. Wilson (1971)
Christ College, Brecon	1541	290	£2,925 ... D£2,190	S. W. Hockey (1982)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1553	820	Varied	D. Baker (1979)
Churcher's College, Petersfield, Hants.	1722	440	£3,528 ... D£1,704	D. I. Brooks (1973)
City of London, E.C.4	1442	800	..... D£2,136	J. A. Boyes (1965)
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	670	£4,470 ... D£2,772	S. M. Andrews (1975)
Colfe's School, Lee, S.E.12	1652	640	..... D£522	V. S. Anthony (1976)
Coventry School	1977	2015†	..... D£1,170	R. Cooke (1977)
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	528	£4,950 ... D£3,450	M. van Hasselt (1970)
Culford School, Bury St. Edmunds	1881	680†	.....	D. Robson (1971)
Dame Allan's Sch., Newcastle on Tyne	1705	450	..... D£1,392	F. Wilkinson (1970)
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	492	£3,600 ... D£2,160	G. E. King-Reynolds (1969)
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1884	425†	£4,446 ... D£2,820	C. J. Bacon (1979)
Denstone College, Uttoxeter, Staffs.*	1873	430	£4,030 ... D£2,900	T. G. Beynon (1978)
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton	1903	312	£3,228 ... D£2,145	Rev. P. W. Sollom, o.s.B. (1975)
Dover College, Kent	1871	400†	£4,125 ... D£2,850	J. K. Ind (1981)
Downside (R.C.), Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Somerset	1607	581	£3,648 ... D£2,478	Rev. P. Jebb (1980)
Dulwich College, S.E.21	1619	1390	£4,020 ... D£2,040	D. A. Emms (1975)
Durham	1414	300	£3,861 ... D£2,577	M. A. Lang (1982)
Eastbourne College, Sussex	1867	532†	£3,979 ... D£2,875	C. J. Saunders (1981)
Ellesmere College, Shropshire*	1884	388†	£4,050 ... D£2,820	F. E. Maidment (1981)
Eltham College, S.E.9	1842	525	£3,657 ... D£1,647	C. Porteous (1959)

† Pupils.

\* A Woodard Corporation School.

Name of School	F <sup>†</sup> ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)	
Emanuel School, S.W.11.	1594	650	..... D£1,932	P. Hendry (1976)	
Epsom College, Surrey	1855	635†	£3,900 .....	D£2,730	J. B. Cook, Ph.D. (1982)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1250	£4,500 .....		W. E. K. Anderson (1980)
Exeter, Devon	1633	600	£2,895 .....	D£1,545	G. T. Goodall (1979)
Felsted, Dunmow, Essex	1564	475	£4,248 .....	D£3,402	A. F. Eggleston, O.B.E. (1968)
Forest School, Snaresbrook, E.17	1834	770	£3,081 .....	D£2,115	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Framlingham College, Suffolk	1864	485†	£3,477 .....	D£2,112	L. I. Rimmer (1971)
Giggleswick, Settle, Yorks.	1512	290	£3,990 .....	D£2,580	I. D. Watson (1978)
Guildford, Royal Grammar School	1552	700	.....	D£1,755	J. Daniel (1977)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	575	£4,275 .....	D£2,805	Dr. T. P. Woods (1981)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, Herts.	1690	1300	.....	D£1,980	B. H. McGowan (1973)
Haileybury, Herts.	1862	610†	£3,855 .....	D£2,730	D. M. Summerscale (1976)
Hampton, Middlesex	1556	830	.....	D£1,560	H. G. Alexander (1970)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	750	.....		I. D. S. Beer (1981)
Hereford, Cathedral School	1384	545†	£2,625 .....	D£1,575	B. B. Sutton (1975)
Highgate, N.6	1565	650	£3,825 .....	D£2,160	R. C. Giles (1974)
Hulme Grammar School, Oldham	1611	870	.....		D. R. Ward (1980)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex*	1849	455	£4,020 .....	D£3,090	R. N. P. Griffiths (1964)
Hymers College, Hull	1889	800	.....	D£1,050	J. Ashurst (1971)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1390	731	£5,250 .....	D£1,830	Dr. J. M. Blatchly, F.S.A. (1972)
The John Lyon School, Harrow	1876	470	.....	D£1,485	G. V. Surtees (1968)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1877	310	£4,326 .....	D£2,883	D. W. Ball, M.B.E. (1972)
Kent College, Canterbury	1885	572†	£3,072 .....	D£1,656	R. J. Wicks (1980)
Kimbolton, Cambs.	1600	640†	£3,462 .....	D£1,725	D. W. Donaldson (1973)
King Edward VI School, Southampton	1553	830	.....	D£1,560	C. Dobson (1971)
King Edward VII School, Lytham	1908	650	.....	D£1,167	D. Heap (1982)
King Edward's, Bath, Avon	1552	620	.....	D£1,188	J. P. Wroughton (1982)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	700	.....	D£1,611	M. J. W. Rogers (1982)
King Edward's, Witley, Surrey	1553	520	£1,140 .....	D£695	R. H. Roberts (1980)
King's College, Taunton*	1880	527	.....		J. M. Batten (1969)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon, S.W.19	1829	670	£3,420 .....	D£1,890	R. M. Reeve (1980)
King's School, Bruton	1519	450	£4,020 .....	D£2,820	G. H. G. Daggart (1972)
King's School, Canterbury	600	675†	£4,500 .....	D£3,000	Rev. Canon P. Pilkington (1975)
King's School, Chester	1541	432	.....	D£1,410	A. R. D. Wickson (1981)
King's School, Ely	970	450†	£3,897 .....	D£2,484	H. Ward (1970)
King's School, Macclesfield	1502	1100	.....	D£1,485	A. H. Cooper (1966)
King's School, Rochester	604	625	£3,114 .....	D£1,779	R. A. Ford (1975)
King's School, Worcester	1541	774†	£3,045 .....	D£1,665	A. M. Milne (1979)
Kingston Grammar, Surrey	1561	575†	.....	D£1,755	S. J. Miller (1977)
Kingswood School, Bath	1748	444†	£3,960 .....	D£2,490	L. J. Campbell (1970)
Lancaster, Royal G. S.	1469	850	£1,335 .....	DNi/	A. M. Joyce (1972)
Lancing College, Sussex*	1848	522†	£4,311 .....	D£2,898	J. S. Woodhouse (1981)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1100	.....	D£1,800	M. L. R. Isaac (1971)
Leeds Gr. School, Leeds 6	1552	1100	.....	D£1,404	A. C. F. Verity (1976)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	299†	£1,270 .....	D£889	J. Hunter (1981)
The Leys School, Cambridge	1875	400	£4,050 .....	D£2,985	B. T. Bellis (1975)
Liverpool College, Liverpool 18	1840	690	£2,856 .....	D£1,551	R. V. Haygarth (1979)
Llandoverly College	1848	260	£3,000 .....	D£2,000	R. Brinley Jones, Ph.D. (1976)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Long Sutton, Hants.	1912	390	£3,522 .....	D£2,832	G. A. G. Dodd (1982)
Loughborough Grammar	1495	810	£3,100 .....	D£1,498	J. S. Millward (1973)
Magdalen College School, Oxford	1480	500	£3,258 .....	D£1,578	W. B. Cook (1972)
Malvern College, Worcester	1865	610	£4,290 .....	D£3,000	M. J. W. Rogers (1971)
Manchester Grammar School	1515	1430	.....	D£1,530	D. Maland (1978)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	780	.....	D£1,449	P. A. Filleul (1974)
Marlborough College, Wilts.	1843	880	£1,470 .....		R. W. Ellis ( <i>Master</i> ) (1972)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby	1620	642	.....	D£1,470	D. R. Johnston-Jones (1979)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	710	£3,210 .....	D£2,295	D. J. Skipper (1982)
Mill Hill, N.W.7	1807	518	.....		A. C. Graham (1979)
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	330†	£3,933 .....	D£2,925	R. A. C. Meredith (1978)
Monmouth	1614	540	£2,997 .....	D£1,608	R. D. Lane (1982)
Mount St. Mary's College, Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	270	£3,420 .....	D£2,265	Rev. J. F. Grumitt, s.J. (1976)
Newcastle On Tyne, Royal Gr. Sch.	1545	1110	.....	D£1,425	A. S. Cox (1972)
Norwich School	1250	700	.....		P. G. Stibbe (1975)
Nottingham High School	1513	800	.....	D£1,350	D. T. Witcombe, Ph.D. (1970)
Oakham, Rutland, Leics.	1584	940†	£4,179 .....	D£2,166	O. R. S. Bull (1977)
The Oratory (R.C.), Woodcote, Reading	1859	430	£3,270 .....	D£2,295	A. Snow (1972)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants	1556	760	£4,260 .....		B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (1968)
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1615	490	£3,033 .....	D£1,353	A. E. Melville (1969)

† Pupils.

\* A Woodard Corporation School.



Name of School	F <sup>d</sup> ed.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Plymouth College	1877	665	£3,030 ... D£1,545	R. H. Merrett (1975)
Pocklington School, York	1514	677	£3,051 ... D£1,464	A. D. Pickering (1981)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	700	..... D£1,344	D. M. Richards (1975)
Prior Park Coll. (R.C.), Bath	1830	250	£3,400 ... D£1,900	P. Tobin (1981)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn	1567	1200	..... D£1,250	P. F. Johnston (1978)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield	1591	890	£2,478 ... D£1,428	J. G. Parker (1975)
Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Bristol	1590	430	£2,787 ... D£1,506	R. N. Pittman (1978)
Queen's College, Taunton, Som.	1843	424†	£1,210 ... D£800	A. P. Hodgson (1979)
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	590	£4,200 ... D£2,240	D. R. W. Silk (1968)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester	1847	310†	£3,360 ... D£2,580	Rev. W. F. Fearon (1982)
Reed's, Cobham, Surrey	1813	330	£3,330 ... D£1,485	J. H. Tyson, M.C. (1978)
Reigate Grammar	1675	940†	..... D£1,485	J. G. Hamlin (1982)
Rendcomb Coll., Cirencester, Glos.	1920	260	£3,375 ... D£1,045	R. M. A. Medill (1971)
Repton School, Derby	1557	556	£1,420 ... D£3,020	D. J. Jewell (1979)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	570†	£4,306 ... D£1,530	J. Sharp, D.Phil. (1973)
Rugby, Warwickshire	1567	720	£4,590 ... D£2,310	B. Rees (1981)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd	1885	316†	£3,255 ... D£1,593	P. F. Watkinson (1968)
St. Albans, Herts.	1570	670	..... D£1,125	F. I. Kilvington (1964)
St. Anselm's Coll., Birkenhead.	1933	720	..... D£1,125	Rev. Br. M. G. Miller (1981)
St. Bees, Cumbria	1583	304†	£4,050 ... D£1,550	M. T. Thyne (1980)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.)	1902	600	..... D£1,650	Dom. A. Gee (1978)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6	1888	875	..... D£2,556	B. D. Dance (1973)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	440	£3,501 ... D£2,076	V. J. Tyson (1978)
St. Edmund's Coll. (R.C.), Ware, Herts.	1568	350	£3,471 ... D£3,150	Rev. M. G. Garvey (1968)
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	534	£4,200 ... D£2,037	J. C. Phillips (1978)
St. George's Coll., Weybridge (R.C.)	1869	550	£2,937 ... D£2,454	Rev. P. C. Hunting (1977)
St. John's, Leatherhead	1851	248	£3,681 ... D£2,670	E. J. Hartwell (1970)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	1879	360†	£3,990 ... D£1,158	P. H. Harris (1969)
St. Mary's College, Gt. Crosby	1919	650	..... D£2,157	Rev. Br. N. D. O'Halloran (1972)
St. Paul's, Lonsdale Rd., Barnes, S.W.13	1509	722	£3,705 ... D£2,241	J. W. Hele (High Master) (1973)
St. Peter's, York	627	440	£3,723 ... D£1,860	D. E. P. Hughes (1980)
Sedbergh, Cumbria	1525	490	£4,140 ... D£2,350	R. Baxter (1982)
Sevenoaks School, Kent	1418	900	£3,900 ... D£1,113	R. P. Barker (1981)
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	690	£1,325 ... D£2,895	R. D. Macnaghten (1974)
Shrewsbury School	1552	640	£4,215 ... D£1,662	S. J. B. Langdale (1981)
Soliuhull, Warwicks	1560	950†	£3,324 ... D£1,440	G. D. Slaughter (1973)
Stamford, Lincs.	1532	885	£2,880 ... D£1,425	G. J. Timm (1978)
Stockport Grammar Sch., Cheshire	1487	980†	..... D£1,425	H. R. Wright (1979)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), nr. Whalley, Lancs.	1794	500	£3,789 ... D£2,940	Rev. M. Bossy, S.J. (1972)
Stowe, Bucks.	1923	648†	£4,200 ... D£2,376	C. G. Turner (1979)
Sutton Valence, Kent	1576	360	£3,564 ... D£2,661	M. R. Haywood (1980)
Taunton, Somerset	1846	650†	£4,107 ... D£2,082	N. S. Roberts (1970)
Tettenhall College, Staffs.	1863	470	£3,381 ... D£3,120	W. J. Dale (1968)
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	634	£4,385 ... D£2,139	C. H. D. Everett (1975)
Trent Coll., Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1868	575†	£3,840 ... D£1,755	A. J. Maltby (1968)
Trinity School, Croydon	1596	750	..... D£1,470	R. J. Wilson (1972)
Truro, Cornwall	1879	845	£2,610 ... D£2,070	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. School, Frogna, N.W.3	1830	520	..... D£2,166	G. D. Slaughter (1983)
Uppingham, Leics.	1584	668	£4,260 ... D£1,422	N. R. Bomford (1982)
Warwick	914	980	£2,892 ... D£2,166	J. A. Stover (1977)
Wellingborough, Northants	1595	338	£3,546 ... D£2,826	G. Garrett (1973)
Wellington Coll., Crowthorne, Berks.	1856	780†	£3,900 ... D£1,500	D. H. Newsome, Ph.D. (1980)
Wellington Sch., Somerset	1841	720†	£2,850 ... D£1,734	J. Kendall-Carpenter (1973)
Wells Cathedral School, Somerset	1180	482†	£3,087 ... D£790	A. K. Quilter (1964)
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W.1	1560	587	£1,350 ... D£1,890	J. M. Rae, Ph.D. (1970)
Whitgift, Croydon	1596	870	..... D£3,534	D. A. Raeburn (1970)
Winchester College	1382	640	£4,710 ... D£1,740	J. L. Thorn (1968)
Wolverhampton Grammar School	1512	600	..... D£1,491	P. Hutton (1978)
Woodbridge School, Suffolk	1662	505†	£3,156 ... D£2,200	A. F. Vyvyan-Robinson (1976)
Woodhouse Grove School, Bradford	1812	510†	£2,820 ... D£2,820	D. A. Miller (1972)
Worcester Coll. for the Blind	1867	77	£6,600 ... D£2,820	Rev. B. R. Manthorp (1980)
Workop Coll., Notts.*	1895	400†	£3,990 ... D£3,105	R. J. Roberts (1975)
Worth School, Crawley, Sussex (R.C.)	1959	330	£3,750 ... D£1,890	Rev. J. K. Taggart (1977)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Shropshire	1880	366†	£4,140 ... D£2,700	G. C. L. Hadden (1971)
Wychiffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.	1882	299	£4,200 ... D£2,700	R. C. Poulton (1980)
<b>Scotland</b>				
Daniel Stewart's and Melville Coll., Edinburgh (amalgamated, 1973)	1832	1365†	.....	R. M. Morgan (1977)

† Pupils.

\* A Woodard Corporation School.

# 538 Headmasters' Conference Schools—Independent Schools [1983

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Dollar Academy, Perthshire	1818	1016†	£2,634 ... D£1,068	I. M. Hendry (1975)
Dundee High School, Tayside	1239	1200†	..... D£1,185	R. Nimmo (1977)
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	671	£3,225 ... D£1,635	L. E. Ellis ( <i>Recteur</i> ) (1977)
Fettes College, Edinburgh	1870	500†	£4,170 ... D£2,820	A. J. C. Cochrane (1979)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh	1659	1320†	..... D£1,245	A. S. McDonald (1970)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1741	2118†	£2,286 ... D£1,416	R. W. Young (1958)
Glasgow Academy	1845	960	..... D£1,359	C. W. Turner (1983)
Glenalmond (Trinity College), Perthshire	1841	400	£4,125 .....	J. N. W. Musson (1972)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire	1934	440†	£4,410 .....	M. B. Mavor (1979)
Hutcheson's Gr. School, Glasgow	1641	1581†	..... D£862	D. G. D. Isaac, Ph.D. (1978)
Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow	1878	700	..... D£375	J. H. Duff (1980)
Loretto Sch., Musselburgh, Midlothian	1827	310†	£1,300 ... D£780	D. B. McMuray (1976)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh	1833	302	£3,780 ... D£2,460	D. M. Spawforth (1981)
Morrison's Academy, Perthshire	1860	850†	£2,640 ... D£1,050	H. A. Ashmall (1979)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen	1729	1234	£2,492 ... D£1,040	G. A. Allan (1978)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire	1913	400†	£3,780 .....	C. D. Pighills (1975)
<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
Bangor Gr. School, Co. Down	1856	889	..... D£501	T. W. Patton (1979)
Belfast Methodist College	1868	2601†	£2,050 ... D£650	J. Kincade, Ph.D. (1974)
Belfast Royal Academy	1785	1250†	..... D£650	W. M. Sillery (1980)
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	486†	£3,136 ... D£1,330	B. W. J. G. Wilson (1977)
Coleraine Academical Institution	1856	1200	£1,700 ... D£600	R. J. Rodgers, Ph.D. (1979)
Portora Royal School, Enniskillen	1618	492	£2,458 ... D£709	R. L. Bennett (1983)
Royal Belfast Academical Instn.	1810	1000	.....	T. J. Garrett (1978)
<b>Isle of Man</b>				
King William's Coll.	1668	401	£3,744 ... D£2,487	P. K. Bregazzi, Ph.D. (1979)
<b>Channel Islands</b>				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	712	£2,094 ... D£684	R. A. Wheadon (1972)
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	420	£855 ... D£155	M. H. Devenport (1967)
<b>Republic of Ireland</b>				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, Dublin	1843	410	£2,770 ... D£1,430	D. S. Gibbs, O.B.E. (1974)

## SOCIETY OF HEADMASTERS OF INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Secretary, A. E. R. Dodds, Green Garth, Horsell Rise, Woking, Surrey.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Abbotsholme, Uttoxeter, Staffs.	1889	260†	£1,440 ... D£960	M. Robinson (1981)
Austin Friars, Carlisle (R.C.)	1951	310	£2,670 ... D£1,452	Rev. T. Lyons, O.S.A. (1981)
Bearwood Coll., Wokingham, Berks	1827	351	£1,260 ... D£690	The Hon. Martin Penney (1980)
Bedstone College, Shropshire	1948	230†	£3,500 ... D£1,900	G. S. Wilson (1971)
Belmont Abbey, Hereford (R.C.)	1926	298	.....	Rev. J. M. Jabale, O.S.B. (1969)
Bembridge, Isle of Wight	1919	265†	£2,775 ... D£1,860	R. L. Whitby, M.V.O. (1974)
Bentham Grammar, N. Yorks	1726	285†	£875 ... D£460	J. F. D. Hagen (1972)
Bethany School, Goudhurst, Kent	1866	290	£3,270 ... D£2,175	C. A. H. Lanzer (1970)
Carmel Coll., Wallingford, Oxon	1948	229†	£4,770 ... D£2,805	Rabbi J. Rosen (1971)
Chetham's School of Music, Manchester	1653	247†	£5,670 ... D£4,524	J. Vallins (1974)
City of London Freeman's Sch., Ashtead Park, Surrey	1854	554†	£2,706 ... D£1,935	M. J. Kemp (1964)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford	1896	300†	£3,265 ... D£2,610	M. P. Hawkins (1979)
Colston's, Bristol	1710	300	£3,285 ... D£2,070	G. W. Searle (1975)
Cotton College, Oakamoor, Staffs. (R.C.)	1763	170	£2,400 ... D£1,600	Very Rev. J. S. Austin (1978)
Cranbrook, Kent	1518	995†	£1,824 ... Dnil	M. C. Pavey (1981)
Fort Augustus School, Inverness-shire (R.C.)	1878	150	£3,465 ... D£2,079	Rev. G. F. Davidson, O.S.B. (1972)
Frensham Heights, Farnham, Surrey	1925	260†	£1,318 ... D£790	A. L. Pattinson (1973)
Fulneck School, W. Yorkshire	1753	400	£2,646 ... D£1,398	I. D. Cleland (1980)

† Pupils. \* A Woodard Corporation School.

Name of School	F. ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Grenville College, Bideford, Devon*	1954	352	£1,170 ..... D£603	D. C. Powell-Price (1975)
Keil School, Dumbarton	1915	145	£3,225 ..... D£1,908	J. B. Widdowson (1977)
King's School, Gloucester	1541	492	£2,889 ..... D£1,749	A. P. David (1969)
Kirkham Grammar, nr. Preston, Lancs.	1549	388†	£2,385 ... D£1,230	M. J. Summerlee (1972)
Milton Abbey Sch., nr. Blandford, Dorset	1954	290	£3,825 .....	S. R. D. Hall (1979)
Oswestry, Shropshire	1407	325†	£2,916 ..... D£1,833	F. E. Gerstenberg (1974)
Pangbourne College, Berks.	1917	360	£3,660 ..... D£2,610	P. D. C. Points (1969)
Pierrepont School, Farnham, Surrey	1947	270	£3,900 ..... D£2,325	A. G. Hill (1962)
Purcell School, Harrow, Middx.	1962	159†	£3,015 ..... D£1,815	R. Taylor ( <i>Principal</i> ) (1970)
Rannoch School, Perthshire	1959	240	£3,330 .....	M. Barratt (1982)
Reading Blue Coat School, Berks.	1646	470	£1,033 ..... D£592	A. C. E. Sanders (1974)
Rishworth School, Ripponden, W. Yorks.	1724	600†	£2,985 ..... D£1,650	Rev. J. Williams (1961)
Royal Russell School, Croydon, Surrey	1853	490†	£2,907 ..... D£1,740	R. D. Balaam (1981)
Royal Wolverhampton Sch., Staffs.	1850	379	£3,108 ..... D£1,821	R. Hawkins (1977)
Ruthin School, Clwyd	1574	250	£3,650 ..... D£2,900	A. S. Hill (1967)
Ryde School, Isle of Wight	1921	400†	£2,982 ..... D£1,491	K. N. Symons, o.B.E. (1966)
St. David's Coll., Llandudno	1965	227	£3,240 ..... D£2,085	J. A. Mayor (1965)
Scarborough College, Yorks.	1898	440†	£3,300 ..... D£1,790	R. W. Wilkinson (1974)
Seaford College, Petworth, Sussex	1884	450†	.....	Rev. C. E. Johnson (1945)
Shebbear College, Beaworthy, Devon	1841	321	£2,946 ..... D£1,494	G. W. Kingsnorth (1964)
Shiplake College, Henley, Oxon.	1959	327	£4,020 ..... D£2,475	P. H. Lapping (1979)
Sidcot School, Winscombe, Somerset	1808	285†	£3,600 ..... D£1,890	T. C. Leimdorfer (1977)
St. Alban's Sch., Wakefield, W. Yorkshire	1820	482	£2,710 ..... D£1,770	J. C. Baggaley (1978)
Stanbridge Earls School, Romsey	1952	170†	£4,500 ..... D£3,000	R. J. Gould (1959)
West Buckland Sch., Barnstaple, Devon	1858	420	£1,040 ..... D£545	M. Downward (1979)

† Pupils. \* A Woodward Corporation School.

NOTE.—The Headmasters of Bedales School, Churcher's College, Lord Wandsworth College, Prior Park College, Rendcomb College, St. Edmund's College, St. George's College, Weybridge, Tettenhall College, Wells Cathedral School and Woodbridge School are also Members of the Society. Details of these schools are included in the list of Headmasters' Conference Schools.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS OVERSEAS

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (\*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (\$) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F. ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
<b>South America</b>				
*Markham College, Lima, Peru	1946	1450	..... D£500	R. C. Pinchbeck, o.B.E. (1966)
Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Guyana	1844	1050†	..... <i>Nil</i>	A. F. Taylor (1980)
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentina	1898	309	<i>Pesos</i> 116m ..... D <i>Pesos</i> 78m	C. T. Gill Leech (1980)
<b>India</b>				
*Cathedral and John Connor School, Bombay	1860	1600†	.....	Lt. Col. E. J. Simeon (1979)
*Lawrence Sch., Sanawar	1847	735†	<i>Rs.</i> 5,500 ..... D <i>Rs</i> 60	S. R. Das (1974)
*Lawrence Sch., Lovedale, Nilgin's	1858	701†	<i>Rs.</i> 6,600 .....	L. A. Vyas (1972)
St. Joseph's Coll., Darjeeling	1888	653	<i>Rs.</i> 9,000 .D <i>Rs.</i> 1,378	Fr. A. Sharma, S.J. (1981)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1823	600	.....	H. Dang ( <i>Rector</i> ) (1977)
Doon Sch., Chandh Bagh, Dehra Dun	1935	540	<i>Rs.</i> 6,500 .....	G. Ramchandani (1979)
Scindia School, Gwalior	1897	650	<i>Rs.</i> 6,775 .....	S. D. Singh (1978)
<b>Canada</b>				
*Appleby Coll., Ontario	.....	392	\$9,650 ..... D\$6,400	A. S. Troubetzkoy (1981)
*Ashby Coll., Ottawa	1891	410	\$8,550 ..... D\$4,650	A. M. Macoun (1981)
*Brentwood Coll., Sch., Vancouver	1921	355	\$10,025 ..... D\$5,115	W. T. Ross (1976)
Hillfield-Strathallan, Hamilton, Ont.	1901	832†	..... D\$4,450	M. B. Wansbrough (1969)
Lakefield Coll., Sch., Ontario	1879	244	\$9,950 ..... D\$4,950	J. T. M. Guest (1971)
*Pickering Coll., Newmarket, Ont.	1842	180	\$10,700 ..... D\$6,600	S. H. Clerk (1978)
Ridley Coll., St. Catherine's, Ont.	1889	514	\$9,925 ..... D\$6,325	H. J. Packard (1981)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	425	\$9,500 ..... D\$5,400	R. P. Bederd (1981)

† Pupils.

Name of School	F. ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Shawnigan Lake Sch., B.C. ....	1916	262	\$9,500 .... D\$6,000	D. J. Farrant (1978)
*Toronto French School .....	1962	1138†	\$9,450 .... D\$4,900	W. H. Giles (1962)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont. ....	1865	355	\$9,650 .... D\$5,500	A. C. Scott (1962)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto .....	1829	950	\$9,500 .... D\$5,150	R. H. Sadleir (1975)
<b>Australia</b>				
<b>A.C.T.:</b>				
*Canberra G.S. ....	1929	845	\$A1,647 .. D\$A769	P. J. McKeown (1959)
<b>N.S.W.:</b>				
*The Armidale Sch., Armidale .....	1894	575	\$A4,821 . D\$A2,112	G. C. S. Andrews (1982)
*Barker Coll., Hornsby .....	1891	1200	\$A4,695 . D\$A2,175	T. J. McCaskill (1963)
*Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., N. Sydney ..	1889	1100	\$A5,340 . D\$A2,640	B. H. Travers, o.b.e. (1959)
*Cranbrook Sch., Sydney .....	1918	1280	\$A5,460 . D\$A2,715	M. Bishop, o.b.e. (1963)
*The King's School, Parramatta .....	1831	908	\$A1,845 . D\$A955	Dr. A. R. Acheson (1983)
*Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga .....	1924	1550	\$A4,640 . D\$A2,240	I. Paterson, ph.d. (1969)
*Newington Coll., Stanmore .....	1863	1450	\$A2,850 . D\$A2,850	A. J. Rae (1972)
*St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney .....	1879	1030	.....	Fr. R. W. Bruce, s.j. (1978)
*St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), N.S.W. 2066 ..	1880	1100	\$3,963 . D\$G2,100	Rev. G. J. O'Kelly, s.j. (1982)
*St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Hunter's Hill ..	1881	885	\$A3,600 .....	Br. G. Joy (1977)
*St. Patrick's College, Coulburn .....	1873	579	\$A2,175 .. D\$A387	Br. F. D. Mazorini (1956)
*The Scots College, Sydney .....	1893	1326	\$A1,885 .. D\$A975	G. A. W. Renney (1980)
*Sydney Gr. School .....	1857	1136	..... D\$A980	A. M. Mackerras (1969)
*Trinity Gr. School, Sydney .....	1912	1374	.....	R. I. West (1975)
<b>Victoria:</b>				
*Ballarat and Clarendon College .....	1864	735	\$A5,310 . D\$A2,610	R. M. Horner (1967)
*Brighton Gr., Brighton .....	1882	1014	..... D\$A3,051	R. L. Rofe (1967)
*Carey Baptist Gr. School, Kew .....	1923	1361†	..... D\$A2,820	G. L. Cramer (1965)
*Caulfield Gr. School .....	1881	1475	\$A5,487 . D\$A2,637	Rev. A. S. Holmes (1977)
*Geelong Coll., Geelong .....	1861	1098†	\$A2,120 . D\$A980	S. P. Gebhardt (1976)
*Geelong C. of E. Gr. School, Corio .....	1855	1649†	\$A6,930 . D\$A3,204	J. E. Lewis (1980)
*Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton .....	1892	1700	..... D\$A2,871	A. M. H. Aikman (1974)
*Ivanhoe Gr. School .....	1920	1200	..... D\$A2,700	Rev. C. E. A. Sligo (1975)
*Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. School .....	1856	1600†	\$A5,130 . D\$A2,460	N. A. H. Creese (1970)
*Scotch Coll., Hawthorn, Melbourne ..	1851	1764	.....	P. A. V. Roff (1975)
*Trinity Gr. School, Kew .....	1903	1030	..... D\$A2,260	D. M. Marles (1979)
*Wesley Coll., Melbourne .....	1865	1745†	..... D\$A2,910	D. H. Prest (1972)
*Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne .....	1878	834	\$A4,440 . D\$A2,250	Fr. C. Gleeson, s.j. (1981)
<b>Queensland:</b>				
*All Souls' and St. Gabriel's School, Charters Towers .....	1920	540†	\$A3,000 . D\$A1,200	Rev. C. L. Bullock (1978)
*Brisbane C. of E. Gr. School .....	1912	1504	\$A3,885 . D\$A1,755	W. Hayward (1974)
*Brisbane Grammar School .....	1868	1177	\$A4,125 . D\$A2,175	M. A. Howell (1965)
St. Joseph's Coll., Brisbane .....	1875	955	..... D\$A600	Br. A. J. White (1982)
*Southport School .....	.....	1111	\$A4,161 . D\$A1,941	J. H. Day (1972)
*Toowoomba Gr. School .....	1875	650	\$A3,600 . D\$A1,500	W. M. Dent (1970)
<b>South Australia:</b>				
*Sacred Heart Coll., Somerton Park ..	1902	677†	\$A2,760 .. D\$A780	Br. T. J. Orrell (1976)
*St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide .....	1847	1045	\$A5,430 . D\$A2,595	A. J. Shinkfield (1978)
*Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide .....	1869	987	\$A5,145 . D\$A2,520	G. B. Bean (1970)
*Pulteney Gr. School, Adelaide .....	1847	867	..... D\$A2,130	J. A. Mackinnon (1973)
*Scotch College, Adelaide .....	1919	953†	\$A3,430 . D\$A1,235	W. M. Miles (1975)
<b>Western Australia:</b>				
*Christ Church Gr. School, Claremont ..	1910	1018	\$A4,755 . D\$A2,310	A. J. de V. Hill (1982)
*Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch. ....	1896	971†	\$A4,530 . D\$A2,250	J. M. Moody (1979)
*Hale School, Wembley Downs .....	1858	880	\$A4,755 . D\$A2,310	K. G. Trengonning, m.b.e. (1967)
*Scotch Coll., Swanbourne .....	1897	1040	\$A4,740 . D\$A2,295	W. R. Dickinson (1972)
*Wesley Coll., Perth .....	1923	900	\$A4,740 . D\$A2,295	C. A. Hamer (1965)
<b>Tasmania:</b>				
*Launceston Church Gr. School .....	1846	403†	\$A4,551 . D\$A2,589	C. S. Strong (1981)
*Hutchins School, Hobart .....	1846	860	\$A4,185 . D\$A2,085	Rev. D. B. Clarke (1971)
*Scotch Oakburn College, Launceston ..	1901	600†	\$A4,575 . D\$A2,490	B. N. Carter (1978)
<b>New Zealand</b>				
Auckland Gr. School .....	1869	1494	\$NZ2,100 . D\$NZ35	D. J. Graham (1973)

Name of School	F <sup>d</sup> ed.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D = Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
King's Coll., Otahuhu	1896	700†	\$NZ1,645 D\$NZ945	I. P. Campbell (1973)
*Christchurch Boys' High	1881	1190	\$NZ1,825 . D\$NZ25	I. D. Leggat (1975)
*Christ's Coll., Christchurch	1850	563	\$NZ4,170 D\$NZ2,085	A. M. Brough (1971) I. D. McKinnon (1980)
*The Collegiate School, Wanganui	1854	522	.....	.....
*King's Coll., Auckland	1896	700†	.....	I. P. Campbell (1973)
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	1237	\$NZ1,890 . . . . DNil	B. F. Beckingsale (1981)
New Plymouth Boys' High School	1882	929	\$NZ2,085 . D\$NZ12	T. T. Ryder (1978)
*Rathkeale Coll., Masterton	1964	400	\$NZ4,785 D\$NZ1,950	J. S. Taylor (1979)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Christchurch	1916	800	\$NZ4,335 D\$NZ2,250	A. J. Rentoul, ph.D. (1982) R. J. Welch (1965)
*Timaru High School	1880	728†	\$NZ1,905 . D\$NZ60	R. J. Welch (1965)
*Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru	1883	724	\$NZ2,100 . . . . Dnil	K. A. Laws (1976)
Wellington Coll., Wellington	1867	1030	.....	H. G. Rees-Thomas (1979)
<b>South Africa</b>				
St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1855	430	R4,800 . . . DR2,640	A. F. G. Cotton (1981)
Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch	1849	525	R4,000 . . . DR2,276	J. S. B. Peake (1983)
St. John's Coll., Johannesburg	1898	922	R4,026 . . . DR2,298	J. J. Breitenbach (1971)
*Hilton College, Natal	1872	456	R4,800 . . . . .	R. H. Todd (1981)
Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal	1896	475	R5,000 . . . . .	N. B. Jardine (1978)
<b>Zimbabwe</b>				
Falcon College, Essexvale	1954	380	\$Z2,100 . . . . .	D. E. Turner (1962)
Peterhouse, Marandellas	1955	340	\$Z2,550 . . . . .	B. R. Fieldsend (1968)
St George's Coll., Salisbury	1896	610	\$Z1,500 . . . D\$Z975	Rev. M. K. O'Halloran, s.j. (1977)
<b>Malawi</b>				
St. Andrew's, Blantyre	1925	602†	KM3,105 DKM1,680	B. Bayly (1977)
<b>Hong Kong</b>				
St. Stephen's College	1903	1110†	HK\$11,000 HK\$1,000	L. J. P. Yip (1974)
<b>Kenya</b>				
Alliance High School, Kikuyu	1926	650	Ksh.2,400 . . . . .	S. S. Maneno (1981)
Lenana School, Nairobi	1949	.....	.....	N. M. Kanyi (1978)
<b>West Indies</b>				
*Harrison College, Barbados	1729	785†	..... D\$BD1,080	A. G. Williams (1965)
Lodge School, St. John, Barbados	1721	725	..... D\$BD780	C. E. A. Smith (1972)
*Munro College, Jamaica	1856	570	.....	R. B. Roper (1954)
<b>Europe</b>				
Aiglon College, Chesnières Villars, Switzerland	1949	245	SFr.28,230 . . . . .	P. L. Parsons (1976)
The British School of Brussels	1970	1040†	..... DFb.236	A. Humphries, o.B.E. (1970)
British School in the Netherlands, The Hague	.....	1100	..... DDfl.10,740	B. Davidson (1979)
The English School, Nicosia, Cyprus	1900	770†	£C1,447 . . . D£C775	D. H. Humphreys, o.B.E. (1968)
St. Edward's College, Cottonera, Malta	1929	722	£M765 . . . D£M210	A. Cachia-Caruana (1975)

## PRINCIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Name of School	F <sup>d</sup> ed.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees D = Day Girls	Headmistress (With date of Appointment)
Abbey School, Reading	1887	950	..... D £1,272	S. M. Harcastle (1960)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead	1912	145	£1,180 . . . . D £820	Mrs. J. Kingsley (1979)
The Alice Ottley School, Worcester	1883	700	£3,045 . . . . D £1,590	E. D. Millest (1964)
All Hallows, Ditchingham, Bungay, Suffolk	1864	221	£2,673 . . . D £1,605	D. M. Forster (1969) J. M. Gardner (1973)
Ashford, Middlesex, St. David's	.....	750	..... D £475	S. M. Thompson (1972)
Ashford School for Girls, Kent	1910	750	£854 . . . . .	(a) C. J. T. Gould (1981)
Badminton School, Bristol	1858	270	£3,600 . . . . D £1,800	.....

† Pupils.

(a) Headmaster.

Name of School	F.†ed.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees D = Day Girls	Headmistress (With date of Appointment)
Bath, Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army	1864	388	£3,105 ... D £1,845	Mrs S. Greig (1982)
Bedford High School	1882	968	£3,045 ... D £1,512	Mrs. M. E. A. Kaye (1976)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School	1882	1000	..... D £1,227	S. M. Morse (1970)
Bedgebury, Goudhurst, Kent	1860	420	£3,870 ... D £2,195	(a) J. H. Delany (1978)
Benenden, Kent	1923	360	£4,050 .....	J. R. Allen (1976)
Berkhamsted School for Girls, Herts.	1888	522	.....	V. E. M. Shepherd (1980)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. and Essex High School	1909	880†	.....	J. Hammersley (1965)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.	1918	500	..... D £990	E. M. Smithies (1978)
Bolton School, Lancs	1877	840	.....	Mrs. M. A. Spurr (1979)
Bradford Girls' Gr. School	1875	810	..... D £1,194	R. M. Gleave (1976)
Bridlington School	1899	700†	.....	(a) G. Howarth (1978)
Bruton Sch. for Girls, Somerset	1900	610	£2,700 ... D £1,500	J. M. Thomson (1980)
Burgess Hill, Sussex	1906	380	£1,035 ... D £573	Mrs. B. H. Webb (1979)
Casterton School, Kirkby Lonsdale, Cumbria	1823	360	£3,054 ... D £1,845	(a) T. S. Penny (1974)
Charters Towers, Bexhill on Sea, Sussex	1929	275	£1,015 ... D £520	D. L. Howe (1970)
Chatham, Gr. School for Girls	1908	546	.....	Mrs. L. A. Goulding (1975)
Chelmsford County High Sch.	1907	630	.....	R. A. Brooks (1980)
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1853	819	£3,462 ... D £2,175	J. Sadler (1979)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	264	Various .....	B. J. Morrison (1982)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1):				
Eothen, Caterham, Surrey	1892	370	..... D £1,500	D. C. Raine (1973)
Guildford High School	1887	520	..... D £1,560	J. E. Dutton (1977)
Hull High School	1890	498	£1,920 ... D £1,380	C. M. B. Radcliffe (1976)
Southampton, Atherley School	1926	500	..... D £1,335	A. Ward (1973)
Sunderland Church High School	1884	360	..... D £1,305	Mrs. M. Thrush (1980)
York College	1908	220	..... D £495	Mrs. J. L. Clare (1982)
Clarendon Sch., Haynes Park, Bedford	1898	265	.....	J. L. Howell (1978)
Clifton High Sch. for Girls	1877	735	£2,775 ... D £1,350	P. M. Stringer (1965)
Cobham Hall, Kent	1962	281	£3,678 ... D £2,256	(a) C. J. Dixon (1981)
Colston's Girls' Sch., Bristol	1891	665	..... D £405	A. C. Parkin (1981)
Commonweal Lodge, Purley, Surrey	1916	250	..... D £520	J. M. Brown (1982)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	127	£3,660 ... D £2,550	(a) M. D. Neal (1969)
Croft House Sch., Shillingstone, Dorset	1941	170	£3,150 ... D £2,100	Mrs. E. H. Warley (1971)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	545	..... D £1,380	D. J. Seward (1970)
Derby High School	1892	368	..... D £502	I. Sparkes (1977)
Downe House, Cold Ash, Newbury	1907	325	£3,675 ... D £2,325	S. E. Farr (1978)
Durham High School	1884	440	..... D £1,152	B. E. Stephenson (1978)
Edgbaston C. of E. College	1886	500	..... D £1,314	(a) I. J. Walkley (1979)
Edgehill Coll., Bideford, N. Devon	1884	381	£1,018 ... D £500	D. W. Ballantyne (1980)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1658	540	..... D £1,332	F. Murdin (1980)
Farnborough Hill, Hants.	1889	500	..... D £1,593	Sr. M. Dawson (1971)
Farringtons School, Chislehurst	1911	416	£1,025 ... D £620	Mrs. F. V. Hatton (1972)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk	1929	350	£1,250 ... D £750	E. D. Guinness (1979)
Girls, Public Day School Trust (26 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1):				
Bath High	1875	530	..... D £1,320	D. J. Chapman (1969)
Birkenhead High	1901	937	..... D £1,320	F. Kellett (1971)
Blackheath High	1880	518	..... D £1,386	Mrs. H. E. W. Williams (1978)
Brighton and Hove High	1876	711	£2,706 ... D £1,320	Mrs. J. B. E. Wells (1978)
Bromley High	1883	539	..... D £1,386	P. M. F. Reid (1971)
Croydon High	1874	1062	..... D £1,386	A. M. Mark (1980)
Ipswich High	1878	581	..... D £1,320	P. M. Hayward (1971)
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	469	..... D £1,320	S. Downs (1972)
Central Newcastle High	1895	771	..... D £1,320	C. Russell (1962)
Norwich High	1875	732	..... D £1,320	R. H. M. Standeven (1976)
Nottingham Girls' High	1875	977	..... D £1,320	L. L. Lewenz (1967)
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	692	..... D £1,386	Mrs. C. J. Fitz (1983)
Oxford High	1875	582	..... D £1,320	Mrs. J. Townsend (1981)
Portsmouth High	1882	608	..... D £1,320	J. A. Plowman (1978)
Putney High	1893	730	..... D £1,386	Mrs. N. Silver (1979)
Sheffield High	1878	613	..... D £1,320	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High	1885	563	..... D £1,320	E. M. Gill (1982)
South Hampstead High	1876	623	..... D £1,386	Mrs. D. A. Burgess (1975)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	437	..... D £1,386	G. M. Ellis (1979)
Sutton High	1884	840	..... D £1,386	A. E. Cavendish (1980)
Sydenham High	1887	622	..... D £1,386	M. I. J. Hamilton (1966)
Wimbledon High	1880	668	..... D £1,386	Mrs. R. A. Smith (1982)

† Pupils.

(a) Headmaster.

Name of School	F <sup>d</sup> ed.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees D = Day Girls	Headmistress (With date of Appointment)
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	268	£3,705 ... D £2,370	E. A. S. Hannay (1980)
Gravesend School for Girls	1926	590	£2,925 ... D £1,620	Dr. A. M. Black (1982)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey	1933	375	£2,925 ... D £1,620	M. E. Haggerty (1977)
Haberdashers' Monmouth School for Girls	1892	570	£2,424 ... D £1,302	Mrs. P. M. Phillips (1981)
Harrogate College	1893	440	£2,424 ... D £1,302	Mrs. J. C. Lawrance (1974)
Headington School, Oxford	1915	530	£2,021 ... D £1,545	E. M. Tucker (1982)
Howell's, Denbigh	1859	400	£2,931 ... D £1,386	M. V. B. Gover (1979)
Howell's, Llandaff	1860	540	£2,931 ... D £1,386	J. P. Turner (1978)
King Edward VI High School, B'ham	1883	530	£2,931 ... D £1,386	E. W. Evans (1977)
The King's High School for Girls, Warwick	1879	570	£1,203 ... D £1,203	M. Leahy (1970)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.	1711	750	£1,203 ... D £1,203	E. M. Candy (1981)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.	1884	440	£2,325 ... D £1,305	E. C. Fairhurst (1977)
Leeds Girls' High	1876	870	£2,325 ... D £1,305	P. A. Randall (1977)
Liverpool, Huyton College	1894	400	£3,300 ... D £1,575	Mrs. E. M. Rees (1971)
Liverpool, Everton Valley, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.)	1869	480	£3,300 ... D £1,575	Sr. E. Kelleher, s.n.d. (1978)
<i>London*</i>				
Camden, Sandall Rd., N.W.5	1871	700	..... Dnil	Mrs. C. M. Handley (1971)
Channing Sch., Highgate, N.6	1885	400	..... D £1,890	Mrs. A. T. D. Macaire (1978)
City of London, Barbican, E.C.2	1894	627	..... D £1,890	L. E. Mackie (1972)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6	1905	690	..... D £1,650	B. F. Dean (1974)
Haberdashers' Aske's, School for Girls, Elstree	1873	1020	..... D£1,260	Mrs. S. Wiltshire (1974)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1876	612	..... Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.1	1878	350	..... D £1,770	A. E. Holt (1974)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr, S.W.1	1881	305	..... D £590	Mrs. J. Anderson (1982)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.22	1741	700	..... D £1,410	I. Prissian (1969)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	400	..... Dnil	Mrs. R. Cairns (1980)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	850	..... D £510	M. McLauchlan (1965)
Queen's College, Harley St., W.1	1848	380	£2,490 ... D £1,440	Mrs. S. C. P. Fierz (1964)
Queen's Gate, 133 Queen's Gate, S.W.7	1891	326	£3,540 ... D £2,034	Mrs. C. M. Newnham (1971)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Grn., W.6	1904	580	..... D £2,040	Mrs. H. Brigstocke ( <i>High Mistress</i> ) (1974)
Loughborough High Sch., Leics.	1850	525	£2,583 ... D £1,413	J. E. L. Harvatt (1978)
Loughton County High School	1906	700	..... Dnil	P. M. Smith (1977)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	520	£3,762 ... D £1,254	V. M. H. Owen (1968)
Manchester High School for Girls	1874	1000	..... D £1,452	M. N. Blake (1975)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	530	..... Dnil	Mrs. M. E. Davies (1963)
Newcastle-under-Lyme Girls'	1876	612	..... D £1,335	Mrs. H. Ludham (1980)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	600	..... D £1,380	P. E. Davies (1974)
North Foreland Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants.	1909	160	£3,375 ... D £1,413	D. R. K. Irvine (1968)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	511	£2,475 ... D £1,350	M. D. Hillyer-Cole (1966)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	360	£2,475 ... D £1,650	A. J. Havard (1959)
Parsons Mead, Ashted, Surrey	1897	333	£1,114 ... D £629	M. M. Dees (1979)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	780	..... D £629	M. M. Moon (1971)
Penrhos Coll., N. Wales	1880	273	£3,150 ... D £1,860	(a) N. C. Peacock (1974)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	550	..... D £1,599	M. R. Bateman (1980)
Polam Hall, Darlington	1848	500	£1,060 ... D £505	Mrs. N. L. Welch (1981)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts	1820	190	..... D £505	(a) D. Clarke, ph.d. (1971)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	354	£3,360 ... D £2,100	A. M. Scott (1977)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate†	1912	210	£3,525 ... D £2,100	(a) J. E. H. Kingdon (1973)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York†	1901	220	£3,495 ... D £2,175	Mrs. P. L. Valentine (1980)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	780	..... D £1,167	M. C. Ritchie (1981)
Queen's School, Chester	1878	570	..... D £1,167	M. Farra (1973)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts	1894	380	£3,450 ... D £1,860	Mrs. A. Butler (1981)
Redland High School, Bristol	1882	600	..... D £1,281	W. M. Hume (1969)
The Red Maid's, Bristol	1634	442	£891 ... D £434	E. Castle (1982)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	720	..... Dnil	B. J. Trollope (1973)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	430	£3,591 ... D £1,830	(a) J. M. Hunt (1970)
Rosemead, Littlehampton	1919	249	£2,925 ... D £1,830	Mrs. S. Dickerson (1981)
Royal Naval School, The, Haslemere, Surrey	1840	300	£3,492 ... D £2,328	D. M. Otter (1970)
Rye St. Anthony, Oxford	1930	281	£890 ... D £465	P. M. Sumpter (1976)
St. Albans High School, Herts	1889	450	..... D £450	E. M. Diggory (1983)

\* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

† Pupils. ‡ A Woodard Corporation School. (a) Headmaster.

Name of School		No. of Girls	Annual Fees D = Day Girls	Headmistress (With date of Appointment)
St. Anne's School, Windermere	1863	303	£3,030 ... D £1,890	(a) C. M. G. R. Jenkins (1972)
St. Audries, West Quantoxhead, nr. Taunton	1906	230	£3,090 ... D £1,725	(a) A. J. Tough (1975)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	540	£2,829 ... D £1,800	(a) J. R. Palmer (1982)
St. Clare, Polwithen, Penzance†	1889	200	£3,267 ... D £1,689	M. M. Conley (1969)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock	1844	362	£3,339 ... D £1,680	(a) A. P. C. Pollard (1979)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	420	£3,330 ... D £2,340	Mrs. A. Mustoe (1978)
St. James's and The Abbey, West Malvern	1896	210	£3,720 ... D £2,471	J. M. Nixon (1978)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts	1749	360	£3,168 ... D £2,031	B. Scatchard (1965)
St. Margaret's, Exeter‡	1900	370		F. K. Morford (1960)
St. Mary & St. Anne, Abbots Bromley‡	1874	483	£3,360 ... D £2,235	M. J. Tyler (1977)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	297	£1,225 ... D £725	Mrs. J. D. Walters (1972)
St. Mary's Convent, Cambridge (R.C.)	1898	600	£1,800 ... D £1,200	Sr. M. C. Kenworthy-Brown (1977)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	356	£2,988 ... D £1,815	M. F. C. Harvey (1981)
St. Mary's Sch., Wantage, Oxon	1873	273	£3,180 ... D £2,120	Mrs. P. H. Johns (1980)
St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth‡	1844	242	£1,225 ... D £817	Mrs. M. Steeves (1981)
St. Swithin's Sch., Winchester	1884	400	£3,675 ... D £2,316	N. O. Davies (1973)
Sherborne, Dorset	1899	455	£3,855 ... D £2,580	E. Coulter (1975)
Sir Wm. Perkins' School	1725	415	... D £1,344	Mrs. A. F. Darlow (1982)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs	1876	870		G. K. Bland (1978)
Stonar, Atworth, Melksham, Wilts.	1921	360	£3,530 ... D £1,892	F. D. Denmark (1962)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot	1932	220		C. A. Smith (1969)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth	1886	601	£2,619 ... D £1,320	C. E. Austin-Smith (1976)
Teesside High Sch., Cleveland	1970	600	... D £1,150	J. Sawyer (1982)
Tormead, Cranley Road, Guildford	1905	475	£2,784 ... D £1,380	Mrs. J. V. Crouch-Smith (1977)
Truro High School	1880	523	£2,886 ... D £1,410	E. W. Beall (1978)
Tudor Hall, Wykham Park, Banbury	1850	226	£3,600 ... D £2,328	Mrs. M. R. Blyth (1969)
Uplands School, Poole	1900	275†		(a) D. G. Cook (1979)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.	1914	347	£2,205 ... D £1,545	B. A. Whippott (1981)
Wadhurst College	1930	270	£1,080 ... D £756	D. Swatman (1972)
Wakefield High School	1878	725	£1,314 ... D £438	Y. J. Hand (1974)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent	1838	655	£2,681 ... D £1,444	E. B. Davies, M.B.E. (1970)
Wentworth Milton Mt., Bournemouth	1871	350	£2,475 ... D £1,575	M. Vokins (1982)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.	1928	258	£3,600	(a) H. A. Nickols (1981)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	470	£1,375	P. M. Lancaster (1974)
York, The Mount School	1831	296	£3,573 ... D £2,382	D. J. Ellis (1977)
<b>Scotland</b>				
Laurel Bank, Glasgow	1903	450	... D £1,155	A. J. B. Sloan (1968)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1694	626	£2,786 ... D £1,316	(a) R. M. Morgan (1978)
Park Sch., 25 Lynedoch St., Glasgow	1880	440	... D £1,294	J. Rutherford (1974)
St. Columba's, Kilmacolm	1897	400	... D £1,284	Mrs. S. M. Caldwell (1976)
St. Denis and Cranley, Edinburgh	1855	273	£965 ... D £470	J. H. Keltie (1977)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	856	£2,805 ... D £1,365	Mrs. J. L. Clanchy (1976)
St. Leonard's, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	480	£1,240 ... D £580	M. Hamilton (1970)
St. Margaret's, Edinburgh	1890	850	£2,850 ... D £1,290	Mrs. P. J. G. Hiddleston, Ph.D. (1974)
<b>Isle of Man, Channel Islands</b>				
Buchan Sch., Castletown, I.O.M.	1875	350	£885 ... D £435	Mrs. E. J. Perkins (1982)
Jersey College for Girls, Jersey	1880	860†	... D £555	I. C. Stevenson (1974)

† Pupils. ‡ A Woodard Corporation School. (a) Headmaster.

### G.B.A. and G.B.G.S.A.

The Governing Bodies Association (G.B.A.) and the Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools Association (G.B.G.S.A.) together comprise 522 independent secondary schools all of which are educational charities. Both Associations are constituent members of the Independent Schools Joint Council. The Headmasters or Headmistresses of almost all these schools are members of either the Headmasters Conference (H.M.C.), the Girls Schools Association (G.S.A.) or the Society of Headmasters of Independent Schools (S.H.M.I.S.). The total number of pupils in G.B.A. and G.B.G.S.A. schools is approximately 271,942. Sec., F. J. Walesby, O.B.E., A.I.B., 27 Church Road, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.



## EVENTS OF THE YEAR (SEPT. 1, 1981–AUG. 31, 1982)

## THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1981) **Sept. 25.** The Queen left Heathrow Airport to visit Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka; on **Sept. 28** the Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow to join Her Majesty.

**Oct. 5.** The Queen, after a week in Melbourne holding audiences with Commonwealth heads of government, began tour of Australia, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh; on **Oct. 12**, the Queen and the Duke travelled on to New Zealand. **10.** The Queen was represented by the Prince of Wales at the funeral of President Sadat of Egypt in Cairo. **13.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh began their visit to New Zealand by attending a service to mark the centenary of Christchurch Cathedral. Princess Anne was installed as Chancellor of London University. **19.** Princess Anne opened the Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton. **20.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Auckland and arrived in Sri Lanka on **Oct. 21**; they returned to London on **Oct. 25**. **26 and 27.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Cambridge. **27.** The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Shotton, Clwyd, at the start of their three-day tour of the Principality. **29.** Princess Anne visited Beverley and Hull. **30.** Princess Margaret left London Airport to represent the Queen at the independence celebrations of Antigua and Barbuda.

**Nov. 4.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips, opened the new session of Parliament at the Palace of Westminster. The Prince and Princess of Wales inaugurated the "Splendours of the Gonzaga" exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum. **5.** It was announced that the Princess of Wales was expecting a baby in June. The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at a lunch given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at Guildhall. The Queen Mother visited Lloyd's to mark the start of the construction of the new building. **6.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Tyne and Wear and Northumberland; Her Majesty declared open the Tyne and Wear Metro System. **7.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Andrew, were present at the Royal British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Royal Albert Hall, the Queen Mother and other members of the royal family also attending. **8.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Prince of Wales, laid wreaths at the Cenotaph on the occasion of Remembrance Day, the Princess of Wales, the Queen Mother, and other members of the royal family also being

present. Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, left Heathrow Airport for 10-day visit to Nepal. **12.** The Prince and Princess of Wales toured the National Railway Museum at York. **13.** The Queen visited Telford. **17.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Rolls-Royce, Derby. The Prince of Wales visited Bristol. **18.** The Princess of Wales switched on the Christmas lights in Regent Street, London. **19.** The Queen opened the new headquarters of the Royal British Legion in Pall Mall, London. **20.** The Queen visited Birmingham. The Princess of Wales opened the new Head Post Office at Northampton. **23.** The Queen was present at the Royal Variety Performance at Drury Lane. **24.** The Duke of Edinburgh laid the foundation stone of the new building at Stoke Mandeville Hospital. **26.** Princess Anne opened the Gunnar Nilsson radiotherapy unit at Charing Cross Hospital. The Queen Mother, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Royal College of Music. **27.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Salford University. Princess Anne visited Edinburgh.

**Dec. 1.** The Prince of Wales visited the Great Japan Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. **2.** The Prince of Wales opened new maritime rescue co-ordination centre at Falmouth. **8.** Prince Andrew attended the 100th rugby match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities at Twickenham. **9.** The Queen visited the Baltic Exchange. **10.** The President of Zaire visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Princess Margaret visited Birmingham. **25.** The Queen made her traditional broadcast to the Commonwealth. **31.** The New Year's Honours List was published and included four life peers, two Privy Counsellors, two Companions of Honour, and 26 knights in a total of 680 people who were honoured.

(1982) **Jan. 19.** It was reported that the Queen had assigned a coat of arms for the Prince and Princess of Wales by royal warrant. **23.** The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Dick Sheppard School, Tulse Hill, London. **26.** The Queen visited R.A.F. Marham. **28.** The Queen Mother visited Cambridge.

**Feb. 2.** The Queen Mother visited Canada House and opened new cultural centre. **6.** The 30th anniversary of the Queen's accession. **9.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the headquarters of the British Veterinary Association in London to mark its centenary. **10.** The Prince of Wales was present at the centenary banquet of the Press Club at the International Press Centre in London. **11.** The Queen opened the new headquarters of the British Institute of

Radiology in London. 18. Her Majesty gave a lunch at Buckingham Palace for the President of Iceland. 24. The Queen Mother visited the Stock Exchange. 25. The Queen attended the opening of the Trial of the Pyx at Goldsmiths' Hall. 28. The Queen Mother, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, was present at a thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey to mark the centenary of the Royal College of Music.

Mar. 1. The Prince of Wales attended the regimental St. David's Day parade of the Welsh Guards at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pirbright, Surrey. 3. The Queen opened the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences. Princess Anne began visit to Northern Ireland. 8. The Queen attended the Commonwealth Day Observance Service in Westminster Abbey. Princess Anne visited Maidenhead to attend the 400th anniversary celebrations of the granting of a royal charter. 15. The Prince of Wales visited the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. 16. The Sultan of Oman arrived in London on a State visit and was met at Victoria Station by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the royal family. 17. The Queen Mother attended the Irish Guards' St. Patrick's Day Parade at the Guards Depot, Pirbright. 18. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied by other members of the royal family were entertained at a banquet by the Sultan of Oman at Claridges. 19. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Staff College, Camberley. 22. The Prince of Wales attended a concert to inaugurate the Festival of India at the Royal Festival Hall. 24. The Prime Minister of India (Mrs. Indira Gandhi) lunched with the Queen and Princess Margaret at Buckingham Palace. The Queen opened the Alexandra Wing of the London Hospital, Whitechapel. 25. The Queen visited the Home Office to mark its bicentenary.

April 2. The Queen accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh opened the new Berkshire Shire Hall. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Merseyside. 4. Princess Margaret opened the Territorial Army centre in Glasgow. 6. The Prince of Wales visited the Royal Mint at Llantrisant, Mid-Glamorgan, and later opened the Glamorgan nature centre at Tondy. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh drove to St David's Cathedral, Dyfed, and attended the Maundy Service at which Her Majesty distributed the Royal Maundy. Princess Margaret visited the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and took the salute at the Sovereign's Parade. 15. The Queen left Heathrow Airport to visit Canada and attend ceremonies to proclaim the new Canadian Constitution; Her Majesty was subsequently joined by the Duke of Edinburgh. 20. Princess Margaret visited

Glasgow. 21. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Heathrow Airport from the USA where he visited the Boeing Company in Seattle; the Queen had returned to London on April 18. 22. The Queen Mother visited Smithfield Market. 23. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a luncheon party at Windsor Castle for the President of Cameroon. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Heathrow Airport upon the conclusion of their visit to the Isles of Scilly. 25. The Queen inspected a contingent of Queen's Scouts and holders of Scout gallantry awards attending the national Scouts service in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. 27. The Queen Mother visited 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards at Lisanelly Barracks, Northern Ireland. 28. The Prince of Wales dived to the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, the Tudor warship, off Portsmouth; on the following day he visited Southall, Middlesex. 30. The Prince of Wales accepted the Freedom of Carmarthen on behalf of the Welsh Guards.

May 4. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Merseyside; Her Majesty opened Arrowe Park Hospital, Wirral and the Merseyside Police HQ. 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Manchester. Princess Margaret opened the new Theatre Royal in Plymouth. 12. The President of the Maldives visited the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. 13. The Queen re-opened the restored Temperate House at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Princess Anne visited Greater Manchester. 14. The Prince of Wales opened the new British Rail station at Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire. 17. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited Chelsea Flower Show; the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, and other members of the royal family also attended. 19. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Winchester College on the occasion of its sixth centenary. 20. The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe lunched with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. 23. Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were present at the FA Challenge Cup Final at Wembley Stadium. The Prince of Wales attended a concert in aid of the Royal Opera House development appeal given by Vladimir Horowitz at the Royal Festival Hall. 26. The Queen accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh opened the Kielder water project of the Northumbrian Water Authority. 27. The Queen and the Prince of Wales attended the service of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in Westminster Abbey and were present at the installation of Knights of the Order in King Henry VII's Chapel. 28. The Pope visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. 29. The Prince of Wales attended a service in Canterbury Cathedral conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope.

**June 1.** Princess Anne took the salute at the Beating Retreat by the massed bands of the Household Division on Horse Guards Parade. **2.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, Princess Anne, and other members of the royal family, was present at Epsom races. **7.** The President of the U.S.A. and Mrs. Reagan arrived at Heathrow Airport and were welcomed by the Duke of Edinburgh on behalf of the Queen; flying by helicopter to Windsor Castle, they were met by the Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales; the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner party for the President and Mrs. Reagan at which the Queen Mother, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were present. **8.** The Queen and President Reagan rode in Home Park, Windsor, and the Duke of Edinburgh took Mrs. Reagan for a carriage drive; the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave a banquet in honour of President and Mrs. Reagan at Windsor Castle at which the Prince of Wales, Princess Margaret, and other members of the royal family were present; on the following day the President and Mrs. Reagan left Windsor Castle at the end of their visit. **10.** The Queen took the salute at the tercentenary Founder's Day parade at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and attended a reception and visited the infirmary. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Princess Margaret, attended Beating Retreat by the massed bands of the Royal Marines on Horse Guards Parade to mark the birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh, who took the salute. **11.** The Queen visited Lord's cricket ground and met members of the Indian and England teams. The Queen Mother on board *Britannia* made a rendezvous in the Solent with *R.M.S. Queen Elizabeth II* to welcome home the survivors of *H.M. Ships Coventry, Antelope, and Ardent* from the Falklands. The Queen's Birthday Honours list was published and included three life peers, three privy counsellors, one Companion of Honour, and 29 knights. **13.** The Queen was present at her Birthday Parade on Horse Guards Parade, being accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Kent. **15, 16, 17 and 18.** The Queen was present at Ascot races. The Duke of Edinburgh called upon King Fadh of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh and delivered a message of condolence from the Queen in the death of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia. **16.** Princess Anne left Heathrow Airport for the U.S.A. to visit Colorado and Texas; she returned on June 25. **18.** The Prince of Wales took the salute at the ceremony of Beating Retreat at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. **20.** The Prince of Wales, Col.-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, visited Bruneval, France, where with President Mitterrand of France, he participated in ceremonies to commemorate the 40th anni-

versary of the Allied raid on Bruneval. **21.** The Princess of Wales gave birth to a 7 lb 1½ oz. boy, who became second in line to the throne, in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington at 9.03 p.m. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, reviewed the R.A.F. Regiment on the occasion of their 40th anniversary at R.A.F. Wittering. The Duke of Edinburgh later began a visit to Cambridge University. **24.** The Queen started the XIIth Commonwealth Games relay from the forecourt of Buckingham Palace. **25.** The Queen visited the Task Force Commander and Commander-in-Chief, Fleet at his headquarters in Northwood; Her Majesty later visited Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, to see wounded servicemen who had returned from the Falklands; The Duke of Edinburgh also visited wounded servicemen at Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital, Woolwich. **28.** Buckingham Palace announced that the baby son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was to be named William Arthur Philip Louis and would be known as Prince William of Wales. The Queen arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse. The Prince of Wales visited the R.N. Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, Hampshire, to see injured servicemen who had returned from the Falklands. **29.** The Queen visited George Watson's College, Edinburgh. The Prince of Wales visited the R.N. Hospital, Stonehouse, Plymouth, to see injured servicemen returned from the Falklands. **30.** The Queen Mother visited Glasgow.

**July 1.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Fife, including the Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews. The Prince of Wales visited Queen Elizabeth Military Hospital, Woolwich, to see injured Servicemen who had returned from the Falklands. **2.** The Queen Mother visited the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley. **3.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the Forbes Duke. **4.** Princess Anne left London Airport to visit Canada. **6.** The Prince of Wales was present at R.A.F. Brize Norton upon the return of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the Parachute Regiment from the Falkland Islands. **8.** The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the new Chapter House at St. Alban's Cathedral; after visiting the village of Great Wymondley, the Queen and the Duke drove to Letchworth where Her Majesty opened the new North Hertfordshire sports and leisure centre. The Prince of Wales was present at a reception to mark the 150th anniversary of the Royal Army Medical College, Millbank, London. **11.** The Prince of Wales visited *S.S. Canberra* on her return to Southampton from service in the South Atlantic. **12.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate the diamond jubilee of the B.B.C. The

Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, attended a memorial service in Llandaff Cathedral for members of the Regiment who gave their lives in the Falkland Islands. 13. The Duke of Edinburgh visited certain units of 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, in *HMS Fearless* and in Plymouth. Princess Margaret visited the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate. 14. The Prime Minister of Singapore and Mrs. Lee lunched with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. 15. The Queen Mother visited the Royal School of Church Music in Croydon. 16. The Queen visited the postal branch of the Corps of Royal Engineers to mark the centenary of its formation. The Queen Mother was present at Dundee University centenary celebrations. The Prince of Wales visited Princess Mary's R.A.F. Hospital, Halton, Buckinghamshire, to see injured servicemen who had returned from the Falklands. Princess Margaret visited Hereford. 18. The Queen left King Edward VII Hospital for Officers in West London after having a wisdom tooth removed. The Prince of Wales, patron, South Atlantic Fund, attended a charity performance in aid of the Fund at the London Coliseum. 19. The Prince of Wales opened the new extension to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. 20. The Prince of Wales took the salute at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court. 23. Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips were present at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court. 25. The Duke of Edinburgh started the Tall Ships Race at Falmouth. 26. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the Falkland Islands service in St. Paul's Cathedral; also present were the Queen Mother, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips, and other members of the Royal Family. 27. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court. Princess Anne visited the City of Derby, Ilkeston, Darley Dale and Holloway. 28. The Queen visited the Royal Military Police training centre at Roussillon Barracks, Chichester, to mark the centenary of the formation of the Corps of Military Foot Police. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Eddystone Lighthouse, Devon, and began visit to the Royal Marines in Poole, Dorset. 29. The Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, was present at R.A.F. Brize Norton upon the return of 1st Battalion from the Falklands.

Aug. 4. The baptism of the infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was administered at Buckingham Palace; the Archbishop of Canterbury baptized the infant Prince, who received the names of William Arthur Philip Louis. 5. The Queen and Princess Anne visited Aberdeen Harbour where Her Majesty opened the reconstructed fish mar-

ket; later they drove to Balmoral Castle. 6. The Queen Mother opened the Kessock Bridge over the Beaully Firth. 9. The Duke of Edinburgh left for the Netherlands to compete in the world driving championships. 26. The Prince of Wales opened the Strathaird fish smoking plant at Inverness. 29. The Prince of Wales, patron, the Transglobe Expedition, was present at the return of the expedition at Greenwich. 30. Princess Anne attended the Greater London horse show at Clapham Common.

### BRITISH POLITICS

(1981) Sept. 7. Mr. Michael O'Halloran, MP for Islington North, became the 15th Labour MP to join the Social Democratic party. 10. President Mitterand of France began a two-day visit to London for talks with Mrs. Thatcher; it was subsequently announced that Britain and France were to proceed with new Channel tunnel studies. 14. The Prime Minister announced a series of Cabinet and ministerial changes, including the departure of Cabinet members Lord Soames, Sir Ian Gilmour, and Mr Mark Carlisle. Baroness Young succeeded as Leader of the Lords and Lord Thorneycroft was replaced as chairman of the Conservative party by Mr Cecil Parkinson, who was promoted to Paymaster-General. 15. The Cabinet decided to try to limit to 4 per cent total pay increases in the public sector for the 1982-83 financial year. 16. The Liberal Party Assembly at Llandudno voted by an overwhelming majority to contest the next general election in alliance with the Social Democratic Party. 22. The Social Democratic Party published its draft constitution. 27. At the Labour Party Conference in Brighton Mr Denis Healey was re-elected deputy leader of the Party narrowly defeating Mr Wedgewood Benn. Mr Healey received 50.426 per cent of the vote to Mr Benn's 49.574 per cent; in the first ballot, the third candidate, Mr John Silkin, was eliminated. 29. At the Labour Party conference, five Left-wing members were voted off the National Executive Committee. On the following day conference approved a resolution declaring opposition to the deployment of any nuclear weapons on British territory, and unconditional opposition to a British successor to the Polaris nuclear deterrent, and calling for the withdrawal of all American nuclear missiles from Britain.

Oct. 1. Dr. Dickson Mabon, MP for Greenock, resigned from the Labour party to join the Social Democrats. At their conference, the Labour party carried a resolution that the National Executive should have the final say on Labour's election programme and then voted against the amendment making the consequent changes in the party's constitution; delegates also voted for an election

## PRINCE WILLIAM OF WALES



Prince William of Wales with his parents, grandparents and great-grandmother after his baptism at Buckingham Palace in August.

## THE PAPAL VISIT



The historic meeting between the Queen and the Pope at Buckingham Palace in May.

THE PAPAL VISIT



The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury Cathedral.

## THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN



The Queen and President Reagan riding in Windsor Home Park in June.



THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT REAGAN



President Reagan addressing both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster.

## THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT



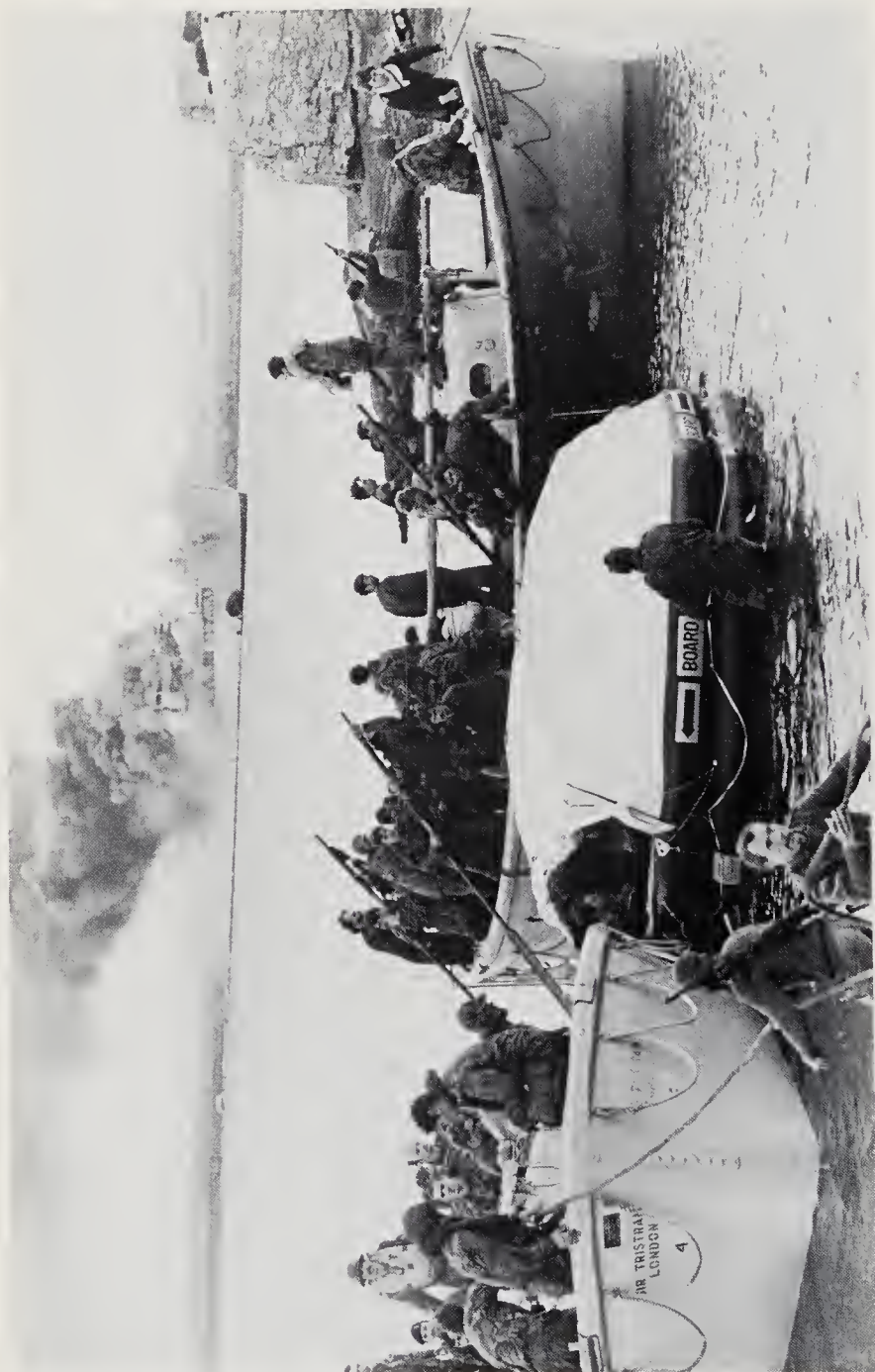
Troops going ashore during the San Carlos Bay landings.

## THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT



The explosion which destroyed the frigate *H.M.S. Antelope* in San Carlos Bay.

## THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT



Survivors of the air attack at Bluff Cove coming ashore.

THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT



The Union flag flies again over the Falklands.

## CANADA'S CONSTITUTION ACT



Watched by the Canadian Prime Minister, the Queen signs the proclamation enacting Canada's Constitution Act at a ceremony on Parliament Hill in Ottawa in April.

LEBANON



Members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation evacuating Beirut in August.

## I.R.A. BOMB OUTRAGES



The aftermath of the car bomb explosion near Hyde Park Barracks, the first of two I.R.A. bomb outrages in London on July 20.

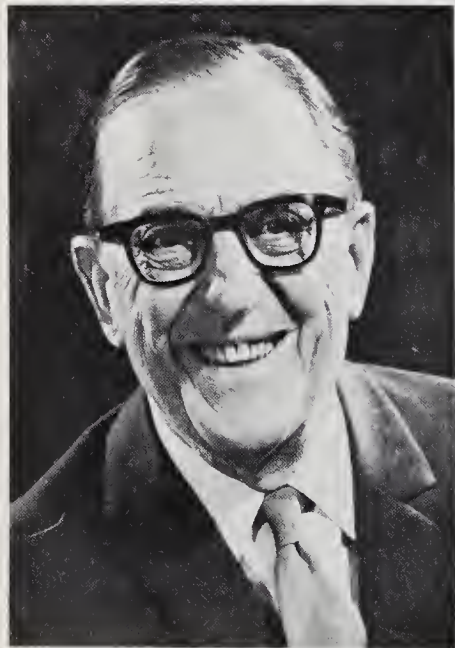


## SEVERE WINTER WEATHER



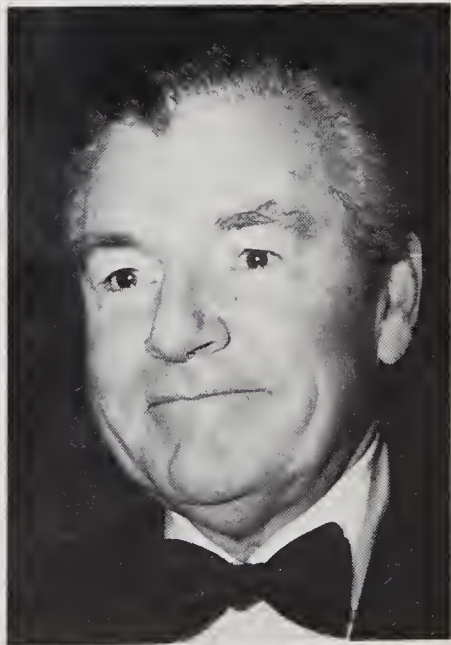
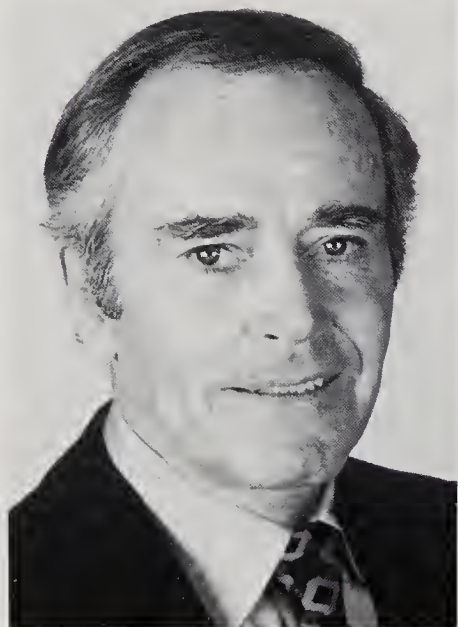
Exceptional snowfalls leading to severe flooding afflicted many parts of the country. The picture shows floodwater surrounding Tewkesbury, Glos.

## OBITUARIES



Group Capt. Sir Douglas Bader (*top left*), Lord Butler of Saffron Walden (*top right*), Stanley Holloway (*bottom left*) and Princess Grace of Monaco.

## OBITUARIES



Henry Fonda (*top left*), Ingrid Bergman (*top right*), Dame Celia Johnson (*bottom left*) and Kenneth More.

## THE TRANSGLOBE EXPEDITION



Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton at the North Pole in April during their circumnavigation of the globe.

manifesto commitment for withdrawal from the Common Market and a motion to include a pledge to hold a referendum was rejected; on the following day conference carried a resolution to curb police powers, including the disbandment of the Special Patrol Group. 4. The Social Democratic party's first national conference opened in Perth; it subsequently moved on to Bradford and London. 5. Mr Richard Mitchell, MP for Southampton, Itchen, resigned from the Labour party to join the SDP; on Oct. 7 Mr James Dunn, MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, Mr Tom McNally, MP for Stockport South, and Mr David Ginsburg, MP for Dewsbury, all defected from the Labour party to join the SDP. 13. The Conservative party conference opened at Blackpool when a motion congratulating the Government on the measures taken so far to assist the police in maintaining law and order was heavily defeated on a show of hands; on the following day conference approved a motion urging the Government to give prompt attention to reviewing the present rating system and also overwhelmingly carried another motion supporting the Trident programme and stating that the Government must be prepared to carry out Britain's NATO commitments to the full; a motion in support of the Governments economic policy was endorsed. 15. Mr Fowler, Health and Social Security Secretary, announced that employers were to be given full reimbursement by the Government when they became responsible for paying employees during the first eight weeks of sickness under a scheme to be introduced in April, 1983. 15. The Conservative party conference approved a resolution calling for a Government-created programme for urban regeneration; a motion was carried asking the Government to give more attention now to reducing unemployment, including measures for a phased introduction of earlier retirement for men, further development of training for young people, and a major reduction in the National Insurance surcharge on employers; the conference ended on the following day with the Prime Minister declaring "I will not change just to court popularity." 19. Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, told the Commons of his proposal to break the State monopoly on the sale and purchase of gas and of the transfer of the whole oil-producing business of the British National Oil Corporation to the private sector, but confirmed that the Government was not to proceed with the sale of gas showrooms in the next Parliamentary session. 21. Mr John Grant, Labour's Shadow spokesman on employment, and MP for Islington Central, announced that he would not stand for re-election as their MP, and on Nov. 16 joined the SDP. 22. In the Croydon North-West by-election, Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-SDP Alliance candidate, won the seat from the Conservatives with a majority of

3,254. 27. Mr Ridley, Financial Secretary, Treasury, announced that the Governments plan to tax benefits paid to the unemployed would take effect from July 5, 1982, the scheme involving the withholding of tax refunds while benefit was being paid. Mr Eric Ogden, MP for Liverpool West Derby, resigned from the Labour party and joined the SDP on Oct. 29. 28. A Labour motion of no confidence on the Government's economic policies was defeated in the Commons by 312-250 votes. 31. Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP for Caernarvon, was elected president of Plaid Cymru in succession to Mr Gwynfor Evans.

Nov. 4. The Queen opened the new session of Parliament. 6. Mrs Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, held talks at 10 Downing Street and agreed to establish an inter-governmental council. 9. The Prime Minister told the Commons that Leo Long, the self-confessed spy for the Russians, would not be prosecuted for treason and said there would be no new security inquiry into the espionage ring operated by Anthony Blunt. 10. From an upstairs gallery in the Commons, the Rev. Ian Paisley, MP for Antrim North, shouted at the Prime Minister "On behalf of the people of Ulster, I brand you a traitor and a liar." as she was beginning to make a statement on the previous week's Anglo-Irish meeting in London; Mr Peter Robinson, MP for Belfast East, then shouted at Mrs Thatcher but his words were drowned in the uproar; on Nov. 11 the Speaker called on Mr Paisley to be in the Commons on Nov. 16 to explain his attack on the Prime Minister; on Nov. 16 the Speaker said in light of the tragic events of the week-end—Rev. Bradford's murder—he proposed no action against Mr Paisley and Mr Robinson. 11. The Opposition motion criticising the Government's economic policy outlined in the Queen's Speech was defeated by 302-250 votes, and the Government motion approving contents of the Speech was carried by 301-251 votes. Mr Foot, Labour party leader, issued a statement on Mr Wedgwood Benn's pledge to re-acquire North Sea oil assets without compensation and said the party's policy on this issue was stated by Mr Merlyn Rees, Shadow Energy spokesman; on Nov. 13 Mr Foot said, that Mr Benn's attitude made it impossible for him to vote for Mr Benn as a member of the Shadow Cabinet. 16. Rev. Ian Paisley and two fellow members of the Democratic Unionist party, Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast East) and Mr John McQuade (Belfast North), were suspended by the House of Commons for five sitting days after shouting insults from the Upper Gallery during a statement by Mr Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary, on the security situation in Ulster. 19. The Shadow Cabinet election results were announced with Mr Wedgwood Benn coming 20th in the ballot for 15 places. 23. Mr

Norman Tebbit, Employment Secretary, announced in the Commons proposals to change the industrial law which would restrict the working of closed shops and abolish legal immunities enjoyed by trade unions. It was also announced that the Royal Navy Dockyard in Gibraltar was to be closed in 1983. 24. Lord Chandos became the 27th Peer to join the Social Democrats. 25. Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary, told MPs that he welcomed Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton disorders of April, 1981, and accepted his recommendations for some police reforms. 26. Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat and Liberal Alliance candidate, won the Crosby by-election with a majority of 5,289 compared with a Conservative majority of 19,272 at the General Election. 30. Mr George Cunningham, MP for Islington South and Finsbury, resigned from the Labour party to sit as an independent.

Dec. 2. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) announced higher National Insurance contributions, Health Service charges, and council rents. The Home Secretary announced that courts would be allowed to suspend a part of sentences and that two new prisons would be built in 1984. Mr Ronald Brown, MP for Hackney South and Shoreditch, defected to the SDP from Labour. 3. Mr Foot, Labour leader, declared in the Commons that the Bermondsey constituency Labour party's choice of Mr Peter Tatchell as candidate had not been endorsed by the party leadership and "so far as I am concerned, he never will be;" on Dec. 7 the party's organisation committee voted 12-7 not to endorse the candidature of Mr Tatchell because of alleged "anti-Parliamentary" conduct. The Environment Secretary (Mr Heseltine) announced in the Commons that the Government was to take over the sale of council houses in Norwich because the Labour-controlled council had caused delays and difficulties. 8. Fourteen Tory MPs abstained in two votes on the debate on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's public spending proposals; the Opposition motion attacking the economic policies was defeated by 307-267 votes and the motion approving the Government statement was carried by 307-265. 9. The Labour Party's organisation committee voted for an inquiry into the Trotskyist Militant Tendency group within the party, rejected the application of Tariq Ali, a founder of the International Marxist group, to join Hornsey constituency party, and froze the selection of council candidates at Southwark pending an inquiry into a purge of sitting Labour members by Left-wing party activists. Eleven Tory MPs voted against the Government and many abstained in protest against the proposed increase in the maximum weight for heavy lorries from 32½ to 40 tonnes; the Labour motion condemn-

ing the plan was defeated by 296-267 votes. The Environment Secretary announced a £95 million plan to deal with the problems of derelict areas and run-down cities. 10. The Consumer Affairs Minister (Mrs Sally Oppenheim) rejected a recommendation from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to allow traders to impose surcharges on credit card customers buying petrol, meals, or goods. The Cabinet abandoned the plan to make local authorities hold referendums over proposed supplementary rates. 11. Mr Jeffrey Thomas, MP for Abertillery, resigned from the Labour party to join the SDP and Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann, Labour MP for Merton, Mitcham and Morden, announced his intention to resign and fight a by-election and would join the SDP if it accepted him as its candidate. 14. The Industry Secretary (Mr Jenkin) told the Commons the Government was to give £22 million in aid to private steel firms over the next three years to help with the cost of redundancies, rationalisation and restructuring projects. 15. The Government announced a new scheme whereby every unemployed 16-year-old school-leaver was to be guaranteed a year's job training at a cost of £1,000 million a year, replacing the present Youth Opportunities programme. The First Report from the Home Affairs Committee on the Commission for Racial Equality was published. Mr James Mortimer was elected to be the new General Secretary of the Labour party. 16. The Environment Secretary told the Commons that the Government had abandoned his proposal for rates referendums and that alternative legislation would propose to ban supplementary rates altogether. An investigation of the cost of private spectacles was announced by Minister for Consumer Affairs. Mr Wedgwood Benn declared he was entitled to be the Labour party's deputy leader now that Mr Healey had lost his majority through the defection of some Labour MPs to the SDP; the party's NEC by 15-14 votes decided not to approve the Parliamentary candidacy in Bermondsey of Mr Peter Tatchell. 22. Mr Ednyfed Hudson Davies, MP for Caerphilly, announced he was leaving the Labour party to join the SDP. Mr Lamont, Industry Minister, announced Government approval for British Leyland's latest corporate plan.

(1982) Jan. 21. Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn resigned as Solicitor General for Scotland following an admitted mistake over public comments about a controversial rape case in Glasgow. 22. Mr. Bryan Magee, M.P. for Leyton, informed his constituency party that he had decided to leave the Labour party; he subsequently announced that he had applied to join the S.D.P. 26. Mrs. Thatcher, amid noisy and angry scenes in the Commons over the rise in unemployment to a post-war record of 3,070,621, told M.P.s there were encourag-

ing signs for the economy; on the following day the Government had a majority of 80 at the end of Commons debate on unemployment, voting being 293-213 against an Opposition amendment, and a motion of support for Government policies was carried by 291-246 votes. 28. A Labour motion blaming the Government's deflationary economic policies as the prime reason for the "massive decline in output" was defeated in the Commons by 298-205 votes, and a Government amendment supporting its policies was carried by 289-236 votes. The Government's new Employment Bill was published.

Feb. 3. In the Commons, Mr. Dennis Canavan, Labour M.P. for West Stirlingshire, asked leave to introduce a private Member's measure to repeal the 1972 European Communities Act and thus take the U.K. out of the Common Market but this was refused by 212-110 votes. 8. The Employment Bill received a second reading by 348-241 votes. 9. The new Transport Bill which "privatised" the testing of heavy goods vehicles and buses was given a second reading in the Commons by 314-246 votes. The Social Services Secretary (Mr. Fowler) announced new regulations to make it easier for unemployed people to do voluntary work without losing their right to unemployment pay. 11. Sir George Young, junior minister at the Department of the Environment, was appointed to take special responsibility for race relations in the inner cities. 12. Mrs. Sally Oppenheim resigned as Minister for Consumer Affairs for "personal reasons." 13 and 14. The Social Democratic party held its first constitutional convention in Kensington Town Hall, London. 17. The Canada Bill to patriate the Canadian Constitution was given a second reading in the Commons by 334-44 votes. 28. Mr. Fred Mulley, aged 63, former Labour Defence Secretary, lost to Mr. Richard Caborn, a Left-winger, in a constituency contest for the nomination at the next General Election in Sheffield Park, which he had represented for 32 years.

Mar. 3. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, announced in the Commons a scheme to set up in September a volunteer Home Service Force to defend key points in the event of war and linked to the Territorial Army. Mr. Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour M.P. for Workington, was ordered out of the Commons after he had persistently challenged a ruling that his amendment to the Canada Bill would not be selected for debate. 4. In the Belfast South by-election, the Rev. Martin Smyth held the seat for the Official Unionists with a majority of 5,397 over his nearest rival, Mr. David Cook, the Alliance party candidate. 7. An announcement from the White House stated that President Reagan was to address a joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament on

June 8 during a visit to Britain; on Mar. 8 the Prime Minister conveyed her displeasure to the President about the premature leaking by the White House of the plan and spoke of the embarrassment it had caused her with political trouble between the Government and Opposition; the U.S. Ambassador in London apologised to the Foreign Office; on Mar. 24 the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords was accepted as the revised venue. 9. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Geoffrey Howe) presented his fourth Budget in the Commons (see Parliamentary Summary for details). 11. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, told M.P.s that Britain was to buy the American super-Trident D5 missile system at an advantageous price of £7,500 million to provide a credible nuclear deterrent into the year 2,000 and beyond; Mr. John Silkin, Labour's defence spokesman, said Labour would cancel the Trident. The Duke of Devonshire, a former Conservative junior minister, announced he had joined the Social Democratic party. 15. Mr. Foot, Labour party leader, launched a 10-point plan to reduce unemployment to less than a million in five years at the start of a campaign financed by the unions. An agreement was reached between the Social Democratic party and the Liberal party on a share out of the 71 parliamentary seats in Scotland. 18. Sir David McNee, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, announced his retirement in October, and on Mar. 23 the Home Secretary announced that he would be succeeded by Sir Kenneth Newman, commandant of the police staff college at Bramshill, Hants. and a former chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Lord Shinwell stated that he was to resign the Labour whip and sit as an independent in the House of Lords. 23. It was announced that 4,000 officers and ratings were to be axed as part of the reduction of 10,000 in the present number of 72,000 officers, men and women in the R.N. and Royal Marines. 25. Mr. Roy Jenkins, former Labour party deputy leader, who stood as the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance candidate, won the Glasgow Hillhead by-election from the Conservatives with a majority of 2,038 compared with a Tory win by 2,002 votes at the 1979 General Election; Labour were third and the Scottish National party fourth. The Home Secretary told the Commons that a strengthening of police powers and a tightening of the jury service rules would be included in new legislation designed to combat crime. A White Paper, "The Government Response to the Report of the Wilson Committee," which made recommendations on access to confidential and sensitive records, was published. 26. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the tax liability of over 500,000 people with company cars was to be raised by 20 per cent in April, 1983, following a similar rise effective from this

April for those earning over £8,500 a year. 29. A Labour motion to condemn the purchase of Trident was defeated in the Commons by 301-215 votes.

**April 5.** The Northern Ireland Secretary (Mr. Prior) published a White Paper, "Northern Ireland: A Framework for Devolution", which proposed a 78-strong Assembly elected by proportional representation. 7. The Government published a White Paper with proposals for legislation on data protection. 9. A Soviet official attached to the trade delegation in Highgate, London, was ordered to leave Britain for attempting to obtain classified information by recruiting agents.

**May 6.** The Government approved pay rises of some 6 per cent for 520,000 white-collar civil servants, 80,000 doctors and dentists, and 340,000 members of the armed forces. Voting in local government elections in England and Scotland took place for seats on London boroughs, English metropolitan districts, non-metropolitan districts and Scottish authorities; the Tories gained 227 seats and lost 202, Labour gained 183 seats and lost 232, the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance gained 230 seats and lost 141. 9. It was announced that the first elected leader of the Social Democratic party would be chosen by all members and not just the party's M.P.s. 10. Two Conservative M.P.s, Mr. Peter Lloyd (Fareham) and Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset) resigned as Parliamentary private secretaries to be free to criticize the Ulster Secretary's plans for devolution in Northern Ireland. 11. M.P.s voted 357 to 195, a majority of 162 on a free vote, against restoration of capital punishment for any person convicted of murder; the death penalty for terrorist killings was also rejected by 332 votes to 208. 12. The Government announced pay rises of up to 21 per cent for Judges and 17 per cent for senior civil servants and senior ranks of the armed forces, but proposed that rises for M.P.s, Ministers, and Commons officials should be limited to four per cent this year. 19. The Labour party's national executive decided by 11 votes to two that a future Labour Government should take Britain out of the Common Market without recourse to any other action such as a referendum; it carried an emergency resolution by 17 votes to three calling on the Government to halt payments to the EEC budget and to consider a policy of non-cooperation with all Common Market institutions. The Employment Bill was given a third reading in the Commons by 319 votes to 224. The Government published a Command Paper, "Statement on the Recommendations of the Security Commission". Mr. Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, was welcomed by Mrs. Thatcher when he arrived for talks at 10 Downing Street. 24. The three junior Labour front-bench spokesmen who

rebelled in the Commons' Falklands division on May 20—Mr. Tam Dalyell (West Lothian), Mr. Andrew Faulds (Warley East), and Mr. John Tilley (Lambeth Central)—were dismissed by Mr. Foot, Labour leader. 27. The Beaconsfield by-election resulted in Mr. Tim Smith retaining the seat for the Conservatives with a majority of 13,053, with the Lib-SDP Alliance second and the Labour candidate third and losing his deposit.

**June 3.** The Conservative candidate, Mrs. Angela Rumbold, captured Mitcham and Morden from Mr. Bruce Douglas-Mann, Labour MP since 1974 until he joined the SDP and resigned his seat to contest the by-election; Labour's majority of 818 at the General Election was converted into a Tory majority of 4,274. 7. President and Mrs. Reagan arrived at London Airport for a visit to Britain; on the following day the President addressed Members of both Houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, and later with Mrs. Reagan was entertained at lunch by the Prime Minister on behalf of members of the Government at 10 Downing Street; on June 9, Mrs. Thatcher and the President had talks at 10 Downing Street at the end of his visit. 22. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, told the Commons that a revised version of the Defence White Paper issued that day would be published in about five months but made clear that the Falklands conflict had not changed Britain's fundamental defence priority to guard against the Russian threat; he also stated that the cost of the Falklands operation would not come out of the defence budget but from the Government's contingency fund. 23. Labour's national executive voted to act against the Trotskyist Militant Tendency and set up a register of approved organizations, a 16-10 vote endorsing the report from top Labour party officials that the Tendency was a "party within a party." 24. Labour won the Coatbridge and Airdrie by-election, their candidate, Mr. Tom Clarke, retaining the seat with a majority over the Conservatives of 10,090, compared with the General Election majority of 15,156. The Labour party published its programme on domestic policy. 30. The Government took powers to prevent British-based companies complying with the United States' ban on supplies and aid for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline into Western Europe by tabling an order under the Protection of Trading Interests Act.

**July 1.** The Defence Secretary (Mr. Nott) announced during a Commons debate on the Defence White Paper orders to replace losses sustained during the Falklands Conflict. 2. Mr. Roy Jenkins was elected as the first leader of the Social Democratic Party with 26,256 votes against 20,864 for the only other candidate, Dr. David Owen. 13. Eighteen



Conservative M.P.s voted against the Government and six more abstained in the Commons against a five per cent cut made in unemployment benefit two years ago; the amendment to the Finance Bill was defeated by 291-283, a Government majority of eight. 16. The Minister for Health (Mr. Clarke) announced an inquiry to consider how to curb the £2,400 million a year cost of services provided by family doctors, dentists and opticians under the N.H.S. 19. The Home Secretary (Mr. Whitelaw), in a Commons statement about security at Buckingham Palace, announced that Commander Michael Trestrail, the Queen's bodyguard and head of Scotland Yard's Royalty Protection Branch, had confessed to having a homosexual relationship over a number of years with a male prostitute and had resigned from the Metropolitan Police. 20. The Prime Minister announced in a written reply in the Commons that a Government committee was being established to consider policy on the storage and retrieval of classified information on computers as part of the effort to prevent penetration by hostile intelligence services; earlier, Mrs. Thatcher made a statement about a case brought recently under the Official Secrets Act relating to the secret communications headquarters in Cheltenham. 21. The Home Secretary announced in the Commons new measures to protect the Queen and members of the Royal Family and said that he had asked Lord Bridge, chairman of the Security Commission, to investigate the appointment and activities of Commander Trestrail; Mr. Whitelaw said an investigation by Assistant Commissioner Dellow of Scotland Yard had shown that the basic cause of the security breakdown was a failure by police to respond efficiently and urgently; it was announced that Deputy Assistant Commissioner Colin Smith of the Metropolitan Police was to take over responsibility for the protection of the Royal Family and would head a newly-formed Royalty Protection Department. 26. In the Lords, Lord Cockfield, Trade Secretary, announced removal of controls on hire purchase from midnight and the terms of rental agreements were also eased. 27. The Government announced a voluntary job-share scheme under which full-time posts would be turned into two part-time ones, and the creation of 11 new enterprise zones. Mr. Heseltine, Environment Secretary, announced targets for local government spending from next April with an expected increase by five per cent but with a reduction of rate support grant from 56.1 per cent to 53 per cent. 28. Labour's national executive voted 11-7 to reject the home policy committee's decision asking the annual conference to commit a Labour government to the nationalisation of the major clearing banks, but called for state controls to divert funds for industrial investment and for a new bank tax.

Aug. 2. Four British companies were ordered by Lord Cockfield, Trade Secretary, to ignore President Reagan's ban on supplying equipment for Russia's gas pipeline to Europe. Mr. Robert Mellish, M.P. for Bermondsey, announced his resignation from the Labour Party. 6. The Home Secretary announced his acceptance of recommendations by the Police Negotiating Board for a 10.3 per cent pay increase for the police, but stated that pension contributions would rise from seven to 11 per cent of salary. 25. It was announced that Britain was to re-open its Consulate-General in Shanghai, closed since 1967.

## IRELAND

(1981) Sept. 2. The Fermanagh Defence Association, an armed para-military force, was set-up with the support of the Ulster Defence Association. 27. The Prime Minister of the Irish Republic (Dr Garret FitzGerald) announced that when the time appeared right he would proceed with a referendum to introduce sweeping changes in the constitution of the Irish Republic to make the State seem less Catholic and more attractive to Northern Ireland Protestants.

Oct. 3. The Provisional IRA hunger strike campaign in the Maze prison, Co. Antrim, which had lasted for seven months, ended; on Sept. 26 another prisoner had abandoned his fast bringing to seven the total of those had given up the campaign. 6. Mr Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary, announced details of prison reforms, including the right of prisoner to wear their own clothes.

Nov. 6. Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, held talks in London and agreed to set-up an inter-governmental council. 14. The Rev. Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast South, was murdered in his political surgery in Finaghy community centre by three Provisional IRA gunmen who also killed a community worker. 15. Mr Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary, issued a plea to the people of the Province for restraint and calm. Dr. FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, said in Dublin that the IRA's ultimate aim was to bring about a collapse both north and south of the border so they could establish a military dictatorship. 16. In the face of Protestant extremist threats to form a "third force", Mrs Thatcher appealed to the people of Northern Ireland not to start a civil war. In Belfast, Mr James Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionists, said unless the Government showed intent to improve the security situation a Loyalist force would be mobilised. 17. Mr Prior, Northern Ireland Secretary, was mobbed by angry Loyalists in Belfast while attending the funeral of the Rev. Bradford.

Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr Haughey, Opposition leader, appealed in Parliament in Dublin for calm in Northern Ireland. 23. A "Day of Action" was staged in Ulster by the Rev Ian Paisley to show dissatisfaction with the Government's strategy against the Provisional IRA. 24. Mr Prior, in a statement from Stormont Castle, said the Government would not allow private armies to take over the work of the police and the army. 27. Over 50,000 farmers paralysed traffic in the centre of Dublin in protest at falling farm incomes.

Dec. 7. Republicans announced the formation in Northern Ireland of a para-military group, called the "fourth force", to counter the "third force" of Paisley Loyalists. Provisional Sinn Fein decided to contest seats in general and local elections in the Province.

(1982) Jan. 6. An additional £90 million was provided by the Government to tackle unemployment, housing improvements, and the promotion of industry and trade in Northern Ireland. 27. The Government of the Irish Republic, a six-month-old coalition, was defeated in the Dail on its budget proposals by 82-81 votes when four of the five independent M.P.s who held the balance of power sided with the Fianna Fail opposition; Dr. Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister, tendered his resignation.

Feb. 11. Security statistics released by the Government showed that there were 55 civilians killed in shooting incidents in Northern Ireland in 1981, more than any year since 1977; the 21 R.U.C. and R.U.C. Reserve members killed in 1981 was the highest yearly total since 1976 and Army and U.D.R. deaths numbered 23 compared with 16 in 1980 and 48 in 1979. 18. Result of the general election in the Irish Republic was: Fianna Fail 81 seats, Fine Gael 63, Labour 15, Sinn Fein the Workers' Party 3, others four. Mr. Prior (Ulster Secretary) announced that a committee with a High Court judge as chairman would sit in public after police investigations had been completed into the scandal of the homosexual vice-ring uncovered at boys' homes in Northern Ireland; on Feb. 20 it was announced that Sir George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, had been appointed to head the police inquiry. 19. The De Lorean car company in Northern Ireland was placed in receivership. 23. After putting the crew into lifeboats, I.R.A. terrorists blew up the British coaster, *St. Bedan*, in Lough Foyle.

Mar. 2. An attempt by Provisional I.R.A. gunmen to assassinate Lord Lowry, Ulster's Lord Chief Justice, failed when shots fired at him as he arrived at Queen's University, Belfast, missed, but one hit Prof. Robert Perks in the thigh. 3. Princess Anne began a two-

day visit to Ulster. 4. In the Belfast South by-election, the Rev. Martin Smyth held the seat for the Official Unionists with a 5,397 majority. 9. Mr. Charles Haughey, the Fianna Fail leader, became the Republic's Taoiseach when he secured 86 votes to the 79 mustered by the Fine Gael and its supporters; three days later Mr. Haughey announced a mini-budget with heavy increases in duty on beers, spirits, wines and cigarettes, TV sets and video recorders, and excise duty. 25. Three soldiers were shot dead and nine civilians injured when the I.R.A. ambushed a patrol in a crowded Belfast street. The main budget for the Irish Republic was introduced.

April 11. Plans to abolish capital punishment in the Irish Republic were dropped by the Haughey Government. 18. An Irish fishing boat sank 30 miles off Dublin after being dragged for more than two miles when its nets became caught up with a submarine, the five crew being rescued. 27. The Queen Mother visited troops in Northern Ireland, when at Lisanelly Barracks in Omagh she met members of the 1st Queen's Dragoon Guards and their families. 28. The Government announced it was to provide Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast with £47,600,000 to keep it going for 12 months.

May 10. The Irish Prime Minister (Mr. Haughey) nominated Mr. John Robb and Mr. Seamus Mallon to sit in the Dublin Senate, the first Ulster residents to secure such appointments since 1948. 17. Dominic McGlinchy, of Dublin, was ordered to be extradited to Northern Ireland to face a murder charge by Dublin High Court though pleading his offence was political. 24. It was announced that almost all the 1,500 workers at the De Lorean car plant in Belfast would be made redundant the following week. 26. In the Dublin West by-election, the Fine Gael candidate defeated Fianna Fail with 21,388 votes against 19,206.

June 1. Delegates at the annual conference of the Northern Ireland Police Federation rejected the European Parliament's resolution that member governments should be advised not to use plastic bullets. 23. The Irish Government appointed a committee to investigate allegations of telephone bugging in the Dublin Parliament. 25. Twenty-four nurses were hurt when a car bomb exploded near a hostel where they were staying in Belfast, two other people being injured.

July 5. The report of the judicial tribunal which investigated the fire at the Stardust Ballroom, Dublin, where 48 young people died last year in a St. Valentine's night dance, was published. 21. In Galway East, Fianna Fail retained the seat in a by-election, but with a reduced majority.

Aug. 9. Returns revealed that unemployment in the Irish Republic had risen to a record 156,000, about 12.5 per cent of the workforce. 16. The Irish Republic's Attorney-General, Mr. Patrick Connolly, returned from the U.S.A. to Dublin after an urgent summons by Mr. Haughey, the Prime Minister, to explain his relationship with Malcolm MacArthur, who was charged with two murders after being arrested in Mr. Connolly's flat in Dalkey, Co. Dublin; on Aug. 17, Mr. Connolly resigned; he explained that he was resigning because he recognised the embarrassment caused to the Government and stated his involvement in the case was entirely innocent. 26. The Social Democratic and Labour party rejected the planned political assembly in Northern Ireland but to seek "a clear mandate for the rejection of the proposals" decided by 25-14 votes to contest the elections in October although refusing to take any seats they might win.

#### ACCIDENTS AND DISASTERS

(1981) Sept. 7. An official report in Peking stated floods had killed 764 people, injured 5,000 and left 200,000 homeless in northern Shansi province. 19. More than 300 passengers were feared to have drowned when an Amazon riverboat overturned while docking at Obidos, Brazil. 22. Thirty-five soldiers preparing for a NATO exercise in Western Turkey were killed when a jet crashed into a Turkish infantry regiment encamped near Babaeski.

Oct. 16. Ninety-four people were killed when methane gas rushed through a coal mine in northern Japan. 31. Thirteen miners were killed when their cage plummeted to the bottom of a gold mine near Johannesburg.

Nov. 24. Helicopters rescued 62 oil workers after two North Sea rigs broke anchor.

Dec. 1. All 174 passengers and crew of a Yugoslav airliner died when it crashed into Mont San Pietro, Corsica. 4. Forty-six people, many of them schoolchildren, were crushed to death on the spiral staircase of the 13th century Qutab Minar tower in New Delhi during a stampede when lights failed. 11. Four people—two schoolboys, a student, and a train driver—died when a Marylebone to Banbury train hit the back of an empty train which had stopped near Beaconsfield, Bucks, because a snow-laden tree had toppled across it. 20. The eight-strong crew of the Penlee lifeboat from Mousehole, Cornwall, was drowned as were eight people they were attempting to rescue from the coaster, *Union Star*, wrecked in heavy seas off the Cornish coast. 29. The *Marina di Equa*, an Italian bulk carrier, with a crew of 30, sank in heavy

seas 350 miles south-west of Land's End; four empty lifeboats were found but no survivors.

(1982) Jan. 6. Twenty-one people were dead with an unknown number still missing after a storm which buried homes under mudslides in Ben Lomond, 60 miles south of San Francisco. 11. Mrs. Thatcher's son, Mark, was reported missing in the Sahara Desert in southern Algeria with his French co-driver, and a mechanic during the Paris-Dakar motor rally; they were rescued on Jan. 14 after being spotted from a search plane. 13. A Boeing 737 airliner with 80 people aboard crashed into the 14th Street bridge in Washington which was carrying heavy home-bound traffic during a fierce snowstorm; the plane which had just taken off from National Airport plunged into the icy Potomac River taking a number of cars with it; the number of dead was later reported to be 78, including six motorists. 27. Forty-one miners were injured in a gas blast underground in Cardowan Colliery, Stepps, Glasgow. The skeletons of Mrs. Jeanette May and her Italian companion, Signora Gabriella Guerin, who disappeared in a mountainous area of central Italy nearly 14 months ago, were found a few miles from the town of Sarnano.

Feb. 7. Thirty-two people died in a fire at a Tokyo hotel. 15. The Ocean Ranger, an oil drilling platform, capsized and sank in an Atlantic storm 174 miles off the Newfoundland coast with its 84-man crew, mostly Canadians, feared lost.

Mar. 3. Tonga suffered much devastation when struck by a hurricane. 16. Rescue workers found the bodies of four missing skiers, bringing to sixteen the number killed in avalanches in the French Alps on Mar. 14.

April 7. It was reported that a cold spell in parts of the U.S.A. had caused at least 33 deaths. 13. A U.S. Air Force transport plane crashed into a mountain in eastern Turkey, killing at least 23 people aboard. 25. A fire at an antiques fair in Todi, 70 miles north of Rome, resulted in the deaths of 34 people. 27. The official New China News Agency stated that a Chinese airliner had crashed on a flight from Canton to Guilin killing all 112 people on board.

May 28. Relief workers stated that at least 200 people had died and 70,000 been made homeless by floods in Nicaragua and Honduras as a result of a tropical storm.

June 5. It was announced that two British mountaineers, Joe Tasker and Peter Boardman, were missing and assumed to have fallen to their deaths on Mount Everest while attempting a previously unclimbed route. 9. It was stated that fifty-five passengers had

been killed and 35 seriously injured in Zimbabwe when a bus carrying people to an agricultural demonstration fell off a bridge into a river, 90 miles north of Salisbury.

**July 9.** A Pan-Am Boeing 727 airliner crashed while taking off from New Orleans killing all 145 people aboard the plane and eight others on the ground. 23. At least 210 people were known to have died as torrential rains devastated a wide area of central and western Japan; on July 27, the death-toll rose to 261 with 309 injured and 97 missing. 29. Six people—five pensioners and a girl aged 19—were killed when the top deck of a bus taking them to the seaside was torn open as it hit a disused railway bridge at Cwmbran, South Wales, eight other passengers being injured. 31. Forty-four children and nine adults were killed when two coaches and four cars collided and burst into flames on a motorway at Merceuil in France.

**Aug. 11.** Over 200 passengers escaped from two rush-hour Tube trains after one of the trains caught fire in a London Underground tunnel between Wood Green and Bounds Green on the Piccadilly Line; 18 passengers were taken to hospital when overcome by smoke. 20. It was reported that three members of the British Antarctic Survey expedition had been missing for a week in deteriorating weather after leaving Faraday station off the west coast of the Antarctic peninsula; on Aug. 23 it was stated that the men must now be assumed dead.

#### CRIMES, TRIALS, ETC.

(1981)**Sept. 2.** A Rembrandt painting stolen from the Dulwich Gallery on Aug. 14 was recovered. 4. Four gunmen assassinated the French Ambassador to Lebanon in Beirut. 8. The McDonnell Douglas Corporation pleaded guilty in Washington to making illegal payments in an attempt to sell aircraft to Pakistan. 14. Marcus Sarjeant, aged 17, of Capel le Ferne, near Folkestone, was jailed for five years at the Central Criminal Court after he pleaded guilty to a charge under the 1842 Treason Act of intending to alarm the Queen by wilfully discharging an imitation revolver at or near Her Majesty during the Trooping the Colour ceremony in June. 15. The US Army's commander in Europe escaped serious injury when his car was hit by an anti-tank grenade and raked by gunfire as he drove to his headquarters in Heidelberg, West Germany. 16. Six armed men escaped with £1,014,005 in notes after ambushing a security van on a country road near Chatham, Kent. Paul Salmon, aged 20, of Belfast, admitted at Bow Street to causing criminal damage to the portrait of the Princess of Wales at the National Portrait Gallery on Aug. 29th and

was jailed for six months and ordered to pay £1,000 compensation for repairs to the painting. 22. A gang carried out a £500,000 raid on a jewellers in London's New Bond Street. 28. Robert Murphy, aged 23, of Belfast, a self-confessed Provisional IRA man, was jailed for life at Belfast Crown Court for the manslaughter of 12 people who died in the bombing of the La Mon restaurant in 1977. 30. Three prison officers, accused of murdering a prisoner, Barry Dennis Prosser, of Sedgley, West Midlands, who was found dead in his cell in August, 1980, at Winson Green jail, had the case against them dismissed by the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, who decided there was insufficient evidence on which a Crown Court jury could convict; on Oct. 23 a High Court judge granted the Director of Public Prosecutions a voluntary Bill of Indictment committing the men for trial; on Mar. 19 they were cleared of the murder after a 15-day trial at Leicester Crown Court.

**Oct. 10.** The IRA claimed responsibility for a nail bomb explosion near Chelsea Barracks, London which killed a woman shopper and injured 40 people, 25 of them Irish Guardsmen in a passing coach; on Oct. 13 an 18-year-old youth died in hospital from the severe head injuries he sustained. 12. The report of the independent inquiry into the riots at Moss Side, Manchester, in July, were published. 17. Lieut-Gen. Sir Stuart Pringle, Commandant General of the Royal Marines, was seriously injured when an IRA bomb in his car exploded as he drove away from his home in Dulwich, London, his right leg being amputated below the knee. 20. Tommy Docherty, the football manager, was cleared by a jury at the Central Criminal Court of two counts of perjury by unanimous verdicts. A record 623,000 burglaries were committed in 1980, an increase of 15 per cent over 1979, according to a Home Office report. 26. An IRA bomb exploded in a Wimpy bar in Oxford Street, London, killing Mr Kenneth Howorth, of Bracknell, Berks, an explosives expert who was trying to defuse it; another bomb at Debenham's store was safely defused. 27. At Leicester Crown Court, a charge of murdering a three-day-old mongol baby brought against Dr Leonard Arthur, a senior consultant paediatrician at Derby City Hospital, was withdrawn on the direction of the judge, who ruled that the trial should continue on a charge of attempted murder; on Nov. 5, Dr Arthur was acquitted of the charge by the unanimous verdict of a jury. 30. Nicholas Reed, aged 33, the secretary of Exit, the voluntary euthanasia society, was jailed for two-and-half years at the Central Criminal Court after being found guilty of three charges of aiding and abetting suicides and one of conspiracy to aid and abet; Mark Lyons, aged 70, was given a two-year suspended sentence for aiding and abetting

suicides; Reed's sentence was later reduced to 18 months by the Court of Appeal.

Nov. 1. Leo Long, aged 64, a British former military intelligence officer, told a press conference in London that he was part of the spy network run by Anthony Blunt. 9. James Joseph Somerville, of Dungannon, was jailed at Belfast Crown Court for a recommended minimum of 35 years for his part in the murder of three members of the Miami Showband in July 1975. 13. Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for the bomb which exploded at the home, in Wimbledon, of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, and Lady Havers, who were away. 14. The Rev. Robert Bradford, Official Unionist MP for Belfast South, was murdered by three gunmen of the Provisional IRA at Finaghy community centre; a community worker was also killed. 16. Over 20,000 police began a search of garages in London and the Home Counties for the explosives store being used by the IRA bombers in Britain. 19. John Smith, of Burnley, was found guilty at Leeds Crown Court of murdering Judge William Openshaw and was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommendation that he serve at least 25 years. 20. At Middlesbrough Crown Court, Paul Vickers, a surgeon, of Gosforth, was jailed for life with a recommendation that he served at least 17 years for murdering his wife in June, 1979, with a course of anti-cancer drug tablets; his former mistress, Pamela Collison, was found not guilty of murder. 23. An IRA booby-trapped toy pistol left on the pavement by the gateway to Government House, administrative HQ of 21st Artillery Group, Woolwich, London, blew up when a dog touched it; two women were injured, one seriously. 25. Lord Scarman's report on the Brixton disorders of April 1981 was published.

Dec. 1. George Vinyard, aged 15, of Mile End, was sentenced to be detained for 12 years, and Simon Marius, of Mile End, and Graham Hunt, of Bethnal Green, both also 15 years old, received 10 year sentences at the Central Criminal Court for the manslaughter of an 85-year-old widow at her flat in Clacton in May; all three admitted robberies from old people. 3. Michael Jamieson, aged 24 and James Anderson, aged 26, both from the East End of London, were jailed for life at the Central Criminal Court for a 13-day wave of crime in which four elderly people were murdered; the judge recommended that Jamieson should serve at least 30 years and Anderson a minimum of 20 years. 4. A husband and wife who robbed sub-post offices at gunpoint were sentenced at Winchester Crown Court after pleading guilty to charges including theft, burglary, robbery, and possessing firearms; Paul St. Clair, aged 32, was jailed for 12 years and his wife, Susan, for five years. 7. Richard Barnes, aged 21, of Sheldon,

Birmingham, was jailed for life at Birmingham Crown Court for murdering Mrs. Heather Bridge, of Bushey, Herts, who was burned alive inside the locked boot of her car when Barnes made a petrol-bomb attack on a Left-wing bookshop; Barnes was also sentenced to 10 years for kidnapping Mrs Bridge, 15 years in both cases for the attempted murder of Karamat Hussein and arson, and seven years for committing grievous bodily harm against Richard Coates and kidnapping Christopher Rudman. 10. Andrew Alder, aged 21, a student, was jailed for life at Lewes Crown Court after admitting murdering his parents. 13. Two men, stated to be Iranians, were killed and a third was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in their car in Connaught Square, London.

(1982) Jan. 4. John William Allen, aged 33, of Weeting, near Brandon, Suffolk, who admitted raping a 17-year-old girl hitch-hiking after dark, was fined £2,000 at Ipswich Crown Court after Judge Bertrand Richards stated that the girl was guilty of a great deal of contributory negligence. 6. Dr. James Donovan, the Irish Republic's leading forensic scientist, was seriously injured when a bomb exploded in his car as he drove to work in Dublin. 15. Nigel Eastmond, aged 18, of Finsbury Park, London, was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of entering the Palace of Westminster in July 1981, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm on the Prime Minister and of attempting to wound a Westminster employee and possessing a knife in Old Palace Yard, but was acquitted of threatening to kill Mrs. Thatcher; he was jailed for three years. Also at the Central Criminal Court, John Bowden, aged 26, of Peckham, Michael Ward, aged 28, of Camberwell, and David Begley, aged 41, of Walworth, were convicted of murdering Donald Ryan, who was attacked and then dismembered; they were jailed for life. 21. Three gunmen who tried to murder Mrs. Bernadette McAliskey, a former M.P. at Westminster, and her husband, were jailed at Belfast Crown Court; Andrew Watson, of Lisburn, Co. Antrim, pleaded guilty and was jailed for life; Thomas Graham, and Raymond Smallwoods, both of Lisburn, changed their pleas from not guilty to guilty and were respectively jailed for 20 years and 15 years. 29. John McKeague, leader of the "Red Hand Commandos," a Protestant extremist group, was shot dead in Belfast.

Feb. 3. Billy Bremner, the former Leeds and Scotland footballer, was awarded £100,000 damages by a High Court jury in London over allegations by the *Sunday People* newspaper that he offered bribes to "fix" matches. 24. The Home Office published report of an inquiry into the handling of a

prisoners' protest at Wormwood Scrubs, London, in August, 1979, which developed into a riot. 27. A skyjacked Tanzanian airliner which had been seized on a domestic flight landed at Stansted airport, Essex, after refuelling in Jeddah and Athens, and was surrounded by an anti-terrorist unit and armed police with a request for fuel being refused; on Feb. 28 the 26-hour siege ended when children of two of the four skyjackers, surrendered their fathers' weapons, all passengers and crew aboard being unharmed except the co-pilot who had been stabbed in the back. Wayne B. Williams, aged 23, was found guilty in Atlanta, Georgia, of murdering two young black men and was sentenced to life imprisonment on each count, the victims being two of the 28 blacks whose killings had terrorised Atlanta for nearly two years.

Mar. 4. Gerard Tuite, the suspected I.R.A. bomber who escaped from Brixton Jail, London, in December, 1980, was arrested by Irish police in Drogheda, Co. Louth, and appeared before the Special Criminal Court in Dublin on Mar. 6. charged with committing explosives offences in England. 6. Five Moslem fundamentalists were sentenced to death after the Supreme Military Court in Cairo convicted them of assassinating President Sadat. 8. A murder conviction against Newton Rose, aged 21, of Stoke Newington, was quashed in the Appeal Court because of a secret message the trial judge sent to the jury with a deadline in which to reach a verdict. 10. Scotland Yard published statistics showing a 34 per cent rise in robbery and muggings with a breakdown for the first time on the race of the assailants. 12. The Home Office issued figures showing that serious offences recorded last year by the police in England and Wales were up by 10 per cent to a record 2,964,000. 14. A bomb wrecked the offices of the African National Congress in Islington, London. 16. Claus von Bulow, a Danish aristocrat, was found guilty in Newport, Rhode Island, of twice trying to murder his heiress wife with insulin injections; he was sentenced on May 7 to serve up to 30 years in prison. 17. A letter-bomb sent to Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, was discovered when it was partly opened in his office at the House of Commons by his secretary. 18. The "Romans in Britain" indecency case ended unexpectedly at the Central Criminal Court; Mrs. Mary Whitehouse had brought a private prosecution against the National Theatre producer, Mr. Michael Bogdanov, during which Mr. Justice Staughton ruled that theatres were not exempt from the law under the 1956 Sexual Offences Act; on Mar. 16 the judge upheld that the prosecution had been properly brought and dismissed submissions by the defence that simulated acts on stage were not within the "spirit and scope" of the

Act whereupon the defence consulted the Attorney-General about continuing the case and he had decided to enter a *nolle prosequi* to end it. 22. Four Scotland Yard detectives accused of corruption arising from the Operation Countryman investigation were found not guilty by a jury at the Central Criminal Court, having been charged with conspiring to "fit-up" two known criminals for a 1977 bank robbery. 29. Five people were killed and 27 injured in an explosion caused by a terrorist bomb aboard a Paris-Toulouse express train.

April 1. Three teenagers alleged to have raped and seriously assaulted a Glasgow woman were arrested after the woman had been granted leave by the High Court in Edinburgh to bring a private prosecution against them, the Crown having previously dropped the case; it was the first successful application to bring a private prosecution—known in Scotland as a Bill of Criminal Letters—since 1909. 2. Sgt. Charles McCormick, aged 45, from Ballymena, Co. Antrim, an Ulster Special Branch officer, was cleared of murdering a police sergeant, but was found guilty at Belfast Crown Court of the armed robbery of a bank in 1974 and was jailed for 20 years, also being given concurrent five-year sentences on two charges of hijacking and one of having a rifle. 7. Three Appeal Court judges decided unanimously that the Director of Public Prosecutions should investigate the possibility of a £15 million tax fraud by a Jersey-based company which handled the assets of the late Sir Charles Clore in Britain. 15. Ten young blacks, who had taken part in a night of violence at Thornton Heath, south London in June 1981, which had culminated in the death of Terry May, a crippled teenager, received sentences at the Central Criminal Court ranging from eight years' jail to borstal; the jury retirement lasted a record eight nights and nine days and verdicts were heard over Easter. An Egyptian lieutenant and a sergeant were shot by firing squad and three civilians were hanged in Cairo for their involvement in the assassination of President Sadat. 19. A night of violence in Notting Hill ended with eight police injured and 24 people arrested. 27. In South Korea, a policeman killed at least 56 people during what was described as an eight-hour drunken orgy before killing himself. 29. Manley Francis, a West Indian landlord, of West Dulwich, was jailed for 10 years at the Central Criminal Court when found guilty of arson and being reckless for the safety of the lives of three tenants, of three charges of harassment, two of theft, and three of illegally abstracting electricity.

May 5. At Mold Crown Court, two police officers were acquitted without defence evi-

dence being called of the manslaughter of David Moore, aged 23, a handicapped man, who at the height of the Toxteth riots in July, 1981 was struck by a police van being used to disperse rioters. 13. At Durham Crown Court, Tony Hobson, aged 27, of Garforth, described as "the embodiment of evil", was sentenced to a minimum of 30 years for the murders of two workmates and a family friend; Andrew Watson, aged 20, also of Garforth, was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure for joining in the brutal killings and bizarre burials in the Garforth area of West Yorkshire between 1975 and 1977. 14. Ahmet Bekir, aged 43, who used his north London pickle factory as a front for his drugs dealings, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to 12 years to run concurrently with a 14-year sentence imposed in January also for drug smuggling; three other men were each jailed for nine years, two for six years, and one for four years for their part in smuggling heroin into Britain in cars through Dover. Cyril Hoser, aged 53, of Margate, a property developer and member of Thanet District Council for 18 years, was jailed for six years at Maidstone Crown Court for his part in a fraud and forgery operation stated to involve £3 million-worth of false banknotes, passports, travellers' cheques, and examination certificates; Michael Jerome, aged 43, a printer, of Minster, was also sentenced to six years for his involvement; David Porter, aged 27, of Margate, was sentenced to three years; all pleading guilty to conspiracy to forge documents; Robert Knight, aged 28, was given an 18-month suspended sentence for stealing printers' ink. 18. Rev. Sun Myung Moon, Korean-born leader of the Unification Church, was convicted by a Federal Court jury in New York of conspiring to evade taxes of about \$162,000 between 1973 and 1975. 19. Sophia Loren, the Italian film star, began a 30-day prison term at Caserta, near Naples, for tax evasion. 25. The Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, lost his attempt to have his 13 murder convictions reduced to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility when the Criminal Appeal Court in London ruled that the trial judge was right in refusing to accept Sutcliffe's pleas of guilty to manslaughter and in insisting on a murder trial. 28. Joseph Sweeney, aged 18, of Glasgow, was ordered to be detained for 12 years after being found guilty of raping and razor-slashing a 30-year-old Glasgow woman who had brought the prosecution privately at the High Court in Edinburgh; his brother, Gordon, and John Thomson, both aged 16 and of Glasgow, were found guilty of indecent assault and were ordered to be of good behaviour for a year when they would be sentenced.

**June 3.** The Israeli Ambassador to London, Mr. Shlomo Argov, was shot and critically injured as he left the Dorchester Hotel in

Park Lane, London. 22. John Hinckley, aged 27, was acquitted on charges of attempting to assassinate President Reagan, being found not guilty by reason of insanity on 13 counts, including shooting the President, his Press Secretary, a Secret Service bodyguard, and a policeman. 24. In woodland near Scarborough armed police hunted a suspected double killer after a policeman was shot at when he checked a car; police sealed off the forest of Dalby in their search for the man believed to be the person wanted for questioning about the murder of P.C. David Haigh shot eight days previously in the Yorkshire Dales and the killing of Mr. George Luckett who was gunned down at his home at Girtton, Notts, on June 23, his wife being seriously wounded in the head; on June 28, a police sergeant was shot dead after checking a man in a car on the outskirts of Malton, North Yorkshire; the gunman being hunted was named by police as Barry Peter Prudom, aged 37, an electrician, from Leeds; on July 4 Prudom was shot dead by police marksmen at Malton where he had held a family hostage for two days and after he began firing at the officers.

**July 2.** Daniel Rosenthal, 27-year-old student, of Southampton, was jailed for life at Winchester Crown Court for murdering his mother when she realised he had killed his father. 7. It was reported that police had ambushed a Rolls-Royce car and raided houses in South London and other areas and seized forged £20 notes with a face value of £5,500,000, at least 10 people being arrested. 9. A man was arrested inside Buckingham Palace while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were in residence, Scotland Yard disclosed; on July 10, Michael Fagan, aged 30, unemployed and stated to be of no settled address, was remanded in custody at Bow Street charged with entering Buckingham Palace as a trespasser and stealing a half-bottle of wine on June 7; on July 12, the Home Secretary (Mr. Whitelaw) told the Commons that immediate steps were being taken to strengthen security at Buckingham Palace after saying "a most serious failure" had allowed an intruder to enter the Queen's bedroom on July 9; he also said security arrangements at all other royal residences were being reviewed and that the Metropolitan Police Commissioner (Sir David McNee) had appointed Assistant Commissioner John Dellow of Scotland Yard to carry out an urgent inquiry; on July 15 it was announced that the police sergeant who failed to respond to two emergency telephone messages from the Queen while an intruder sat on her bed had been suspended from duty and that two constables had been moved from duties at Buckingham Palace; on July 19, Fagan appeared at Bow Street on remand on the trespassing and theft charges which occurred almost five weeks before he intruded into the

Queen's bedroom; Mr. Stephen Wooler, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, told the Magistrate that the D.P.P. took the view that there was no evidence of any state of mind on the part of the defendant to indicate an intent to convert the trespass into a criminal offence and no charge would follow; Fagan was committed in custody to the Central Criminal Court on the June 7 theft offence together with others alleging motoring offences; on July 22, three charges against Fagan, accused of taking and driving away a car and using it without a licence or insurance, were withdrawn by the D.P.P. at Clerkenwell; on July 21, the text of a Home Office document was issued giving a detailed account of the incident at Buckingham Palace on July 9 and taking full account of two interim reports by Assistant Commissioner Dellow. 13. Gerard Tuite, the suspected IRA bomber, who fled to the Republic of Ireland after escaping from Brixton jail in December, 1980, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment at Dublin's Special Criminal Court for possessing explosives and bomb-making equipment in London. 15. Geoffrey Arthur Prime, aged 44, unemployed, of Cheltenham, was remanded at Hereford until Nov. 26 charged under the Official Secrets Act. 17. Detectives investigated what was believed to be gang warfare among Soho's Chinese community when a fight in Gerrard Street was followed about two hours later by an explosion in the basement of the premises where men were gambling, the resultant fire and dense smoke causing the deaths of seven men; police stated they were treating the case as a murder inquiry. 20. Eight soldiers were murdered and 51 people injured when I.R.A. terrorists exploded two bombs in London; a remote-controlled car bomb packed with nails exploded in South Carriage Road, Hyde Park, as a detachment of Blues and Royals rode past on their way to the guard-changing at Horse Guards Parade, leaving a lieutenant and a trooper dead and four soldiers, two policemen and 17 civilians injured while seven Army horses were either killed by the blast or had to be destroyed; two hours later a bomb with a timing device exploded beneath the bandstand at Regent's Park as the band of the Royal Green Jackets was giving a lunchtime concert, six soldiers being killed with 24 other soldiers and four civilians injured; two more members of the Blues and Royals and one bandsman of the Royal Green Jackets later died from their injuries. 23. Roberto Calvi, an Italian banker, found hanged from scaffolding under Blackfriars Bridge on June 18, killed himself, the jury decided on a majority verdict at the inquest at City of London coroner's court. 27. In South Africa, the Natal Supreme Court found 41 white mercenaries guilty of charges arising from the sky-jacking of an aircraft to Durban after a *coup* attempt in the Seychelles; Col. Thomas Michael "Mad Mike" Hoare, the

leader, was convicted on three counts and sentenced to an effective 10-year prison sentence and the rest of his mercenaries to effective terms ranging from 2½ years to six months' imprisonment.

Aug. 1. Three bodies were found by a motorist in Zimbabwe's Inyanga Mountains where police had been searching for three British tourists missing since July 14; on Aug. 2, they were identified as Richard Pranker, aged 31, his sister Nicola, aged 24, and Miss Alison Jones, aged 25. 3. It was reported that about 120 privately-owned safety deposit boxes at Lloyds Bank, Holborn Circus, London, had been rifled during a week-end raid. 9. Six people were killed and 22 wounded in Paris when terrorists walked into a Jewish restaurant and fired on everyone in sight; simultaneously a second group of terrorists threw a grenade into the back of the restaurant. In Washington Federal Court, a judge ruled that John Hinckley, who was found not guilty in June by reason of insanity of trying to assassinate President Reagan and of wounding three other people, must be held indefinitely because of a "severe mental disorder" which made him dangerous "at the present time and in the reasonable future." 11. Alan Reeve, aged 33, the double killer, who had escaped from Broadmoor a year ago, was arrested in Amsterdam after a shoot-out with police when raiding a wine shop; a policeman was killed and another wounded before Reeve was shot in the foot and back. 13. Sean Geraghty, secretary of the London Press branch of the Electricians' Union, who had defied a High Court judge and refused to call off the Fleet Street 24-hour strike in support of the Health Service workers, was found guilty of contempt of court and was fined £350 in the High Court, London. 14. Malcolm Daniel MacArthur, aged 36, of Dublin, stated to live in the same Dublin apartment as the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Patrick Connolly, was charged in Dun Laoghaire court with murdering a young nurse and a farmer.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL

(1981) Sept. 21. The World Council of Churches announced grants totalling £320,000 to 47 "liberation movements" throughout the world.

Oct. 17. The Pope returned to the Vatican after a two-month convalescence.

Nov. 12. The Church of England General Synod voted overwhelmingly to admit women to Holy Orders on a motion moved by the Bishop of Portsmouth and supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury.



**Dec. 5.** Miss Elizabeth Canham became the first English woman to be ordained a priest in the American Episcopal Church at Trinity Cathedral, Newark, New Jersey.

**(1982) Jan. 8.** The Archbishop of Canterbury arrived in Nanking for visit to China. **14.** The Church of Scotland and the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland announced official acceptance of each other's form of baptism. **16.** The Pope announced that agreement had been reached with the British Government to raise diplomatic relations on both sides to the level of ambassador; the head of the Vatican's mission or Apostolic Nunciature in London would be accredited to the Court of St. James with the title of Pro-Nuncio.

**Feb. 12.** The Pope arrived in Lagos, Nigeria, at the start of a four-nation visit also embracing Benin, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

**Mar. 11.** The Archbishop of Canterbury had to abandon an address at Liverpool parish church when Protestants demonstrated over the Pope's forthcoming visit to Britain and his plan to preach in the city's Anglican cathedral; the Archbishop was provided with police protection as he left. **18.** Archbishop Bruno Heim presented to the Queen his Letters of Credence as the Pope's first representative in Britain with ambassadorial status. **29.** In a report published by a commission of Anglican and Roman Catholic leaders it was stated that the Pope would be the "universal primate" of the united churches.

**May 22.** The Pope celebrated a mass for peace in the Falklands at St. Peter's, Rome, together with Cardinal Hume, Cardinal Gray of Scotland, and the Argentine Cardinal Primate; His Holiness sent telegrams to Mrs. Thatcher and Gen. Galtieri calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Falklands. **25.** It was announced officially by the Vatican that the Pope would come to Britain on May 28 as arranged but his programme would no longer include a meeting with the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary. **26.** It was announced in Buenos Aires that the Pope would visit Argentina on June 11 and 12. **28.** The Pope arrived at Gatwick Airport to begin his six-day visit to the U.K., and later had an historic meeting with the Queen at Buckingham Palace; on May 29 His Holiness stepped into the nave of Canterbury Cathedral and he and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Runcie) knelt together in the Martyrdom Chapel in the presence of the Prince of Wales; later the Pope celebrated mass for 80,000 people in Wembley Stadium; on May 30 His Holiness visited South London, where he addressed 20,000 Poles at Crystal Palace national sports centre, and then flew to

Baginton Airfield, Coventry for an open-air mass; at Liverpool he addressed thousands at Speke Airport and also visited the Anglican Cathedral; on May 31, after an open-air mass at Heaton Park, Manchester, the Pope arrived in York for prayers and hymns before leaving by helicopter for Edinburgh, where there was a pilgrimage of youth at Murrayfield and an address in Edinburgh Cathedral; on June 1, His Holiness had a meeting with Scotland's Moderator and other Scottish church leaders and later flew by helicopter to St. Andrew's College of Education, Bearsden, near Glasgow, holding an open-air mass in Bellahouston Park; on June 2 the Pope flew from Turnhouse to Cardiff Airport (Rhose) and met civic dignitaries at Blackweir before conducting mass at Pontcanna Fields, arriving at Cardiff Castle later to be given the freedom of the city; after a national youth event in Ninian Park, he left Cardiff Airport for Rome.

**June 11.** The Pope arrived in Buenos Aires for a two-day visit to Argentina.

**July 7.** The General Synod voted against the scheme under which the Church of England was to covenant for long-term unity with the United Reformed Church, the Methodist Church, and the Moravian Church, the motion failing because the clerical vote was less than the required two-thirds in each house. **11.** The Rev. Margaret Philimore, an American, became the first woman priest to preach in Canterbury Cathedral. **31.** It was disclosed that a new hymn book, entitled "Hymns for Today's Church", to be published in November by a mainly Anglican team for use in the Church of England, included a new version of the National Anthem with the omission of the traditional wording, "Send her victorious".

## EDUCATION

**(1981) Oct. 24.** It was announced that Corpus Christi College, Cambridge was to admit women students from the following summer.

**(1982) Jan. 26.** The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the teaching of mathematics in schools was published.

**Feb. 22.** It was disclosed that because of classrooms wrecked by fire, vandalism, and assaults on teachers by children aged nine and ten at St. Saviour's Church of England School in Toxteth, Liverpool, the junior school was forced to close with the half-term holiday being extended to allow the authorities to deal with the situation.

Mar. 29. The Education Secretary stated that the merger of "O" levels and C.S.E. into a single system of examining at 16-plus due to have been finalised within five years had been shelved indefinitely.

April 22. The Education Secretary told the Commons that he had abolished the Schools Council and replaced it with two smaller bodies—an Examination Council and the School Curriculum Development Council.

May 18. Dons at Oxford voted not to prohibit the admission of child prodigies.

#### ENVIRONMENT AND LOCAL AFFAIRS

(1981) Sept. 18. The Government announced that it would not provide the Greater London Council with finance to build or improve homes. 23. The ruling Labour group on Lothian regional council unanimously voted to conform with the Government's demands to make spending cuts totalling £30 million.

Oct. 16. Mr Jenkin, Industry Secretary, laid an order before Parliament suspending the Post Office's letter monopoly to enable private sector firms to deliver urgent mail provided they charged a minimum of £1 a letter, the service being effective from Nov. 7. 19. British Telecom announced it was to end the loss-making telegram service, cut 1,400 jobs, and introduce a "tele message" system, the new service commencing from Oct. 26.

Nov. 2. Citizen's Band radio became legal in Britain. 10. The Department of Health published a White Paper, "Reform of the Industrial Injuries Scheme". 30. The Home Office confirmed that the fixed penalty fine for a parking offence was to be increased by £6 to £10 in the New Year.

Dec. 1. The Home Secretary announced that television licence fees were to rise on the following day from £34 to £46 for colour and from £12 to £15 for black-and-white sets. 16. A Government Green Paper, "Alternatives to Domestic Rates", was published. 18. It was announced that the National Trust had agreed to accept the bequest by Mr Henry Banks of a £21 million estate which includes Corfe Castle and one of the finest private art collections in Britain at Kingston Lacy, Dorset.

(1982) Jan. 1. Three new ITV stations—Central Independent TV, TV South, and TV South West—commenced broadcasting although a pay dispute with electricians in Nottingham halted transmissions of Central's temporary East Midlands studios. 11.

The Environment Secretary (Mr. Heseltine) promised Government money for local authorities trying to cope with snow and flood damage. 12. The Greater London Council voted to increase London underground and bus fares by 100 per cent. on Mar. 21. 19. The new Billingsgate fish market at West India Dock in Tower Hamlets, London, began trading after centuries in Lower Thames Street. 21. Land's End was purchased for over £1,750,000 by Mr David Goldstone. 31. The Dept. of Health and Social Security stated that a special investigation into Social Security fraud had saved £40 million in its first year.

Feb. 10. It was stated that two-thirds of the 30 million elm trees standing in Britain in 1970 were estimated to have been lost because of Dutch elm disease. 16. The Greater London Council approved an increase of 90 per cent in its rate. The Commons voted by 306-252 to approve the Rate Support Grant for 1982-83 of £11,500 million. 22. Mercury, the first private sector consortium to set up a telephone service in competition with British Telecom was given a 25-year licence. Mr. Fowler, Health and Social Services Secretary, announced that overseas visitors were to be charged for the cost of hospital treatment from October but that visitors from E.E.C. countries and Communist bloc countries which had reciprocal health arrangements with Britain would be exempted. 27. The last performance of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company was staged at London's Adelphi Theatre.

Mar. 4. The Government announced its approval for direct broadcasting by satellite with the BBC providing two more TV channels by 1986 and three extra radio channels. 6. A memorial to the victims of Yalta was unveiled in South Kensington, London. 22. The Home Secretary announced an inquiry into plans for a rapid expansion of cable TV after a recommendation from the Information Technology Advisory Panel to go ahead with a development programme. 25. Environmentalists won a four-year campaign to halt plans for coalmining in the Vale of Belvoir, Leicestershire, when proposals for a pit in the heart of the north-east Leicestershire coalfields and five miles from Belvoir Castle were rejected, although the Environment Secretary told the Commons that the Coal Board could submit a fresh application for development of two pits on the edge of the coalfield. British Telecom confirmed that the telegram service would finish on Oct. 1.

April 27. The North-West Regional Health Authority agreed in Manchester to allocate £30,000 mainly for extra staff to fund the first test-tube baby scheme run by a health authority under the National Health Service.

30. Britain's first test tube twins were born at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, London, to Mrs. Josephine Smith from Stockport.

**May 11.** The first results of the 1981 Labour Force Survey issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys showed that nearly six per cent of the population was born outside the U.K. and nearly half that percentage in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan.

**June 14.** Under a new self-certification procedure, people away from work were able to write their own sick notes for the first seven days of illness from this date instead of getting a doctor's certificate. **29.** The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys published the 1981 Census monitor showing that the population of Great Britain had increased by only half a per cent between 1971 and 1981, from 53,978,538 to 54,285,422.

**July 7.** The Local Government Minister (Mr. Tom King) told the Commons that the National Water Council was to be abolished with the loss of 400 jobs and that the 10 regional water authorities would have smaller boards of between nine and 15 members. **14.** The Home Secretary (Mr. Whitelaw) announced that an exercise planned as the largest civil defence operation for 13 years, had been postponed because of apathy and opposition from many councils. **23.** The International Whaling Commission meeting in Brighton voted for a ban on commercial whaling beginning in three years' time. The Government announced a major inquiry into the moral implications raised by the test-tube baby techniques.

**Aug. 3.** After his two-day visit to Merseyside, Mr. Heseltine, Environment Secretary, announced his approval of a £10 million scheme to redevelop Liverpool's Lime Street railway station and a £2.5 million plan to build a new apron and terminal building at Liverpool airport. **4.** Sales of Opren, the anti-arthritis drug, were suspended in Britain. **12.** The Environment Secretary announced proposals for the redevelopment of Parliament Street area to provide 100 suites of rooms for M.P.s and to renovate surrounding property. **19.** The death from diphtheria of a three-year-old girl was the first for seven years.

#### FINANCE

**(1981) Sept. 1.** British Petroleum handed the Government what was claimed to be the world's biggest tax payment of £910,200,000 to cover part of its North Sea tax bill for the first six months of the year. **9.** The French Government decided to nationalise **36**

French-owned banks. **16.** British banks raised their base rates from 12 per cent to 14 per cent. **23.** The London stock market was reported to have suffered its second worst fall in its history. **28.** Heavy falls shook the world's financial markets.

**Oct. 1.** British banks announced a two-point rise to 16 per cent in base lending rates. **13.** Barclays and Lloyds Banks announced a  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent cut in interest rates; on the following day other banks followed suit.

**Nov. 9.** Britain's banks cut base lending rates from  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 15 per cent. **30.** It was announced that the Co-operative Bank was to return to paying interest on current accounts.

**Dec. 3.** British banks cut interest rates again, bringing down the cost of overdrafts by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for the third time in two months. **4.** Poland reached agreement with Western and Japanese banks on a new timetable for repayment of about £1,240 million in debts; on Dec 22 it was revealed in London that Western banks had rejected Poland's request for a special credit of £187 million to pay interest on its foreign debt.

**(1982) Jan. 3.** Poland was reported to have found the \$350 million (about £185 million) it needed to pay by the end of 1981 to avoid technical default on its debts to Western governments and banks. **15.** The Government decided to veto both £500 million bids by Standard Chartered and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the Royal Bank of Scotland after a Monopolies Commission investigation concluded by a majority verdict of 4-2 that the bids would "operate against the public interest" and should not be allowed. **22.** The banks reduced overdraft rates another  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**Feb. 12.** It was disclosed that employees of the National Freight Company had raised sufficient money to buy the business from the Government having raised the £4,125,000 required to qualify for bank loans of £51,000,000. **19.** The De Lorean car company in Northern Ireland was placed in receivership. **24.** The banks reduced overdraft rates by  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and National Westminster cut its mortgage rate from 15 to  $14\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**Mar. 2.** Britain reduced the price of North Sea oil to \$31 (£17.09) a barrel, a reduction of \$4 (£2.20). **12.** The building society mortgage rate was cut by a record  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and it was followed by Barclays and the National Westminster banks. **30.** It was reported that British Aerospace sales in its first year as a public company increased by 17 per cent to £1,662 million with a trading profit of £95 million for the year ending

December. 31. Mr. Howell, Transport Minister, in a written reply in the Commons, stated that the Government grant for passenger services this year was to be £804 million, £50 million more than last year but representing a cut of £15 million in allowing for inflation, and announced that he had asked an accountant to report on British Rail's financial performance and find ways of reducing the taxpayers' contribution. Customs and Excise announced that V.A.T. on gold coins was imposed from midnight to deter racketeers melting down the coins to sell as gold bars. The Social Security Advisory Committee in its first annual report stated 23 million individual benefit payments were being made each week and that about £28,000 million was spent on social security payments in 1981.

April 6. Poland and Western bankers signed an agreement to re-schedule £1,300 million of debts, allowing Poland to delay full repayment on 95 per cent of the money for seven years.

May 5. Argentina devalued the peso by 17 per cent and imposed a complicated system of export taxes and subsidies and tariff cuts designed to help finance the Falklands conflict and to protect the economy. Sir David Serpell was appointed to head the independent inquiry into the financing of British Rail. 12. Braniff International Airlines was declared bankrupt in Dallas and announced an immediate suspension of all flights. 13. Barclays Bank announced a plan to bring back Saturday opening from 9.30 a.m. till 12 noon.

June 9. The 20p. coin went into circulation. 12. E.E.C. finance ministers agreed to a 5.75 per cent devaluation of the French franc and to a 4.25 per cent upgrading of the West German mark and Dutch guilder with a 2.75 per cent devaluation of the Italian lira within the European Monetary System. 22. The International Monetary Fund agreed to lend Rumania £300 million to help the country's economic problems.

July 13. All four clearing banks reduced their lending base rates from 12½ per cent to 12 per cent. The British Steel Corporation's annual report showed a total deficit of £358 million in the year ending in April, against £668 million in the previous year. 22. It was announced that from July 26 the maximum holding in National Savings "granny bonds" would be increased from £5,000 to £10,000 and that from Aug. 2 a 13½ per cent bond giving a regular income would be launched with a maximum holding of £200,000. The Post Office announced record profits of £96,200,000 in the year ending March 31, four times higher than the previous year. 23. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that

gold bullion half sovereigns were being minted again in Britain for the first time in 67 years and would be available from July 28. 27. The Civil Aviation Authority made a net profit of £8,027,000 in 1981-82 compared with a loss of £26,600,000 in the previous year. 28. A record loss of £428 million was reported by the National Coal Board in the year to March 27 before the payment of Government grants to cover the deficit, the annual report also showing total State aid rising to £574.8 million from £253.9 million in the previous year when the loss was £57.8 million.

Aug. 5. Building societies reduced their mortgage rates by 1½ per cent with the new rate at 12 per cent. 6. Lloyds Bank and the Trustee Savings Bank cut their mortgage rates from 13½ per cent to 12½ and 12 per cent respectively. 14. There was a return to Saturday banking for the first time in 13 years when Barclays opened 34 branches throughout the country. 16. Leading American banks reduced their prime lending rates from 15 to 14 per cent. 17. U.K. banks cut their base interest rates by half per cent to 11 per cent. 20. Representatives of about 100 banks agreed at a meeting in New York with Mexico's Finance Secretary, on a formula to allow Mexico to postpone repayments of part of its foreign debt. Chase Manhattan became the first big U.S. bank to cut its prime rate to 13.5 per cent. 26. The U.S. Federal Reserve Board cut its principal lending rate from 10½ to 10 per cent, the lowest level since July, 1980. British Telecom announced a record profit of £458 million in the year ending March last. 27. U.K. banks cut base rates by a further half per cent to 10½ per cent, their lowest level since March 1977.

## LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS

(1981) Sept. 7. The TUC, at its annual conference in Blackpool, voted to change its electoral system to give unions with more than 100,000 members automatic representation on the General Council; on Sept. 9 delegates reaffirmed their support for free collective wage bargaining. 9. British Airways announced measures to reduce staff by 9,000. 16. Liverpool dockers overwhelmingly accepted a pay-and-productivity package. 17. A further 1,000 redundancies and closure within six weeks of the Royal Docks in London were agreed in return for more Government aid for the Port of London Authority. 22. Jobless total for September rose to 2,998,789. 23. It was announced that most union members employed by Pan American World Airways had agreed to accept a 10 per cent pay cut and a wage freeze; management staff had already agreed to a similar cut.

Oct. 1. The *Times* and the *Sunday Times* were saved from closure threats after the National Graphical Association accepted peace formula; dispute had stopped publication of the newspapers. 2. Union leaders at British Leyland decided to recommend an all-out strike from Nov. 1 after rejecting the company's 3.8 per cent pay offer. 12. British Leyland announced the closure of three factories with the loss of 2,850 jobs. 16. Sir Michael Edwardes, British Leyland chairman, stood firm on his threat to close the company after workers voted by 2-1 at mass meetings to back an all-out strike from Nov. 1. 20. Unemployment for October fell by 10,145 to 2,988,644. 22. Talks to avert strike at British Leyland broke down when union leaders rejected a company offer to guarantee minimum bonus payments of £3.75 a week. 29. Members of the National Fire Brigades Union were given a 10.1 per cent pay increase. 31. British Leyland strike began at midnight.

Nov. 2. British Leyland shop stewards voted 238-12 to reject an undisclosed improved offer which emerged from talks organised by ACAS on Oct. 31, but the AUEW executive appealed to workers to vote for a return to work. Delegates at the Confederation of British Industry's annual conference in Eastbourne approved a proposal to reduce the retiring age for men to 60 in order to reduce unemployment. 3. British Leyland shop stewards voted to call off strike and accept the company's revised 3.8 per cent pay offer after their earlier recommendation that stoppage should continue had been rejected by the workforce at mass meetings in which 25 plants voted "yes" to the deal with only seven against. 10. Production of BL's Metro and Mini was stopped when Longbridge workers went on strike over management demands that tea-breaks should be reduced by 11 minutes. 11. The National Coal Board improved its 6.5 per cent pay deal for miners and offered a rate of 9.1 per cent; on Nov. 12 the NUM rejected the new offer but agreed to re-negotiate. Vauxhall's Luton car plant workers voted by a two-third majority at a mass meeting to accept a 5 per cent pay offer. 12. The Agricultural Wages Board awarded a 10 per cent pay increase for farmworkers in England and Wales raising the basic adult minimum from £64 to £70.40 for a 40-hour week. The T&GWU ordered a secret ballot of 20,000 tanker drivers and depot workers and postponed a national strike due to start on Nov. 15 over an 8.1 per cent pay offer. Plans for British Leyland and Honda to design, develop and manufacture a new car as equal partners were announced in Tokyo. 13. BP tanker drivers voted for the second time to accept pay offer of 8.1 per cent. 20. Leyland Vehicles announced it was to close two factories with the loss of 3,100 jobs. 24.

Unemployment figures for November showed a fall of 34,230 to 2,953,414. 28. Independent TV News returned to the screens after being blacked for a week when studio technical staff walked out in support of a claim for more pay by videotape editors. 30. Leaders of the Engineering Union accepted a 5.06 per cent pay deal.

Dec. 2. Tanker driver members of the T&GWU rejected a series of one-day strikes recommended by their shop stewards and voted to accept an 8.1 per cent pay offer. 3. The month-long occupation of two P & O ferries over the closure of the Liverpool-Belfast passenger service ended when 165 members of the National Union of Seamen voted to accept redundancy terms. 4. The four-week "tea break" strike at British Leyland's Longbridge plant was called off by a majority of only 46 votes at a mass meeting of strikers. 8. Mr Arthur Scargill became President-elect of the National Union of Mine-workers when the result of a pit-head ballot was announced. Unions representing water and sewerage workers agreed to recommend acceptance of a pay offer of just over nine per cent. 12. Leaders of the National Union of Public Employees refused to accept a 7 per cent pay deal and decided to let their members ballot the offer. 14. An eight per cent pay offer for seamen was accepted by NUS in a ballot. 22. The NUR executive accepted a system of flexible work rosters under which railmen would work shifts of between seven and nine hours. 27. It was stated that membership of the TUC had dropped from 12 million to 11½ million in the last twelve months.

(1982) Jan. 3. A.S.L.E.F., the train drivers' union, began a campaign of disruption at midnight with an official ban on overtime and rest-day working with the start of weekly two-day stoppages from Jan. 13 and 14 because British Rail refused to pay A.S.L.E.F. members a three per cent wage rise or reduce their working week to 39 hours unless they agreed to forego their right to an eight-hour day and instead work between seven and nine hours. 4. Fifty seamen began a sit-in on board the cross-Channel ferry *Senlac* at Newhaven in protest against British Rail's decision to give up the Newhaven-Dieppe service; on Jan. 13 the strike at all but the Newhaven Sealink ports was called off after a peace settlement over job cuts. 5. British Rail announced 213 redundancies among seamen at Parkeston Quay, Harwich, because of the postponement of plans to build new ferries. 6. Workers at the British Aluminium smelter at Invergordon began a sit-in at the factory being closed with the loss of 900 jobs in an effort to apply pressure on the company and the Government to reprove the plant. The provincial newspaper members of the N.U.J. voted three to

one to accept a 3 to 4 per cent pay offer from the Newspaper Society, the employers' body. 7. Ford's hourly-paid workers voted 3-2 in favour of accepting the company's 7.4 per cent pay and conditions offer, 16 of the 24 plants being for the deal and seven factories against with one recording a split vote. 11. Talks between British Rail and the railway unions broke down and A.S.L.E.F. train drivers started the first of their weekly 48-hour strikes at midnight on Jan. 12; on Jan. 14 British Rail offer the N.U.R.'s footplatemen the three per cent second-stage pay award refused to A.S.L.E.F. train drivers because they would not accept the flexible rostering condition; on Jan. 15 Mr. Len Murray, T.U.C. general secretary, intervened in the dispute and gave his backing to A.S.L.E.F.; on Jan. 26 British Rail suspended all non-essential Sunday work and an unofficial 24-hour strike by guards belonging to N.U.R. caused large-scale cancellations of trains on London-North Kent lines as they protested against flexible rostering; on Feb. 2, A.S.L.E.F. leaders refused to give evidence to the three-man committee set up by A.C.A.S., under the chairmanship of Lord McCarthy; the inquiry ended its hearings on Feb. 11; on Feb. 16 the inquiry published its report which called upon A.S.L.E.F. to end their guerrilla strikes and British Rail Board to pay the disputed three per cent, requesting both sides to get back to the industry's own procedural machinery although the shorter working week given to N.U.R. and T.S.S.A. members should be withheld from A.S.L.E.F. until the union agreed to implement flexible rostering; on Feb. 17 A.S.L.E.F. and British Rail had talks at A.C.A.S. which concluded on Feb. 18 with a deal giving A.S.L.E.F. the three per cent pay increase immediately and the union calling off its strikes. 15. Unions representing water and sewerage workers agreed to accept a 9.1 per cent pay deal. 19. Mr. Joe Gormley, president, National Union of Mineworkers, avoided censure from the union executive by a 13-12 margin for publishing an appeal to miners to think again about backing a national strike against the Coal Board's 9.3 per cent pay offer, and taking a line against the recommendation of the executive and special conference of coalfield delegates. Members of the General and Municipal Workers Union and the T.&G.W.U. accepted the Government's offer to one million local authority "dirty jobs" workers of a 6.9 per cent wages deal. 21. Members of the National Union of Mineworkers voted by a 10 per cent majority to accept the N.C.B.'s 9.3 per cent pay offer, the result of the pithead ballot after an 82 per cent poll being: for acceptance 113,144 (55 per cent), against 91,477 (45 per cent) 22. N.A.T.S.O.P.A., the print union, voted 6,242 to 4,333 in their Fleet Street branch to accept a 5 per cent wage offer from the Newspaper Publishers' Asso-

ciation. 25. Members of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union voted by 29,787 in favour with 4,709 against to merge with the Transport and General Workers' Union. 26. Unemployment in January rose by 129,918 to 3,070,621. 27. The Dept. of Employment published figures showing the number of strikes in 1981 was the lowest for 40 years.

Feb. 8. French railways accepted British Rail proposals to reopen the Newhaven-Dieppe car ferry route and retain the ferry *Senlac*, which had been occupied by her crew for five weeks. 9. British Airways pilots and office staff loaded baggage at Heathrow after a dispute with 600 tarmac staff over the implementation of new work rosters forced the airline to cancel nearly half its European flights. 18. The four-week strike at Leyland Vehicles' truck and bus plant in Lancashire was called off after workers at a mass meeting refused to accept the strike leader's announcement that a vote by several thousand workers at the Leyland headquarters had been overwhelmingly in favour of continuing the dispute over redundancies; after noisy demonstrations the strike committee met and agreed there should be a return to work on Feb. 22. 19. Thousands of commuters on the Eastern and Western regions of British Rail met renewed chaos when guards, members of N.U.R., staged a 24-hour unofficial strike over flexible rostering. 22. Mr. Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of the *Times* and *Sunday Times*, issued dismissal notices to 210 clerical staff on the two newspapers following the failure of talks to secure 600 full-time redundancies; on Mar. 11 Mr. Murdoch stated the two newspapers had been saved with a cut of 430 jobs and more than 400 casual shifts.

Mar. 1. Mr. Buckton, A.S.L.E.F. general secretary, declined to negotiate with British Rail and other rail union leaders at the Railway Staffs National Council because British Rail was adamant on eliminating the eight-hour day for flexible rostering. 8. The Health and Social Services Secretary (Mr. Fowler) announced an extra £82 million would be made available so that nurses and some other hospital workers could have pay rises averaging 6.3 per cent. 10. London Transport tubes and buses were at a standstill due to a 24-hour strike to protest at the enforced doubling of fares. 23. Unemployment in March fell by 52,556 to 2,992,322. 25. The management panel of the Burnham Committee decided to allow the teachers' pay dispute to go to arbitration and the industrial action ordered in schools throughout the country was called off. 26. Paint shop workers at Talbot's plant at Ryton, Coventry, voted to end their strike which halted all car production for three weeks and agreed to cut their rest time by eight minutes a day.

**April 2.** Ramp workers at Heathrow Airport returned to work after voting to end their seven-week strike over new rosters. **5.** A special TUC conference at Wembley voted to endorse an eight-point campaign against the Employment Act, 1980, and the new proposals in the present Employment Bill. Dockers in London won an improved bonus scheme and resumed work on April 6 after a two-week strike over pay. **15.** The National Union of Teachers at their annual conference in Scarborough voted overwhelmingly for the abolition of corporal punishment in State schools within two years. **22.** British Rail proposed the closure of its engineering workshops at Shildon, Co. Durham, Horwich, Lancs, and a partial closure of its Swindon works as part of a plan to cut between 3,500 and 4,000 jobs before the end of the year. **23.** An arbitration tribunal proposed a pay award of 5.9 per cent for white-collar civil servants. **27.** Unemployment in April rose by 15,404 to 3,007,726. **30.** Two-hour stoppages by hospital staff demonstrating in support of their 12 per cent pay claim took place in hospitals in London, Belfast, and Scotland.

**May 4.** The Manpower Services Commission published details of its youth training programme with plans to set up a foundation work-based year of training for all 16 and 17 year-old school-leavers. Electricians and plumbers working for the National Health Service accepted a pay deal raising basic earnings by about eight per cent. **7.** Lord McCarthy's report on the dispute over flexible rostering of train drivers was published and favoured the introduction of the system subject to safeguards. On May 12, the A.S.L.E.F. executive unanimously rejected the report. Members of N.A.L.G.O. voted by nearly eight to one against affiliation to the Labour party. **10.** The TUC announced a one-day strike for the following week by unions representing hospital workers followed by a series of two-hour strikes every Thursday starting on May 27 in support of a 12 per cent pay claim. Delegates at the Civil and Public Services Association conference in Brighton voted to accept the Government's 5.9 per cent pay offer. **17.** The electricity supply unions rejected by ballot a pay offer of 8½ per cent. **20.** British Telecom agreed a 6½ per cent pay deal for members of the Post Office Engineering Union and the Society of Post Office Executives. **21.** The N.U.R. executive supported a demand for the withdrawal of British Rail's plans to close some railway engineering workshops and the A.S.L.E.F. conference in London re-affirmed its commitment to the eight-hour day, instructing its executive to continue the policy of non-acceptance of the McCarthy report. **28.** British Railways Board offered the unions a five per cent pay rise from September dependent upon acceptance of flexible rostering by the train-drivers and

other productivity measures and stated any disruptive action would immediately mean the withdrawal of the offer. **31.** The annual conference of the National Association of Teachers in Further and High Education voted to change its rules to enable it to pursue political objectives.

**June 2.** Wandsworth council dustmen voted unanimously to end their six-week strike in protest against the privatization of public sector jobs in the borough and accepted a package put forward by the council and unions. **3.** A.S.L.E.F. rejected British Rail's five per cent pay offer and flexible rostering; British Rail suspended the closure of workshops and cutbacks involving members of N.U.R. Union leaders of the manual workers in the electricity supply industry agreed to a pay increase of between £6 and £12 weekly. **4.** Nurses voted to reject the Government's pay offer by a two-to-one majority in a ballot held by the Royal College of Nursing. The unofficial strike of marine officers which stopped all ferry services operated by the British and Irish Steam Packet between Britain and Ireland ended with acceptance in Dublin of allowances proposals. **7.** Talks between the railway unions and British Rail ended in deadlock. **9.** The N.U.R. voted by 17-6 to call a nationwide strike to begin on June 28 after the executive rejected a five per cent pay offer and productivity conditions. **10.** Ten ports were affected when dockers walked out in support of the TUC's "Union Day" campaign against the Government's proposed industrial legislation. A.C.A.S. recommended a six per cent across the board pay increase backdated to April 1 for teachers in England and Wales. Mr Fowler, Social Services Secretary, announced the appointment of Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of A.C.A.S., as an intermediary to the unions representing the N.H.S. ancillary workers. **17.** Talks between the rail unions and British Railways Board failed to make progress and the Prime Minister made it clear in the Commons that the Government would not intervene in the dispute. **19.** The Piccadilly Line underground service was closed throughout Central London after drivers and guards failed to turn up for work; there was also widespread disruption of the District Line as staff protested against service cuts due to begin on June 21, when all London's Underground system came to a halt at midnight. **21.** Nurses were offered an extra 0.6 per cent pay increase raising total offer to seven per cent at a meeting with the Social Services Secretary; other hospital workers were offered an extra 1.5 per cent, bringing the total offer to 5½ per cent. **22.** Peace negotiations between the British Railways Board and the N.U.R. ended in deadlock. On June 25 a final attempt to get the N.U.R. to call off its action failed at a meeting of the Railway Staff National Council in London.

26. The dispute with electricians in the photo-composition and process department at *The Times*, which stopped publication for two days, was settled. 27. The rail strike began at midnight. On June 28 opposition from union members forced delegates at the N.U.R. annual conference at Plymouth to vote 47 to 30 in favour of suspending the strike from midnight and to refer the dispute to the Railway Staff National Tribunal. British Rail stated they were not prepared to discuss pay in any form until the productivity issues from the 1981 pay deal had been resolved. The London Tube strike continued when delegates voted by 55 to 15 to continue the strike against new timetables but by 43 to 28 votes to call off the strike on pay. 29. A.S.L.E.F., the train-drivers' union, ordered an all-out indefinite strike from midnight on July 3 after British Rail announced it would impose flexible rostering from July 4 without the union's agreement. The week-long London Tube strike involving N.U.R. members was suspended by a unanimous vote of the union's conference in Plymouth. 30. British Rail withdrew its five per cent pay offer to employees in all three rail unions. A merger with the National Union of Journalists was unanimously supported by the bi-annual conference of the National Graphical Association at Eastbourne.

July 1. Proposals by A.S.L.E.F. for a trial period of flexible rostering in one "substantial area" were rejected by British Rail whose management insisted that the threatened strike should be called off before it would hold talks. 2. Delegates at the N.U.R.'s conference in Plymouth voted to accept flexible rostering. London Transport and the three rail unions set up a working party to find ways of cutting costs without reducing services and new timetables were withdrawn temporarily. 3. The A.S.L.E.F. train-drivers' strike began at midnight; on July 4 "rebel" train drivers kept a skeleton service running of between 200 and 300 trains; on July 6, British Rail said about 800 drivers had reported for duty by midnight and 1,400 trains ran during the day; on July 8, the British Railways Board decided to dismiss all striking A.S.L.E.F. train drivers who had not returned to work by July 13 and 14 and they would only be reinstated if they agreed to flexible rostering and other productivity measures; on July 14, British Rail announced that it was to close the entire network from midnight on July 20 unless there was a substantial return to work, all those still on strike being dismissed along with any other railmen who refused to cross picket lines; the decision followed failure of mediation efforts by A.C.A.S., the T.U.C. general secretary, and Opposition leader (Mr. Foot); on July 16, the entire A.S.L.E.F. executive was called to T.U.C. headquarters to meet the Finance and

General Purposes Committee which was in urgent session throughout the day and sent proposals to the British Railways Board to find a way to bring A.C.A.S. into the dispute again; on July 17, after 24-hours of negotiation involving all-night talks, the T.U.C. leaders agreed that British Rail should go ahead with flexible rostering and urged A.S.L.E.F. to end its strike; the A.S.L.E.F. executive committee met but adjourned without taking a decision; British Rail said management had not changed its position and the understanding drawn up in a written agreement with the T.U.C. was on the lines already laid down by British Rail and rejected by A.S.L.E.F.; on July 18, the A.S.L.E.F. executive voted to accept a return-to-work formula and the two-week-old strike was called off from midnight; the formula accepted in principle flexible rostering, the working of the rosters at 71 depots where they had been posted, and the recall of the union's annual conference within seven to ten days, to which the A.S.L.E.F. executive was told to recommend the new flexible rostering system and to support its introduction at the rest of the 265 depots while entering into negotiations with British Rail; a statement by Mr. Ray Buckton, A.S.L.E.F. general secretary, said: "This was a battle which could not be won without the support and assistance of the whole trade union movement—support which was not forthcoming"; on July 19, train services returned to normal within hours of the strike collapsing and by mid-day about 98 per cent of normal services were stated to be operating; on July 27 a recalled A.S.L.E.F. union conference accepted flexible rostering "under duress" and under protest. 6. The National Union of Mineworkers, in conference at Inverness, decided to demand £27-a-week across the board rises. 10. British Airways stated that it was to reduce its staff by a further 7,000 this year. 15. British Shipbuilders stated that it was to make 1,500 men redundant in an effort to halt losses running at £12 million a year on its repair yards. 19. One million health workers began a three-day strike action to support their campaign for a 12 per cent pay increase; the Army and police stood by in case emergency ambulance services broke down. 20. Unemployment in July totalled 3,190,621, the highest number since records began, representing 13.4 per cent of the work force. 24. Nissan, the car manufacturing firm, announced its decision to delay plans for a £400 million British car plant because of uncertainties about world car demand and economic prospects. 28. It was announced that the replacement for the Cunard container ship, *Atlantic Conveyor*, sunk in the Falklands, was to be built at British Shipbuilders' Swan Hunter yard at Tyneside with the help of a £15 million package of Government aid. Mr. Younger, Scottish Secretary, told the Com-



mons that efforts to re-open the Invergordon aluminium smelter had failed despite the offer to prospective purchasers of a £100 million subsidy over five years. 30. A.S.L.E.F. and the N.U.R. reached a formal understanding with the British Railways Board on the introduction of flexible rostering for train drivers.

Aug. 2. A strike began by members of British Sealink crews over seamen at Harwich who had been asked to accept cuts in their earnings; no British-crewed Sealink ferries sailed from British ports; on Aug. 3 the strike was called off when the Harwich seamen accepted a four-point peace formula. 3. The Electricity Council disclosed that over 7,000 jobs would be lost in the industry in the next two years. 4. Sealink announced that 2,000 jobs were to be cut over the next five years by natural wastage. The British Railways Board said that 15,000 jobs would have to go within the next 12 months. 9. A five-day campaign of disruption of hospitals throughout the country was started by unions in the National Health Service in support of an improved pay offer and many hospitals were forced to admit only accident and emergency cases. Officials of three Fleet Street unions were ordered by Mr. Justice Leonard in a private hearing to call off any threat of a 24-hour national newspaper strike in support of the health service workers. 10. A sympathy strike by electricians from the Fleet Street branch in support of the health service unions, prevented publication of London editions of national newspapers, but full production was resumed on Aug. 11. British Steel announced that another 800 jobs at Tipton, in the West Midlands, and Ravenscraig, Lanarkshire, were to be axed. 20. It was announced that nearly 1,700 workers in the steel industry in Sheffield and Glasgow would lose their jobs in the next few months. 23. Leaders of unions representing "blue collar" civil servants accepted a six per cent pay increase back-dated to July 1. 24. Unemployment in August rose to a record 3,292,702. 26. Members of the Royal College of Nursing working in the N.H.S. voted 58,143 to 28,534 against accepting the Government's revised pay offer of 7½ per cent.

#### LEGAL

(1981) Sept. 16. Judge ruled at Blackburn County Court that three men in a mental hospital at Whalley, Lancs., were entitled to the vote because they were residents and not patients.

Oct. 21. Two Appeal Court judges ruled that Mr Heseltine, Environment Secretary, had acted unlawfully in cutting rate support grants totalling £9 million for six London

boroughs and had not exercised his discretionary powers validly. 29. The Law Commission report on breach of confidence was published.

Nov. 3. Conservative-controlled Bromley council failed in the High Court to prevent the Greater London Council's cheap fares on the rates when two judges ruled that the Labour-controlled GLC was legally entitled to pass on the cost of cutting fares by 25 per cent to ratepayers; on Nov. 10 three Appeal Court judges allowed an appeal by Bromley council against this decision; on Dec. 17 five Law Lords decided unanimously that the GLC had acted unlawfully in levying a supplementary rate to pay for its cheap fare scheme and that the GLC and London Transport executive had exceeded their statutory powers. 5. The European Court of Human Rights declared that the Government had violated the human rights of mental patients by refusing their right of appeal to a court or tribunal. The Scottish Law Commission report on aliment and financial provision was published.

Dec. 3. Burmah Oil failed in the House of Lords to avoid a £3 million corporation tax assessment by the use of a tax avoidance scheme when five Law Lords unanimously allowed an Inland Revenue appeal against a decision of the Court of Session in Scotland in the company's favour. 11. Three Court of Appeal judges ruled that union blacking of a cargo ship in Hull docks was unlawful secondary action. 18. Two judges in the High Court ruled against a claim by Norwich City Council to quash the order of the Environment Secretary to take over the sales of Norwich council houses because he had acted unreasonably and unlawfully.

(1982) Jan. 14. It was disclosed that the mother of Jayne MacDonald, youngest victim of the Yorkshire Ripper, had won her legal action to make the killer pay damages; on March 5 damages of £6,722.45p were awarded. 15. The Lord Chief Justice declared that other than in wholly exceptional circumstances the crime of rape called for an immediate custodial sentence. 20. Birmingham Industrial Tribunal ordered Walsall Council, which had dismissed four dinner ladies because they refused to join unions operating a closed shop agreement, to give them their jobs back and awarded each varying amounts of compensation; the Council conceded that the women had been unfairly dismissed. 26. Mr. Justice Woolf in the High Court granted an order to the Conservative-controlled Solihull Borough Council and Guest Keen and Nettlefold quashing the 14p in the £ supplementary rate levied by the Labour-controlled West Midlands Council to pay for an election promise of 25 per cent cuts

in bus fares and granted costs against West Midlands Council.

**Feb. 9.** Three Appeal Court judges ruled that the Environment Secretary (Mr. Heseltine) had acted within his powers when he ordered his officials to take charge of Norwich Council's sale of council homes and dismissed an appeal by the Council against a High Court decision. **11.** Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, lost her appeal to the House of Lords against a ruling that she was guilty of contempt of court in allowing a journalist to see confidential Home Office documents disclosed to her for a legal action but which had been read out in open court previously, the decision being made by a majority of three to two. **12.** Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Kerr, and Lord Justice May ruled in the Appeal Court that Shell International was not entitled to compensation for the loss of 180,000 tons of crude oil stolen from the supertanker, *Salem*, before it was scuttled off the west coast of Africa two years previously, the insurers being only liable for the 15,000 tons of oil left in the ship when it sank; the Appeal Court judges allowed an appeal by 69 Lloyd's syndicates and 29 insurance companies against a High Court ruling that they were liable for the entire loss, but both sides were given leave to appeal to the House of Lords. **17.** Mr. Justice Woolf, in a reserved judgement in the High Court, ruled that Merseyside Metropolitan County Council acted lawfully in levying a 6p in the pound supplementary rate to pay for a 10 per cent fares cut and dismissed a claim by the mail order company, Great Universal Stores, as Merseyside ratepayers, for an order quashing the supplementary rate demand. **19.** A girl of six, who was born mentally and physically handicapped, blind and deaf, after her mother caught German measles during pregnancy, failed in an attempt to sue a doctor and the Essex Area Health Authority for ever being born; through her uncle, Mr. Michael Davis, she claimed in the Court of Appeal that hers was a "wrongful birth" which would not have taken place but for the negligence of the doctor and the Authority; the Court allowed the appeal by the doctor and the Authority to strike out the claim. **25.** The European Court in Strasbourg ruled that teachers who caned, belted or tawsed children against the wishes of their parents were in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights. **26.** The Home Office announced new powers from March 29 for judges and magistrates to suspend part of prison sentences to help ease the serious overcrowding in prisons.

**Mar. 1.** The Appeal Court halted the takeover of Associated Communications Corporation by Mr. Robert Holmes à Court; commitments made by the directors transfer-

ring voting control to Mr. Holmes à Court's Australian-based Bell Group were declared "void and of no effect" by the three judges who heard an appeal in an action brought by Mr. Gerald Ronson, head of the Heron Corporation, which had wanted to make its own takeover bid.

**April 1.** By a 3 to 2 majority, the House of Lords ruled that a union which blacked a ship in dock and demanded money from the owner for its release had obtained the money under duress, and that the payment fell outside the protection given to unions and their officials for acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute over "terms and conditions of employment"; the International Transport Workers' Federation was ordered to repay \$6,400 dollars (about £2,870) to Universe Tankships Inc. whose tanker was blacked by the union when she berthed at Milford Haven in 1978. **2.** The High Court refused an application by the Conservative-controlled London borough of Kensington and Chelsea for an order outlawing the Labour-controlled GLC's rate precept for the coming year and found that the GLC did not act illegally, or unreasonably or in breach of its "fiduciary duty" to ratepayers in fixing its rate. **9.** After a special dispensation by the Lord Chancellor the Central Criminal Court sat for the first time on a Good Friday since it was established in 1834 because the jury in a murder case was still considering their verdict, for the fourth day. **21.** Mrs. Maureen Long, aged 46, of Buttershaw, Bradford, who survived an attack by the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, was awarded £8,500 damages by a High Court judge for the physical and psychological injuries which she had suffered. **27.** Three Appeal Court judges ruled that pre-menstrual tension was no defence for a woman on a criminal charge although it could be used in mitigation to lessen sentences and dismissed an appeal against conviction by a 30-year-old East London barmaid who had been put on probation for threatening to kill a policeman. **29.** The High Court ruled that councillors in the London borough of Camden acted lawfully when they settled the "dirty jobs" strike three years ago before national negotiations and dismissed an action brought by the Metropolitan District Auditor who claimed 31 Labour councillors had unlawfully acted beyond their powers.

**May 4.** Marilyn Moore, aged 30, who had been attacked by the Yorkshire Ripper, Peter Sutcliffe, was awarded £8,000 for pain, suffering and loss of amenity and £2,500 for loss of employment prospects in the High Court, Leeds. **5.** Gilbert O'Sullivan, the singer-songwriter, won back the copyright to his songs in the High Court, London, and was awarded a multi-million pound share in the fortune he unwittingly signed away to his

manager, Mr Gordon Mills; the judge declared the agreements all void and unenforceable and ordered Mr Mills and his companies and the company of Mr Bill Smith, Mills' assistant, to pay costs.

**June 17.** Five Law Lords unanimously dismissed the appeal of the Commission for Racial Equality against an order of the Court of Appeal preventing it from conducting an investigation into the housing policies of Hillingdon Borough Council.

**July 1.** Five law lords unanimously upheld the Court of Appeal's decision that it had no power to order a retrial in a case where there was a material irregularity in an otherwise valid trial; the decision meant that Newton Rose, aged 21, of Stoke Newington, who had his conviction for murder of a National Front supporter quashed by the Court of Appeal in March because the judges sent a secret message to the jury setting a deadline for their verdict, would not face a re-trial. **8.** The High Court refused to order a new inquest into the deaths of 13 black youngsters who died in a fire in Deptford in January, 1981, the Court ruling that no new evidence had come to light since the inquest in May, 1981 and that alleged irregularities during the hearing were of "total insignificance." **15.** A High Court ruling that courts had no legal authority to hear any more prosecutions brought under the suspected persons law, abolished by the Criminal Attempts Act, which came into force on Aug. 27, 1981, was overturned by the House of Lords when five law lords unanimously allowed a Metropolitan Police appeal. **30.** An inquest into the death of Miss Helen Smith, the British nurse who died in 1979 during an illegal drinks party in Saudi Arabia, was ordered in the Appeal Court by a two to one majority.

**Aug. 5.** The report of the five-year inquiry by Lord Hunter, chairman of the Scottish Law Commission, into the murder 13 years ago of Mrs. Rachel Ross in Ayr, Scotland, and for which Mr. Patrick Meehan was convicted but pardoned after serving seven years of a life sentence, was published.

## SPORT

**(1981) Sept. 3.** The International Amateur Athletics Federation decided at a Rome meeting to permit sportsmen to promote commercial products. **14.** Nottinghamshire, beating Glamorgan by 10 wickets at Trent Bridge, won the County Cricket Championship for the first time since 1929. **19.** Mrs. Josie O'Donnell became the first woman to win the King's Cup Air Race at RAF Finningley, South Yorks. **25.** The Football League

Management Committee proposed a restructuring of the League involving the abandonment of the Fourth Division and the creation of three regional sections of the Third Division comprising 18 clubs each. **30.** It was decided that the 1988 Olympic Games would be held in Seoul, South Korea; on the following day it was also decided that tennis should become an Olympic sport again with full reinstatement at the Seoul Games.

**Nov. 13.** Four men completed the first balloon crossing of the Pacific, coming down 170 miles north of San Francisco. **18.** England qualified for the World Cup finals when they beat Hungary 1-0 at Wembley. Northern Ireland, who beat Israel 1-0 in Belfast, also qualified.

**Dec. 8.** The 100th University rugby union match at Twickenham resulted in Cambridge defeating Oxford by 9 to 6 pts. **23.** Geoff Boycott scored 86 not out in England's first innings against India in the third Test in Delhi, and surpassed Sir Gary Sobers's record aggregate of 8,032 runs in Test cricket.

**(1982) Feb. 3.** Eight Bristol City footballers agreed to cancel their contracts to reprieve their club from closure because of a financial crisis. **20.** Ireland's rugby team won the Triple Crown for the first time in 33 years by beating Scotland in Dublin. **21.** Chairmen of the Football League clubs held a crisis meeting in Solihull about the state of the game and set up a special committee to look into the laws of the game and the attitude of managers and players. **25.** Hull City, the Fourth Division football club, were forced to call in a receiver and the club, including all the players, was put up for sale. **28.** A party of cricketers led by Geoff Boycott arrived in Johannesburg to play a series of matches against South Africa; they included five of the England team which had toured India and Sri Lanka; on Mar. 1 India threatened to abandon its tour of England if any of the "rebel players" in South Africa were considered for the England team or their respective counties; the Prime Minister and the Test and County Cricket Board condemned the players; on Mar. 3. the players ignored an 11th hour plea from the T.C.C.B. to call off their tour and started their first match in Pretoria; on Mar. 19 the T.C.C.B. meeting at Lord's banned all the "rebel" English cricketers from playing for their country for three years starting on April 15 "to save world cricket" and also recommended that they should not be included in their county teams against the Indian and Pakistan tourists in the summer.

**Mar. 24.** The Jockey Club announced an appeal to raise £7 million to buy Aintree racecourse. **27.** Oxford beat Cambridge in the

University boat race for their seventh successive win; Oxford's Boris Rankov became the only man in either University to row in five winning crews.

**May 9.** The second London marathon was staged from Greenwich to Westminster Bridge with a reported 16,350 starters and 15,758 finishers. **15.** Liverpool won their 13th Football League Championship title. **17.** David Scott Cowper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, completed his second circumnavigation with his yacht *Ocean Bound* at Plymouth to become the first yachtsman to sail solo round the world in both directions.

**June 13.** The opening ceremony of the World Cup took place in Barcelona, Spain. **24.** The Queen started the Commonwealth Games Relay from Buckingham Palace.

**July 7.** Bobby Robson was appointed as England soccer manager for five years in succession to Ron Greenwood. **11.** Italy defeated West Germany 3-1 in the final of the World Cup in Madrid. **30.** Wolverhampton Wanderers Football Club was saved by a business consortium headed by one of the Club's former players, Derek Dougan, which agreed to take over its debts.

**Aug. 12.** Tom McClean arrived in Falmouth having crossed the Atlantic in a 9 ft. 9 in. long boat. **18.** Mr. Dick Smith, an Australian, became the first man to fly the Atlantic solo in a helicopter when he landed at Stornaway in the Hebrides. **20.** The Test and County Cricket Board upheld the three-year ban from Test cricket against 15 English cricketers who toured South Africa earlier this year. **26.** The Football Association, after "exhaustive inquiries" by a special commission, said Jimmy Hill, Coventry City chairman, had not breached any of their regulations and no action would be taken against him for his involvement in the recent abortive South African soccer tour. **29.** American Bill Dunlop sailed into Falmouth after crossing the Atlantic in a 9 ft. and seven-eighths inches long boat. **30.** A Great Britain running team comprising of Garry Cook, Steve Cram, Peter Elliott, and Sebastian Coe broke the world 4 x 800 metres record at Crystal Palace.

## TRANSPORT

**(1981) Sept. 22.** France's high-speed train, the TGV, left Paris on its inaugural journey to Lyons.

**Oct. 8.** British Rail announced fare increases of 9.5 per cent in November to help pay for the recent wage settlement.

**Nov. 11.** The closure of the P & O ferry link

between Liverpool and Belfast came into effect. **24.** Mr Howell, Transport Secretary, announced Government was giving British Rail an extra £110,400,000 in grant to compensate for the loss of passenger revenue.

**Dec. 1.** The Transport Secretary announced in the Commons that he proposed to raise the maximum weight for heavy lorries from 32½ tonnes to 40 tonnes. **7.** British Rail's Advanced Passenger Train made record-breaking maiden fare-paying run from Glasgow to London.

**(1982) Feb. 5.** Laker Airways went into receivership. **16.** Europe's new airliner, the 200-seater A310, was unveiled at Airbus Industrie's assembly plant at Toulouse, France.

**April 28.** British Airways announced that it was to split into three separate divisions—Intercontinental services, European services, and Gatwick services.

**May 3.** British Rail said it was drawing up plans for a new high-speed train following problems with the Advanced Passenger Train.

**June 23.** The Transport Department announced that ambulances, mini-buses and taxis would in future have to pass an annual test instead of being exempt until three years old. **25.** A £21 million plan for a computer centre for London buses was disclosed to enable the control room to send instructions to drivers via a display panel in every cab. **30.** The Transport Secretary announced that Britain would start issuing Common Market driving licences from 1986.

**July 8.** The annual report and accounts of London Transport disclosed a loss of £227 million last year with expenditure at £702 million and revenue at £475 million. **19.** The Government authorised a £26,400,000 extension to the Piccadilly Line to serve the fourth terminal being built at Heathrow Airport. **26.** It was announced that the Government was to allow British Midland Airways to compete with British Airways on routes from London Heathrow to Glasgow and Edinburgh. **27.** International airlines agreed at an emergency meeting in Geneva to ask governments for fare rises of up to seven per cent on most world routes from Oct. 1. **28.** The fifth report of the Commons Transport Committee on Transport in London, was published and recommended a new metropolitan authority to take over London Transport from the G.L.C.

## COMMONWEALTH

**(1981) Sept. 1.** King Sobhuza II of Swaziland

celebrated his diamond jubilee, at which Princess Margaret represented the Queen. 21. Belize became independent at a ceremony attended by Prince and Princess Michael of Kent. 30. The Commonwealth Heads of Government conference opened in Melbourne.

Oct. 31. Antigua and Barbuda became independent, the opening of parliament being presided over by Princess Margaret.

Nov. 26. Mercenaries, part of a force which tried to stage a coup against the Government of the Seychelles, seized an airliner at the Islands' international airport and flew to South Africa; they later surrendered in Durban and the passengers and crew of the aircraft were freed.

Dec. 2. By 246-24 votes, the Canadian Commons supported a resolution by the Prime Minister (Mr Trudeau) asking for the Canadian constitution to be patriated on terms agreed in November with nine of the ten provinces; on Dec. 9 the Canadian Parliament's joint address asking for the transfer of full constitutional powers to Canada was handed to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, having been finally approved by the Canadian Senate on Dec. 8. 9. The counting of special votes ended in the New Zealand general election and gave Mr Muldoon, the Prime Minister, a confirmed majority of four over Labour. 19. A state of emergency was declared on the island of Dominica after an unsuccessful *coup* attempt. 31. Ft.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings led a military coup in Ghana.

(1982) Jan. 15. The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, relinquished the Defence Ministry in a Cabinet reshuffle. 17. The state of emergency in Sri Lanka introduced five months ago to cope with communal violence was ended. 27. The arrest of Mr. Denis Walker, a white M.P. in the Republican Front party, was ordered by the Zimbabwe Minister responsible for security, another white M.P., Mr. Wally Stuttaford, having been arrested on Dec. 10 last on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government.

Feb. 3. It was confirmed that the Attorney-General of Zimbabwe, Mr. Brendan Treacey, was to be retired early so that his position could be "Africanized". 17. Mr. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, dismissed Mr. Joshua Nkomo, Minister without Portfolio, and two other Patriotic Front ministers, Mr. Josiah Chinamano (Transport) and Mr. Joseph Msika (Natural Resources) following the discovery of large caches of weapons on farms owned by Mr. Nkomo's party; Mr. Nkomo announced he would go into opposition; on Feb. 27 Mr. Nkomo's party decided to remain in the coalition. 19. Lagos newspapers reported that Nigerian authorities had arrested

a businessman, an army officer and several soldiers on charges of attempting to incite a *coup d'état* and that security forces had foiled an attempt to overthrow the civilian Government. 23. Sixty-nine people were reported to have been killed in Uganda when some 300 guerrillas tried to overthrow Dr. Milton Obote's Government. 25. Australia announced it was to purchase the aircraft carrier *Invincible* from the Royal Navy. 26. Mr. Frank Costigan, Q.C., the Royal Commissioner investigating the activities of the Federated Ship Painters' and Dockers' Union; in an interim report tabled in the Australian Parliament, stated that millions of dollars in social security frauds and significant bogus workers' compensation plans had been discovered; other corruption allegations in the report included street crime "ranging from stealing to murder."

Mar. 6. Mr. Denis Divaris, a Republican Front M.P. in the Zimbabwe Parliament, resigned the whip to sit as an Independent, joining seven other Republican Front party M.P.s who resigned on Mar. 4 because they no longer believed the party represented white views or interests in Zimbabwe; on Mar. 9 Mr. John Landau, chief whip, also resigned from the party. 18. A political controversy which prevented a single word being said in Canada's House of Commons for 16 days ended when the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau) yielded to demands made by the opposition Conservative party; the Conservatives objected to the Government putting through in one piece of legislation a wide variety of measures and they had used a procedural ruse to hold up debate on the Bill by introducing a motion on Mar. 2 calling for the debate to be adjourned and then failing to be present to vote on it. 24. Lieut.-Gen. Hossain Mohammad Ershad, commander of the Army, deposed President Sattar of Bangladesh in a bloodless *coup*.

April 17. The Queen signed the proclamation of Canada's new Constitution in an open-air ceremony on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. The name of *Salisbury*, Zimbabwe's capital city, was changed to Harare City. 30. Zimbabwe's white Democratic party was disbanded. President Kaunda of Zambia met Mr P. W. Botha, South African Prime Minister, on the border between South Africa and Botswana.

May 7. Canada reported its highest unemployment rate since the 1930s in April with 9.6 per cent out of work. 18. The President of Nigeria granted a free pardon to Mr. Odu megwu Ojukwu, who led the breakaway state of Biafra during the civil war. 18. Forty-five Ugandan soldiers were killed when a bus in which they were travelling hit a land-mine 38 miles from Kampala.

**June 4.** Kenyan Government published two bills amending the constitution and election law to make the country a one-party state. **22.** A year-long wage and price freeze started in New Zealand as the Government moved to reduce the annual inflation rate of 15 per cent.

**July 14.** Zimbabwe Parliament voted to renew the national state of emergency for another six months. **15.** Mr. Zail Singh was elected President of India. **25.** It was reported that thirteen Zimbabwe air force planes had been destroyed in their hangars at Gweru by saboteurs. **31.** Sri Lanka declared a country-wide emergency following outbreaks of violence in the Galle district.

**Aug. 1.** Troops and police loyal to the Kenyan government of President Moi were reported to have crushed an attempted *coup* led by Air Force officers. **18.** The army mutiny on the Seychelles which began the previous day when soldiers captured the radio station and held 200 hostages ended as troops loyal to President Rene retook the radio station and freed the hostages.

#### MIDDLE EAST

**(1981) Sept. 4.** The Israeli High Court decided that archaeological excavations in the City of David site in Jerusalem could continue and overruled an order by the Education Minister. **11.** A referendum in Egypt seeking approval for President Sadat's purge of religious extremists, political opponents, and dissident lawyers and journalists on the basis of a vote for national unity and social peace resulted in 10,965,993 supporting the measures against only 60,273 against. **15.** President Sadat of Egypt expelled the Soviet Ambassador and six of his diplomatic staff; on Sept. 16 a further 23 Russian diplomats and 17 members of the Russian military liaison office in Cairo were ordered to leave Egypt. **21.** Gen. Sharon, Israeli Defence Minister, announced a plan to separate the civilian and military governments on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

**Oct. 6.** President Sadat of Egypt was assassinated by a group of Egyptian soldiers as he reviewed a military parade on the outskirts of Cairo; on Oct. 7 Vice-President Mubarak was chosen as next President in a ballot of Parliament; on Oct. 10. President Sadat was buried in Cairo in the presence of heads and representatives of 80 nations; on Oct. 14. Mr Mubarak officially became President, his nomination being confirmed by a nationwide referendum.

**Nov. 1.** Mr Begin, Israel's prime minister, rejected the Saudi Arabia Middle East peace

plan. **29.** Sixty-four people were killed when a car bomb exploded outside a barracks in a crowded Damascus suburb; on the following day the death toll had risen to 90.

**Dec. 14.** Israel formally annexed the Golan Heights. **15.** The Iraqi Embassy in Beirut was destroyed by a bomb which killed 25 people. **20.** Mr Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, cancelled the strategic cooperation agreement with the U.S.A. in response to President Reagan's decision to suspend it over the annexation of the Golan Heights. **21.** Mr Begin formed an inner Cabinet with powers to take political and military decisions without consulting the full Israeli Cabinet.

**(1982) Jan. 7.** The Israeli Cabinet approved as compensation the amount of £140 million between 480 families of settlers who would have to leave North Sinai in April when the area was returned to Egypt. **13.** Egypt agreed to continue negotiations with Israel on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip after the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in April.

**Feb. 10.** Israel's Parliament rejected the U.N. General Assembly's condemnation of the annexation of the Golan Heights by 61 to 3 with 42 abstentions.

**Mar. 2.** The Israeli Government survived a no-confidence motion over the sealing of northern Sinai and exclusion from the area of members of religious groups opposing Israel's withdrawal. **3.** Israeli troops stormed the Sinai settlement of Hatzer Hadar and evicted by force religious settlers who had barricaded themselves in caravans and buildings. President Mitterrand of France arrived in Israel for a two-day visit. **11.** Israel outlawed the Palestine National Guidance Committee which it considered to be a branch of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the West Bank and Gaza. **19.** Arab towns on the West Bank staged a three-day strike in protest over the dismissal of the mayor and his town council in El Bireh; on Mar. 21 bridges over the Jordan were closed to traffic by inhabitants of Nablus, Ramallah, and El Bireh and visitors from Jordan; the previous day Israeli troops shot dead a young Arab in El Bireh and wounded three others during a day of violence; on Mar. 22 an Arab youth was shot dead and another three injured when Israeli soldiers fired on demonstrators at Bir Amar refugee camp, near Ramallah, after being surrounded by a violent crowd. **23.** Israel's Cabinet decided by a two-to-one majority to reject a proposal by Mr. Begin, Prime Minister, that the Government should resign and hold fresh elections after a drawn vote in the Knesset on a no-confidence motion condemning the Government's West Bank policy. **25.** Mr. Begin rejected an American complaint that the Israelis were being too

harsh in their handling of the disturbances on the West Bank and dismissed two more Arab mayors in Nablus and Ramallah.

**April 4.** The Israeli Cabinet decided in Jerusalem to lift its six-week blockade of four Druse Arab villages on the Golan Heights. **11.** President Sarkis of Lebanon called in the U.S. Ambassador to ask for American help in preventing an Israeli attack on Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon. **13.** Mr Begin, Prime Minister, declared the Israeli Government had taken no decision to invade Lebanon or start a war but warned Israel would not tolerate the shedding of Jewish blood by Palestinian guerrillas. **18.** Syria cut all links with Iraq, closed its border, and promised support for dissidents in Iraq working for the overthrow of President Hussein's Government. **20.** Convicted on the previous day of stealing Government money, fraud, and breach of public trust, Mr. Aaron Abuhatz-eira, an Israeli Cabinet Minister, resigned as Minister of Labour and Welfare; on April 23 he was sentenced to 30 months jail suspended for two years. **21.** Thousands of Israeli troops moved into Yamit, in northern Sinai, to evict 3,000 squatters. **24.** Just after dawn, the Israelis handed back to Egypt, Zone C of the Sinai desert, conquered in the 1967 Six-Day War; on April 25, Israel completed its withdrawal.

**May 14.** Gen. Eitan, Israeli Chief of Staff, stated that Israel had concentrated its forces on the frontier with Lebanon and placed its troops on alert to prevent further terrorist shelling of northern settlements from across the border. **19.** The Israeli Government survived a Labour no-confidence motion on the country's economic situation by one vote, with three abstentions. **24.** At the French Embassy in Beirut, eleven people were killed when a car-bomb exploded.

**June 4.** Waves of Israeli jet aircraft bombed Beirut in retaliation for the shooting of Mr. Argov, Israel's Ambassador in London, and police stated 63 people were killed with 227 wounded; the Palestinians replied by shelling Israeli settlements near Metullah in Northern Galilee. **5.** Israeli jets staged a second bombing raid in Lebanon and attacked scores of Palestinian targets. **6.** Israeli troops supported by tanks, aircraft and naval vessels, attacked south Lebanon to eliminate the Palestinian guerrillas operating from the region and advanced to the Palestinian strongholds of Tyre and Nabatiyeh with sea landings north of Tyre; official Lebanese sources stated 300 people had been killed since June 4. Mr. Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, said the Israeli Army had received an order to repulse the terrorists a distance of 25 miles so that "all our population in Galilee will be free of the threat to our lives"; U.N. Security

Council called unsuccessfully for a ceasefire. **7.** The Israeli Army announced it had captured the port of Tyre and the town of Nabatiyeh and the Israeli flag was hoisted over Beaufort Castle, another Palestinian base; Israeli planes pounded targets in Beirut aimed at several important Palestinian centres in the heart of the Moslem sector; Syrian troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate began evacuating most of their locations in Beirut to the lower Bekaa Valley. **8.** Mr. Begin appealed to Syria to remain out of the Lebanon fighting in a day when six Syrian MiGs were shot down by Israeli fighters and troops from the two countries clashed on a minor scale near Sidon; security sources in Beirut said the Israelis were within eight miles of the highway linking Beirut with Damascus. **9.** Israeli planes attacked Syrian anti-aircraft missile batteries in the Bekaa Valley, the Syrians claiming 19 Israeli planes had been brought down for the loss of 16 of theirs; the official Syrian news agency claimed Israel had bombed the Damascus suburb of Doummar killing eight civilians and wounding 48, but Israel denied the charge; Israel claimed to have destroyed all 19 batteries of Syrian missiles and stated 22 Syrian MiGs were shot down without loss. **10.** The Israelis stated that they had shot down 25 Syrian MiGs and three assault helicopters and dropped leaflets on Beirut warning Syrian troops to pull out. Mr. Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, called off a planned visit to Jerusalem because of Israel's "inflexibility". **10.** In Beirut, representatives of the Abu Nidal group admitted responsibility for the attack in London on the Israeli Ambassador to Britain. **11.** Israeli jets raided guerrilla positions at Khalde, eight miles from the centre of Beirut, several hours after its ceasefire with Syria was called; according to provisional estimates by officials of the Red Cross in Beirut, thousands of civilians had been killed or wounded in the six days of fighting; preliminary figures stated 1,000 were killed and up to 3,000 wounded in Sidon. **12.** Israeli troops halted all military action against the guerrillas and the PLO announced it was accepting the ceasefire proposed by Israel; the PLO stated Israel had sustained 600 casualties in the week of operations during which time it claimed up to 10,000 people had been killed. **13.** The Israelis completed the encirclement of Beirut. **14.** Israel's Chief of Staff said his forces had destroyed the PLO headquarters in Beirut; Gen. Eitan claimed about 100 guerrilla tanks had been destroyed in eight days of fighting, 2,000 guerrillas had been killed, and 6,000 taken prisoner, while Syria had lost 200 tanks, five helicopters, 19 surface-to-air missiles, and 85 combat aircraft; of the Israelis, 170 were dead and about 700 wounded. **15.** Israel continued to pour infantry, tanks and armoured personnel carriers

into areas around Beirut. 17. The Israeli Cabinet agreed to the U.S.'s request made on behalf of the P.L.O. for a full ceasefire on the Beirut front. The Israeli General Staff announced that 214 men had been killed, 35 were missing, and 1,114 wounded. 18. Israeli guns fired on new targets closer to Beirut. In New York, Mr. Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, had talks with Mr. Begin before the Israeli Prime Minister addressed the U.N. special session on disarmament, the delegations from Arab states, the Soviet bloc, and several African countries walking out in protest at the Lebanese invasion. 20. Israel announced it would agree to a further 48-hour ceasefire. 22. Syrian positions east of Beirut were attacked by Israeli air and ground forces and Palestinian areas around the capital were shelled before Israel declared another ceasefire. 23. As the ceasefire collapsed, Israeli planes hit Syrian artillery and tanks close to the main Beirut-Damascus road and troops clashed east of Lakev Karouan in the Bekaa Valley. 24. Israeli aircraft and artillery pounded Syrian positions close to the Damascus highway and their gunners, naval craft, helicopter gunships, and planes attacked targets all round west Beirut. 25. Israel launched the heaviest air attack of the three-week campaign; Israeli gunners shelled the remaining Palestinian positions and their planes maintained strikes on selected targets while their gun-boats shelled buildings along the Beirut sea-front. 26. Government officials stated that at least 300 people were killed in the previous day's Israeli bombardments of West Beirut and 1,000 were wounded; Israeli jets also destroyed Syrian ground-to-air missiles as they were being installed in the Bekaa Valley. 27. Israeli jets dropped leaflets over West Beirut warning the people to leave.

July 4. Israel imposed a total blockade on West Beirut. 5. A resolution calling for the restoration of water, power and food supplies to West Beirut was passed unanimously by the U.N. Security Council; on July 10 three lorries carrying supplies were allowed into West Beirut. 11. There was day-long shelling of Beirut. 25. Israeli planes attacked West Beirut for the fourth day running. 27. Israel maintained its pressure on West Beirut with air strikes against Palestinian positions, shelling by artillery and tanks in the hills above the city and with bombardment from gunboats; according to Beirut Radio, 120 people were killed.

Aug. 1. After air, land and sea bombardment of West Beirut, Israeli forces overran the city's airport and advanced to a few hundred yards of one of the main Palestinian refugee camps; according to the official count, 165 people were killed and over 400 injured; the U.N. Security Council unanimously demanded an immediate ceasefire policed by

U.N. observers. 4. Israel launched another bombardment of West Beirut with tank assaults because, Mr. Begin stated, the Palestinians broke the 10th ceasefire of the war; reports put the dead at 250 with 670 injured and 19 Israeli soldiers killed with 64 injured. 5. The Israeli Cabinet rejected appeals from President Reagan and the U.N. to withdraw its troops in Beirut. 6. More than 100 people were killed when Israeli bombs destroyed two large buildings in Beirut. In New York, the U.S.A. vetoed a Russian resolution in the U.N. Security Council calling for an international embargo on arms supplies to Israel, 11 countries voting for the resolution and three, including Britain, abstaining. 9. Details of the latest U.S. plan for the evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas from West Beirut were said to have been accepted by the central committee of the P.L.O. and the Lebanese Government; on Aug. 11, Mr. Begin said he and his ministers were all satisfied with the plan. 12. Israel called off its bombing of Beirut after President Reagan threatened to withdraw the peace mission of his envoy, Mr. Philip Habib; the artillery and gunboat bombing coupled with air attacks had lasted 11 hours and initial estimates set the death toll at over 200. 16. Forty ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet gathered in the eastern Mediterranean to assist in the evacuation of the P.L.O. from Beirut. 18. Lebanon's Cabinet endorsed the plan made by Mr. Philip Habib, the U.S. special envoy, for the evacuation of the P.L.O. from West Beirut and on Aug. 19 formally requested France, the U.S.A. and Italy to send troops, as units of a multinational force (the French being the first to land on Aug. 20 at Beirut); on Aug. 19 the Israeli Cabinet approved the Habib peace plan. 20. Two Israelis held captive by the P.L.O. were handed over to the Red Cross for return to Israel. 21. The first lorry loads of Palestinians to be evacuated from Beirut began to leave and embarked by boat for Cyprus before flying on to Jordan and Iraq. 23. Bachir Gemayel was elected President of Lebanon in succession to President Sarkis; one thousand more Palestinian fighters were evacuated from West Beirut. 25. Eight hundred U.S. Marines landed in Beirut from vessels of the Sixth Fleet and took control of the port in a dawn operation before the P.L.O. evacuation resumed. 26. Some 500 Italian troops landed in Beirut to bring the multinational peace-keeping force to full strength; 500 more P.L.O. men left for Syria and the first contingent of wounded boarded a hospital ship; on Aug. 27, 1,361 members of the Palestine Liberation Army were evacuated by road from Beirut to Damascus in a convoy of 200 vehicles escorted by Italian soldiers; a further 760 P.L.O. fighters left Beirut by sea for Syria. 30. Yasser Arafat, leader of the P.L.O., left Beirut on a Greek ferry, which took him and his aides directly to Piraeus with an escort of



French, Greek, and U.S. naval vessels; at dawn the Syrian Army began its withdrawal from Beirut. 31. A Syrian fighter was shot down by Israeli forces while on a photo-reconnaissance flight over Lebanon.

#### U.S.A.

(1981) Sept. 12. President Reagan ordered defence spending cuts totalling \$13,000 million over the next three years and reduced projected military expenses by up to \$22,000 million over the same period. 22. It was disclosed that the President had sent a letter to President Brezhnev of the Soviet Union critical of an "unremitting and comprehensive" military build-up by the Russians but expressing a willingness to establish a framework of mutual respect. 23. US Secretary of State, Mr Haig, and the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko, began talks in New York. 24. President Reagan proposed cuts in several social welfare schemes and abolition of 75,000 Civil Service jobs.

Oct. 14. The House of Representatives voted by 301 votes to 111 to reject the President's plan to sell AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia; on Oct. 15 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted by nine votes to eight to recommend rejection of the sale to the Senate. 19. President Reagan attended an open-air celebration to mark the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, the audience including President Mitterand of France and Lord Hailsham, Lord Chancellor, representing Britain. 28. The President won by 52 votes to 48 approval for his proposed sale of advanced radar planes to Saudi Arabia in his first major foreign policy confrontation with Congress.

Nov. 4. Thirty-one seconds before lift-off the second launch of the space shuttle was stopped at Cape Canaveral after technical problems; on Nov. 12 it was launched successfully, but the mission was subsequently shortened by three days after problems with the fuel cells. 6. The unemployment rate rose to 8 per cent of the labour force with over 8,500,000 out of work in October, the largest number since 1939. 18. President Reagan offered to cancel the deployment of new American missiles in Europe if Russia dismantled its medium-range nuclear force, but Moscow immediately rejected the offer. 23. A budget dispute between the President and Congress which left the Administration without funds was resolved when the House of Representatives voted to end the situation shortly after the President vetoed an emergency spending motion approved by Congress earlier because it lacked the economy cuts he had proposed; the House approved by 221-176 votes a measure to extend federal government

spending powers until Dec. 15 and the Senate subsequently endorsed the action.

Dec. 4. Unemployment rose in November to 8.4 per cent with over nine million out of work. The Senate approved a \$208,700 million defence spending bill. 9. President Reagan warned President Gaddafi of Libya to abandon the alleged plot to kill U.S. leaders or face the "most serious consequences"; on the following day President Reagan called on all Americans in Libya to leave as soon as possible because their lives were "in imminent danger" and made US passports invalid for travel to Libya. 18. The U.S.A. suspended its agreement with Israel on strategic co-operation because of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. 20. Political asylum was granted to Mr Romuald Spasowski, the Polish Ambassador to Washington, who publicly denounced Warsaw's "reign of terror". 21. The State Department barred the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Ulster Protestant leader, from making a two-week visit to the U.S.A. because of the "divisive tone" of his "actions and statements in recent weeks". 23. Mr Richard Allen, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, was cleared of any wrongdoing following an official investigation of charges that he accepted favours from Japanese business contacts; Mr. Allen, however, subsequently resigned on Jan. 4 and was replaced by Mr. William Clark. 29. The President announced unilateral sanctions against Russia because of the events in Poland.

(1982) Jan. 11. President Reagan sent a personal letter to Mr. Begin, Israeli Prime Minister, assuring him that the differences between the U.S.A. and Israel were now "a thing of the past". 19. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty for juveniles was unconstitutional. 26. President Reagan in his State of the Union address said that he was ready to impose new sanctions against Russia if the situation worsened in Poland and he warned Cuba and Libya against exporting subversion and terrorism. 28. An immigration judge ordered that Mr. Owen Carron, the pro-I.R.A. M.P., and Danny Morrison, a Sinn Fein spokesman, be deported to Canada for attempting to enter the U.S.A. with bogus documents.

Feb. 3. President Mubarak of Egypt began State visit. 4. President Reagan announced that a draft arms treaty embodying his "zero option" plan to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe had been presented to Russia and that the U.S.A. had rejected a proposal by President Brezhnev on Feb. 3 for a two-thirds reduction in U.S.A. and Soviet medium-range missiles. 5. It was stated that Maj. Gen. Vasily Chitov, the highest-ranking officer at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, had been expelled after F.B.I. agents had

seized secret documents from him after a high-speed car chase through a Washington suburb. 24. The President announced an aid programme for Caribbean and Central American countries with one-way free trade for the developing countries' exports.

Mar. 1. Ford workers voted by a 73 per cent margin to give up pay rises in return for greater job security over the next 2½ years. 7. The White House announced that President Reagan was to address a joint meeting of both Houses of Parliament on June 8 during a visit to Britain; on Mar. 8 the U.S. Ambassador in London apologized for the embarrassment and political trouble the premature leak had caused Mrs. Thatcher, the Prime Minister; on Mar. 24 Mrs. Thatcher suggested that the address should be delivered in the Royal Gallery in the House of Lords and the President accepted the revised venue. 10. The U.S.A. totally banned Libyan oil imports and accused the Libyan regime of trying to blow up the American Club in Khartoum when it was full of American families at a week-end dance. 12. President Reagan and President Mitterrand of France had an exchange of views over Central America during a meeting in Washington. 16. The President dismissed the announcement from Russia that it had unilaterally decided to halt further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Urals because "it doesn't go far enough" and challenged President Brezhnev to sit down to real arms reduction negotiations. 22. The U.S. space shuttle, *Columbia*, lifted-off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on its third mission; it landed at White Sands missile range in New Mexico on Mar. 30. General Motors and the United Auto-Workers' Union concluded management-labour deal to save jobs.

April 2. The Labour Department stated that the number out of work increased by 279,000 in March to nearly 9,900,000, a rate of nine per cent. 9. The United Auto Workers' Union announced that its rank-and-file had narrowly approved a new contract with General Motors Corporation which would save the company \$2,500 million (£1,420 million) over the next two-and-half years. 12. President Reagan decided to send his deputy Secretary of State (Mr Walter Stoessel) to the Middle East as fears increased of an Israeli invasion of Lebanon. 13. The US Administration announced it was proceeding with its plan to sell \$60 million (£34 million) worth of spare parts and supplies to Taiwan for its American-built fighter planes. 20. Dr. Sally Ride was named by NASA as the first woman to be selected for an American space mission as a crew member of the seventh shuttle in April, 1983. 23. The cost of living dropped in March by 0.3 per cent, its first monthly

decline in 17 years and its biggest fall since 1953.

May 7. Unemployment rose to 9.4 per cent in April, with 10,300,000 out of work. 9. President Reagan proposed a one-third reduction in both Russian and American ballistic missile warheads. 12. Braniff International Airlines was declared bankrupt in Dallas and announced an immediate suspension of all flights. 14. The Senate approved plans to build two aircraft carriers costing more than \$3,000 million (£1,650 million) each and also approved a \$178,000 million (£97,800 million) defence budget.

June 10. The House of Representatives passed the budget plan for 1983. 17. President Reagan challenged Russia to demonstrate by deeds, not words, that it was sincere about curbing the arms race in an address to U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. 23. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives voted 26-9 for the resolution calling on the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union to seek "to achieve a mutual and very viable freeze on the testing, production and further deployment" of nuclear weapons. Mrs. Thatcher, after addressing the U.N. disarmament session, was invited to the White House for talks on the Falklands conflict with President Reagan. The Administration forecast that its restrictions on selling technology to Russia would delay construction of the Siberian gas pipeline for two years or even cause it to collapse. The Senate approved a 1983 budget plan backed by President Reagan with a \$103,900 million (£60,400 million) deficit, the voting being 54 to 45 after five months' debate. 25. Mr Alexander Haig resigned as Secretary of State and said in his resignation letter that America's foreign policy was shifting from "that careful course which we had laid out". The President chose Mr George Shultz, a former Treasury secretary, as Mr. Haig's replacement. 27. The space shuttle, *Columbia*, lifted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida; it returned from its mission on July 4. 28. Mr. Raymond Donovan, President Reagan's Secretary of Labour, was cleared of allegations that he had business and social links with organized crime in a report presented by a federal special prosecutor, who stated that he had found "insufficient credible evidence" to warrant prosecution.

July 4. President Reagan and a crowd of 500,000 welcomed the space shuttle *Columbia* back at Edwards Air Force Base, California, from its fourth and final test flight. 15. By 97 votes to nil, the Senate confirmed Mr. George Shultz as Secretary of State. 19. The President halted the shipment of anti-personnel cluster bombs to Israel while he considered an explanation for their use during the

campaign in Lebanon, but the White House stated this decision did not affect shipment of other U.S. supplies to Israel. 20. Official figures issued by the Census Bureau showed that there were over 31 million people in the U.S.A. living below the poverty line and that Americans' spending power declined by 3.5 per cent last year. 22. An offer by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium to cut their share of the American steel market by 10 per cent to stop the Administration imposing import duties was rejected as insufficient. For the second time in 14 days, President Reagan used his executive powers to block a strike by railway workers when he ordered a 60-day cooling-off period for coach attendants, clerks and others. The Administration gave final approval to a plan opening up almost the whole of the continental shelf to oil and gas exploration. 23. The Senate approved by 50-47 votes the largest tax increase in U.S. history to raise nearly \$100,000 million over three years; it increased taxes on businesses and individuals by \$98,000 million and cut about \$17,000 million from spending on welfare programmes and medical care for the elderly. 26. Three major U.S. banks lowered their prime interest rate  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 15.5 per cent, the lowest rate for two years.

Aug. 6. The number of unemployed in July was 10,800,000. 17. President Reagan reached a new agreement with China involving the eventual phasing out of U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan although no cut-off date was set. 19. The House of Representatives voted 226 to 207 in favour of the President's tax Bill. 25. The U.S. Commerce Department ruled that Britain and five other E.E.C. countries had subsidised steel exports to America, the declaration being a step towards imposition of penalty duties on steel imports from Europe. 26. The U.S.A. temporarily black-listed two French firms for supplying equipment to the Russian gas pipeline in defiance of President Reagan's ban. The annual Index of Crime was published showing that 13 million serious offences were committed in 1981.

### COMMON MARKET

(1981) Sept. 23. According to figures released by the Europe Commission in Brussels, unemployment in the EEC passed the nine million mark for the first time in August. The EEC Commissioner for budget policy, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, announced the Commission was to pay back £450 million to EEC Governments following new estimates for revenues and spending in the current year with Britain receiving about £81 million.

Oct. 4. Changes in values of leading European currencies were agreed by Common Market finance ministers meeting in Brussels

with a revaluation of the German mark and Dutch guilder by 5.5 per cent each and a devaluation of the French franc and Italian lira by three per cent each. 26. A publication for reforming the financial structure of the Common Market was issued by the EEC in Luxembourg.

Nov. 12. The Common Market Commission withdrew its opposition to the British Government's current British Steel aid programme and gave approval to pay the balance of £360 million earmarked for the present financial year. 26. EEC summit meeting began in London.

(1982) Jan. 4. The Common Market countries decided in Brussels against introducing economic sanctions against Russia because of the military takeover in Poland but E.E.C. foreign ministers said they would consider action as the situation developed. Norway banned E.E.C. vessels from fishing inside its 200-mile economic zone because of failure by the Common Market to implement a fisheries agreement. 5. Grants totalling more than £28 million were made by the Common Market agencies to help over 13,600 steelworkers in the U.K. who had lost their jobs. 8. The European Court of Auditors' report on Common Market activities in 1980 disclosed financial irregularities and administrative shortcomings in running the E.E.C. institutions. 13. The E.E.C. Commission decided against launching a general move to phase out duty-free purchases through the Common Market countries. 18. It was announced that Britain was to receive £316 million in grants for road-building and public works, bringing to £815 million the total the U.K. had received in rebates from the E.E.C. Budget for 1980-81. 21. The E.E.C. Commission decided to stop further sales of subsidised E.E.C. food to Poland and that the money saved would be distributed through non-governmental agencies. 22. It was announced that the number of unemployed in the Common Market had passed the 10 million figure for the first time. 27. Price increases averaging nine per cent for food covered by the Common Agricultural Policy were recommended by the E.E.C. Commission.

Feb. 2. The E.E.C. Commission banned herring fishing in the southern part of the North Sea because Denmark had taken ten times its share with the overall quota permitted from Oct. 1981 to the end of March 1982 being exhausted. 23. The Common Market countries agreed to reduce their imports, including manufactured and luxury goods, from the Soviet Union as a signal of their opposition to the suppression of Solidarity in Poland. Greenland decided in a referendum to withdraw from the Common Market with the support of 52 per cent of its voters.

Mar. 3. The E.E.C. Commission decided to open proceedings against France before the European Court of Justice on the grounds that some of the £510 million handout to French farmers announced in December flouted E.E.C. rules. 5. The European Court in Brussels ordered that France must remove bureaucratic obstacles which had disrupted imports of cheap Italian wine. 11. The European Parliament voted overwhelmingly in Strasbourg for a Common Market ban on imports of seal pelts and products. 22. E.E.C. Foreign Ministers agreed to begin proceedings against Japan under Article 23 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for alleged violations of international trade rules. 25. The Common Market was 25 years old. 26. Members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg voted by a 28-majority in favour of giving Common Market farmers a record 14 per cent price increase this year despite opposition from U.K. Euro-MPs, both Tory and Labour, and the Brussels Executive Commission.

April 20. Britain made a net financial profit from Common Market membership in the previous year of £20 million, according to revised budget figures published by the Brussels Commission, the first profit for Britain since joining. 27. Common Market foreign ministers failed to agree on a plan to reduce Britain's EEC bills over the next few years and the proposal to give the U.K. Budget rebates of about £450 million in 1982 and similar amounts over the next two to three years was rejected by Mr. Pym, the Foreign Secretary, in Luxembourg. 30. An EEC farm prices agreement provisionally approved in Luxembourg added 1.2 per cent on British food prices.

May 11. Another farm price clash between Britain and its EEC partners in Brussels produced a near-crisis when efforts were made to ignore a British veto and introduce a price package which the UK considered unacceptable; Britain was isolated nine votes to one after new aid measures prompted Greece and Italy to drop reservations over the farm package provisionally agreed in April. 13. The European Parliament voted for an end to the right of a single Common Market country to veto decisions taken by the majority. 18. EEC agriculture ministers meeting in Brussels forced through farm price proposals against British opposition by a majority vote and thereby jettisoned the power of veto safeguarding vital national interests. 25. Britain's efforts to secure major cuts in its Common Market contributions ended in Brussels when Mr. Pym (Foreign Secretary) accepted a one-year settlement which would give the U.K. a refund of about £480 million of its 1982 contribution; there was also provision for extra relief if Britain's

final bill much exceeded the estimate. It was agreed to decide by the end of November on a longer-lasting scheme to protect Britain from paying more than its fair share of the costs of running the EEC.

June 24. The latest proposals to settle the Common Market battle over fisheries were decisively rejected by the executive of the National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations. 28. Common Market leaders met in Brussels for a two-day summit. 29. EEC Fisheries Ministers again failed to agree a Common Fishery Policy after Danish opposition and new compromise proposals were deferred.

July 6. Britain was found to be in breach of Common Market law by not having a proper job evaluation system to assist in enforcing its law on equal pay for men and women; judges of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg upheld a complaint by the Common Market Commission that Britain had failed to comply with an E.E.C. directive on equal pay introduced in 1975. 9. By 84 to 51 votes, the European Parliament approved a resolution moved by Mr. Alan Tyrrell (Con., London East) calling for the establishment of "common principles for extradition between member states". 15. The European Court of Justice ordered Britain to lift its ban on poultry imports from other E.E.C. countries. 24. Common Market Ministers gave the Commission a mandate to seek an overall settlement with the United States of the current steel dispute after an emergency meeting in Brussels. 27. Aid of more than £9,400,000 was announced for areas hit by shipbuilding closures, being allocated to help create new jobs in Strathclyde, Cleveland, Tyne and Wear, Merseyside, and Belfast.

Aug. 12. The E.E.C. handed over a protest in Washington against President Reagan's ban on American firms and their European subsidiaries exporting technology for the Siberian gas pipeline.

#### AFRICA

(1981) Sept. 1. The South African Defence Minister announced that his troops killed several Russian army officers and captured a warrant-officer during the previous week's incursion into Angola. President Dacko of the Central African Republic surrendered power to the army commander, Gen. Kolingba, in a bloodless *coup d'état*.

Nov. 15. Zairean troops, the vanguard of a peace-keeping force of the Organisation of African Unity, arrived in Chad as Libyan forces, ousted by President Goukouni, prepared to leave.

**Dec. 3.** The fourth of South Africa's tribal homelands, the Ciskei in the Eastern Cape, attained independence. 7. South Africa admitted that its forces had carried out eight-day operation into Eastern Angola in November against bases of SWAPO. 18. A bomb destroyed the headquarters of Zimbabwe's ruling party in Salisbury killing six people and injuring more than 70.

**(1982) Jan. 5.** The South African authorities decided to arrest and prosecute all of the mercenaries allegedly involved in the attempted Seychelles coup in Nov. 1981 and subsequent seizure of an airliner to Durban.

**Feb. 11.** The Organisation of African Unity states called on the President of Chad to negotiate with rebels trying to overthrow his Government and said it would withdraw its peacekeeping force there by June 30. 24. The Polisario Front, engaged in guerrilla warfare with Morocco for the last seven years, was admitted to the Organisation of African Unity under the title of the Democratic Arab Republic of the Sahara although there were protests from at least ten member countries against the decision. Twenty-two National party M.P.s, representing the hard-line Right-wing faction, voted against Mr. P. W. Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, in a vote of confidence at a private party meeting called to debate Mr. Botha's plan for a limited level of power-sharing with the Asian and coloured (mixed race) groups, the rebellion being led by Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the National party in Transvaal province; on Feb. 27 a meeting in Pretoria of the Head Committee of Transvaal National party ended with 136 delegates voting in favour of the Prime Minister's commitment to apartheid reform with 36 voting against, and Dr. Treurnicht was suspended temporarily from his post and party membership along with three others—Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg (Minister of Black Education and Training) and two M.P.s, Mr. Tom Langley and Mr. Caspar Uya; on Mar. 3 Dr. Treurnicht (Minister of State Administration) and Dr. Hartzenberg, both Cabinet members, resigned; on Mar. 3, deadline set for the dissidents to return to the party fold, six M.P.s recanted and supported Mr. Botha, the caucus of the National party then expelling the 16 dissident M.P.s; on Mar. 20 Dr. Treurnicht landed a right-wing opposition movement.

**Mar. 2.** Zaire closed its border with Zambia after troops had exchanged fire near the frontier, 200 miles north of Lusaka, over the erection by Zairean troops of a road block.

**May 11.** Russia exchanged eight Western intelligence agents and a South African soldier captured in Angola for a senior KGB agent held in South Africa for nearly two

years, the exchange taking place "somewhere in Europe." 24. Mr. John Burlison, aged 28, a British wild-life expert, who was seized by Mozambique guerrillas in December, 1981, was set free across the border in Zimbabwe.

**June 6.** With only one dissenting M.P., Mr. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, won approval for plans to share political power with mixed race Coloureds and Asians at a Cape Town meeting of the combined parliamentary and provincial caucuses of the National Party. 7. In the civil war in Chad, it was reported that forces led by M. Hissene Habre, former prime minister, had won a battle for N'djamena, the capital.

**July 2.** Some 4,000 black miners at the West Driefontein gold mine, south-west of Johannesburg, refused to go underground for the night shift and burnt down an administration building with violence also at two other mines because of dissatisfaction over a pay increase; on the following day it was stated that seven black miners had been killed, 14 injured, and some 300 arrested when police moved in to quell rioting. 12. It was reported that Ethiopian planes and troops attacked Somali positions along two fronts.

**Aug. 3.** Somalia claimed to have defeated a new attack across its border by Ethiopian and Cuban troops. 4. The 19th summit of the Organisation of African Unity planned for Aug. 5 in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, collapsed when only 14 members attended. 11. South Africa mounted a military strike from South West Africa (Namibia) into southern Angola against bases of the South West African Peoples' Organisation. 15. Heavy fighting along the Ogaden border forced President Siad Barre of Somalia to reimpose the state of emergency lifted just four months before.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES

**(1981) Sept. 5.** Poland's free trade union, Solidarity, opened its first national congress in Gdansk. 7. Guatemala broke consular relations with Britain in protest at the decision to grant independence to Belize. 14. Russia announced increased prices for vodka and tobacco and doubled the cost of petrol. 18. The Russian Government stated that it expected the Polish Government immediately to take "determined and radical steps to cut short the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and action hostile towards the Soviet Union".

**Oct. 1.** Gunther Guillaume, the East German spy, was handed over to East Germany as part of a complicated East-West prisoner exchange. 5. The French Government announced the price of bread, milk, butter and

other essential foods would be controlled for the next three months. 8. A British salvage team reached Murmansk after recovering nearly all the cargo of gold bars entombed aboard *HMS Edinburgh*, the warship torpedoed and sunk in 1942. 10. The *Polish* Government announced a further round of price increases covering a wide range of basic essentials. 11. The *Rumanian* Government announced new laws against hoarders in an effort to deal with serious food shortages. 18. Mr Stanislaw Kania, the *Polish* leader, was replaced by the Army chief and Prime Minister, Gen. Jaruzelski. Andreas Papandreou, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, won a comfortable majority in the *Greek* parliamentary elections. 22. Twenty-two nations were represented at the two-day conference on world poverty and economic development on the Mexican Caribbean island resort of Cancun. 23. *Polish* Government announced that troops would be used if present wave of unrest continued. 27. President Kekkonen of *Finland* resigned because of deteriorating health after 25 years in office. 28. *Polish* workers staged a one-hour national strike to protest against chronic food shortages and a police crackdown on union activity. *Sweden* lodged an official protest with the Soviet Union after a Russian submarine ran aground on rocks near Sweden's main Baltic naval base at Karlskrona; on Nov. 6 the submarine was escorted into the Baltic and turned over to the Russian navy. 31. *Poland's* Parliament unanimously passed a resolution calling for an immediate end to all strikes and acknowledged with approval a similar appeal issued by Solidarity's leadership.

Nov. 12. The U.S. charge d'affaires in *France* escaped assassination when he was shot at by a gunman outside his Paris home. 14. It was announced that *France* was to increase defence spending by 17.8 per cent and had ordered development of new tactical and strategic missile systems and construction of a seventh nuclear missile-firing submarine. *Senegal* and *Gambia* united in a confederation called Senegambia under an agreement signed by their Presidents. 16. President Brezhnev told the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee in Moscow that *Russia's* agriculture and whole economy had suffered great damage for three years in succession, and that 1981 had again been a year of poor crops. 20. Russian negotiators and Ruhrgas, the West German energy organisation, signed an agreement in Essen for the supply of Siberian natural gas to the Western European grid. 22. President Brezhnev of *Russia* arrived in Bonn for three days of talks. 29. *Swiss* voters in a referendum approved a new tax system.

between *Russia* and U.S.A. on nuclear weapons was held in Geneva. 3. The *Spanish* Government formally declared it was ready to accept an invitation to join NATO. 9. Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his wife ended their hunger strike which had begun on Nov. 22 to force the authorities to allow Liza Alexeyeva, wife of Dr Sakharov's stepson, to leave *Russia* to join her husband; Liza Alexeyeva was told she would be allowed to leave and on Dec. 20 was reunited in the U.S.A with her husband. 10. Foreign Ministers attending the North Atlantic Council meeting in Brussels signed the Protocol of Accession inviting *Spain* to become a member of the Alliance. 11. Senor Javier Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian diplomat, was chosen unanimously at the Security Council in New York to take over on Jan. 1 as U.N. Secretary-General from Dr Kurt Waldheim. Herr Erich Honecker, *East German* leader, welcomed Chancellor Schmidt, of *West Germany*, to East Berlin when the two men had their first official meeting. 13. Martial law was imposed in *Poland*, with streets patrolled by troops and tanks, and leaders of the trade union Solidarity among those arrested; in a radio and television address, the Prime Minister, Gen. Jaruzelski, said the clock would not be turned back to the position which existed before Solidarity's emergence; a military Council of National Salvation was set up; trade union activity and public meetings were banned; former party chief, Edward Gierek, was among several prominent Communists arrested for "abusing their posts for personal profit"; on the following day thousands of workers in Warsaw and other industrial cities seized factories; communication lines of the major Western news agencies were cut; U.S.A. suspended Government food shipments to Poland; on Dec. 16 it was reported that thousands of people had been arrested and that troops supported by armour had moved into some key factories to break sit-in strikes; on the following day Warsaw Radio said that seven people had been killed and over 400 injured in clashes between security forces and workers and it was reported that two prison camps had opened to deal with those arrested; on Dec. 28 about 900 miners at Piast in Silesia abandoned their two-week underground strike and began returning to the surface. 17. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier, a senior American NATO commander, was kidnapped from his home in Verona, *Italy*, by Red Brigades terrorists; he was freed on Jan. 28 by an anti-terrorist squad from a flat in Padua; on Mar. 25 prison sentences totalling 355 years were imposed on 17 terrorists found guilty of the kidnapping. 27. It was announced that the *Polish* Ambassador to Japan had defected to the West.

(1982) Jan. 3. Four women terrorists escaped when a car bomb tore a hole in the wall

Dec. 1. The first plenary session of the talks

of a maximum security prison in Rovigno *Italy* where they were held; a passer-by was killed. 8. It was confirmed at the London meeting between the British and Spanish Prime Ministers that *Spain* had agreed to reopen the border with Gibraltar on April 20 in return for immediate talks on the colony's future. 17. Conservative candidates decisively won all four National Assembly by-elections in *France*. 26. Mr. Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, and Mr. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, held talks in *Geneva*. 27. Defence ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Oman agreed to integrate their air defence systems, form a mini rapid deployment force, and establish a weapons industry. President Koivisto was formally inaugurated as *Finland's* first Socialist Head of State. 30. In the *Polish* port of Gdansk police clashed with demonstrators protesting about food price increases.

Feb. 3. Herr Schmidt, *West German* Chancellor, announced a package of measures to stimulate investment and create jobs. It was officially announced that over 760 officials had been dismissed during six weeks of martial law in *Poland*, including six provincial governors. 5. Mr. Andrew Pyke, the British businessman held in *Iranian* prisons for 17 months, arrived in Athens having been freed the previous week. 6. Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg was married in *Luxembourg's* Notre Dame Cathedral to Archduke Charles Christian de Hapsburg-Lorraine of Austria. 9. It was reported that a woman member of Solidarity had been jailed for 10 years by a military court in *Poland* for organizing a strike. 10. Warsaw Radio stated that telephone communications between *Polish* towns were restored but that calls would continue to be censored. 11. Violent demonstrations occurred in the centre of Brussels when mounted state troopers and riot police tried to prevent a march of some 7,000 trade unionists on the *Belgian* Parliament calling for E.E.C. aid in restructuring the threatened steel industry. President Mitterrand of *France* signed the Bill nationalizing five industrial groups and the 39 largest French banks together with two leading finance companies; it became law on Feb. 13. 17. *Poland's* military rulers ended a two-day crackdown and stated that 3,500 people had been arrested for violations of martial law regulations. 23. *Greenland's* referendum to decide whether or not to stay in the Common Market resulted in 52 per cent. supporting withdrawal. 28. The *Polish* authorities announced the first relaxation of martial law restrictions, including those on travel and the curfew.

Mar. 11. Rebellious troops launched an unsuccessful coup attempt against the mili-

tary regime in *Surinam*. 14. The first round of *France's* local elections produced a narrow win for the Gaullists and Giscardian opposition. In *Guatemala City*, the national congress ratified Gen. Anibal Guevara as winner of the presidential elections. 16. President Brezhnev announced in Moscow that *Russia* had unilaterally decided to halt further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Urals. 21. *West Germany's* Social Democratic party lost votes heavily in the first of the year's State elections in Lower Saxony. *France's* second round of elections to renew half the seats on the conseils generaux in the metropolitan and overseas departments resulted in the Right parties winning 58 departments and the Left parties 35. 23. The army seized power in *Guatemala*. 25. The *French* Government decided that the retirement age was to be lowered to 60 from April, 1983. 28. *El Salvador's* national elections, boycotted by the Left who tried to disrupt the voting, during which dozens of people and troops were reported to have been killed, resulted: President Duarte's Christian Democrats 41 per cent, Arena party 29 per cent, Right-wing parties remaining votes; leaders of all five Right-wing parties formed an alliance for a coalition Government of National Unity.

April 7. The Health and Welfare Ministry admitted to the Lower House of the *Japanese* Parliament that 3,559 officers and civilians were attached to the Imperial Army's special unit, No. 731, which carried out chemical and biological warfare experiments on war prisoners at Harbin, north-eastern China, during World War Two. 9. Britain and Spain postponed talks on *Gibraltar* and the re-opening of the frontier because of the Falklands crisis. 11. The British Transglobe explorers, Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton, reached the North Pole, having been at the South Pole 16 months before. 16. *Iran* freed Mr. Frank Skinner, a Briton, held in a Teheran prison for nearly a year. 21. The office of U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees reported in Geneva a total of 2,696,621 *Afghan* refugees were registered by the Pakistani authorities at the end of March. 22. The *French* Government expelled two Syrian diplomats after a car-bomb attack on the offices of a pro-Iraqi weekly magazine in Paris; a French woman was killed and 63 people injured. A report by the ruling Politburo read to a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist party said *Poland* was suffering "a total collapse of the economy". 24. The *French* Defence Minister announced that the Government had decided to strengthen the national security force with 2,000 national servicemen to help fight the country's rising wave of crime and political terrorism. 27. *China* issued its draft new and fourth Constitution which estab-

lished a State presidency and a central military council besides divesting the People's Communes of their political power which was to be handed to Township People's Governments. Six *Russian* Pentecostalists were detained by *Russian* plainclothes police after spending an hour at the British Embassy in Moscow trying to emigrate. 30. It was reported that *Iran* had launched another big offensive against *Iraqi* forces in Khuzistan province.

May 1. According to Teheran radio, *Iranian* forces stormed *Iraqi* defences and laid siege to the port city of Khorramshahr; *Iraq* claimed its troops crushed *Iran's* two-pronged offensive and encircled the *Iranians* after an all-day infantry and tank battle in Khuzistan's marshlands. 2. The all-night curfew imposed by *Poland's* military authorities was lifted and some other martial law restrictions on travel and public gatherings were relaxed; on May 3 police used tear gas, truncheons, concussion grenades and water cannon in a series of clashes with about 25,000 Solidarity supporters in Warsaw with trouble being reported in a number of other towns; on May 4 authorities reimposed overnight curfews and martial law restrictions in several cities, including Warsaw, after a day of nationwide violence in which 1,372 people were arrested and 72 policemen reported injured. 6. *Iran* claimed to have smashed enemy lines near the border village of Fakkeh, west of Shush, knocking out 18 *Iraqi* tanks and taking over 700 prisoners; the *Iraqis* were reported to have made at least two counter-attacks with air strikes. 7. Teheran Radio stated that *Iranian* troops and armour broke through to the *Iraqi* frontier in southern Khuzistan for the first time since the Gulf War began 19 months ago; three *Iraqi* armoured brigades were reported wiped out. 9. An Army report issued in Istanbul disclosed that over 43,000 suspected Leftist and Rightist activists had been detained since the military takeover in *Turkey* 20 months ago with 202 suspected terrorists killed in shootouts and bomb explosions. *Iran* announced the recapture of Jufair near the *Iraqi* border and an *Iraqi* communique spoke of "strategic withdrawals" from Hamid and Hoveyzeh on the main road to Khorramshahr. 10. The *Polish* Government ordered two American diplomats to leave the country. *Iran* claimed its forces had surrounded Khorramshahr and Teheran Radio called on *Iraqi* occupation forces to surrender. 12. A young man dressed as a priest and carrying a knife approached Pope John Paul on his arrival for a visit to *Portugal*, but was seized immediately. The *French* Government announced new subsidies of £300 million to newly-nationalised industries in a mini-budget aimed at further reflation of the economy and a modification of V.A.T. rates

to cover the cost of the subsidies and other measures. 13. *Iraq* claimed to have inflicted heavy losses on advancing *Iranian* troops as the battle for Khorramshahr entered its fifth day with military communiquees from both sides confirming fierce fighting. 14. The commander of the *Iranian* ground forces said *Iran* had retaken from *Iraqi* troops all the towns and territories in Khuzistan province, except Khorramshahr. 15. *Polish* press reports stated police arrested 636 people for taking part in Solidarity's protest on May 13 against martial law. 18. President Brezhnev offered the *U.S.A.* a mutual freeze on strategic missile development, and President Reagan welcomed the *Russian* leader's willingness to open negotiations. 21. *Japanese* workers won an average basic rise of about seven per cent in the annual pay negotiations. 23. *Iran* claimed fresh victories in the battle for Khorramshahr. 24. The head of the K.G.B., Mr. Yuri Andropov, was promoted to the Soviet Communist party's ten-man Secretariat. *Iran* said it had recaptured Khorramshahr and *Iraq* admitted its loss on the following day. 27. *Japanese* and *British* car manufacturers agreed in *Tokyo* to keep *Japan's* car exports this year to under 11 per cent of *Britain's* total domestic market. 30. *Spain* became the 16th member of N.A.T.O. at a ceremony in Washington.

June 1. Bombs exploded at four *U.S. Army* installations in *West Germany*. 5. The economic summit of Western leaders opened at *Versailles*. 9. President Reagan, addressing the Bundestag in *Bonn*, spoke of proposals to reduce substantially the ground forces of N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Pact. The *U.S.A.* vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution threatening *Israel* with sanctions unless she agreed to a ceasefire and unconditional withdrawal from *Lebanon*. 10. The one-day N.A.T.O. summit concluded in *Bonn*. 11. Thousands of demonstrators protesting about arms policies during President Reagan's visit clashed with police in *West Berlin*. 13. King Khalid, the *Saudi Arabian* ruler, who died in Taif, was succeeded by his brother, Prince Fahd. The *French* Government introduced an austerity programme with a four-month pay and prices freeze. 15. Mr. Gromyko, *Russian* Foreign Minister, told the U.N. General Assembly in New York, in a statement he read on behalf of President Brezhnev to the special session on disarmament, that *Russia* "assumes an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons". 20. *Iraq* had started to withdraw its troops from *Iranian* territory, President Saddam Hussain said in Baghdad. The indefinite postponement of talks about *Gibraltar* was announced in Luxembourg after a meeting between Mr. Pym, Foreign Secretary, and the Spanish Foreign Minister. *Iran* warned that the *Iraqi* decision to withdraw all its forces from



Iranian territory was not enough to end the Gulf War. 22. The Army took over political control in *Argentina*; it was announced that Gen. Reynaldo Bignone would become President from July 1 with the Navy and Air Force refusing to serve in the government; on the following day, Senor Costa Mendez, Argentina's Foreign Minister, submitted his resignation and it was accepted. 24. A *French* fighter pilot became the first astronaut from the West to take part in a *Russian* space mission. 28. *Russia* said it was cutting by two-thirds telephone lines between itself and Britain and that lines were also to be reduced with other countries in the West. Three British journalists, detained in *Argentina* since April 13, were released on bail; they arrived back in London on June 29. 30. *Russia* stated that it intended to cut more than a third of its telephone links with the U.S.A. and end direct dialling between the two countries.

July 1. Gen. Bignone was sworn in as President of *Argentina*. 4. The family of Viktor Korchnoi, the *Russian* defector and chess grand master, arrived in Zurich for a reunion after a six-year campaign for permission to leave Russia. President Guzman of the *Dominican Republic* died of a gunshot wound which a Government spokesman said was inflicted when a pistol he was holding apparently went off accidentally in his room at the presidential palace in Santo Domingo. 14. *Iran* claimed its forces had crossed into *Iraq* and penetrated six to eight miles; the *Iraqis* said they had stopped the advance and had counter-attacked inflicting heavy losses and forcing a retreat. 15. Heavy fighting between *Iranian* and *Iraqi* forces was reported near the oil port of Basra. 18. *Iran* claimed further major military successes against *Iraq*. 21. The release of 1,227 martial law detainees was announced in *Poland*, but 630 men would remain in detention centres where they had been held without trial or charges since martial law was declared. 22. The *French* Government announced it intended to ignore U.S. sanctions on the construction of the Trans-Siberian gas pipeline and honour all its contracts. *Iranian* forces launched another major attack into *Iraq*, but were reported to have been forced to retreat after a seven-hour battle east of Basra. 23. It was reported that half of the 819 *Poles* who went to the World Cup Finals in Spain in June had not returned home. 24. *Iraq* claimed to have killed over 2,000 *Iranian* troops when it repelled a new offensive towards the city of Basra; *Iran* said 700 *Iraqis* were killed or wounded. 26. It was reported that living costs in *Poland* rose 104 per cent in the first six months of the year and food costs soared 150 per cent, but real wages were down 26 per cent. 29. *Iran* said its forces launched another attack against

the *Iraqis* east of Basra, but a military *communiqué* issued in Baghdad reported the attack had been repulsed with heavy losses.

Aug. 4. Unemployment in *West Germany* in July reached its highest level for 30 years, rising to 1,760,000. 9. *Hungary* introduced big price increases for food and transport. The *French* Government announced its decision to lift its embargo on arms sales to Argentina. 13. Street fighting between demonstrators and riot police broke out in Gdansk in *Poland* and thousands also demonstrated in Warsaw, Cracow and Wroclaw. 16. Riot police used water cannon in *Warsaw* to disperse several hundred Solidarity supporters. 19. Svetlana Savitskaya, aged 34, became the second woman to fly in space when the *Soyuz* craft in which she and two male companions were flying was launched by the *Soviet Union* and docked on Aug. 20 with the *Salyut 7* space station; the three cosmonauts landed safely at Kazakstan on Aug. 27. 26. In Czestochowa, the *Polish* Primate, Archbishop Glemp, called on the military regime to release Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, and to ease its grip on the country. 27. The *Spanish* Prime Minister announced that general elections would be held on Oct. 28. 28. It was announced in *Paris* that two important arrests had been made "in the area of international terrorism"; on the following day police stated that a woman had also been arrested later; on Aug. 30, the trio were identified as members of the Irish National Liberation Army, being named as Michael Plunkett, aged 30, Mary Reid, 29, both from the Dublin area, and Stephen King, 30, from Co. Tyrone in Northern Ireland; all three were charged with possessing arms, explosives and false papers and of having criminal association. 31. Thousands of *Poles* marched in support of Solidarity to commemorate the second anniversary of the agreement which legalised it as a free trade union; police used tear gas and concussion grenades; the authorities said that the demonstrations involved at least 12 towns and cities and that 4,050 people were detained; in Lublin police opened fire and killed two people.

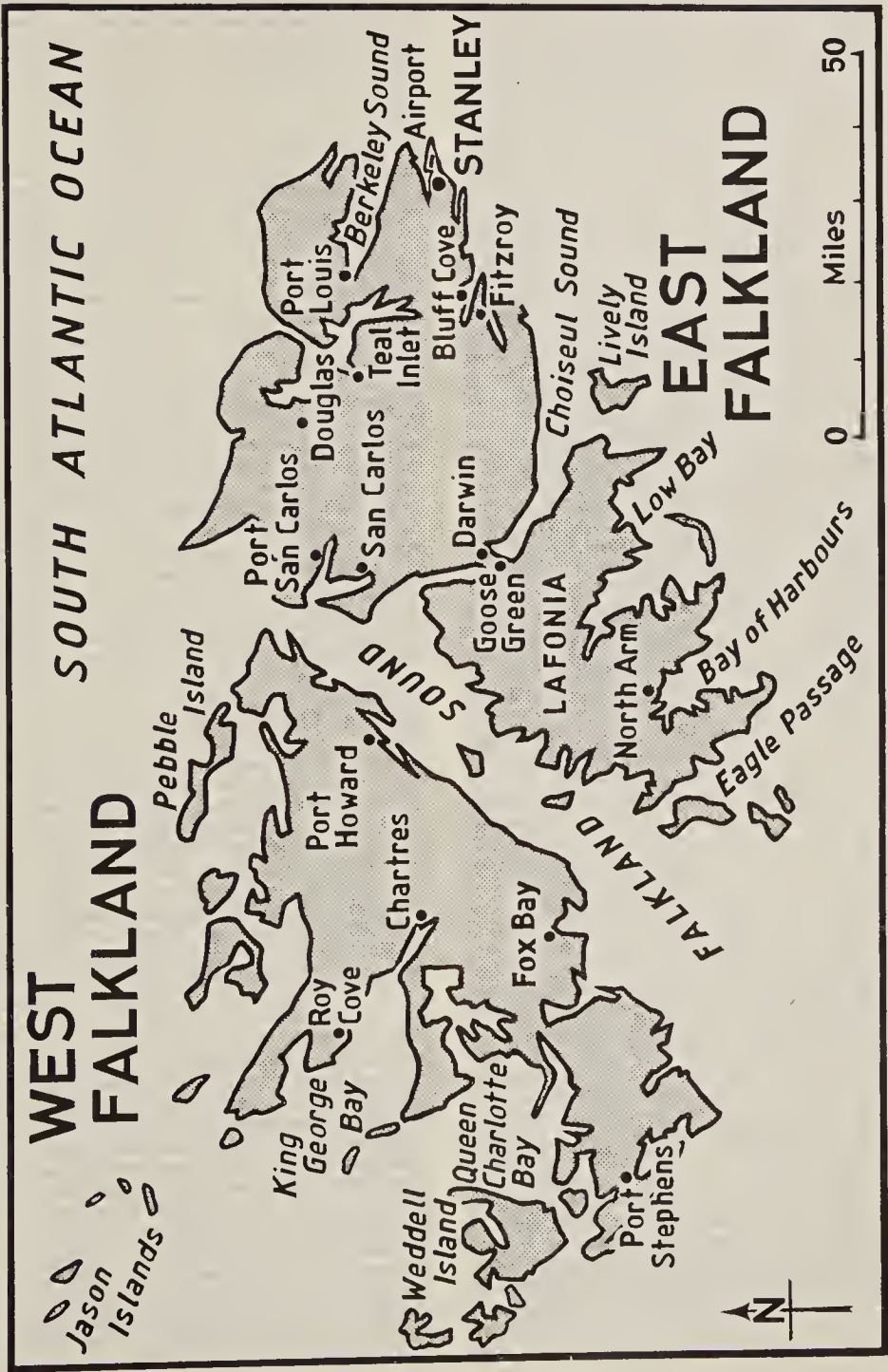
## THE FALKLANDS CONFLICT

(1982) Mar. 23. The Royal Navy's Antarctic patrol ship, *Endurance*, was reported to be sailing at full speed to South Georgia Island in the South Atlantic to deal with an Argentinian "presence" after reports on Mar. 22 that some 60 Argentinians collecting scrap metal from a disused whaling station at Leigh had hoisted their country's flag before sailing away, but leaving a handful of their number on the island. 30. The Foreign Secretary (Lord Carrington) told the House of Lords that the dispute with Argentina over the

Falkland Islands had developed into a "potentially dangerous" situation and had resulted in a review of British commitments in the South Atlantic.

April 1. The British Ambassador to the U.N. (Sir Anthony Parsons) said in New York that an Argentine naval force was steaming toward the Falklands and that the U.K. Government feared an invasion was imminent; Britain's delegation asked for an immediate meeting of the Security Council. 2. After much confusion and delay it was confirmed by Lord Carrington in London that Argentina had invaded and captured the Falkland Islands in an air and sea operation. Mr. Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falklands, and the garrison of 81 Royal Marines were in Argentine hands. Some 5,000 Argentine troops were reported to have landed and raised their flag over Government House. A gun battle resulted in three Argentinian casualties. The Defence Secretary (Mr. Nott) said Britain was assembling up to 40 warships and 1,000 commandos. Britain broke off diplomatic relations with the Argentine. The Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Humphrey Atkins) made a statement in the Commons. Foreign ministers of the Common Market countries condemned the armed intervention and called on Argentina to withdraw its forces immediately. 3. The Commons met for an emergency debate, the first sitting of the House on a Saturday since the Suez crisis of 1956. The Prime Minister announced that a large Task Force was being despatched to the Islands and that financial sanctions including the freezing of assets were being imposed on Argentina. Argentina announced that one of its officers had been killed and three other members of the invasion force wounded when Royal Marines resisted the first wave assault. U.N. Security Council in New York demanded a cessation of hostilities and an immediate Argentine withdrawal followed by negotiations; Panama cast the only vote against the British resolution. 4. Argentine forces seized the island of South Georgia after strong resistance by 22 Royal Marines who shot down a helicopter, holed a warship with a hand-held anti-tank weapon, and killed three invaders before being overwhelmed. The Governor of the Falklands (Mr. Rex Hunt) and 81 Marines captured earlier were flown home to Britain from Uruguay. The Argentines imposed a curfew in Port Stanley. 5. Lord Carrington resigned as Foreign Secretary and accepted responsibility for "a very great national humiliation". His successor was Mr. Francis Pym, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the Commons, who in turn was succeeded by Mr. John Biffen, formerly Trade Secretary. Mr. Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Richard Luce, Minister of State, Foreign Office, also resigned. Mrs.

Thatcher refused a resignation offer from Mr. John Nott, Defence Secretary. Britain's Task Force sailed from Portsmouth led by the carriers *Invincible* and *Hermes*. The cruise liner *Canberra* was placed under Naval control and the Government said other ships would be requisitioned and chartered as necessary. The Australian Government pledged full support to Britain and New Zealand severed its diplomatic ties with Argentina. 6. Mr. Alexander Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, held separate meetings with Britain's Ambassador (Sir Nicholas Henderson) and the Argentine Ambassador (Senor Eesteban Takacs) in Washington. Mrs. Thatcher announced a ban on imports from Argentina. El Salvador expressed support for Argentina's action, but Zambia condemned its invasion. 7. Britain declared a 200-mile war zone round the Falklands from 4 a.m. G.M.T. on April 12 and stated that any Argentine warships or naval auxiliary ships within the zone would be treated as hostile and liable to attack. The new Foreign Secretary (Mr. Pym) told the Commons that Britain would do all it could to achieve a settlement without further fighting. Argentina installed Gen. Mario Benjamin Menendez as military governor of the occupied Islands. France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland banned all arms sales to Argentina. The Turks and Caicos Islands offered support for Britain and Hongkong ordered the Argentine Consulate General to be closed and the Consul General to leave. 8. The Prime Minister told M.P.s that the Government was considering in what form a review or inquiry should take place into events leading up to the invasion. 9. Mr. Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, flew from London to Buenos Aires for talks. The liner *Canberra* sailed from Southampton with 2,000 troops aboard for a rendezvous with the Task Force in the south Atlantic. Argentina ordered several thousand young men who completed their one year's national service last December to report for duty. Russia accused Britain of posing an immediate threat to international peace and security by her "aggressive course" in the dispute. 10. E.E.C. Governments agreed in Brussels to ban imports of all goods from Argentina from this week and also issued a statement condemning the Argentine invasion and demanding withdrawal of its troops in line with U.N. Security Council resolution. In Buenos Aires, Mr. Haig, U.S. Secretary of State, met leaders of the military regime. 11. Peru proposed the sending of an international peace-keeping force to the Falklands and called for an immediate 72-hour truce to allow Mr. Haig time to complete his negotiations. The P. & O. cruise liner *Uganda* was requisitioned as a hospital ship for the British Task Force. 12. Britain's maritime blockade around the Falklands took effect. Mr. Haig left Downing



Street after 11 hours of talks with Mrs. Thatcher and other Ministers to fly again to Buenos Aires, stating a number of substantial differences remained over proposals he had brought from the Argentine Government. Argentine Foreign Ministry stated that the 22 Royal Marines taken during the invasion of South Georgia were "perfectly safe" and with some civilian members of the British Antarctic survey team on the island were aboard a ship sailing for Montevideo. 13. Mr. Haig flew back to Washington from London after saying that he had received "some new ideas" understood to have emanated from Senor Costa Mendez, Argentine Foreign Minister, during a telephone talk. Four large trawlers were requisitioned by the British Government for minesweeping operations off the Falklands along with a North Sea oil rig maintenance ship. Argentina's armed forces were placed on full alert. Argentina banned imports from the E.E.C. in retaliation to E.E.C. sanctions. Hongkong banned all imports from Argentina with immediate effect. Canada also banned Argentinian imports and cut off government aid to exports to Argentina. Bolivia mobilised its air force and offered to fight beside Argentina "if the situation arises". The Organisation of American States meeting in Washington adopted a resolution calling for a peaceful solution within the context of the rules of international law. 14. Both Houses of Parliament were recalled from the Easter Recess for emergency sittings. Mrs. Thatcher stated that Britain was seeking a peaceful solution but would use its military strength if necessary. President Reagan described the situation as "most sensitive" and said he was sending Mr. Haig back to Buenos Aires again as a "fair broker". E.E.C. Governments agreed to ban imports from Argentina for one month from April 16. The Argentine military government in the Falklands deported Mr. Richard Baker, British Chief Executive and other senior officials including the chief of police. Peru, Guatemala, and Panama announced support for the invasion. 16. Mr. Haig held more talks with Argentine leaders before flying to London from Buenos Aires. Two British reporters, Simon Winchester, of the *Sunday Times*, and Ian Mather, of the *Observer*, and an *Observer* photographer, Tony Prime, were reported to be in an Argentine jail in Ushuaia accused of spying (they were released and returned to England on June 29th). 17. Mr. Haig met the three members of the Argentine junta at the Presidential Palace in Buenos Aires. 18. Gen. Galtieri, the Argentine President, said in response to a message from the Pope that Argentina had gone as far as it could towards seeking a basis for negotiation with Britain. Sudan demanded the withdrawal of Argentine troops. 19. Mrs Thatcher and her inner Cabinet declared as unacceptable "at first

sight" the latest peace proposals conveyed to Britain by Mr. Haig after his lengthy talks with the Argentine leadership in Buenos Aires. The newly-converted hospital ship, *Uganda*, left Gibraltar to join the British Task Force. 20. Mrs. Thatcher told the Commons that the Argentine proposals she had received on April 19 for a peaceful settlement were not adequate for the British Government. The President of the E.E.C., after a meeting of E.E.C. foreign ministers in Brussels, stated that from a diplomatic, political and legal point of view the Common Market countries were in total solidarity with Britain but no military aspects of the dispute had been discussed. The Organisation of American States voted at the request of Argentina to convene a special meeting of foreign ministers to consider invoking collective defence provisions against the United Kingdom; the vote was 18 to 0, with the U.S.A., Colombia and Trinidad-Tobago abstaining. 21. Port Stanley, capital of the Falklands, was renamed Puerto Argentino by Argentine decree. A statement issued by the Argentine junta said nothing less than full exercise of Argentine sovereignty after a limited transitional period was its aim. 22. Mr. Pym, Foreign Secretary, put Britain's proposals for averting hostilities to Mr. Haig in Washington. Gen. Galtieri visited the Falklands. The European Parliament voted 202 to 28 with 10 abstentions unreservedly to condemn the invasion and called for the withdrawal of Argentine troops before a halting of British naval operations. 23. The Foreign Office in London urged British citizens to consider leaving Argentina. 24. Mr. Pym arrived back at Downing Street to report to the Prime Minister on his Washington talks and warned that the peace efforts faced formidable obstacles and that Britain must be ready for military action. President Galtieri said the possibilities for peace were shrinking. 25. Royal Marines landing from helicopters recaptured South Georgia, the Defence Secretary (Mr. Nott) announcing that the landing met limited resistance with no British casualties but three Argentines were killed; earlier helicopters knocked out the Argentine submarine *Santa Fe*, which had reached Cumberland Bay; it was revealed that on April 22 men of the Royal Marines' Special Boat Squadron had landed on South Georgia to reconnoitre. 26. Mrs. Thatcher told Argentina that time was running out for a peaceful settlement; it was stated that 156 Argentine troops and 38 civilians were taken prisoner in South Georgia; more warships and paratroopers and marines sailed from Britain to join the Task Force. 27. In angry scenes in the Commons, Mr. Foot, Opposition leader, told the Prime Minister that there should be no military escalation until a British Minister had been to New York for peace talks at the United Nations and said

that the Commons should be consulted before there were any further steps in a military escalation, but Mrs. Thatcher rejected both these demands; Argentina declined an offer by Mr. Haig to visit Buenos Aires for a third time to submit President Reagan's peace plan. 28. Britain announced that the blockade of the Falklands in the form of a Total Exclusion Zone would be tightened from noon, April 30, London time, and extended to aircraft as well as ships of all nations; the Argentine junta was considering a settlement agreed in broad principle between Mr. Pym and Mr. Haig and presented in formal proposals in the name of President Reagan; Argentine military sources said air surveillance of the Falklands approaches was being increased as their Air Force changed to an offensive posture; a resolution approved by foreign ministers of the Organisation of American States called on Britain to cease hostilities, endorsed Argentina's claim to sovereignty, and declared that the crisis should be resolved within the framework of U.N. Security Council resolution, the vote being 17-0 in favour with the U.S.A., Chile, Colombia, and Trinidad-Tobago abstaining. 29. Argentina rejected President Reagan's proposals for a peaceful settlement because they did not satisfy fundamental aspects and required more clarification; in the Commons, Mr. Pym said: "If Argentina will not accept a negotiated settlement, reluctantly, and with the greatest possible restraint, we must use force"; a dusk-to-dawn curfew, restrictions on shopping, and a night-time blackout were imposed in the Falklands by Argentina; the Council of Europe voted overwhelmingly to condemn Argentina's invasion and called for an immediate withdrawal of its forces. 30. The United States came down firmly on Britain's side and announced economic and military sanctions against Argentina and offered "material support" for British forces; Mr. Haig announced an end to America's efforts at mediation because of Argentina's "failure to accept a compromise"; the U.N. Secretary-General, Senor Perez de Cuellar, offered to mediate.

May 1. Military action started in the South Atlantic when Port Stanley airfield was attacked by long-range Vulcan bombers flying from Ascension Island followed by a wave of Sea Harrier jets launched from *H.M.S. Hermes*; two Argentine Mirage fighters were shot down by a Sea Harrier and other enemy aircraft damaged and six ships from the Task Force bombarded Argentine positions on the Falklands; no British casualties were reported and all aircraft returned; the airstrip at Goose Green, Darwin, was also attacked; the Ministry of Defence stated that the first attack by R.A.F. Vulcans took place on April 30. 2. Buenos Aires claimed five Harriers had been shot down and

the flagship *Hermes* made inoperable after attack, but these claims were dismissed by the Defence Ministry; Mr. Pym resumed diplomatic efforts in Washington; Mrs. Thatcher invited leaders of the main opposition parties to talks on April 4; Mr. Steel, the Liberal leader, and Dr. David Owen, of the Social Democrats, accepted but Mr. Foot declined. 3. Argentina's joint chiefs of staff reported that the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano*, hit by two torpedoes from the nuclear-powered submarine *Conqueror*, was "presumed sunk"; Task Force helicopters sank an armed Argentine tug and severely damaged another; Britain requisitioned the liner *Q.E.2* and three merchant ships to take 3,000 more troops to the war zone. 4. *H.M.S. Sheffield*, a Type 42 destroyer, was attacked in the total exclusion zone around the Falklands and hit by an Exocet missile; the ship caught fire and this spread out of control; the crew abandoned ship and were picked up; two days later the Ministry of Defence confirmed casualty figures as 20 officers and men presumed dead and 24 crew wounded; further air operations were conducted on the Falklands and all Vulcans returned safely but a Sea Harrier was shot down; the U.S. House of Representatives joined the Senate in passing a resolution supporting Britain. 5. Argentina stated that about 800 survivors had been rescued from the cruiser *General Belgrano*, but it was unsure how many of the 1,042 men aboard had died as rescue operations continued. Mr. Haig and the British Ambassador (Sir Nicholas Henderson) resumed urgent discussions in Washington on U.S.-Peruvian peace proposals. 6. Two Royal Navy Sea Harrier jump jets were lost over the South Atlantic after disappearing in low cloud; Argentina rejected the U.S.-Peruvian proposals for negotiations; Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that there could be no ceasefire without a properly supervised withdrawal of Argentine forces; N.A.T.O defence ministers meeting in Brussels issued a communique condemning Argentina's invasion and refusal to comply with U.N. Security Council Resolution 502. 7. Britain warned Argentina that any of its warships or military aircraft found more than 12 nautical miles from the Argentine coast would forthwith be considered hostile and liable to attack; more Harrier aircraft were sent to the South Atlantic. 8. The U.N. Secretary-General offered minor amendments to his peace proposals to try to reconcile differences. 9. Two Sea Harriers intercepted the Argentine fishing vessel *Narwal*, which was gathering intelligence inside the blockade zone and which surrendered with her crew being taken as prisoners; British frigates, helicopters and Sea Harrier jump jets went into action and radar and other military installations were shelled. 10. The destroyer *H.M.S. Sheffield* sank six days after being struck by an Exocet missile. A

controlled airspace 100 nautical miles in radius was imposed by Britain around Wideawake airfield on Ascension Island. 11. The Royal Navy sank a supply ship trying to run the blockade and continued to bombard military positions on the Falklands. 12. Two Argentine Skyhawk fighter-bombers, which had attacked a British ship in the war zone, were shot down by Sea Wolf missiles fired from a destroyer. In a separate incident, a Royal Navy Sea King helicopter ditched into the sea but all four crew were rescued. All Argentine prisoners and evacuated civilians from South Georgia arrived by British ship at Ascension Island and reached Montevideo by air on May 13. 13. Mrs. Thatcher told M.P.s: "We are working for a peaceful solution; not a peaceful sell-out". President Galtieri said Argentina was willing to talk about the crisis but could not give up its objective of sovereignty. 14. A bomb from an Argentine Skyhawk aircraft during an air attack on May 12 passed right through a Royal Navy frigate without exploding and without causing casualties, it was revealed. Britain's Ambassador to the U.N. was summoned back to London to brief the "War Cabinet" on the week's talks at the U.N. 15. The Ministry of Defence announced that a British raiding party destroyed a large ammunition dump and parked aircraft during a night attack on May 14 on an Argentine held airstrip on Pebble Island, off the north coast of West Falkland, 11 aircraft being wrecked. 16. The Prime Minister and her "War Cabinet" sanctioned one last attempt to reach a settlement through the U.N. Sea Harriers attacked two Argentine supply ships in small harbours in Falkland Sound. President Galtieri said Argentina would neither lower its flag nor raise the white flag in its confrontation with Britain. 17. As talks resumed at the U.N., the Prime Minister said if Argentina did not withdraw its troops "we will have to use force to get them out". In Luxembourg E.E.C. foreign ministers decided to extend economic sanctions against Argentina for only one week with Italy and Ireland dissociating themselves from the extension. 18. U.N. negotiations were halted for 24 hours at Argentina's request to give the junta more time to consider the British response. Whitehall sources disclosed that the night raid on Pebble Island on May 14 was carried out by 12 four-man S.A.S. teams. 19. A new Ministry of Defence radio station established in Ascension Island to broadcast to the Argentines on the Falklands, beamed its first programme. 20. Proposals made by Britain for a negotiated settlement through the U.N. were withdrawn and Mrs. Thatcher accused the junta of "obduracy and delay, deception and bad faith". Orders were given to the Task Force commander to step up military action after a message from the U.N. Secretary-General was received in London setting

out ideas which the Prime Minister intimated would not be acceptable. The insistence of Mr. Wedgwood Benn and his allies to force a vote in the Commons debate on the Falklands on a technical motion to adjourn the House at the end of the sixth debate on the crisis was deplored by Mr. Foot, Labour leader, at a meeting of the Parliamentary Labour party. In the vote, the Government's handling of the situation was endorsed by 296 votes to 33, with most Labour M.P.s abstaining although 31 and two Welsh Nationalists voted against. A Task Force Sea King helicopter was lost in appalling weather while trying to reach the Chilean naval base of Punta Arenas for an emergency landing, the Defence Ministry stated. The Government's detailed account of the diplomatic negotiations since Argentina invaded was published. 21. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, announced that following earlier raids British forces had established a firm bridgehead in the Falklands; Royal Marine Commandoes and the Parachute Regt. were ashore in substantial numbers with artillery, air defence weapons and other heavy equipment already disembarked from ships. Argentine forces had suffered casualties and some prisoners were taken. British ships had come under heavy air attack and five were damaged, two seriously. Argentina claimed direct hits on five British frigates and to have shot down one Sea Harrier and one helicopter. A Sea King helicopter crashed into the sea when transferring men between ships with the loss of 21 lives, nine men being rescued. 22. The Task Force commander received orders from Downing Street to retake all of the Islands and re-establish British control. The Ministry of Defence stated that Britain had some 5,000 troops on the Falklands and a firmly-established 10-square-mile bridgehead. The Type-21 frigate *H.M.S. Ardent* was sunk and there was damage to four other warships; two helicopters were lost and an R.A.F. Harrier listed as missing. Twenty-two crew members of *Ardent* were missing and about 30 injured. Argentina lost nine Mirage aircraft, five Skyhawks, two Pucaras, and four helicopters. Argentina admitted the British landing at San Carlos Bay but claimed efforts to secure a bridgehead were not succeeding. 23. Five Argentine Mirages and one Skyhawk were shot down in an attack on the British bridgehead and a further Mirage and two Skyhawks were believed to have been brought down. One frigate sustained some damage. In a separate incident, Harriers attacked Argentine helicopters in Falkland Sound; one exploded, a second crashed on fire, and a third was thought to be damaged. 24. Seven more Argentine warplanes were shot down during attacks on the ships of the Task Force in San Carlos Water, the Ministry of Defence stating some ships might have been damaged. It was reported that the

frigate *H.M.S. Antelope* had sunk in Falkland Sound when fire became uncontrollable after she was hit by a 500-lb. bomb which exploded when disposal experts attempted to defuse it, one crewman being killed and seven others injured, the remainder of the crew being transferred to other ships. Seven E.E.C. countries agreed in Brussels to continue economic sanctions against Argentina for an indefinite period, but Italy and Ireland refused to support any further boycott of sales. 25. A British ship was badly damaged during Argentine air attacks and there were fears that a second warship had been hit, the Defence Secretary (Mr. Nott) describing it as "bad news". Argentina claimed a British destroyer was sinking and that two frigates and a troop transport had been hit. Argentina asked the U.N. Security Council to call for a ceasefire and a resumption of negotiations under the Secretary-General. The Chilean Foreign Ministry said in Santiago that three men from a British Sea King helicopter discovered the previous week in southern Chile had been picked up. 26. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, confirmed the loss the previous day of the Type 42 destroyer *H.M.S. Coventry* and the merchant ship *Atlantic Conveyor* in Argentine air attacks, 20 men dying on the *Coventry* and four on the merchant ship. The U.N. Secretary-General began exploring with U.K. and Argentine representatives the possibility of negotiating a ceasefire after the Security Council instructed him to undertake a "a renewed mission of good offices". 27. Mrs. Thatcher told the Commons that men of the Task Force were moving forward from the San Carlos bridgehead. The Prime Minister accepted the New Zealand Government's offer to make the frigate *Canterbury* temporarily available to the Royal Navy because of the crisis. 28. The Defence Ministry announced that the 2nd Battalion Parachute Regt. had captured the East Falkland town of Port Darwin and the nearby Goose Green airstrip, some Argentinian prisoners being taken. Four Royal Marines and a Royal Engineer were killed and 20 troops wounded during air raids on the bridgehead on May 27. Replying to a request from the U.N. Secretary-General for precise terms on which Britain would stop fighting, Mrs. Thatcher repeated her demand that a ceasefire be "unequivocally linked" with Argentine withdrawal. Argentina claimed its troops had beaten back British ground forces advancing south from San Carlos and had the situation under control. 29. The 2nd Battalion Parachute Regt. which captured Goose Green took 1,400 Argentine prisoners, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said. The commanding officer of the Battalion, Lt.-Col. Herbert Jones, aged 42, was killed in the action. British casualties were 17 killed and 31 wounded. 30. Royal Marines advanced on the northern pincer route from

San Carlos towards Port Stanley after capturing Douglas Settlement and Teal Inlet. Two Argentine news agencies claimed the carrier *H.M.S. Invincible* had been bombed and hit by Exocet missiles but the Ministry of Defence denied that any ships had been hit by Argentine aircraft. 31. The Ministry of Defence confirmed that there had been clashes between British and Argentine forces in the Mount Kent area of the Islands and that the *Atlantic Conveyor*, hit by two Exocet missiles, had sunk.

June 1. British forces were firmly in control of Mount Kent. In another operation, an Argentine C-130 Hercules aircraft was shot down 50 miles north of Pebble Island. Latest estimates put Argentines killed in the retaking of Darwin and Goose Green at 250. 2. Mrs. Thatcher, declaring that she did not wish to humiliate Argentina, said the junta would be given 10 to 14 days to withdraw its troops should it so decide. Two Task Force Harriers attacking Port Stanley targets were damaged and forced to ditch, but both pilots were recovered safely. The U.N. Secretary-General reported at a private meeting of the Security Council that his contacts with London and Buenos Aires had failed to produce any formula to end hostilities. The British hospital ship *Hecla* arrived in Montevideo with British casualties and Argentine prisoners. 3. British planes dropped leaflets to Argentines in Port Stanley urging them to surrender. A British Vulcan bomber landed in Brazil after running short of fuel and on June 10 was given clearance to leave after being "totally disarmed". 4. The award of medals to five officers and men with six mentioned in dispatches for their conduct in the battle for South Georgia was announced. Britain, joined by the U.S.A., vetoed a resolution in the U.N. Security Council calling for an immediate ceasefire, nine members of the 17-member Council voting for the resolution sponsored by Panama and Spain with France, Guyana, Jordan and Togo abstaining. Later Mrs. Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. Ambassador at the U.N., said the U.S.A. would like to change their vote from a veto to an abstention. Mrs. Thatcher met President Reagan for talks at the U.S. Embassy in Paris and stated that the U.S.A. was still firmly on Britain's side. 6. The Ministry of Defence stated that the elements of 5th Infantry Brigade, including the Guards and Gurkhas, had transferred from the *Q.E.2* to other ships and had disembarked on the Islands as reinforcements. One thousand Argentine prisoners of war began their journey home from Falkland Sound aboard a British ship. 7. Maj.-Gen. Jeremy Moore, Commander, British troops in the Falklands, was reported to have contacted Gen. Mario Menendez, Commander of the Argentine forces, and invited him to surrender because

of the hopeless position of his troops. British marines outflanked the Argentines north of Port Stanley and established strong positions on the mountains, and sea and land forces controlled and moved freely along the northern waters of East Falkland where large quantities of stores, guns, ammunition and men had been taken. The Defence Ministry announced that four British soldiers were killed on June 4 when a Gazelle helicopter crashed in an accident on East Falkland. 8. Three Task Force ships—the frigate *Plymouth* and the landing ships, *Sir Tristram* and *Sir Galahad*—were damaged by Argentine air attacks as British troops built up a new bridgehead south of Port Stanley. The Defence Ministry announced British forces were firmly established at Fitzroy settlement and Bluff Cove. Two Argentine aircraft were shot down, one other was possibly shot down, and at least four more damaged. In the Commons, Mrs. Thatcher rejected a call by Mr. Foot, Labour leader, for another attempt at seeking a diplomatic solution and declared the time had come to take by force what the Argentines had refused to give up through negotiations. 9. The Defence Ministry stated that men of the Task Force were killed and wounded when Argentine planes bombed the *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram* landing ships as they unloaded supplies near Fitzroy settlement; five men were wounded in a separate attack on the frigate *Plymouth*; four of the attacking Argentine planes were shot down by two Sea Harriers, bringing the likely enemy air losses in two days to 11 aircraft. 10. Mr. Nott, the Defence Secretary, told the Commons that the Task Force's plans had not been prejudiced by Argentine's air attacks on the *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram*. 11. The *Q.E.2* returned to Southampton from the South Atlantic with survivors of H.M. Ships *Coventry*, *Ardent*, and *Antelope* and made a rendezvous in Southampton Water with *Britannia* with the Queen Mother on board. 12. The Defence Secretary announced that shortly after dark on June 11 British troops surrounding Port Stanley carried out what the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Fieldhouse, "has described as a brilliant surprise night attack on Argentine positions to the west of Port Stanley". By first light advances of up to five miles had been made and all objectives were taken, the enemy being largely asleep at the time. The Argentine junta admitted that British forces had launched "an important attack" from the Mount Kent area but claimed the advance had been contained as Argentine troops fell back two miles to prepared positions. In London, a one-minute silence was observed at the Queen's Birthday Parade on Horse Guards for all those serving in the South Atlantic. 13. Mr. Nott announced that British troops who overran the outer defences and captured high ground overlooking Port

Stanley took 400 prisoners in the nine-hour battle on June 11 and 12; the death toll in the attack on June 8 on British landing ships at Bluff Cove was fifty—43 troops and seven seamen—and 46 were wounded. The Defence Secretary said the destroyer *Glamorgan* was hit by enemy fire during the bombardment of Port Stanley on June 11 and nine crew were killed with 17 wounded. Britain agreed to Red Cross proposals for a safe area for Port Stanley residents to be set up; the Defence Ministry said there was "sadly some evidence" that Argentine reports of two civilians killed and four injured were true. 14. Mrs. Thatcher told cheering M.P.s that Argentine troops in Port Stanley were flying the white flag after British troops had stormed the town, that there was a ceasefire, and that talks were proceeding for the surrender by the Argentines of both East and West Falkland. The Prime Minister in an emergency statement shortly before 10.15 p.m. told the Commons that the Argentines retreated after successful attacks the previous night and large numbers of their soldiers threw down their weapons. Talks were in progress between Gen. Menendez (the Argentine commander) and the British deputy commander (Brig. Waters) about the surrender. A Defence Ministry spokesman said British troops were now totally in control around Port Stanley. 15. At 3.12 a.m., the Defence Ministry received a message from Maj.-Gen. Jeremy Moore, Commander, Land Forces, stating: "In Port Stanley at 9 o'clock p.m. Falkland Islands time tonight 14 June 1982, Gen. Menendez surrendered to me all the Argentine Armed Forces in East and West Falklands together with their impedimenta. The Falkland Islands are once more under the government desired by their inhabitants." In the Commons, Mrs. Thatcher described the operation as "boldly planned, bravely executed and brilliantly accomplished". The Queen's Press Secretary said that Her Majesty was "delighted and relieved" at the news but saddened at the tragic losses. The Government sent a message to the Argentine junta asking it to confirm that it regarded hostilities in the South Atlantic as ended. It was estimated there were about 15,000 Argentine prisoners, about 5,000 more than expected. Mrs. Thatcher said the recapture of the Islands had cost the lives of some 250 British servicemen and civilians; she made it clear that she was not prepared to negotiate over Argentina's claim to sovereignty. In Buenos Aires police charged a crowd chanting anti-government slogans and President Galtieri addressed the nation on radio. 16. Rear-Admiral Woodward, commander of the Task Force, reported to London that he faced "a major disaster relief problem" in providing for the prisoners. Maj.-Gen. Moore put the number of prisoners at about 9,200 as against the 14,000 men Gen. Menendez



said he commanded. The Defence Ministry's latest estimate of the number of enemy aircraft destroyed by the Task Force was over 100; British losses in action were six Harriers and three Army helicopters brought down by fire from the ground; accidents in adverse operating conditions increased Task Force losses to 20, including three more Harriers and eight helicopters. 17. President Galtieri of Argentina was ousted and Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean was appointed interim President. The Armed Forces Minister (Mr. Peter Blaker) stated in a Commons written answer that the number of British servicemen and associated civilians killed in the actions to re-take the Falklands stood at 255. 18. The Argentine junta called for U.N. talks on the Falklands and said there could be a full cessation of hostilities only when Britain withdrew its troops from the Islands, lifted its blockade and ended economic sanctions. After their government gave the ships safe passage to Puerto Madryn, 6,200 Argentine prisoners sailed from Port Stanley in the liner *Canberra* and the ferry *Norland*. Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot with the *Invincible*, flew to Port Stanley and told the Falkland Islanders "The Queen is proud of you". The Queen sent her congratulations to the men who won back the Falklands in a message to Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Commander-in-Chief, Fleet. 19. Helicopter-borne British troops surrounded an Argentine weather station in the Thule group in the British-owned South Sandwich Islands, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced; on June 20, the Defence Ministry in London confirmed that the so-called "scientific base" surrendered to British forces and all the Argentines on the island were servicemen. 20. Common Market countries decided in Luxembourg to end their economic sanctions against Argentina. 22. The number of prisoners Britain would retain until there was a clear indication that Argentine accepted that hostilities had ended was stated to be between 500 and 600, all officers and specialist troops. 24. The landing ship *Sir Galahad*, crippled in a bombing raid off Fitzroy Settlement, was towed out to sea and sunk as a war grave. 25. Mr. Rex Hunt, the Governor, returned to Port Stanley in the role of Civil Commissioner. 29. Mr. Nott, Defence Secretary, told the Commons that preliminary figures for the cost of the Falklands campaign was about £500 million for the year 1982/83, £250 million in each of the two following years, and lesser amounts thereafter.

July 1. The Defence Secretary announced in a Commons defence debate his plans to replace all the ships and aircraft lost in the Falklands and a major programme to strengthen the country's defence capability. 2. Rear-Admiral Derek Reffell was appointed Naval Task Group Commander in the South

Atlantic in succession to Rear-Admiral John Woodward; Maj-Gen. David Thorne was appointed to succeed Maj-Gen. Jeremy Moore as Commander, British Forces Falkland Islands. Mr. Peter Blaker, Minister of State, Defence, stated in a Commons written reply, that the number of Argentine officers of field rank and above held prisoner was estimated to be 115. In his first television address to the nation, Gen. Bignone, the new President, said Argentina would never give up its claim to the Falklands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. 3. The nuclear powered submarine *Conqueror* returned to base on the Clyde. 4. Rear-Admiral John Woodward, commander of the Task Force, flew back to Britain and said the victory was a "fantastic success story" achieved under the most difficult conditions. 6. Mr. Blaker, Minister of State, Defence, in a Commons written reply, stated a total of 255 Task Force members were killed or were missing presumed dead and 777 were wounded, the figures excluding the three civilians in Port Stanley who died in the battle preceding the surrender; there were no authoritative figures for Argentinian casualties. The Prime Minister told M.P.s in a Commons written reply that the inquiry into the Falklands invasion would be chaired by Lords Franks. In Buenos Aires, Dr. Juan Aguirre Lanari, Argentine's new Foreign Secretary, stated there was a "de facto" cessation of hostilities in the Falklands but Argentina would never desist from its claim to sovereignty over the Islands. The first of a series of flights bringing home nearly 700 members of the Parachute Regt. arrived at R.A.F. Brize Norton and was welcomed by the Prince of Wales. 8. Mrs. Thatcher announced in the Commons that the Queen had approved the award of a campaign medal for operations in the South Atlantic. Flt.-Lt. Jeffrey Glover, a R.A.F. Harrier pilot held prisoner by the Argentines, was handed over to British Embassy officials in Montevideo and on July 10 returned to London. It was announced that the bodies of servicemen who died in the Falklands and had been given temporary burial would be brought back to Britain for final burial if their next of kin wished. 11. *Canberra* received a jubilant welcome when she reached Southampton with Royal Marines on board and was greeted by the Prince of Wales. 12. It was announced that Britain was satisfied that active hostilities were over and would repatriate the remaining 593 Argentine prisoners as soon as possible but that the total exclusion zone remained in force for the time being along with economic sanctions. President Reagan lifted U.S. economic sanctions against Argentina. 13. The Royal Navy's two assault ships, *Fearless* and *Intrepid*, returned with troops to Plymouth and were welcomed by the Duke of Edinburgh. At Yeovilton, Somerset, cap-

tured Argentine helicopters with Royal Navy crews at the controls landed at the Fleet Air Arm base, leading 846 Squadron's Sea King helicopters back from the South Atlantic. 19. Maj.-Gen. Jeremy Moore, commander of British Land Forces, arrived back at R.A.F. Brize Norton and was officially welcomed by Rear-Admiral Woodward. A victory fly-past at Yeovilton, Somerset, marked the return of six Sea Harriers from duty with the Task Force. 21. The aircraft carrier *H.M.S. Hermes* returned to Portsmouth to a tumultuous welcome. 22. Britain lifted the total exclusion zone around the Falklands but warned the Argentine Government to keep its warships and military aircraft from coming within 150 miles of their shores. 26. The Falkland Islands Service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Prime Minister gave an assurance that the Government was determined to do all it could to improve the living conditions of servicemen in the Falklands. 27. The trustees announced that widows of men killed during the campaign were to receive an immediate payment of at least £10,000 each from the South Atlantic Fund with an extra £1,000 for every child whose father died during the

fighting. 29. Mrs. Thatcher, in a Commons written answer, said the Government reserved the right to claim compensation from Argentina for damage and loss of life stemming from the invasion. The Prince of Wales as Colonel of the Welsh Guards welcomed home men of the 1st Battalion at R.A.F. Brize Norton. 30. Mrs. Thatcher announced there would be a victory parade with a march past and salute at Mansion House.

Aug. 1. Guardsman Philip Williams, aged 18, of the Scots Guards, walked into a settlement at Bluff Cove nearly seven weeks after he had been presumed killed. 5. The Defence Ministry's interim report on weapon performance in the conflict was published. 9. The liner *Uganda* returned to Southampton and a rapturous welcome. 20. The ice patrol ship *Endurance* returned home to Chatham, being welcomed by thousands. 23. In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, Sir John Thomson, Britain's U.N. Ambassador, described Argentina's call to reopen talks on the Falklands as "quite unrealistic". 28. The new aircraft carrier, *Illustrious*, joined the naval force in the South Atlantic.

## THE BRITISH TASK FORCE

### COMMANDERS

Commander (Overall) Task Force, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, G.C.B.

Air Commander, Air Marshal Sir John Curtiss, K.C.B.  
Land Forces Deputy, Major General J. J. Moore, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Lieutenant General Sir Richard Trant, K.C.B.

Flag Officer Submarines, Vice Admiral P. G. M. Herbert, O.B.E.

Commander (Operational) Task Group, Rear Admiral J. F. Woodward.

3 Commando Brigade Royal Marines, Brigadier J. H. A. Thompson, O.B.E., A.D.C.

5th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier M. J. A. Wilson, O.B.E., M.C.

Commodore Amphibious Warfare, Commodore M. C. Clapp.

H.M. Ships†:—Active; Alacrity; Ambuscade; Andromeda; Antelope; Antrim; Apollo; Ardent; Argonaut; Arrow; Avenger; Bacchante; Birmingham; Brecon; Brilliant; Bristol; Broadsword; Cardiff; Coventry; Danae; Diomedes; Dumbarton Castle; Endurance; Exeter; Fearless; Glamorgan; Glasgow; Hecla; Herald; Hermes (800 and 826 Naval Air Squadrons); Hydra; Intrepid; Invincible (801 and 820 Naval Air Squadrons); Ledbury; Leeds Castle; Minerva; Penelope; Plymouth; Sheffield; Southampton; Yarmouth; Submarines (names not confirmed at time of going to press).

Trawlers (Taken up from Trade and commissioned as H.M. Ships):—Cordella; Farnella; Junella; Northella; Pict.

Royal Maritime Auxiliary Service:—Goosander; Typhoon.

Royal Fleet Auxiliaries:—Appleleaf; Bayleaf; Blue

† For Type/Class see pages 470-71.

Rover; Brambleleaf; Engadine; Fort Austin; Fort Grange; Resource; Olmeda; Olma; Pearleaf; Plumleaf; Regent; Stromness; Tidepool; Tidespring; Sir Bedivere; Sir Galahad; Sir Geraint; Sir Lancelot; Sir Percivale; Sir Tristram.

Ships Taken up from Trade:—MV Alvega; MV Anco Charger; MV Astronomer; SS Atlantic Causeway; SS Atlantic Conveyor; MV Avelona Star; MV Balder London; MV Baltic Ferry; MV British Enterprise III; MV British Avon; MV British Dart; MV British Esk; MV British Tamar; MV British Tay; MV British Test; MV British Trent; MV British Wye; SS Canberra; MV Cedarbank; MV Contender Bezzant; MV Elk; MV Europic Ferry; MV Fort Toronto; MV G. A. Walker; MV Geestport; CS Iris; MT Irishman; MV Laertes; MV Lycan; MV Myrmidon; MV Norland; MV Nordic Ferry; RMS Queen Elizabeth II; TEV Rangatra; MV Saint Brendan; MV Saint Edmund; RMS Saint Helena; MT Salvageman; MV Sapele; MV Sandshore; MV Saxonia; MV Scottish Eagle; MV Shell Eburna; MV Stena Inspector; MV Stena Seaspread; MV Strathewe; MV Tor Caledonia; SS Uganda; MV Wimpey Seahorse; MT Yorkshireman.

Royal Marine Units:—40 Commando R.M.; 42 Commando R.M.; 45 Commando R.M.; Commando Logistic Regiment R.M.; Headquarters and Signal Squadron 3 Commando Brigade R.M.; 3 Commando Brigade Air Squadron R.M.; Air Defence Troop R.M.; 1st Raiding Squadron R.M.; Special Boat Squadron; The Band of Her Majesty's R.M. Commando Forces; Y Troop R.M.

Army Units:—Two troops, B. Squadron, The Blues and Royals; 4th Field Regiment Royal Artillery (less one battery); T Battery, 12th Air Defence Regiment Royal Artillery; 29th Commando Regiment Royal Artillery; Two troop 43 Air Defence Battery, 32nd Guided Weapons Regiment Royal Artillery; 148

Commando Forward Observation Battery Royal Artillery; 11 Field Squadron, 38 Engineer Regiment; 36 Engineer Regiment (less one squadron); 59 Independent Commando Squadron Royal Engineers; 5th Infantry Brigade Headquarters and Signals Squadron; Elements, 30th Signal Regiment; 2nd Battalion, The Scots Guards; 1st Battalion, The Welsh Guards; 1st Battalion, 7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles; 2nd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment; 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment; 22 Special Air Service Regiment; 656 Army Air Corps Squadron; Elements, 17 Port Regiment, Royal Corps of Transport; Elements, 47 Air Despatch Squadron Royal Corps of Transport; 407 Troops, Royal Corps of Transport; 16 Field Ambulance Royal Army Medical Corps; Elements, 9 Ordnance Support Battalion Royal Army Ordnance Corps; 81 Ordnance Company Royal Ordnance Corps; 10 Field Workshop Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers; Elements, 160 Provost Company, Royal Military Police.

**Royal Air Force Units Involved in Operation Corporate:**—*Flying Units*—1(F) Squadron (GR3 Harrier). Detachments of: 10 Squadron (VC10); 18 Squadron (Chinook HC1); 24 Squadron (Hercules C1); 29 Squadron (Phantom FG2); 30 Squadron (Hercules C1); 42 Squadron (Nimrod Mk1); 44 Squadron (Vulcan B2); 47 Squadron (Hercules C1); 50 Squadron (Vulcan B2); 55 Squadron (Victor K2); 57 Squadron (Victor K2); 70 Squadron (Hercules C1); 120 Squadron (Nimrod Mk 2); 201 Squadron (Nimrod Mk 2); 202 Squadron (Sea King SAR); 206 Squadron (Nimrod Mk 2). *Royal Air Force Regiment*—63 (Regiment) Squadron (Rapier); 15 (Regiment) Wing (Field Unit); 3 (Regiment) Wing (Headquarters Unit). *Support Units*—ACC RADAR; Tactical Communications Wing, R.A.F.; Tactical Support Wing, R.A.F.; Mobile Air Movements Squadron, R.A.F.; Mobile Meteorological Unit, R.A.F.; Explosive Ordnance Demolition Unit, R.A.F.; Mobile Catering Support Unit, R.A.F.

### OBITUARY, SEPT. 16, 1981—SEPT. 10, 1982

Badel, Alan, actor, aged 58—*March 19*.  
 Bader, *Group Capt.* Sir Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., aged 72—*Sept. 5*.  
 Balmain, Pierre, French fashion designer, aged 68—*June 29*.  
 Bell, Sir Ronald, q.c., Conservative M.P. for Beaconsfield, aged 67—*Feb. 27*.  
 Bergman, Ingrid, actress, aged 67—*Aug. 29*.  
 Birley, Sir Robert, k.c.m.g., former headmaster of Eton and noted educationalist, aged 79—*July 22*.  
 Blakenham, John Hugh Hare, P.C., O.B.E., 1st Viscount, former Conservative Minister, aged 71—*March 7*.  
 Boyle of Handsworth, Edward Charles Gurney Boyle, P.C., C.H., Baron, former Conservative Education Minister, aged 58—*Sept. 28, 1981*.  
 Bradford, *Rev.* Robert John, Official Unionist M.P. for Belfast South (*assassinated*), aged 40—*Nov. 14, 1981*.  
 Brown, *Rt. Rev.* David Alan, Bishop of Guildford, aged 60—*July 13*.  
 Butler of Saffron Walden, Richard Austen Butler, k.c., P.C., C.H., Baron, Conservative statesman, aged 79—*March 8*.  
 Cadbury, Jocelyn, Conservative M.P. for Birmingham Northfield, aged 36—*July 31*.  
 Carmichael, Hoagy, American songwriter, aged 82—*Dec. 1981*.  
 Cockburn, Claud, journalist, aged 77—*Dec. 15, 1981*.  
 Collins, Norman Richard, former novelist and a founder of independent television, aged 74—*Sept. 6*.  
 Corbett, Harry H., O.B.E., actor, aged 57—*March 21*.  
 Curzon, Sir Clifford, pianist, aged 75—*Sept. 1*.  
 Danny, Frederic, co-author of "Ellery Queen" detective stories, aged 77—*Sept.*  
 Davies, Ifor, Labour M.P. for Gower, aged 71—*June*.  
 Dayan, Moshe, Israeli commander and politician, aged 66—*Oct. 16, 1981*.  
 de Freitas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey, k.c.m.g., former Labour M.P. and British High Commissioner in Ghana and Kenya, aged 69—*Aug. 10*.  
 Dempsey, James, Labour M.P. for Coatbridge and Airdrie, aged 65—*May 12*.  
 Evans of Hungershall, Benjamin Ifor Evans, Baron, distinguished academic administrator, aged 83—*Aug. 28*.  
 Exeter, David George Brownlow Cecil, k.c.m.g., 6th Marquess of, former notable athlete, aged 76—*Oct. 21, 1981*.

Fassbinder, Rainer Werner, West German film director, aged 36—*June*.  
 Fingleton, Jack, former Australian test cricketer and cricket writer, aged 73—*Nov. 22, 1981*.  
 Fitton, James, R.A., painter, aged 83—*May 2*.  
 Fonda, Henry, actor, aged 77—*Aug. 12*.  
 Fox, Roy, bandleader—*March*.  
 Galbraith, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Galloway Dunlop, K.B.E., Unionist M.P. for Glasgow, Hillhead, aged 64—*Jan. 2*.  
 Gale, *General* Sir Richard, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., distinguished commander, aged 86—*July 29*.  
 Gielgud, Val Henry, C.B.E., former head of B.B.C. radio drama, aged 81—*Nov. 30, 1981*.  
 Gomulka, Wladyslaw, former Polish Communist leader, aged 77—*Sept. 1*.  
 Greenwood of Rosendale, Anthony Greenwood, P.C., Baron, former Labour Minister, aged 70—*April*.  
 Gwynne-Jones, Allan, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.A., painter and etcher, aged 90—*Aug. 5*.  
 Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, q.c., Attorney-General from 1951 to 1954, aged 84—*Nov. 7, 1981*.  
 Holden, William, American film actor, aged 63—*Nov. 16, 1981*.  
 Holloway, Stanley, O.B.E., actor, vocalist and monologist, aged 91—*Jan. 30*.  
 Johnson, Dame Celia, D.B.E., actress, aged 73—*April 25*.  
 Jurgens, Curt, German actor, aged 66—*June 18*.  
 King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, aged 69—*June 13*.  
 Kydd, Sam, actor, aged 61—*March*.  
 Lamborn, Harry, Labour M.P. for Southwark, Peckham, aged 67—*Aug. 21*.  
 Lenya, Lotte, singer and actress, aged 81—*Nov. 27, 1981*.  
 Leslie, Doris, writer, aged 80—*May 31*.  
 Lowe, Arthur, actor, aged 66—*April 15*.  
 Mackay, Ken, M.B.E., former Australian Test cricketer, aged 56—*June 13*.  
 Magee, Patrick, actor, aged 58—*Aug. 14*.  
 Marsh, Dame Ngaio, D.B.E., novelist, aged 82—*Feb. 18*.  
 McKenzie, *Prof.* Robert, political analyst, aged 64—*Oct. 12, 1981*.  
 Monk, Thelonious, American jazz pianist and composer, aged 64—*Feb. 17*.  
 More, Kenneth, C.B.E., actor, aged 67—*July 12*.  
 Nesbitt, Cathleen, C.B.E., actress, aged 93—*Aug. 2*.  
 Nicholson, Ben, O.M., painter, aged 87—*Feb. 6*.  
 Orff, Carl, German composer, aged 86—*March 29*.

Page, Sir Graham, Conservative M.P. for Crosby, aged 70—Oct. 1, 1981.  
 Powell, Sandy, M.B.E., music hall comedian, aged 82—June 26.  
 Rambert, Dame Marie, D.A.E., founder of Ballet Rambert, aged 94—June 12.  
 Reader, Ralph, C.A.E., creator of the Gang Shows, aged 78—May.  
 Ritchie-Calder, Peter Ritchie-Calder, C.A.E., Baron, scientist and journalist, aged 75—Jan. 31.  
 Sadat, Anwar, President of Egypt (*assassinated*), aged 62—Oct. 6, 1981.  
 Sandham, Andrew, former cricketer, aged 91—April 20.  
 Saville, Malcolm, author, aged 81—June 30.  
 Schneider, Romy, film actress, aged 43—May.  
 Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.A.E., aged 76—Feb. 26.  
 Searle, Humphrey, C.A.E., composer, aged 66—May 12.

Shankley, Bill, former Liverpool football manager, aged 67—Sept. 29, 1981.  
 King Sobhuza II of Swaziland, aged 83—Aug. 21.  
 Tchaikowsky, André, pianist and composer, aged 46—June 26.  
 Unwin, Philip, publisher, aged 76—Oct. 17, 1981.  
 Villeneuve, Gilles, racing driver (*accidentally killed*), aged 30—May 8.  
 Whitaker, (Edgar) Haddon, O.A.E., chairman and managing director of J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., aged 73—Jan. 5.  
 Whitney, John Hay, former American Ambassador to Britain, aged 77—Feb. 8.  
 Wood, Natalie, American film actress (*accidentally killed*), aged 43—Nov. 1981.  
 Woodall, Corbet, former B.B.C. television news-reader, aged 53—May 19.  
 Yates, Dame Frances, D.A.E., F.A.A., eminent writer and historian, aged 81—Sept. 29, 1981.

### THE PAPAL VISIT

The six-day visit of John Paul II, which began on May 28, 1982, was the first ever by a Pope to Britain. John Paul, being the youngest Pope in the twentieth century, and, as a Pole, the first non-Italian for half a millenium, was both able and anxious to embark on an ambitious programme of visits throughout the world. In the four years following his election in 1978, he travelled to Africa and Asia as well as various European countries. This programme has been continued despite two assassination attempts. As a prelude to the visit, in January 1982, Britain's representation at the Vatican was raised to full Embassy status, the first ambassador being Sir Mark Heath and the first Papal ambassador to the United Kingdom, being Archbishop Bruno Heim.

Some Protestant antagonism to the Pope's visit had been but one of the difficulties with which the organisers had had to contend. Others, like concern over that constant British variable, the weather, fortunately proved groundless—the sun shone almost continuously during the tour. Another problem, that of paying for the visit, proved to be starker than anticipated. The cost of the arrangements has been variously estimated, but the most common quoted figure is £6m. The four "Popemobiles" in which the Pope could stand in a large bullet-proof bubble in the back of a vehicle had alone cost £200,000. The Church had chosen to recoup a large amount of the expenditure by co-ordinating associated commercial activity, particularly the sale of souvenirs, through a franchise system. Financial expectations were, however, not realised primarily because numbers attending the various events were less than budgeted-for, albeit that there were, for example, 200,000 people at Heaton Park, Manchester and 80,000 at Wembley. The greatest difficulty had, however, been the Falklands conflict, which overshadowed all preparations for the visit. Indeed the prospect of cancellation had, for a time, been a real one. The Pope's determination that his visit should not be construed as partisan was manifest in his constant calls for peace whilst he was in Britain, his mass for peace held in Rome before the visit and by his hastily-arranged two-day visit to Argentina beginning on 10th June.

The Pope's plane landed at Gatwick Airport early on the morning of Friday 28th May. Having descended the steps His Holiness symbolically kissed the ground just as he was to do on arriving in Scotland and Wales. Thence he travelled to Westminster Cathedral to celebrate Mass and visited

Buckingham Palace in the afternoon for a 35-minute audience with the Queen. On the Saturday, he went to Canterbury, for an ecumenical service in the Cathedral, preceded by a short talk with the Prince of Wales in the Deanery library. The service was attended by 2,500 people and the symbolism of unity was powerfully expressed. Archbishop Runcie welcomed the Pope with words repeated by the congregation: "Your Holiness, Blessed Brother in Christ, in the name of the Lord we greet you". Both the Pope and the Archbishop prayed before the shrine of Becket, His Holiness being presented with a portrait of the martyr and a copy of T. S. Eliot's *Murder in the Cathedral*.

The Pope was subsequently conveyed to Wembley Stadium for an open-air Mass conducted from a huge podium. The rapturous greeting by 80,000 people reflected the warm welcome he had been given at Canterbury, and, also yet earlier in the day, at Roehampton, where the audience had been 4,000 nuns, priests and monks, some from closed orders. Sunday began with a call on 24,000 expatriate Poles assembled at the Crystal Palace sports centre. Thereafter another open-air Mass, this time at Coventry Airport, a flight to, and rally at, Speke Airport, Liverpool, a motorcade into the city, a visit to the Anglican Cathedral and a Mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

On the Monday, the North West was the venue for another huge Mass at Heaton Park, Manchester. The Pope's wish to reach beyond the Catholic community was reflected on that day as well when he met the Chief Rabbi. An afternoon rally at York racecourse preceded the Pope's departure from England and arrival in Scotland, at Edinburgh. There also he met leaders of the Jewish, Protestant and Moslem communities. However, it was perhaps his reception by 40,000 young people in Murrayfield Stadium that provided one of the most moving highlights of the whole visit, as his words and presence excited almost continuous chanting. On Tuesday, it was the turn of Glasgow with an open-air Mass at Bellahouston Park and visits to a Catholic hospital for the mentally ill and a Catholic teacher training college.

The final day, Wednesday 2nd June, was spent in Wales with a Mass at Pontcanna Fields, a youth rally at Ninian Park, Cardiff and a motorcade to Cardiff airport whence the Pope flew back to Rome having wished his hosts goodbye in their native Welsh.

## CENTENARIES

**One Hundred Years Ago (1883).**—A selection follows of "Remarkable Occurrences" (as "Events of the Year" was then called) as printed in the 1884 and 1885 editions of *Whitaker's Almanack* covering the year 1883:

## JANUARY, 1883.

1. Married Women's Property Act (1882) first in operation.
2. The English team (Hon. Ivo Bligh's) lost first match against the Australian Eleven at Melbourne by nine wickets.
6. State funeral ceremony of M. Gambetta in Paris.
10. Arabi and other Egyptian rebels arrive at Ceylon, the place of their exile.
16. Arrest and imprisonment of Prince Napoleon in Paris, for publishing and causing to be distributed a manifesto of a seditious character.
- Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, reaches his own country and is well received by his subjects.
17. Mr. Gladstone leaves London for a visit to the south of France for the benefit of his health.
19. Loss of the steamship *Cimbria*, through coming into collision with the *Sultan*: 427 lives lost.
20. Twenty men, accused of complicity in the murders of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish, placed in the dock at Dublin.
25. Bank rate 4 per cent.

## FEBRUARY.

9. Prince Napoleon liberated after being imprisoned for more than three weeks.
10. The assassins of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish (Phoenix Park murders) identified.
15. Bank rate reduced to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.
18. Funeral of Herr Wagner at Bayreuth.
20. The 21 men charged with complicity in the murders of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish committed for trial, Patrick Joseph Whelan being admitted to bail.

## MARCH.

1. Bank rate reduced to 3 per cent.
5. Messrs. Foote, Ramsey, and Kemp, of the *Free-thinker*, found guilty of blasphemy.
15. Attempt to blow up Local Government Board Offices in Westminster and the *Times* office with dynamite.
- Oxford wins the University boat-race by several lengths, contrary to general expectation.
17. The *Lepanto*, twin ship to the *Italia*, the most powerful war vessel afloat, launched at Leghorn.
- The Queen meets with a slight accident by slipping on the stairs at Windsor.
28. Seizure of two powerful infernal machines at Liverpool.

## APRIL.

5. Funeral of John Brown at Crathie.
- Seizure of explosives and arrest of five persons in London connected with a great dynamite conspiracy.
6. Remains of the members of the Palmer Expedition placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.
13. Joseph Brady, charged with the murder of Mr. Burke, condemned to death.
17. Great fire in Paternoster-square.
18. Daniel Curley, the second of the Phoenix park murderers, condemned to death.

## MAY.

1. Opening to the public of the new road at Hyde-park Corner.
- Opening of the great International Exhibition at Amsterdam.
4. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C., destroyed by fire.
7. Opening of the Royal College of Music, Kensington Gore, by the Prince of Wales.

10. Opening of the Central Fish Market, Faringdon-street, by the Lord Mayor.
- Bank rate advanced to 4 per cent.

14. Execution at Kilmainham Gaol of Joseph Brady, the first of the men condemned for the Phoenix Park murders.
16. Commencement of hostilities in Madagascar by the French; bombardment of Majunga.
24. Opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, New York.
27. Coronation of Alexander III., Czar of "All the Russias."

## JUNE.

2. Riot at Stromeferry, N.B., to prevent fish being despatched to London and so desecrating the Sabbath.
11. Prince Albert Victor entered at Trinity College, Cambridge.
13. Bombardment of Tamatave, Madagascar; French subjects expelled the capital.
14. Four dynamite conspirators, named T. Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson, and Curtin condemned to penal servitude for life.
16. Terrible disaster in Sunderland: 186 children suffocated at the Victoria Hall.

## JULY.

3. Fatal tram-car accident at Huddersfield.
- Capsizing of the steamer *Daphne*, whilst being launched on the Clyde; nearly 150 people drowned.
4. Grand banquet at St. James's Hall to Mr. Irving previous to his departure for America.
6. Great fight between Cetewayo and Oham; former defeated with heavy losses.
14. Discovery by Mr. H. M. Stanley of a new lake, called Mantumba, in Central Africa.
17. A boat propelled by stored electricity run from the Temple Pier to Greenwich in 37 minutes.
24. Captain Webb drowned while attempting to swim the Niagara Rapids.

## AUGUST.

1. New Parcel Post first in operation.
14. Destruction by fire of a lunatic asylum at Southall; several of the inmates burned to death, including the proprietor, Dr. Boyd, and his son.
23. Queen's proclamation issued, authorizing the annexation of Sherbro and other territories upon the African West Coast.
27. Terrible eruption of the Krakatoa Volcano; three towns destroyed on the coast of Java; *City of Batavia* swamped by a tidal wave and in darkness, owing to showers of ashes; 50,000 lives lost.

## SEPTEMBER.

4. Death of Marwood, the executioner, from congestion of the lungs and jaundice.
11. A riot in Canton, resulting in the European quarter being sacked by the mob.
13. Bank rate reduced to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.
18. Mr. Gladstone gives a luncheon on board the *Pembroke Castle*, off Copenhagen, to the King and Queen of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of the Hellenes.
20. The Kings of Spain and Servia arrive at Frankfurt, to be present at the German military manoeuvres.
23. Explosion in the rocket factory at Woolwich arsenal; a man and a boy killed.
27. Bartholomew Binns chosen as hangman in the place of the late William Marwood.
- Bank rate reduced to 3 per cent.

29. King Alfonso reaches Paris and is received by the populace with hooting and hissing. Much indignation felt in Madrid.

30. President Grévy apologizes to King of Spain for the insult offered him by the French people, and persuades him to stay for the banquet given in his honour at the Elysée.

## OCTOBER.

2. King Alfonso reaches Madrid, and is most enthusiastically received by his people.

3. Formal dedication of Burnham Beeches to the public use for all time.

11. The Severn Tunnel inundated by the workmen tapping a subterranean reservoir: 600 men thrown out of work.

15. Opening of Palace of Justice at Brussels.

16. Cetewayo surrenders to Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, and is taken to Natal.

17. Inauguration of the Ben Nevis Observatory.

23. The New York Metropolitan Opera House opened.

24. Opening of the new university of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

30. Two explosions of dynamite on the Metropolitan Railway, one between Westminster and Charing Cross, the other between Praed-street and Edgware-road.

## NOVEMBER.

3. Total destruction of Hicks Pasha and his entire army in the Soudan.

6. Discovery of site of the celebrated Atrium Vestæ at Rome.

10. Quatcentenary of Luther's birth celebrated in Germany and other parts of Christendom.

## DECEMBER.

2. Patrick O'Donnell condemned to death for shooting James Carey, the Irish Informer.

4. Opening of the International Exhibition at Calcutta, the first held in India.

5. Defeat of Hicks Pasha's army near El Obeid.

10. Accident to the Emperor of Russia while hunting.

21. Conclusion of the trial of ten men charged with dynamite outrages in Glasgow; five being sentenced to penal servitude for life, and the others to seven years penal servitude.

## THE CENTENARIES OF 1983

*Died* 1883

Jan. 23 Gustave Doré. Artist and book illustrator.

Feb. 13 Richard Wagner. Composer.

March 7 John Richard Green. Historian.

March 13 Karl Marx. Communist writer.

April 20 Edouard Manet. Painter.

May 20 William Chambers. Publisher.

June 14 Edward Fitzgerald. Poet.

July 25 Captain Matthew Webb. Famous swimmer.

Sept. 3 Ivan Turgeniev. Russian novelist.

Nov. 18 Sir William Siemens. Pioneer of electricity.

Dec. 11 Richard Doyle. *Punch* illustrator.

*Born* 1883

Jan. 3 Earl Attlee. Prime Minister.  
Jan. 7 Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope. Admiral of the Fleet.

Jan. 13 Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Jan. 17 Sir Compton Mackenzie. Man of letters.

May 5 Earl Wavell. Field-Marshal.

May 23 Douglas Fairbanks. Film actor.

June 5 Lord Keynes. Economist.

July 23 Viscount Alanbrooke. Field-Marshal.

July 29

Sept. 21

Nov. 8

Benito Mussolini. Italian dictator.

Wilson Harris. Journalist.

Sir Arnold Bax. Composer.

*Died* 1683

Dec. 15

Izaak Walton. Author of "The Compleat Angler".

*Died* 1583

Sept. 9

Sir Humphrey Gilbert. Explorer.

*Born* 1583

Sept. 15

Albrecht von Wallenstein. German military leader.

Dec. 25

Orlando Gibbons. Composer.

*Died* 1483

April 9

King Edward IV.

*Born* 1483

April 6

Nov. 10

Raphael (Raffaello Santi). Painter.

Martin Luther.

## THE CENTENARIES OF 1984

*Died* 1884

March 3

March 28

Earl of Sandwich.

H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Eight child of Queen Victoria.

Charles Reade. Novelist.

Marie Taglioni. Dancer.

Bedřich Smetana. Czech composer.

April 11

April 23

\*

*Born* 1884

April 2

May 8

June 1

June 21

June 29

Aug. 12

Aug. 18

Nov. 15

Nov. 25

Sir John Squire. Eccentric.

Harry S. Truman. U.S. President.

Sir Hugh Walpole. Novelist.

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck.

Francis Brett Young. Novelist.

Frank Swinnerton. Novelist and critic.

Basil Cameron. Conductor.

James Elroy Flecker. Poet.

Sir Alexander Cadogan. Diplomat and drafter of U.N. Charter.

Ruth Draper. American actress.

Rajendra Prasad. First President of India.

Dec. 2

Dec. 3

\*

\*

Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett. Novelist.

Amadeo Modigliani. Italian artist.

*Died* 1784

July 30

Dec. 13

Denis Diderot. French writer.

Dr. Samuel Johnson. Writer and lexicographer.

*Born* 1784

Oct. 20

Lord Palmerston. Politician.

*Died* 1684

Sept. 30

Pierre Corneille. French dramatist.

*Born* 1684

July 18

Jean Watteau. French painter.

*Died* 1584\*

William (the Silent) of Orange. Dutch national leader.

*Born* 1584\*

John Pym. Parliamentary opponent of Charles I.

*Died* 1384

Dec. 31

John Wyclif. Religious reformer and Bible translator.

*Born* 1284

April 25

Edward II.

\* Exact date unknown.

## BROADCASTING

### BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

(see also entry on pages 376-77)

#### Radio

This includes four complementary BBC services: Radio 1 (the 'pop' network), Radio 2 (light music and sport), Radio 3 (serious music plus programmes reflecting the arts, including poetry and drama), and Radio 4 (mainly news and other speech programmes).

**Radio 1:** Transmits Monday - Friday from 7 a.m. to midnight, then joins Radio 2 until 7 a.m.; Saturdays 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m., then joins Radio 2 until 8 a.m.; Sundays 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. then joins Radio 2 until 7 a.m. Wavelengths: 1053 kHz/285m and 1089 kHz/275m, in Bournemouth 1485 kHz/202m.

**Radio 2:** Transmits 24 hours a day. Wavelengths: 693 kHz/433m and 909 kHz/330m.

**Radio 3:** Transmits Monday to Friday 6.55 a.m. to 11.15 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday 7.55 a.m. to 11.15 p.m. Wavelengths: 1215 kHz/247m, in Bournemouth, Cambridge and Torquay 1197 kHz/251m.

**Radio 4:** Transmits daily from 6.00 a.m. to midnight (Saturday and Sunday 6.25 a.m. to midnight). Wavelengths: 200 kHz/1500m with these additional services: Aberdeen 1499 kHz/207m; Carlisle 1485 kHz/202m; Tyneside 603 kHz/498m; Northern Ireland and Central London 720 kHz/417m; Barnstaple 801 kHz/375m; Exeter 990 kHz/303m; Plymouth 855 kHz/351m; Redruth 756 kHz/397m; Torbay 1458 kHz/206m.

**VHF Transmissions:** Radio 2, 3 and 4 are available on VHF (88.00-97.6 MHz) to more than 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Radio 1 is available on Radio 2 VHF network at certain times.

**Local Broadcasting:** Twenty-five stations were in operation in the U.K. by June 30, 1982 (see below).

#### Television

The BBC's experiments in television broadcasting started in 1929 and in 1936 the BBC began the world's first public service of high-definition television from Alexandra Palace.

**BBC 1**, or the equivalent service in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on 405 lines are at present transmitted from one hundred and ten stations and one programme or the other is available to virtually the whole population of the United Kingdom, using channels 1-13 in bands 1 and 111.

**BBC 2**, which started in April 1964, was the first service in the U.K. to use 625 lines and is transmitted in the UHF Bands IV and V. Colour was introduced in July 1967.

625 line versions of the long-established 405 line services of BBC 1 and ITV began, in the same UHF Bands as BBC 2, in November 1969. The 625 line UHF colour transmissions are radiated from over 1,000 stations throughout the U.K., and are available to over 98.8 per cent of the population. The VHF 405 transmissions will be discontinued by 1986.

#### External Services

The External Services broadcast over 700 hours of programmes a week in 37 languages including English on the BBC World Service. 79 transmitters are used, 47 of them in the U.K. and 32 at relay stations overseas. In addition the External Services supply many recorded programmes to other radio stations.

**World Service**, which is on the air in English for 24 hours a day, directed to all parts of the world, and with additional streams of programmes specially

designated for audiences in Africa and South Asia at appropriate peak listening times.

**African Service**, which broadcasts in Swahili, Somali and Hausa.

**Arabic Service**, on the air for 9 hours a day to Middle East and North Africa.

**Eastern Service**, which broadcasts in Bengali, Burmese, Hindi, Nepali, Persian, Tamil and Urdu.

**Far Eastern Service**, in Chinese (Cantonese and Standard Chinese), Indonesian, Japanese, Malay, Thai and Vietnamese.

**Latin American Service**, in Spanish and Portuguese.

**Overseas Regional Service**, provides programmes on tape, via cable link or satellite and by direct radio transmissions to radio stations in many parts of the world.

**French Service**, directed to Europe and Africa.

**German Service**, directed to West and East Germany and Austria.

**Central European Service**, in Czech and Slovak, Hungarian, Polish and Finnish.

**East European Service**, in Bulgarian, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Slovene.

**South European Service**, in Greek, Portuguese, and Turkish.

BBC's English by Radio and Television service is the largest English-teaching "laboratory" in the world.

#### BBC Local Radio Stations

**BRIGHTON**, Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex (Tel: 0273 680231). Wavelengths: 202m, 1485 kHz, 95.3 vhf.

**BRISTOL**, PO Box 194, 3 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol. (Tel: 0272 741111). Wavelengths: 194/189m, 1548/1584 kHz, 95.5 vhf.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**, Broadcasting House, Hills Road, Cambridge. (Tel: 0223 315970). Wavelengths: 207/292m, 1449/1026 kHz, 96.0 vhf.

**CLEVELAND**, PO Box 194, 91/93 Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland. (Tel: 0642 248491). Wavelengths: 194m, 1548 kHz, 96.6 vhf.

**CORNWALL**, Malpas Road, Truro, Cornwall. (Due to open early 1983).

**CUMBRIA**, Hilltop Heights, London Road, Carlisle, Cumbria. (Tel: 0228 31661). Wavelengths: 397/206m, 756/1458 kHz, 95.6 vhf.

**DERBY**, 56 St. Helen's Street, Derby. (Tel: 0332 361111). Wavelengths: 269m, 1116 kHz, 96.5/94.2 vhf.

**DEVON**, St. David's Hill, Exeter, Devon. (Due to open early 1983).

**FURNESS** (Radio Cumbria), Broadcasting House, Hartington Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria. (Tel: 0229 36767). Wavelengths: 358m, 837 kHz, 96.1 vhf.

**HUMBERSIDE**, 63 Jameson Street, Hull. (Tel: 0482 23232). Wavelengths: 202m, 1485 kHz, 96.9 vhf.

**LANCASHIRE**, King Street, Blackburn, Lancs. (Tel: 0254 62411). Wavelengths: 351m, 855 kHz, 96.4 vhf.

**LEEDS**, Broadcasting House, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds. (Tel: 0532 442131). Wavelengths: 388m, 774 kHz, 92.4 vhf.

**LEICESTER**, Epic House, Charles Street, Leicester. (Tel: 0533 27113). Wavelengths: 358m, 837 kHz, 95.1 vhf.

**LINCOLNSHIRE**, Radio Buildings, Newport, Lincoln. (Tel: 0522 40011). Wavelengths: 219m, 1368 kHz, 94.9 vhf.

LONDON, PO Box 4LG, 35a Marylebone High Street, London, W1. (Tel: 01-486 7611). *Wavelengths*: 206m, 1458 kHz, 94.9 vhf.

MANCHESTER, PO Box 90, New Broadcasting House, Oxford Road, Manchester. (Tel: 061-228 3434). *Wavelengths*: 206m, 1458 kHz, 95.1 vhf.

MEDWAY, 30 High Street, Chatham, Kent. (Tel: 0634 46284). *Wavelengths*: 290m, 1035 kHz, 96.7 vhf.

MERSEYSIDE, 55 Paradise Street, Liverpool. (Tel: 051-708 5500). *Wavelengths*: 202m, 1485 kHz, 95.8 vhf.

NEWCASTLE, Crestina House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne. (Tel: 0632 814243). *Wavelengths*: 206m, 1458 kHz, 95.4 vhf.

NORFOLK, Norfolk Tower, Surrey Street, Norwich. (Tel: 0603 617411). *Wavelengths*: 351m, 855 kHz, 95.1 vhf.

NORTHAMPTON, PO Box 1107, Northampton. (Tel: 0604 20621). *Wavelengths*: 271m, 1107 kHz, 96.6 vhf.

NOTTINGHAM, York House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham. (Tel: 0602 415161). *Wavelengths*: 197m, 1521 kHz, 95.4 vhf.

OXFORD, 242/254 Banbury Road, Oxford. (Tel: 0865 53411). *Wavelengths*: 202m, 1485 kHz, 95.2 vhf.

SHEFFIELD, Ashdell Grove, 60 Westbourne Road, Sheffield. (Tel: 0742 686185). *Wavelengths*: 290m, 1035 kHz, 97.4/88.6 vhf.

SOLENT, South Western House, Canute Road, Southampton. (Tel: 0703 31311). *Wavelengths*: 300m, 999 kHz, 96.1 vhf, 221m, 1359 kHz (in Bournemouth).

STOKE ON TENT, Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel: 0782 24827). *Wavelengths*: 200m, 1503 kHz, 96.1 vhf.

WM (WEST MIDLANDS), PO Box 206, Birmingham. (Tel: 021-472 5141). *Wavelengths*: 206m, 1458 kHz, 95.6 vhf.

Two Stations outside the UK:—

GUERNSEY, Commerce House, Les Banques, St. Peter Port, Guernsey. (Tel: 0228 28977). *Wavelengths*: 269m, 1116 kHz.

JERSEY, Broadcasting House, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey. (Tel: 0534 70000). *Wavelengths*: 292m, 1026 kHz.

#### INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY

(see also entry on pages 406-7)

#### Independent Television Programme Companies, etc.

ANGLIA TELEVISION (*East of England*), Anglia House, Norwich (Tel: 0603 615151).

BORDER TELEVISION (*The Borders*), Television Centre, Carlisle. (Tel: 0228 25101).

CENTRAL INDEPENDENT TELEVISION (*East and West Midlands*), Central House, Broad Street, Birmingham. (Tel: 021-643 9898).

CHANNEL TELEVISION (*Channel Islands*), The Television Centre, St. Helier, Jersey. (Tel: 0534 73999).

GRAMPIAN TELEVISION (*North Scotland*), Queen's Cross, Aberdeen. (Tel: 0224 53553).

GRANADA TELEVISION (*North-West England*), Granada TV Centre, Manchester. (Tel: 061-832 7211).

HTV (*Wales and West of England*), HTV Wales, Television Centre, Cardiff. (Tel: 0222 21021).

LONDON WEEKEND TELEVISION (*London [weekends]*), South Bank Television Centre, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1. (Tel: 01-261 3434).

SCOTTISH TELEVISION (*Central Scotland*), Cowcaddens, Glasgow. (Tel: 041-332 9999).

TELEVISION SOUTH WEST (*South-West England*), Derry's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752 663322).

THAMES TELEVISION (*London [weekdays]*), Thames Television House, 306-316 Euston Road, London NW1. (Tel: 01-387 9494).

TVS (TELEVISION SOUTH) (*South and South-East England*), Television Centre, Northam Road, Southampton. (Tel: 0703 34211).

TYNE TEES TELEVISION (*North-East England*), The Television Centre, City Road, Newcastle upon Tyne. (Tel: 0632 610181).

ULSTER TELEVISION (*Northern Ireland*), Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast. (Tel: 0232 28122).

YORKSHIRE TELEVISION (*Yorkshire*), The Television Centre, Leeds. (Tel: 0532 438283).

BREAKFAST-TIME TELEVISION, Hawley Crescent, London N.W.1. (Tel: 01-267 5483).

CHANNEL FOUR TELEVISION COMPANY LTD, 56-62 Charlotte Street, London W.1. (Tel: 01-631 4444).

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION NEWS LTD, ITN House, 48 Wells Street, London W.1. (Tel: 01-637 2424).

ORACLE TELETEXT LTD., Craven House, 25-32 Marshall Street, London W.1. (Tel: 01-434 3121).

[NOTE: It has only been possible to give one address for each of the Programme Companies].

#### Independent Local Radio Stations

LBC (London Broadcasting Company Limited), Communications House, Gough Square, London EC4. (Tel: 01-353 1010). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 97.3 vhf.

CAPITAL RADIO LIMITED, Euston Tower, London NW1. (Tel: 01-388 1288). *Wavelengths*: 194m, 1548 kHz, 95.8 vhf.

RADIO CLYDE LIMITED, Ranken House, Blythwood Court, Anderston Cross Centre, Glasgow. (Tel: 041-204 2555). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 95.1 vhf.

BRMB RADIO, (Birmingham Broadcasting Limited), PO Box 555, Radio House, Aston Road North, Aston, Birmingham. (Tel: 021-359 4481/9). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 94.8 vhf.

PICCADILLY RADIO LIMITED, 127/131 The Piazza, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester. (Tel: 061-236 9913). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 97.0 vhf.

METRO RADIO (North East Broadcasting Company Limited), Radio House, Long Rigg, Swalwell, Newcastle upon Tyne. (Tel: 0632 883131). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 97.0 vhf.

SWANSEA SOUND LIMITED, Victoria Road, Gowerton, Swansea. (Tel: 0792 893751). *Wavelengths*: 257m, 1170 kHz, 95.1 vhf.

RADIO HALLAM LIMITED, PO Box 194, Hartshead, Sheffield. (Tel: 0742 71188). *Wavelengths*: 194m, 1548 kHz, 95.9 vhf (Rotherham), 95.2 vhf (Sheffield).

RADIO CITY (Sound of Merseyside Limited), PO Box 194, 8-10 Stanley Street, Liverpool. (Tel: 051-227 5100). *Wavelengths*: 194m, 1548 kHz, 96.7 vhf.

RADIO FORTH LIMITED, Forth House, Forth Street, Edinburgh. (Tel: 031-556 9255). *Wavelengths*: 194m, 1548 kHz, 96.8 vhf.

PLYMOUTH SOUND LIMITED, Earl's Acre, Alma Road, Plymouth. (Tel: 0752 27272). *Wavelengths*: 261m, 1152 kHz, 96.0 vhf.

RADIO TEES (Sound Broadcasting (Teesside) Limited), 74 Dovecot Street, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland. (Tel: 0642 615111). *Wavelengths*: 257m, 1170 kHz, 95.0 vhf.

RADIO TRENT LIMITED, 29-31 Castle Gate, Nottingham. (Tel: 0602 581731). *Wavelengths*: 301m, 999 kHz, 96.2 vhf.

PENNINE RADIO, (Bradford Community Radio Limited), PO Box 235, Pennine House, Forster Square, Bradford. (Tel: 0274 31521). *Wavelengths*: 235m, 1278 kHz, 96.0 vhf.

RADIO VICTORY (Portsmouth) LIMITED, PO Box 257, 247 Fratton Road, Portsmouth. (Tel: 0705 827799). *Wavelengths*: 257m, 1170 kHz, 95.0 vhf.

RADIO ORWELL LIMITED, Electric House, Lloyds Avenue, Ipswich. (Tel: 0473 216971). *Wavelengths*: 257m, 1170 kHz, 97.1 vhf.



- RADIO 210 THAMES VALLEY (Thames Valley Broadcasting Limited), PO Box 210, Reading, Berkshire. (Tel: 0734 413131). *Wavelengths*: 210m, 1431 kHz, 97.0 vhf.
- DOWNTOWN RADIO (Community Radio Services Limited), PO Box 293, Kiltonga Industrial Estate, Newtownards, Northern Ireland. (Tel: 0247 815555). *Wavelengths*: 293m, 1026 kHz, 96.0 vhf.
- BEACON RADIO (Beacon Broadcasting Limited), PO Box 303, 267 Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton. (Tel: 0902 757211). *Wavelengths*: 303m, 990 kHz, 97.2 vhf.
- CARDIFF BROADCASTING COMPANY LIMITED, Radio House, West Canal Wharf, Cardiff. (Tel: 0222 384041). *Wavelengths*: 221m, 1359 kHz, 96.0 vhf.
- MERCIA SOUND (Midland Community Radio Limited), Hertford Place, Coventry. (Tel: 0203 28451). *Wavelengths*: 220m, 1359 kHz, 95.9 vhf.
- HEREWARD RADIO LIMITED, PO Box 225, 114 Bridge Street, Peterborough. (Tel: 0733 46225). *Wavelengths*: 225m, 1332 kHz, 95.7 vhf.
- TWO COUNTIES RADIO LIMITED, 5-7 Southcote Road, Bournemouth. (Tel: 0202 294881). *Wavelengths*: 362m, 828 kHz, 97.2 vhf.
- RADIO TAY (Tay Sound Broadcasting Limited), PO Box 123, Dundee. (Tel: 0382 29551). *Wavelengths*: Dundee 258m, 1161 kHz, 95.8 vhf; Perth 189m, 1584 kHz, 96.4 vhf.
- SEVERN SOUND (Gloucestershire Broadcasting Company Limited), PO Box 388, Old Talbot House, 67 Southgate Street, Gloucester. (Tel: 0452 423791). *Wavelengths*: 388m, 774 kHz, 95.0 vhf.
- DEVONAIR RADIO LIMITED, The Studio Centre, 35-37 St. David's Hill, Exeter. (Tel: 0392 30703). *Wavelengths*: Exeter 450m, 666 kHz, 95.8 vhf; Torbay 314m, 954 kHz, 95.1 vhf.
- NORTHSOUND (North of Scotland Radio Limited), 45 Kings Gate, Aberdeen. (Tel: 0224 632234). *Wavelengths*: 290m, 1035 kHz, 96.9 vhf.
- RADIO AIRE (West Yorkshire Broadcasting PLC), PO Box 362, 51 Burley Road, Leeds. (Tel: 0532 452299). *Wavelengths*: 362m, 828 kHz, 94.6 vhf.
- CENTRE RADIO (Leicester & Leicestershire Local Radio PLC), Granville House, Granville Road, Leicester. (Tel: 0533 551616). *Wavelengths*: 238m, 1260 kHz, 97.1 vhf.
- ESSEX RADIO PLC, Radio House, Clifftown Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. (Tel: 0702 333711). *Wavelengths*: Southend 210m, 1431 kHz, 95.3 vhf; Chelmsford 220m, 1359 kHz, 96.4 vhf.
- CHILTERN RADIO PLC, Chiltern Radio, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. (Tel: 0582 666001). *Wavelengths*: Luton 362m, 828 kHz, 97.5 vhf; Bedford 378m, 792 kHz, 95.5 vhf.
- WEST SOUND (Radio Ayrshire Limited), Radio House, 54 Holmston Road, Ayr. (Tel: 0292 283662). *Wavelengths*: Ayr 290m, 1035 kHz, 96.2 vhf; Girvan 97.1 vhf.
- RADIO WEST (Radio Avonside Limited), PO Box 963, Watershed, Canons Road, Bristol. (Tel: 0272 279900). *Wavelengths*: 238m, 1260 kHz, 96.3 vhf.
- MORAY FIRTH RADIO LIMITED, PO Box 271, Inverness. (Tel: 0463 224433). *Wavelengths*: 271m, 1107 kHz, 95.9 vhf.

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## THE NATIONAL DEBT

Net central government borrowing each year represents an addition to the National Debt. At the end of March 1980 the National Debt amounted to some £96,000 million of which nearly £4,000 million was in currencies other than sterling. Of the £92,000 million sterling debt, nearly £71,000 million consisted

of gilt-edged stock; of this, 34 per cent had a maturity of up to five years, 24 per cent a maturity of over five years and up to 15 years and 42 per cent a maturity of over 15 years or undated. The remaining sterling debt was made up mainly of Treasury bills and national savings securities.

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## ORGANIZATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (O.P.E.C.)

The Organization was set up in 1960 to represent oil exporting countries with the aims of unifying and co-ordinating members' policies and to advance their interests. Membership in 1980 was as follows:

Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Organization's headquarters is in Vienna, Austria.

## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom\* (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,051 sq. miles. The area of inland water in the United Kingdom is 1,196 sq. miles. Total 94,247 sq. miles.

Sq. miles	England	Wales	Scotland	N. Ireland
Land .....	50,081	7,969	29,795	5,206
Inland Water .....	281	50	619	246
Total .....	50,362	8,019	30,414	5,452

\* Excludes the Isle of Man (227 sq. miles) and the Channel Islands (75 sq. miles)

## POPULATION: CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1981

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1801	11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811	13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821	15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831	17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841	20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851	22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,376	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861	24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871	27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881	31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891	34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901	38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911	42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921	44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,253	610	648
1931	46,038	22,060	23,978	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
1961	52,709	25,481	27,228	46,105	22,304	23,801	5,179	2,483	2,697	1,425	694	731
1971	55,515	26,952	28,562	48,750	23,683	25,067	5,229	2,515	2,714	1,536	755	781
1981	55,676	27,050	28,626	49,011	23,825	25,187	5,117	2,462	2,656	1,490	730	760

NOTES.—1. Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

2. The last official Census of Population in respect of England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and Guernsey, was taken on the night of April 5, 1981, but preliminary totals only are available at the time of going to press.

3. † All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. Figures for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	ISLE OF MAN			JERSEY			GUERNSEY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	21,902
1911	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951	55,123	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,747	22,094	23,380
1961	48,151	22,060	26,091	57,200	27,200	30,000	47,178	22,890	24,288
1971	56,289	26,461	29,828	72,532	35,423	37,109	52,708	25,382	27,326
1981	62,000‡	29,000‡	32,000‡	77,000	37,000	40,000	56,000	27,000	29,000

‡ 1976 Census.

## INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE, ETC.

In Great Britain 6.3 per cent of the usually resident population was born outside the United Kingdom, and in England and Wales this figure was 6.6 per cent. Some 4.5 per cent of the population of England and Wales lived in households whose head was born in the New Commonwealth or Pakistan. Britain's total population is expected, on 1979 estimates, to be 56.4 million in 1986, 58.4 million in 2001 and 60 million in 2018. Annual births have fallen by some 30 per cent since the mid-1960s, but recent information suggests that this may be coming to an end. The

number of live births in 1980 was 754,000 (compared with 980,000 in 1966), of which about 11 per cent were illegitimate.

Although the total population has remained relatively stable in the last decade there have been changes in the age and sex structure. The proportion of people under 16 has declined to about 23 per cent, while the proportion of elderly people, especially those aged 85 and over, has increased to about 18 per cent. There are about 6 per cent more male than female births every year, but the higher mortality of men at all ages, means there are nearly 106 females to every 100 men.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND AND WALES

The Local Government Act, 1972 provided for the reorganisation of local government in England (outside Greater London whose local government was reorganised in 1965) and Wales. On April 1, 1974 the former county, county borough, and county district councils were abolished. Two tiers of new local authorities, county and district councils, covering metropolitan and non-metropolitan counties and districts, replaced them.

### Structures and Areas in England

Six *metropolitan counties* cover the main conurbations outside Greater London: Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire. They range in population from 1,152,400 (Tyne and Wear) to 2,686,700 (West Midlands). Each metropolitan county extends to the edge of the general continuously built-up area of the conurbation. Thus each of the major conurbations outside London now has one local authority to administer strategic functions over the whole conurbation.

The six metropolitan counties are divided into 36 *metropolitan districts*. These range in population from 164,101 (South Tyneside) to 1,006,527 (Birmingham). Most of them have a population of over 200,000 and most include a former county borough. They form compact areas.

There are 39 *non-metropolitan counties* ranging in population from 115,400 (Isle of Wight) and 296,000 (Northumberland) to 1,482,600 (Essex). These counties have generally been formed by combining former administrative counties and associated county boroughs, i.e. they are based on geographical counties. There are, however, three completely new non-metropolitan counties: Avon, Cleveland, and Humberside. Some former counties have been merged to form Cumbria (Cumberland, Westmorland and the Furness area of Lancashire); Hereford and Worcester; Cambridgeshire (Huntingdon and Peterborough and Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely); and Leicestershire (Leicestershire and Rutland). Smaller boundary adjustments have been made between, e.g., Berkshire and Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire, and Hampshire and Dorset.

Each of the non-metropolitan counties is divided into *non-metropolitan districts*, of which there are 296. These districts have been formed generally by the amalgamation of former county districts to cover areas with populations broadly between 60,000 and 100,000. About one third of the non-metropolitan districts, however, have populations above this range because of the need to avoid dividing large towns. Some districts, mainly in sparsely populated areas, have populations below 60,000 though only 10 have populations below 40,000 (as compared with three quarters of the 1,210 former authorities).

Permanent Local Government Boundary Commissions for England and Wales have been set up to keep the areas and electoral arrangements of the new local authorities under review.

### Constitution and Elections

The new county and district councils consist of directly elected councillors. The broad range of sizes of councils are: county councils 60-100 members; metropolitan district councils 50-80 members; non-metropolitan district councils 30-60 members. The councillors elect annually one of their number as chairman. There are no aldermen under the new system, though councils may give past councillors

the title "honorary alderman". The title carries no right to sit on the council.

The general pattern in England is that councillors serve 4 years and there are no elections of district and parish councillors in county elections year. All new authorities were elected *en bloc* in 1973 (as "shadow" authorities until they took on their functions on April 1, 1974). All county councils were elected together in 1977 and every four years thereafter (i.e. 1981, 1985, etc.). In metropolitan districts one-third of the councillors for each ward are elected each year except in the year of county elections. Non-metropolitan districts can choose whether to have elections by thirds or whole council elections. In the former case, one-third of the council, as nearly as may be, is elected in each year of metropolitan district elections. If they choose whole council elections these are held in the mid-year of the county cycle (i.e. 1979, 1983, etc.). Local elections are normally held on the first Thursday in May.

*Greater London* (see below) was not affected by reorganisation. Elections to local authorities in Greater London, however, have been brought into line with the rest of England so that the normal term of office for councillors on the G.L.C. and the London Borough Councils is now four years instead of three. Greater London Council elections took place in the same year as county council elections in 1977 and will take place every fourth year thereafter. Aldermen ceased to sit as members of the G.L.C. after the 1977 elections and as members of London Borough Councils after the 1978 elections.

### Internal Organisation and Local Government Services in England

The council are the final decision making body within any authority. They are free to a great extent to make their own internal organisational arrangements. Normally questions of major policy are settled by the full council, while the administration of the various services is the responsibility of committees of members. Day to day decisions are delegated to the council's officers, who act within the policies laid down by the members.

Many councils have set up corporate management teams of the Chief Executive and chief officers. Such teams consider the operations of their authority as a whole, rather than dealing with each service separately, as was often the case in the past.

Local authorities are empowered or required by various Acts of Parliament to carry out functions in their areas. The legislation concerned comprises public general Acts and "local" Acts which local authorities have promoted as private bills. Functions are divided everywhere between two tiers of authorities, though their allocation within the metropolitan areas is somewhat different from outside, the metropolitan district councils exercising more functions than the non-metropolitan district councils.

Responsibility for the main local government functions is allocated as follows (though responsible authorities may involve other authorities in the provision of certain of their services through agency arrangements):

*County councils:* Strategic planning (e.g. structure plans; major projects); traffic, transport and highways; police; fire service; consumer protection (other than hygiene); refuse disposal; smallholdings.

*Non-metropolitan county and metropolitan district councils:* Education; social services; libraries.

*District Councils:* Local planning; housing; highways (maintenance of certain urban roads and off-street car parks); building regulations; environ-

mental health; refuse collection; cemeteries and crematoria.

*Concurrent* (county and district councils); Recreation (e.g. parks, playing fields, swimming pools); museums; encouragement of the arts.

The sewerage and sewage disposal functions of local authorities have been transferred to 9 new water authorities in England and the Welsh Water Authority. Water authorities, however, are expected to make agreements whereby the new district councils discharge sewerage functions on an agency basis. Apart from these functions, the water authorities are responsible for water supply and conservation; river pollution control and river management; fisheries; land drainage; and use of water space for recreation and amenity purposes.

The personal health functions of local authorities were transferred in 1977 to area health authorities, whose areas were the same as non-metropolitan and Welsh counties and metropolitan districts. From April 1982 this two-tier structure will be replaced by about 199 District Health Authorities. They will work in close collaboration with local education, social services and environment health authorities.

*London.*—The Greater London Area embraces the old counties of London and Middlesex (except Potters Bar, Staines and Sunbury-on-Thames) and parts of the neighbouring counties of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey and the whole of the county boroughs of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham.

For those functions which need to be considered for the whole of the Area, the Greater London Council is responsible; such functions as traffic, major roads and overall planning. All other matters are the concern of the 32 London borough councils; the City of London, besides retaining its previous functions, has the powers of a London borough.

### Parishes

The rural parishes in England have not, in general, been affected by local government reorganisation except that the powers of parish councils have been extended and a few of them have been divided by the boundaries of new counties and districts. 300 former small borough and urban district councils have become parish councils with the same powers as other parish councils.

Parishes with 200 or more electors must generally have parish councils, and about three-quarters of the parishes have councils. A parish council comprises at least 5 members, the number being fixed by the district council. All parishes have parish meetings, comprising the electors of the parish.

Parish council functions include: allotments; arts and crafts; community halls, recreational facilities (e.g. open spaces, swimming pools), cemeteries and crematoria; and many minor functions. They must also be given an opportunity to comment on planning applications. They may, like county and district councils, spend up to a 2p rate for the general benefit of the parish. They precept on the district councils for their rate funds. In general, parish councils are elected every four years, in the year in which the local district councillor is elected.

### Civic dignities

District councils may petition for a royal charter granting borough status to the district. In boroughs the chairman of the council is the mayor. The status "city" and the right to call the mayor "Lord Mayor" may also be granted by letters patent. Parish councils may call themselves "town councils", in which case their chairman is the "town mayor".

Charter trustees are established for those former boroughs which are too large to have parish councils and are situated in districts without city or borough

status. The charter trustees are the district councillors representing the former borough and they elect a mayor, continue civic tradition, and look after the charters, insignia and civic plate of the former borough.

### Local Government Elections

Generally speaking, all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 18 years or over, resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers.

A returning officer has the overall responsibility for an election. Voting takes place at polling stations, arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by electors for the electoral area concerned.

### Local Commissioners for England and Wales

There exist Local Commissioners for England and Wales whose duty it is to investigate complaints of maladministration in many aspects of local government.

### Wales

Wales, including the former Monmouthshire, has been divided into eight counties; Gwynedd; Clwyd; Powys; Dyfed; West, Mid and South Glamorgan; and Gwent. They range in population from 111,100 (Powys) to 539,400 (Mid-Glamorgan). There are 37 new districts in Wales, many of those in the less populated parts reflecting the areas of former Welsh counties. Their populations range from 20,898 (Radnor) to 278,900 (Cardiff).

The arrangements for Welsh counties and districts are generally similar to those for English non-metropolitan counties and districts. There are some differences in functions: Welsh district councils have refuse disposal as well as refuse collection functions and they may provide on-street as well as off-street car parks with the consent of the county council. A few districts have also been designated as library authorities.

In Wales parishes have been replaced by communities. Unlike England, where many areas are not in any parish, communities have been established for the whole of Wales; there is one for each former Welsh parish, county borough, borough or urban district (or part where the former area is divided by a new boundary). Community meetings may be convened as and when desired. Community councils already exist where there were formerly parish councils, and also in nearly all the former boroughs and urban districts, and further councils may be established at the request of the community meeting. Community councils have broadly the same range of powers as English parish councils. Community councillors are elected *en bloc* on the same basis as parish councillors in England, i.e. at the same time as a district council election and for a term of four years.

### Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources.

(1) *Rates.*—Levied by district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the London boroughs. Sums required by the Greater London Council, by county councils and parish or community councils are included in the rates levied by London

boroughs and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, rating authorities are required to charge a lower rate in the pound on dwellings than on property generally in their area. Differentials of 18½p for England and 36p for Wales were prescribed for 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. A differential of 18½p for both England and Wales was prescribed for 1982-83. Rental values are annual rental values, on certain statutory assumptions, determined as at the date of the current valuation lists. The current valuation lists, prepared by valuation officers of the Board of Inland Revenue, came into force on April 1, 1973. New property is added to the list and significant changes to existing property necessitate amendments to the rateable value. The lists remain in force until the next general revaluation. Certain types of property are exempt from rates, e.g. agricultural land and buildings, and places of public religious worship. Some charities and other non-profit making organizations can receive partial exemption. Under the General Rate Act, 1967, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1974, local authorities can resolve to rate specified classes of empty property by an amount up to 100 per cent of the full rates, subject to a maximum of 50 per cent on non-domestic properties from 1 April 1981. The Local Government Act, 1974, also makes provision for rate rebates for domestic ratepayers occupying property with rateable values of less than £1,500 in London or £750 elsewhere, eligibility depending on income and family circumstances. The Rating (Disabled Persons) Act 1978 provides rate relief in respect of certain facilities needed by disabled persons.

(2) *Government Grants.*—In addition to specific Government grants in aid of revenue expenditure on particular services, from April 1, 1981 grants known as rate support grants are payable to local authorities under the provisions of Part VI of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act, 1980. These grants, which replace the block grants previously paid under the Local Government Act, 1974, consist of two elements: block grant and domestic rate relief grant. The block grant, which is a single grant payment, replaces the needs and resources element under the previous system, and is payable to non-metropolitan counties and districts, metropolitan districts, London boroughs, the City of London, and the Isles of Scilly. The block grant is intended to enable all authorities to provide comparable standards of service at the same poundage cost to local ratepayers. The domestic rate relief grant, like the previous domestic element, is payable to all rating authorities to reimburse them for the cost of giving the domestic rate relief prescribed for the year.

In order to arrive at the total amount of the rate support grants to local authorities in England for any year (the new grant system provides for Wales to be administered separately), the aggregate of Exchequer grants to local authorities in respect of their relevant expenditure for the year is determined in advance (housing subsidies and specific grants towards expenditure on rate rebates and mandatory awards to students and trainee teachers are outside this aggregate amount) and from this is deducted the estimated amount of specific grants for the year in aid of revenue expenditure and the supplementary grants for transport purposes and in connection with national parks; the resulting balance is the amount of rate support grant. This amount can be subsequently increased if there is a substantial increase in the relevant expenditure of local authorities due to an increase in the level of prices, costs or remuneration, or because later legislation has created new areas of expenditure.

Forecasts of local authority relevant expenditure for 1982-83 in England adopted by the Government for rate support grant purposes were as follows. The amounts given are at 1982-83 cash prices.

<i>Service</i>	£M
Education .....	8,865
School Meals and Milk .....	325
Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries .....	302
Personal Social Services .....	1,857
Port Health .....	3
Police .....	2,031
Fire .....	449
Other Home Office Services .....	278
Local Transport .....	1,423
Consumer Protection .....	48
Local Environmental Services .....	2,262
Employment .....	64
Other Housing .....	93
<b>Total Current Expenditure</b>	<b>£18,000</b>
<b>Revenue Contribution to Capital</b>	
Outlay .....	565
Loan Charges .....	1,965
Rate Fund Contribution to Housing Revenue Account .....	347
Interest Receipts .....	414
<b>Total</b>	<b>£20,463</b>

The aggregate amount of Exchequer grants for 1982-83 was determined at £11,484 million, being 56.1 per cent of the estimated relevant expenditure. Of this, the specific revenue grants and the Transport and National Parks Supplementary grants were estimated at £2,124 million, giving a total for rate support grants of £9,360 million, of which £8,682 million was in respect of the block grant and £678 million the domestic rate relief grant.

*Rates and Rateable Values.*—The total rateable value for England and Wales on April 1, 1981 was £7,441,233,000. The latest estimate of the amount to be raised in rates (net of rate rebates) in 1981-82 is £9,500,000,000.

*Average Rates.*—The estimated average rates levied in England in 1982-83 were: Inner London Boroughs, domestic rate 149.87p, non-domestic rate 157.78p; Outer London, 135.48p and 156.08p; Metropolitan Districts, 166.25p and 187.72p; Non-Metropolitan Districts, 132.09p and 152.96p. In Wales the estimated average rates levied were, domestic rate 148.93p, non-domestic rate 167.36p. The average rates levied in England were estimated as 140.85p (domestic) and 161.16p (non-domestic).

## SCOTLAND

Under the new structure of local government, which in terms of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1973, came into operation on May 16, 1975, Scotland is divided into 9 regions, and 3 islands areas covering respectively Orkney, Shetland and the Western Isles. Within the regions there is a second independent tier of 53 districts.

*Functions.*—Regional and district councils have separate responsibility for specific functions. In addition, at present they share responsibility for specific functions such as leisure and recreation, and tourism. However, on the implementation of the Local Government and Planning (Scotland) Act 1982, most of these concurrent functions will be allocated specifically to one tier. Islands councils are most-purpose authorities and are each responsible in their areas for the functions (except police, fire and

valuation) which are the separate or concurrent responsibility of regions and districts.

**Regional Functions.**—The regional authorities are responsible for strategic planning for the provision of infrastructure such as roads, water and sewerage, for flood prevention, coast protection, and for certain public transport services. They also carry out among others the education, social work and consumer protection functions and have responsibility for police, fire and civil defence.

**District Functions.**—The district authorities deal with more local matters such as local planning; development control; building control; housing; environmental health including cleansing, refuse collection and disposal, food hygiene, inspection of shops, offices and factories, clean air, markets and slaughterhouses, burial and cremation; licensing, including liquor, cinemas and theatres, betting and gaming, taxis, house to house collections.

**Community Councils.**—Provision is also made in the Act for setting up community councils under schemes prepared by each district and islands authority. Such councils are not local authorities but have a statutory base. They have no statutory functions but are expected to take such action in the community as appears to their members to be desirable and practicable.

**Local Government Electors.**—In October 1981 there were 3,913,510 electors in Scotland. Elections are next due to take place in 1984 for district councils and in 1986 for region and island councils.

**Rates and Rateable Values.**—In 1978–79\*, the latest year for which final figures were available, a total of £621,587,000 was received from the general rates of local government in Scotland and £27,431,000 from domestic water rates. The rateable value on which rates were leviable was £1,154,609,000 on the general rates and £547,466,000 on the domestic water rates. The average general rate levied was 54p and the domestic water rate levied was 5p.

Provisional figures for 1981–82 show total receipts

\*Year of revaluation.

from general rates of £1,321,079,000 and £53,910,000 from domestic water rates. The rateable value leviable for 1981–82 was £1,215,259,000 (general) and £616,581,000 (domestic water rate). The average rate per £ levied for 1981–82 was 108.5p (general) and 8.5p (domestic rates).

## NORTHERN IRELAND

For the purpose of local government Northern Ireland has a system of 26 single-tier district councils. There are 526 members of the councils, elected for periods of four years at a time on the principle of proportional representation.

The district councils all have the same three main roles. These are:

- (a) a direct role in which the councils are responsible for a wide range of local services including the provision of recreational, social, community, and cultural facilities; environmental health; consumer protection; the enforcement of building regulations; the promotion of tourist development schemes; gas supply; street cleansing; refuse collection and disposal; litter prevention; and miscellaneous licensing and registration provisions;
- (b) a representative role in which they nominate representatives to sit as members of the various statutory bodies responsible for the administration of regional services such as education and libraries, health and personal social services, drainage, fire and electricity; and
- (c) a consultative role in which they act as the media through which the views of local people are expressed on the operation in their area of other regional services notably planning, roads, and conservation (including water supply and sewerage services) provided by those departments of central government which have an obligation, either statutorily or otherwise, to consult the district councils about proposals affecting their areas.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS

The ten National Parks described below in their order of designation have been established in England and Wales. These areas are not public property and visitors are not free to wander over private land within the Park boundaries. They have been marked out for special care aimed at two prime purposes: to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, and to promote their enjoyment by the public.

**Peak District National Park** (542 sq. miles).—Mainly in Derbyshire but extending into Staffordshire, Cheshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester. In the south and east are limestone uplands, and finely wooded dales with swift, clear rivers and unspoilt stone villages. Northwards, moorlands, edged by gritstone crags, attract hill walkers and climbers. There are information centres at Bakewell, Edale (open all year) and Castleton (Easter–October and possibly winter weekends), and information points in Goyt Valley and at Hartington (summer weekends and Bank Holidays). An information caravan tours the Park.

**Lake District National Park** (880 sq. miles).—In Cumbria. Spectacular mountain scenery with wooded lower slopes enhanced by lakes and tarns. The area includes England's highest mountains (Scafell Pike, Helvellyn and Skiddaw) and largest lakes. Walking and rock-climbing are the principal recreations, but there are fishing, swimming, sailing, boating and winter sports as well. There are information centres at Keswick, Ambleside, Waterhead, Hawkshead, Seatoller and Bowness. Information vans are sited at Conistone, Glenridding and Pooley Bridge. At Brockhole on the shore of Windermere, is a National Park centre.

**Snowdonia National Park** (838 sq. miles).—In Gwynedd in North Wales. A mountainous region supporting farms, forest, reservoirs and power stations and traversed by high passes, offering some of the finest rock-climbing and mountain walking for both beginner and expert. The main valleys often finely wooded, hold lakes and are watered by rivers with cascading falls. There are information centres at Aberdyfi, Bala, Betws y Coed, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Conwy, Harlech, Dolgellau, Llanberis, Llanrwst and Plas Tan y Bwlch.

**Dartmoor National Park** (365 sq. miles).—In Devon, the highest area of high moorland in southern England, famous for its granite "tors" often weathered into strange shapes. Fine hanging oak woods adorn the river valleys which lead up into the Moor. The Park is rich in prehistoric relics and offers fine walking and riding. Information vans are sited at Newbridge, Tavistock, Steps Bridge, Princetown and Postbridge.

**Pembrokeshire Coast National Park** (225 sq. miles).—A spectacular section of Britain's coastline, where rock cliffs alternate with bays and sandy coves. In the north is Mynydd Preseli, abounding in prehistoric relics. The Park includes the fine Milford

Have waterway reaches, Tenby, the cathedral of St. David's, and Carew and other Norman castles. There are information centres at Tenby, St. David's, Pembroke, Newport, Kilgetty, Haverfordwest and Broad Haven.

**North York Moors National Park** (553 sq. miles).—In North Yorkshire and Cleveland, the Park stretches from the Hambleton Hills in the west to the coastline above Scarborough. On the coast sheltered bays and sandy beaches alternate with headlands harbouring villages such as Staithes and Robin Hood's Bay. The heart of the Park offers tracts of open moorland, intersected by beautiful wooded valleys. Mount Grace Priory and the abbeys of Rievaulx and Byland are within the Park. There are information centres at Danby Lodge, Pickering and Sutton Bank.

**Yorkshire Dales National Park** (680 sq. miles).—An area of upland moors, cut by deep valleys, mostly in North Yorkshire but extending into Cumbria. The Park includes some of the finest limestone scenery in Britain: Kilnsey Crag in Wharfedale, Gordale Scar, and Malham Cove in Malhamdale. In the Park also are Swaledale and Wensleydale, the three peaks of Ingleborough, Wharfedale and Pen-y-Ghent, and many relics of the past such as the Roman fort at Bainbridge and Bolton Abbey in Wharfedale. There are information centres at Clapham, Aysgarth Falls, Malham and Sedbergh. An information caravan is sited at Hawes.

## AREAS OF OUTSTANDING NATURAL BEAUTY

These are designated solely for landscape conservation purposes. They are listed below, in alphabetical order, having been designated between December, 1956 and February, 1978.

**Anglesey** (83 sq. miles).—Except for breaks around the urban areas and in the vicinity of Wylfa, the designated area extends along the entire coastline. The varied scenery is famed for its beauty, as also are the Menai Straits, separating the island from the mainland.

**Arnsdale and Silverdale** (29 sq. miles).—Lying along the upper half of Morecambe Bay, the area embraces the Kent estuary where it adjoins the Lake District National Park and includes extensive tidal flats in the Bay. The varied coastal landscape contains several limestone hills, woodland and bog areas locally known as "mosses". Known for its wildfowl breeding grounds, the whole area is of considerable ecological value.

**Cannock Chase** (26 sq. miles).—This is an area of high heathland in Staffordshire, relieved by varied scenery in which parklands adjoin farms, woodlands and pleasant villages. Deer continue to roam over the Chase.

**Chichester Harbour** (29 sq. miles).—Well known for its small boating and sailing facilities, the area extends from Hayling Island in the west to Apuldram in the east and contains the whole of Thorney Island.

**Chilterns** (309 sq. miles).—The well-known chalk downlands from Goring in South Oxfordshire north-eastwards through Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire to Dunstable and Luton, including the outlying group of hills beyond Luton. Contains several National Trust properties and Whipsnade Zoo.

**Cornwall** (360 sq. miles).—Comprising a number of separate areas including Bodmin Moor and some of the finest and best-known coastal scenery in Britain. Most of the Land's End peninsula; the coast between St. Michael's Mount and St. Austell with

**Exmoor National Park** (265 sq. miles).—Mainly in Somerset but extending into Devon, this is a moorland plateau seamed with finely wooded combs. The well-known coastline between Minehead and Combe Martin Bay is exceptionally beautiful. In the east are the Brendon Hills. There are information centres at Lynmouth, County Gate and Dulverton. An information van is sited at Combe Martin.

**Northumberland National Park** (398 sq. miles).—A region of hills and moorland, stretching from Hadrian's Roman Wall in the south to the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish Border. The area is rich in historic interest. There are information centres at Byrness, Ingram, Once Brewed, Rothbury and Harbottle Hills.

**Brecon Beacons National Park** (519 sq. miles).—The most recent National Park, established in 1957, is centred on "The Beacons" with its three peaks: Pen y Fan, Corn Du and Cribyn rising to nearly 3,000 feet. But it includes the Black Mountains to the east and the Black Mountain to the west, thus taking in parts of Gwent and Dyfed as well as southern Powys and a small area of Mid-Glamorgan. The Upper Usk Valley, Llangorse Lake, Brecon Cathedral, Carreg Cennen Castle and Llanthony Priory are all within the Park. There are information centres at Brecon, Abergavenny, Llandoverly, a study centre at Danywenallt and a day visitor centre near Libanus, Brecon.

Falmouth omitted; and the Fowey Estuary are all included: in north Cornwall most of the coast to Bedruthan Steps, north of Newquay, and between Perranporth and Godrevy Tawns.

**Cotswolds** (582 sq. miles).—Contains the great limestone escarpment overlooking the Vales of Gloucester and Evesham. The remainder is high undulating country and narrow wooded valleys traversed by shallow rapid streams. Noted for its beautiful villages.

**Dedham Vale** (22 sq. miles).—This is the flat land of water meadows with hedges and woodland, bordering Essex and Suffolk, where John Constable (1776-1837) painted during much of his life. Flatford Mill, Willy Lott's Cottage and the church of Stoke-by-Nayland still stand.

**East Devon** (103 sq. miles).—The area comprises the fine stretch of coastline between Orcombe Rocks, near Exmouth, and the Dorset area near Lyme Regis, with Sidmouth, Beer and Seaton omitted, Inland Gittisham Hill, East Hill and Woodbury and Aylebore Commons are all included.

**North Devon** (66 sq. miles).—Comprising three sections of fine coastline—the whole of the Hartland peninsula; from Bideford Bar to the western limits of Ilfracombe, and from east of Ilfracombe to the boundary of the Exmoor National Park. Clovelly, Braunton Burrows, Woolacombe and Combe Martin are all included.

**South Devon** (128 sq. miles).—It includes the magnificent coast between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail, a National Trust property; Salcombe, Slapton Sands and Dartmouth, and the four estuaries and valleys of the Yealm, Erme, Avon and Dart.

**Dorset** (400 sq. miles).—Takes in the whole of the coastline between Lyme Regis and Poole, with the Isle of Portland and Weymouth omitted, and stretches inland to include the Purbeck Hills and the downs, heaths and wooded valleys of the Hardy country.

**Forest of Bowland** (310 sq. miles).—A fine tract of high open moorland running westward from near Settle and Bolton by Bowland in the Pennines, to Caton and Scorton in Central Lancashire. A small outlying area east of the River Ribble includes Pendle Hill and Pendleton Moor.

**Gower** (73 sq. miles).—In the county of West Glamorgan, South Wales, the area is known for its beautiful coastline, its rocky limestone cliffs, sandy bays and coves and for its wooded ravines stretching inland.

**East Hampshire** (151 sq. miles).—The area stretches from the outskirts of Winchester to the Hampshire/Sussex border at a distance of about 10 miles inland from the south coast.

**South Hampshire Coast** (30 sq. miles).—14 miles of coastline on the northern shores of the Solent, between Hurst Castle and Calshot Castle, south-east of Fawley, with the central part of the area extending inland up the Beaulieu River for about six miles, including a beautiful part of the New Forest. Along much of the coast woods of oak and Scots pine stretch down to the water's edge, while at the western end are some attractive salt marshes.

**Kent Downs** (326 sq. miles).—Running from the Surrey border near Westerham (its boundary adjoining that of the Surrey Hills area), about 60 miles to the coast near Dover and Folkestone, with a coastal outlier at South Foreland and a narrow strip of the old sea cliff escarpment west of Hythe overlooking Romney Marsh. Pleasant pastoral scenery, picturesque villages, ancient churches and castles, with the Downs rising to 600 feet.

**Lincolnshire Wolds** (216 sq. miles).—The area extends in a south-east direction from Lacey and Caistor in the north to the region of Spilsby, about ten miles west of Skegness. Its charm is derived from the undulating terrain, sparse settlement pattern and the excellent views from the chalk escarpments. The wolds are extensively farmed and contain numerous small, attractive villages.

**Lleyn** (60 sq. miles).—An isolated peninsula in Gwynedd, North Wales, of unique character, still largely unspoilt by the hand of man.

**Malvern Hills** (40 sq. miles).—The area embodies the whole range of the Malvern Hills in the county of Hereford and Worcester, just touching Gloucestershire. Such well-known features as the Worcestershire Beacon, North Hill, the Herefordshire Beacon, and Midsummer Hill, a National Trust property, are within the area.

**Mendip Hills** (78 sq. miles).—Comprising over half of the Mendip Hills, the area stretches, east to west, from Bleadon Hill to the A.39 road north of Wells. Blagdon Lake and Chew Magna Lake are within the boundary which, in the south, takes in Cheddar Gorge. The plateau, rising to over 1,000 ft., commands fine views over the Bristol Channel and surrounding countryside. Noted for its caves, including Wookey Hole, the area is of great scientific and historic interest.

**Norfolk Coast** (174 sq. miles).—With coastal scenery ranging from salt marsh and mudflats, sand-dunes and shingle ridges to sea cliffs, this area includes six miles of the south-east coast of the Wash, an almost continuous coastal strip three to five miles in depth from Hunstanton to Bacton, with a further small strip between Sea Palling and Winterton-on-Sea. The area, which is rich in wild-life, also includes part of the Sandringham Estate.

**Northumberland Coast** (50 sq. miles).—Low cliffs and rocky headlands with active fishing villages comprise this area which stretches from just south of

Berwick to Amble. It includes Holy Island, with the oldest monastic ruins in the country; the Farne Islands, and the great castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh and Warkworth.

**Quantock Hills** (38 sq. miles).—The main feature of this area in Somerset is the range of red sandstone hills rising to a height of 1,260 feet at Will's Neck above Crow Combe.

**Isles of Scilly** (6 sq. miles).—There are about 140 islands and skerries in the Scillies group of which only five are inhabited. Geologically, the formation is similar to Land's End and other granite areas in Cornwall. The coastline is dramatically rocky, interspersed with sheltered sandy beaches and areas of dune of bleached decomposed granite, glistening with mica and shells. There are coastal paths round the larger islands, and a number of sites of special scientific interest, identified by the Nature Conservancy Council.

**Shropshire Hills** (300 sq. miles).—This area includes the fine landscape around Church Stretton, with Caer Caradoc, the Long Mynd, the Stiperstones, and the long ridge of Wenlock Edge from which it extends north-east to the Wrekin and the Ercall.

**Solway Coast** (41 sq. miles).—A stretch of beautiful coastline in Cumbria from above Maryport to the estuaries of the Rivers Eden and Esk (with Silloth omitted) backed by the Solway Plain and noted for its historic and scientific interests.

**Suffolk Coast and Heaths** (151 sq. miles).—Takes in 38 miles of coastline and parts of the Stour and Orwell estuaries, while the Deben, Alde and Blyth flow through it. With heath, woodland, marsh and beaches, the scenery is attractively varied and the area important to ornithologists.

**Surrey Hills** (160 sq. miles).—The Hog's Back and the ridge of the North Downs from Guildford to Titsey in the east are within this area, as are Leith Hill, Hindhead Common, the Devil's Punch Bowl; the well-known villages of Abinger, Shere, Hambleton and Chiddingfold; Box Hill and Frensham Ponds.

**Sussex Downs** (379 sq. miles).—The area includes the chalk escarpment of the South Downs from Beachy Head to the West Sussex/Hampshire border, with such well-known features as Fittle Beacon and Chanctonbury Ring, and stretches down to the coast between Eastbourne and Seaford. In the west the boundary adjoins the East Hampshire and Surrey Hills areas.

**North Wessex Downs** (671 sq. miles).—An upland area in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire, bounded by the Marlborough and Lambourn Downs in the west and the Chiltern Hills in the east. To the south of the downs the area is intersected by the Kennet Valley, the Vale of Pewsey and Enbourne Vale, with Savernake Forest in the midst. The southern section comprises the North Downs where they descend to the Test Valley which, together with Salisbury Plain, form the southern limit of what is so far the largest area designated.

**Isle of Wight** (73 sq. miles).—A number of separate areas comprising unspoiled stretches of coastline, the Yar Valley, the high downland behind Ventnor and the fine chalk downland ridge east of Newport to Culver Cliff and Foreland.

**Wye Valley** (125 sq. miles).—This area lies within the counties of Gwent, Gloucestershire and Hereford and Worcester. The lower Wye Valley landscape is characterised by its steeply-wooded slopes, cliffs and gorges where the river has cut through limestone outcrops. Further north the valley is broader and the river meanders through pleasant pastureland. Tintern Abbey and the well-known viewpoint from Symonds Yat are within this beautiful area. The flora include many rare species.



# BRITISH ISLES



**SHETLAND IS.**  
Lerwick

**ORKNEY IS.**  
Kirkwall

Stornoway  
**HEBRIDES**  
PENTLAND FIRTH  
MORAY FIRTH  
Inverness  
Aberdeen  
Perth  
Dunfermline  
Stirling  
Glasgow  
Edinburgh  
FIRTH OF FORTH  
Ayr  
Glasgow  
FIRTH OF CLYDE  
NORTH SEA

**NORTHERN IRELAND**  
Belfast  
**ENGLAND**  
Newcastle  
Carlisle  
York  
Bradford  
Leeds  
Hull

**REPUBLIC OF IRELAND**  
Dublin  
Cork  
ANGLESLEY

ISLE OF MAN  
IRISH SEA  
LIVERPOOL  
Manchester  
Sheffield  
Stoke  
Nottingham  
Leicester  
Norwich  
Birmingham  
Coventry  
Cambridge  
Stratford  
Oxford  
LONDON  
Canterbury  
Calais

**WALES**  
Swansea  
Cardiff  
Bristol  
WINSHAMPTON  
Portsmouth  
ISLE OF WIGHT  
CHANNEL IS.

**ENGLISH CHANNEL**  
FRANCE

ATLANTIC

OCEAN

0 50 100 MILES

## The Kingdom of England

**Position and Extent.**—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern position of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46' and 49° 57' 30" N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46' E. and 5° 43' W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. It has a total area of 50,362 sq. miles (land 50,081; inland water 281).

**Population.**—The population (1981 Census) was 46,221,000.

**Relief.**—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Salop are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Longmynd* (1,696 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,792 feet); in Hereford the *Black Mountain* (2,310 feet), in Worcester the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet); the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (about 1,100 feet).

**Hydrography.**—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in Salop with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Vrynwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 628 yards in length (of which 21 miles are under the river). A road bridge over the *Severn* estuary,

between *Haysgate*, *Gwent*, and *Almondsbury*, *Glos.*, with a centre span of 3,240 ft. was opened by Her Majesty the Queen on September 8, 1966. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the English Channel are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. They lie in *Cumbria*, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

**Islands.**—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the *Solent*; total area 147 sq. miles, population about 117,000. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay*, *Seaview* and *Bembridge*. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited (population, 1971, 2,428). The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (= *Island*) 11 miles N.W. of *Hartland Point*, *Devon*, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it became the property of the *National Trust* in 1969 and has 3 lighthouses (one disused).

**Climate.**—The mean annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 11°C. in the extreme south-west to 9°C. near *Berwick-on-Tweed*. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 4.5°C. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 17°C. around London to less than 5.9°C. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 0.6°C. per 100 metres. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. The annual average 1916–1950, varies from 20 in. (500 mm.) in the neighbourhood of the *Thames Estuary* and locally in *Cambridgeshire* to more than 100 in. (2,500 mm.) over the mountains of the *Lake District*. Rather more rain falls in the summer half-year in parts of the east, but in the west much more falls in the winter half-year. The months of least rain are *March* to *June* and the wettest months *October* to *January*. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the *Pennine range*. *June* is the sunniest month followed by *May*, *July* and *August* in that order.

## EARLY INHABITANTS

**Prehistoric Man.**—Palæolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres of Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 16 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

**The Roman Conquest.**—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C., and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year.

The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, and it is now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe."

The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire.

Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Walling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties.

**Christianity** reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of

Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314.

The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern areas. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixtowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Strutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons.

The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical history at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

**Anglo-Saxons and Normans.**—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Thunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh.

The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–899), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES

County	Administrative Headquarters	Area (hectares)	Population	Actual Rateable Value per head <sup>§</sup>	Maximum Rates Levied
Avon	Avon House, The Hay-market, Bristol	134,614	923,600	£ 131	p. 155-97
Bedfordshire	*Bedford	123,460	508,300	162	163-90
Berkshire	†Reading	125,890	707,000	172	142-80
Buckinghamshire	*Aylesbury	188,284	577,400	163	128-10
Cambridgeshire	†Cambridge	340,892	595,600	139	121-00
Cheshire	*Chester	232,846	935,100	142	149-40
Cleveland	Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough	58,308	566,400	134	150-00
Cornwall	*Truro	354,792†	429,300	107	117-50
Cumbria	The Courts, Carlisle	681,012	468,500	102	143-00
Derbyshire	County Offices, Matlock	263,094	910,000	114	139-00
Devonshire	*Exeter	671,088	962,700	116	124-75
Dorset	*Dorchester	265,375	604,500	138	133-00
Durham	*Durham	243,592	606,600	95	137-00
Essex	*Chelmsford	367,192	1,482,600	157	125-90
Gloucestershire	†Gloucester	264,266	503,500	127	131-50
Hampshire	The Castle, Winchester	377,698	1,481,000	140	128-40
Hereford and Worcester	*Worcester	392,650	636,400	133	131-50
Hertfordshire	*Hertford	163,415	960,500	176	134-00
Humberside	*Beverley, N. Humberside	351,212	852,600	113	153-00
Kent	*Maidstone	373,060	1,469,700	126	123-50
Lancashire	*Preston	306,346	1,374,100	104	126-50
Leicestershire	*Leicester	255,293	845,600	133	129-50
Lincolnshire	County Offices, Lincoln	591,485	550,900	110	121-00
Greater London	*S.E.1.	157,946	6,795,300	289	32-70
Greater Manchester	*Piccadilly Gardens, Manchester	128,674	2,590,000	127	42-00
Merseyside	Metropolitan House, Old Hall Street, Liverpool	65,202	1,508,940	130	54-00
Norfolk	*Norwich	536,776	699,200	129	120-00
Northamptonshire	*Northampton	236,737	543,700	133	130-00
Northumberland	*Morpeth	503,165	296,000	108	149-00
Nottinghamshire	*Nottingham	216,365	977,000	127	139-00
Oxfordshire	*Oxford	260,782	554,700	145	131-50
Shropshire	†Shrewsbury	349,014	381,000	115	123-50
Somerset	*Taunton	345,094	427,200	118	124-00
Staffordshire	County Buildings, Stafford	271,615	1,019,700	121	134-00
Suffolk	*Ipswich	379,663	608,400	127	130-50
Surrey	*Kingston-upon-Thames	167,924	1,008,500	170	121-30
Sussex, East	Pelham House, St. Andrew's Lane, Lewes	179,512	663,200	148	128-60
Sussex, West	*Chichester	198,935	663,900	146	119-00
Tyne and Wear	Sandyford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle	54,006	1,130,432	113	51-19
Warwickshire	†Warwick	198,053	480,100	140	129-30
West Midlands	*Lancaster Circus, Birmingham	89,943	2,686,700	153	40-30
Wight, Isle of	*Newport, I.O.W.	38,066	115,400	115	127-00
Wiltshire	*Trowbridge	348,070	527,700	112	122-60
Yorkshire, North	*Northallerton	830,865	668,800	112	125-00
Yorkshire, South	*Barnsley	156,049	1,300,900	106	69-80
Yorkshire, West	*Wakefield	203,912	2,018,000	106	44-50

\* County Hall. † Shire Hall. ‡ Excluding Isles of Scilly.  
<sup>§</sup> Actual Rateable Value per head at April 1, 1981.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

## LORD LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff, 1982-83	Chairman of C.C.
Avon .....	Sir John Wills, Bt., T.D.	P. D. Smith	F. W. Cole
Bedfordshire .....	Lt. Col. H. C. Hanbury, M.V.O., M.C.	J. Bristow	A. G. Burnage
Berkshire .....	Col. The Hon. G. W. N. Palmer, O.B.E., T.D.	Sir David Hill-Wood	W. H. Timperley, D.F.C.
Buckinghamshire .....	Maj. J. Young	G. N. Mobbs	R. Parker-Jervis
Cambridgeshire .....	Sir Peter Proby	D. O. A. Morbey	K. C. Archer
Cheshire .....	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	R. J. Posnett	R. Hinks
Cleveland .....	The Lord Gisborough	C. E. Shopland, C.B.E.	J. Cooke
Cornwall .....	The Viscount Falmouth	S. D. Young-Jamieson	F. J. Williams
Cumbria .....	J. C. Wade, O.B.E.	W. J. M. Chaplin	H. E. Petrie
Derbyshire .....	Col. P. Hilton, M.C.	G. Meynell, M.B.E.	S. F. Collins
Devonshire .....	Lt. Col. The Earl of Morley	R. M. Huxtable	G. E. H. Creber, C.B.E.
Dorset .....	Col. Sir Joseph Weld, O.B.E., T.D.	D. S. Scott	Air Cmmdre. K. J. McIntyre, C.B., C.B.E.
Durham .....	J. T. Brookbank	G. C. Bartram	W. Firby
Essex .....	Adm. Sir Andrew Lewis, K.C.B.	Col. R. B. Gosling, O.B.E., T.D.	R. G. R. Daniels
Gloucestershire .....	Col. M. St. J. V. Gibbs, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	R. J. G. Berkeley, T.D.	Lt. Col. W. A. Mc- Lelland, T.D.
Hampshire .....	The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D.	Capt. P. A. Bence-Trower, R.N.	L. S. White, M.B.E., T.D.
Hereford and Worcester .....	Capt. T. R. Dunne	Comdr. J. Thomson	Mrs. M. J. T. Hadley, O.B.E.
Hertfordshire .....	Maj.-Gen. Sir George Burns, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.	J. C. McMullen	S. C. Purkiss
Humberside .....	Col. R. A. Alec-Smith, T.D.	R. L. Holtby	F. W. Moore
Kent .....	R. Leigh-Pemberton	Capt. R. V. J. Evans	E. Moore, O.B.E.
Lancashire .....	S. Towneley	Lt. Col. A. Fordyce, M.B.E.	Mrs. L. J. Ellman
Leicestershire .....	Col. R. A. St. J. Martin, O.B.E.	Wing Comdr. J. H. Smith- Carington, A.F.C.	Mrs. J. M. Setchfield
Lincolnshire .....	H. N. Neville	P. E. F. Heneage	C. R. H. Bennett
Greater London .....	The Baroness Phillips	S. Birch	Sir Ashley Bramall
Greater Manchester .....	Sir William Downard	Maj. J. Nightingale	C. E. Johnson
Merseyside .....	Wing Comdr. K. M. Stoddart	Lt. Col. D. J. Heys, C.B.E., T.D.	R. Foulkes
Norfolk .....	T. Colman	R. G. Lombe Taylor	Sqn. Ldr. H. Oliver
Northamptonshire .....	Lt. Col. J. Chandos-Pole, C.V.O., O.B.E.	H. W. G. de C. Brooke	A. A. Morby
Northumberland .....	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., T.D., F.R.S.	J. C. R. Trevelyan	R. Birley
Nottinghamshire .....	Cmdr. M. B. P. Franklin, D.S.C., R.N. (retd.)	R. Brackenbury	B. W. Whitelaw
Oxfordshire .....	Sir Ashley Ponsonby, Bt., M.C.	I. Weston Smith	Miss A. H. Spokes
Shropshire .....	J. R. S. Dugdale	J. C. Yeoward	R. A. H. Lloyd, T.D.
Somerset .....	Lt. Col. G. W. F. Luttrell, M.C.	P. G. H. Speke	Air Vice-Marshal H. G. Leonard-Williams, C.B., C.B.E.
Staffordshire .....	Sir Arthur Bryan	Lt. Col. D. J. K. German, T.D.	F. A. Cholerton, C.B.E.
Suffolk .....	Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt.	R. H. Paul, O.B.E.	K. Kemp-Turner, T.D.
Surrey .....	The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, K.C.V.O., M.C.	J. P. M. H. Evelyn	J. F. Whitfield
Sussex, East .....	The Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G., O.B.E.	The Hon. O. P. St. Aubyn, M.C.	D. A. Kimber
Sussex, West .....	Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, C.B.E.	P. Langmead, O.B.E.	C. S. Buckle
Tyne and Wear .....	Sir James Steel, C.B.E.	R. H. Chapman	S. Henderson
Warwickshire .....	C. M. T. Smith-Ryland	M. Dunne	C. J. P. Vereker
West Midlands .....	The Earl of Aylesford	A. F. Birtles	B. Downey
Wight, Isle of .....	Sir John Nicholson, Bt., K.B.E.	W. T. Cooper	P. A. E. Graham- Stewart
Wiltshire .....	Col. H. Brassey, O.B.E., M.C.	S. G. Davenport	N. J. M. Anderson, M.C.
Yorkshire, North .....	The Marquess of Normanby, C.B.E.	Sir Marcus Worsley, Bt.	Maj. T. H. Ives, C.B.E.
Yorkshire, South .....	G. F. Young, C.B.E.	Lt. Col. B. E. Rhodes, C.B.E., T.D.	M. Burns
Yorkshire, West .....	Sir William Bulmer	D. Fearnley	W. H. Banks

\* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

## ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

## CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF COUNTY COUNCILS, COUNTY TREASURERS AND CHIEF CONSTABLES

County or Shire	Chief Executive	County Treasurer	Chief Constable
Avon .....	N. J. L. Pearce	D. G. Morgan	B. Weigh, Q.P.M.
Bedfordshire .....	J. W. Elven	V. F. Phillips	W. Sutherland, Q.P.M.
Berkshire .....	R. W. Gash	M. C. Beasley	P. M. Imbert, Q.P.M.
Buckinghamshire ..	M. White	E. Deung	
Cambridgeshire .....	J. K. Barratt	J. E. Barton	I. Kane
Cheshire .....	R. G. Wendt	J. E. H. Whiteoak	G. E. Fenn, Q.P.M.
Cleveland .....	C. J. A. Hargreaves	B. Stevenson	C. Payne, Q.P.M.
Cornwall .....	G. K. Burgess	C. E. J. Caine	D. A. East, Q.P.M.
Cumbria .....	T. J. R. Whitfield	J. R. Ford	B. D. K. Price, Q.P.M.
Derbyshire .....	C. N. Ashcroft	E. Cobb	A. Parrish
Devon .....	D. D. Macklin	B. S. Weston	D. A. East, Q.P.M.
Dorset .....	K. A. Abel	D. M. Gasson	B. H. Weight
Durham .....	P. Dawson	A. Beresford	E. G. Boothby, Q.P.M.
Essex .....	R. W. Adcock	E. A. Twelvetree	R. S. Bunyard, Q.P.M.
Gloucestershire .....	J. V. Miller	T. N. Hobson	L. A. G. Soper, Q.P.M.
Hampshire .....	L. K. Robinson, C.B.E.	G. A. Price	J. Duke, Q.P.M.
Hereford and Worcester .....	A. B. Turner	J. Rocke	R. W. Cozens
Hertfordshire .....	M. J. Le Fleming	K. S. Cliff	A. F. C. Clissett
Humberside .....	K. J. Bridge	J. A. Parkes	D. Hall, Q.P.M.
Kent .....	W. U. Jackson	W. B. Taylor	(vacant)
Lancashire .....	B. Hill	W. O. Jolliffe	A. Laugharne, Q.P.M.
Leicestershire .....	S. Jones	R. Hale	R. A. Goodson, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Lincolnshire .....	G. R. Prentice	D. G. Barrett	J. Kerr, Q.P.M.
Greater London .....	Sir James Swaffield, C.B.E., R.D.	M. F. Stonefrost	(Metropolitan Police Area)
Greater Manchester .....	G. A. Harrison	J. M. Marriott	C. J. Anderton, Q.P.M.
Merseyside .....	R. F. O'Brien	P. W. Jenkins	K. G. Oxford, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Norfolk .....	B. J. Capon	G. M. Ellis	G. Charlton, Q.P.M.
Northamptonshire ..	A. J. Greenwell	J. Smith	M. Buck, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Northumberland .....	W. H. Foakes	R. Wolstenholme	S. E. Bailey, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Nottinghamshire .....	A. Sandford	G. E. Daniel	C. McLachlan, Q.P.M.
Oxfordshire .....	A. T. Brown, C.B.E.	B. P. Harty	P. M. Imbert, Q.P.M.
Shropshire .....	W. N. P. Jones	R. R. Renville	R. W. Cozens, Q.P.M.
Somerset .....	J. E. Whittaker	B. M. Tanner	B. Weigh, Q.P.M.
Staffordshire .....	J. R. P. Hughes	G. Woodcock	C. H. Kelly, Q.P.M.
Suffolk .....	C. W. Smith	C. Stephenson	S. L. Whiteley, Q.P.M.
Surrey .....	F. A. Stone	D. J. Thomas	B. Hayes
Sussex, East .....	R. M. Beechey	J. Unsworth	Sir George Terry, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Sussex, West .....	J. R. Hooley	B. E. Fieldhouse	
Tyne and Wear .....	J. J. Gardner	P. J. Smith	S. E. Bailey, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Warwickshire .....	J. W. Hayes	J. P. Hunt	R. Birch, Q.P.M.
West Midlands .....	J. D. Hender	K. E. Rose	Sir Philip Knights, C.B.E., Q.P.M.
Wight, Isle of .....	J. S. Horsnell	D. A. Tuck	J. Duke, Q.P.M.
Wiltshire .....	R. P. Harries	A. F. Gould	K. Mayer, Q.P.M.
Yorkshire, North ...	H. J. Evans	K. R. Hounsome	K. Henshaw, Q.P.M.
Yorkshire, South ...	F. A. Mallett	D. B. Chynoweth	J. H. Brownlow, Q.P.M.
Yorkshire, West ....	R. G. Brooke	G. S. Pollard	R. Gregory, C.B.E., Q.P.M.

## GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

The Greater London Council and 32 London Borough Councils were constituted under the London Government Act, 1963. They replaced, on April 1, 1965, the London County Council, the Middlesex County Council, the County Borough Councils of Croydon, East Ham and West Ham, 28 metropolitan borough, 39 non-county borough and 15 urban district councils. The boundaries and constitution of the Corporation of the City of London were not affected.

Under the Act, Greater London became for the first time a clearly defined local government area including, in addition to the former counties of

London and the greater part of Middlesex, parts of Metropolitan Essex, Kent, Surrey and Hertfordshire.

The Greater London Council at present consists of 92 councillors. Councillors are elected for single-member electoral divisions which are coterminous with the parliamentary constituencies. Councillors hold office for four years. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman are elected annually by the councillors. The political head of the administration is the Leader of the Council, elected by the majority party. The Council meets at three weekly intervals at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesdays except in holiday periods. Most committees and sub-committees meet at three- or six-weekly intervals.

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL  
(Elected May 7, 1981)

Greater London comprises an area of 610 sq. miles and has a population of 6,696,000 (1981 Census).

*Chairman*, Sir Ashley Bramall.  
*Vice-Chairman*, C. Rossi.  
*Deputy-Chairman*, F. W. Weyer.  
*Leader of the Council*, K. Livingstone.  
*Leader of the Opposition*, R. M. Brew, C.B.E.

Avery, Dr. D. J. (C.) . . . . . *The City of London and Westminster South*

Bailey, Dr. G. N. A. (C.) . . . . . *Brenford and Isleworth*

Banks, A. L. (Lab. & Co-op) *Tooting*

Bays, A. W. (C.) . . . . . *Upminster*

Beale, N. (C.) . . . . . *Finchley*

Bell, W. A. O. J. (C.) . . . . . *Chelsea*

Black, P. B. (C.) . . . . . *Hendon South*

Boateng, P. (Lab.) . . . . . *Walthamstow*

Bolton, S. C. (C.) . . . . . *Wimbledon*

Bramall, Sir Ashley (Lab.) . . . . . *Tower Hamlets*

Branagan, J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Stepney and Poplar*

Brew, R. M. (C.) . . . . . *Chingford*

Brook-Partridge, B. (C.) . . . . . *Romford*

Bundred, S. (Lab.) . . . . . *Islington North*

Carr, J. A. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hackney Central*

Cassidy, B. M. D. (C.) . . . . . *Hendon North*

Clack, Mrs. J. E. (C.) . . . . . *Harrow Central*

Copland, Mrs. S. (C.) . . . . . *Carshalton*

Cutler, Sir Horace, O.B.E. (C.) . . . . . *Harrow West*

Daniel, G. J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Ealing North*

Davies, B. H. (Lab.) . . . . . *Vauxhall*

Davies, N. (Lab.) . . . . . *Woolwich West*

Dawe, P. J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Leyton*

Dimson, G. F. C.B.E. (Lab.) . . . . . *Battersea North*

Dobson, J. C. (C.) . . . . . *Acton*

Edwards, A. F. G. (Lab.) . . . . . *Newham North West*

Gardner of Parkes, Baroness  
(C.) . . . . . *Southgate*

Garside, M. E. (Lab.) . . . . . *Woolwich East*

Genst, R. C. (C.) . . . . . *Sidcup*

Gill, P. S. (C.) . . . . . *Croydon South*

Gouge, E. S. (Lab.) . . . . . *Ilford South*

Greengross, A. D. (C.) . . . . . *Hampstead*

Gumbel, Mrs. M. (C.) . . . . . *Sutton and Cheam*

Hammond, L. (Lab.) . . . . . *Dulwich*

Handy, E. (Lab.) . . . . . *Erith and Crayford*

Hardy, A. (C.) . . . . . *Brent North*

Harrington, I. (Lab.) . . . . . *Brent South*

Harris, A. P. (Lab.) . . . . . *Putney*

Hart, Dr. A. B. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hornsey*

Herbert, A. L. (Lab.) . . . . . *Lewisham West*

Hinds, H. W. (Lab. & Co-op) *Peckham*

Howard, N. (Lab.) . . . . . *Brent East*

Hughes, R. G. (C.) . . . . . *Croydon Central*

Jenkinson, T. A. (Lab.) . . . . . *Newham South*

Judge, A. R. (Lab.) . . . . . *Mitcham and Morden*

Kay, H. (Lab.) . . . . . *Dagenham*

Langton, V. R. M. (C.) . . . . . *Bexleyheath*

Lemkin, J. A. (C.) . . . . . *Uxbridge*

Little, K. W. (Lab.) . . . . . *Edmonton*

Livingstone, K. R. (Lab.) . . . . . *Paddington*

McBrearty, A. (Lab.) . . . . . *Enfield North*

McDonnell, J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hayes and Harlington*

McIntosh, A. R. (Lab.) . . . . . *Tottenham*

Mackay, A. C. (Lab.) . . . . . *Deptford*

Major, J. R. (C.) . . . . . *Chipping Barnet*

Mitchell, R. (C.) . . . . . *Wanstead and Wood-*

Moore, P. D. (Lab.) . . . . . *Lambeth Central*

Morgan, Ms. J. M. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hackney South and*

Morrell, Ms. F. M. (Lab.) . . . . . *Shoreditch*

Morrell, Ms. F. M. (Lab.) . . . . . *Islington South and*

Mote, H. T. (C.) . . . . . *Finbury*

Mote, H. T. (C.) . . . . . *Harrow East*

Nicholson, G. E. (Lab.) . . . . . *Bermondsey*

Pitt, P. S. (Lab.) . . . . . *Feltham and Heston*

Randall, S. J. C. (C.) . . . . . *Beckenham*

Ripley, S. W. L. (C.) . . . . . *Kingston upon Thames*

Roe, Mrs. M. A. (C.) . . . . . *Ilford North*

Rolfe, A. J. (C.) . . . . . *Croydon North East*

Ross, G. (Lab. & Co-op) . . . . . *Hackney North and*

Rossi, C. A. (Lab.) . . . . . *Stoke Newington*

Rossi, C. A. (Lab.) . . . . . *Holborn and St. Pancras*

Rossi, C. A. (Lab.) . . . . . *South*

Rossi, P. N. (S.D.P.) . . . . . *Lewisham*

Sandford, H. H., O.B.E. (C.) . . . . . *St. Marylebone*

Seaton, G. J. D. C.B.E. (C.) . . . . . *Surbiton*

Sieve, Mrs. Y. (Lab.) . . . . . *Southall*

Slade, A. C. (Lib.) . . . . . *Richmond*

Smith, Prof. N. J. D. (C.) . . . . . *Norwood*

Sofer, Ms. A. (S.D.P.) . . . . . *St. Pancras North*

Stead, B. J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Fulham*

Stewart, S. J. (C.) . . . . . *Croydon North-West*

Tatham, Mrs. J. (C.) . . . . . *Orpington*

Taylor, C. J. H. (C.) . . . . . *Ruislip-Northwood*

Tremlett, G., O.B.E. (C.) . . . . . *Twickenham*

Turney, S. J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Islington Central*

Vigars, R. L. (C.) . . . . . *Kensington*

Ward, J. B. (Lab.) . . . . . *Barking*

Ward, M. (Lab.) . . . . . *Wood Green*

Wetzel, D. C. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hammersmith North*

Weyer, F. W. (C.) . . . . . *Streatham*

Wheeler, M. J. (C.) . . . . . *Ravensbourne*

Williams, A. R. (Lab.) . . . . . *Hornchurch*

Wilson, J. (Lab.) . . . . . *Newham North East*

Wise, Ms. V. (Lab.) . . . . . *Battersea South*

Wood, D. F. M. (Lab.) . . . . . *Greenwich*

Wykes, Mrs. J. K. (C.) . . . . . *Chislehurst*

*Director-General and Clerk to the Council*, Sir James Swaffield, C.B.E., R.D.

## G.L.C. SERVICES

The services provided by the G.L.C. include planning, roads, traffic management and control, fire services, refuse disposal, housing, parks and licensing. For certain services it shares responsibility with the London Borough Councils and the City Corporation.

**Education.**—The local education authority for an area corresponding with the area of the twelve inner London boroughs and the City of London is the Inner London Education Authority, a special committee of the G.L.C. consisting of the members of the Council elected for the inner London boroughs together with a representative of each inner London Borough Council and of the Common Council. The Council charges to the rating authorities in the Inner London Education Area the expenditure of the I.L.E.A., the amount being determined by the Authority. This unique arrangement preserves the continuity of the service which has developed since 1870 as a unity without regard to local boundary divisions.

The total number of pupils on the rolls of the Authority's nursery, primary and secondary schools (including special schools for handicapped children) is 323,128. There are 1,130 schools, staffed by the equivalent of 24,759 full-time teachers. Vocational instruction, cultural studies and recreational activities for persons over compulsory school age are arranged at the various establishments for further education. The Authority maintains 26 colleges and makes grants to 5 polytechnics and 3 other institutions. Part-time classes are offered at 24 adult education and literary institutes, and 85 youth centres, including 2 drama centres. The 20 outer London Borough Councils are the education authorities for their Boroughs.

**Housing.**—The Council shares with the London Borough Councils responsibility for housing in London. In line with the development of its strategic housing role the Council has now transferred most of its housing management functions to the Borough Councils. For the future, the Council intends to concentrate on analysing London's overall housing needs, presenting a co-ordinated view of action required, with a much reduced range of executive activities, although it will continue to carry out new building programmes and improvement work on older properties. This work is set out in the Council's London Housing Appraisal and its annual Housing Investment Programme submission to the Department of the Environment.

**Planning and Transportation.**—Planning responsibilities in London are shared between the G.L.C. and the London Borough Councils. The G.L.C. is the planning authority for London as a whole and its strategic policies are set out in the G.L.D.P.—the structure plan for Greater London. Within the framework of the G.L.D.P., London Borough Councils may prepare their own local plans which together with the G.L.D.P. then form the basis for controlling development.

Town planning control of private development proposals is mainly the concern of the London Boroughs (or the London Docklands Development Corporation), but the G.L.C. has some responsibilities in this field. As planner and developer the Council is involved in many major schemes. Notable examples are the Thamesmead project and the Covent Garden area.

The Council is responsible for the construction, improvement and maintenance of principal roads. As the traffic authority for all roads in Greater London it prepares or approves schemes for one-way working, traffic signals, clearways, bus only lanes, waiting and loading restrictions and speed limits and makes the orders which enforce them. It maintains

the Thames tunnels, the Woolwich Free Ferry, and all but four of the Thames bridges (London, Tower, Blackfriars and Southwark, which are maintained by the Corporation of London).

The Transport (London) Act, 1969, gives the G.L.C. responsibility, through the London Transport Executive, which is appointed by the Council, for London Transport finance and policies. The Act also gives the Council the primary responsibility for overall transport planning, including the fullest possible integration of all forms of public transport, traffic measures and the development of the most important roads, in close association with land use planning.

**Expanding towns.**—The Council continues to have agreements with a number of towns for the provision of homes and jobs out of London, but negotiations are now well advanced for their termination where this can be done by agreement.

**Parks.**—The Council maintains some 5,485 acres of parks and open spaces. The London Borough Councils and the City Corporation between them provide a further 26,500 acres. Up to 800 open-air entertainments are arranged in G.L.C. parks each summer and almost all games and sports are provided for. At Crystal Palace, in addition to the Council's 106 acre park is the Crystal Palace National Sports Centre, owned by the Council and managed by the Sports Council.

**Other features** of the G.L.C.'s administration include its responsibility for the Royal Festival Hall, Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room and the Hayward Gallery; the maintenance of the Iveagh Bequest, Kenwood, several other buildings of historic interest and two museums. The Greater London Record Office and Library house official records and other manuscripts, books, maps, drawings and photographs relating to London and are open to the public for reference purposes. The Research and Intelligence unit is concerned with information and research on any matters concerning Greater London. The results of its work will be available to government departments, local authorities and the public.

**Solid waste disposal.**—The Council is responsible for the disposal of refuse throughout Greater London—some 3,250,000 tonnes currently being handled each year. It operates a number of transfer stations and one incinerator. Refuse is used for infilling at thirty-four land reclamation sites. The Boroughs continue to be responsible for refuse collection. Well over 13,000 old vehicles and more than 300,000 tonnes of bulky household refuse (the latter deposited direct by members of the public but included in the total of 3,250,000 tonnes) are also dealt with as a means of improving the environment under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

**Land Drainage and Flood Prevention.**—The G.L.C. and the Borough Councils exercise land drainage functions on certain watercourses within a 400 sq. mile area in and adjoining Greater London known as the London Excluded Area. The G.L.C. undertakes flood prevention works and maintains unobstructed flows in main metropolitan watercourses including the Ravensbourne, Beverley Brook, Wandle, Crane and Brent rivers. The Council also has flood prevention functions along some 120 miles of riverbank of the Thames and its tidal tributaries. Work is nearing completion on the construction of a moveable barrier across the Thames at Silvertown which, with associated bank raising schemes, will provide flood protection against surge tides.

**Licensing.**—The Council is the licensing authority in Greater London for certain places of entertainment, greyhound race tracks and petroleum installations.



**Fire Services.**—The Council runs the fire service for its whole area.

The *London Fire Brigade* set up on April 1, 1965, under the London Government Act, 1963, consists of the Brigades of the former counties of London and Middlesex (excluding the districts of Staines, Sunbury and Potters Bar), the former county boroughs of East Ham, West Ham and Croydon and of parts of Essex, Herts., Kent and Surrey. *Headquarters*, 8 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The Brigade has 114 land and 1 river station. Wholetime authorized establishment, 6,808. There are 633 fire-fighting appliances and support vehicles and two fire-boats in commission.

*Chief Officer*, R. A. Bullers, Q.F.S.M.

*Deputy Chief Officer*, D. J. Willmott, Q.F.S.M.

**Finance.**—The Greater London Council's budget for 1982-83 (including London Transport Executive) amounts to £3,359 million of which £2,829 million is

revenue expenditure (including £914 million for the Inner London Education Authority) and £530 million capital expenditure (£21 million for the Inner London Education Authority).

Revenue expenditure during the year will be met by precept on the London Borough Councils (£1,465 million); income from loan repayments, rents, reimbursements for town developments, fees etc. (£563 million); London Transport fares etc. (£575 million); Block Grant, payable direct to the Greater London Council (£44 million) and by other Exchequer grants for certain works and services (£182 million). The Inner London Education Authority determines the amount the Council must precept on the rating authorities in Inner London for education purposes.

Capital expenditure on housing and education is financed by external borrowing; capital expenditure on all other services is financed internally through a capital fund.

## THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

The City of London is the historic centre at the heart of London known as "the square mile" around which the vast metropolis has grown over the centuries. The City's population is 4,232 (1971 Census, preliminary). The civic government is carried on by the Corporation of London through the Court of Common Council, a body consisting of the Lord Mayor, 24 other Aldermen and 136 Common Councilmen. The legal title of the Corporation is "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London."

The City is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The City of London was described by Tacitus in A.D. 62 as "a busy emporium for trade and traders". Under the Romans it became an important administration centre and hub of the road system. Little is known of London in Saxon times when it formed part of the kingdom of the East Saxons. In 886 Alfred recovered London from the Danes and reconstituted it a burgh under his son-in-law. In 1066 the citizens submitted to William the Conqueror who in 1067 granted them a charter, which is still preserved, establishing them in the rights and privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Ailwyn who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second

Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

*Aldermen* are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on December 17, was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased.

*Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

*Officers.*—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

*Activities.*—The work is assigned to a number of committees which present reports to the Court of Common Council. These Committees are:—City Lands and Bridge House Estates, Policy and Resources, Coal, Corn and Rates Finance, Planning and Communications, Central Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health and Social Services, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), Board of Governors of Schools, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), Establishment, Housing, Gresham (City side), Epping Forest and Open Spaces, West Ham Park, Privileges, Barbican Development, Barbican Residential and Barbican Centre (Barbican Arts and Conference Centre).

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from other municipalities, is managed by the City Lands and Bridge House

Estates Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

**The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1981–1982\***

Sir Christopher Leaver, C.B.E., *born* 1937; Alderman of *Dowgate*, 1974; *Sheriff of London*, 1979; *Lord Mayor*, 1981.  
*Secretary*, Rear-Admiral A. J. Cooke, C.B.  
*Recorder*, James William Miskin, Q.C., 1975; *Chamberlain*, John Percival Griggs, M.C., 1974; *Town Clerk*, Geoffrey William Rowley, 1982; *Common Serjeant*, David William Tudor Price, 1982.

**The Aldermen**

<i>Aldermen</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Born</i>	<i>C.C.</i>	<i>Ald.</i>	<i>Shff.</i>	<i>Lord Mayor</i>
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen, Bt. ....	<i>Portsoken</i> .....	1914	....	1949	1955	1960
Sir Edward de Coucey Howard, Bt., C.B.E. ....	<i>Cornhill</i> .....	1915	1951	1963	1966	1971
Sir Lindsay Roberts Ring, C.B.E. ....	<i>Vintry</i> .....	1914	1964	1968	1967	1975
Cdr. Sir Robin Danvers Penrose Gillett, Bt., G.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. ....	<i>Bassishaw</i> .....	1925	1965	1969	1973	1976
Sir Kenneth Russell Cork, G.B.E. ....	<i>Tower</i> .....	1913	1951	1970	1975	1978
Sir Peter Drury Haggerston Gadsden, C.B.E. ....	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i> .....	1929	1969	1971	1970	1979
Col. Sir Ronald Laurence Gardner-Thorpe, C.B.E., T.D. ....	<i>Bishopsgate</i> .....	1917	....	1972	1978	1980
Sir Christopher Leaver, C.B.E. ....	<i>Dowgate</i> .....	1937	1973	1974	1979	1981
<i>All the above have passed the Civic Chair</i>						
Christopher Selwyn Priestley Rawson .....	<i>Lime Street</i> .....	1928	1963	1972	1961	....
Anthony Stuart Jolliffe .....	<i>Candlewick</i> .....	1938	....	1975	1980	....
Lady Donaldson .....	<i>Coleman St.</i> .....	1921	1966	1975	1981	....
Alan Towers Traill .....	<i>Langbourn</i> .....	....	1970	1975	1982	....
William Allan Davis .....	<i>Cripplegate</i> .....	1921	1971	1976	1982	....
Richard Christopher Larkins Charvet, R.D. ....	<i>Aldgate</i> .....	1936	1970	1976	....	....
David Kenneth Rowe-Ham .....	<i>Bridge</i> .....	1935	....	1976	....	....
Anthony John Hart, D.S.C. ....	<i>Cheap</i> .....	1923	....	1977	....	....
Col. Greville Douglas Spratt, T.D. ....	<i>Castle Baynard</i> .....	1927	....	1978	....	....
Christopher Collett .....	<i>Broad Street</i> .....	1931	1973	1979	....	....
Hugh Charles Philip Bidwell .....	<i>Billingsgate</i> .....	1934	....	1979	....	....
Alexander Michael Graham .....	<i>Queenhithe</i> .....	1938	1978	1979	....	....
Brian Garton Jenkins .....	<i>Cordwainer</i> .....	1935	....	1980	....	....
Francis McWilliams .....	<i>Aldersgate</i> .....	1926	1978	1980	....	....
Paul Henry Newall, T.D. ....	<i>Walbrook</i> .....	1934	1980	1981	....	....
Christopher Rupert Walford .....	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i> .....	1935	....	1982	....	....

\* The Lord Mayor for 1982–83 was elected on Michaelmas Day.

**The Sheriffs 1982–1983**

Alan Towers Traill and William Allan Davis (*see above*), *elected* June 24; *assumed office* September 28, 1982.

**THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON**

Allday, P. F. (1972) .....	<i>Bishopsgate</i>	Brown, D. T. (1971) .....	<i>Walbrook</i>
Angell, O. D. (1964) .....	<i>Bishopsgate</i>	Bull, P. A. (1968) .....	<i>Cheap</i>
Ballard, K. A., M.C. (1969) .....	<i>Castle Baynard</i>	Cassidy, M. J. (1980) .....	<i>Aldersgate</i>
Balls, Deputy H. D. (1970) .....	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Challis, G. H. (1978) .....	<i>Langbourn</i>
Barker, J. A. (1981) .....	<i>Cripplegate Wt.</i>	Champhess, Deputy P. H. (1966) .....	<i>Walbrook</i>
Batty, J. G. (1968) .....	<i>Portsoken</i>	Chalstrey, L. J. (1981) .....	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Beale, M. J. (1949) .....	<i>Lime Street</i>	Cleary, Deputy F. E., C.B.E. (1959) .....	<i>Coleman St.</i>
Beck, Deputy, R. T. (1963) .....	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Clements, Deputy G. E. I. (1960) .....	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Begg, M. Henderson (1977) .....	<i>Coleman Street</i>	Cohen, J. M. (1980) .....	<i>Queenhithe</i>
Bird, J. L. (1977) .....	<i>Bridge</i>	Cohen, Deputy S. E., C.B.E. (1951) .....	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Bowen, I., C.M.C. (1971) .....	<i>Broad St.</i>	Cole, Lt.-Col., A. C., C.V.O., T.D. ....	....
Brewer, Deputy H. G. (1970) .....	<i>Langbourn</i>	(1964) .....	<i>Castle Baynard</i>
Brighton, A. G. (1966) .....	<i>Portsoken</i>	Collett, Deputy Sir Kingsley, C.B.E. ....	....
Brooks, W. I. B. (1979) .....	<i>Cripplegate Wn.</i>	(1945) .....	<i>Bridge</i>
Brown, B. J., C.B.E. (1973) .....	<i>Aldersgate</i>	Colover, D. (1975) .....	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Brown, D. C. G. (1976) .....	<i>Aldgate</i>	Cope, Dr. J. (1963) .....	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>

Cork, R. W. (1978)	<i>Tower</i>	Luke, A. L. (1968)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Coulson, Deputy A. G. (1961)	<i>Broad St.</i>	McAuley, Deputy, C. (1957)	<i>Bread St.</i>
Coven, Deputy Mrs. E. O. (1972)	<i>Dowgate</i>	McNeil, I. D. (1977)	<i>Lime Street</i>
Daltrey, D. H. J. (1973)	<i>Billingsgate</i>	Malins, J. H. (1981)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Deith, R. C. (1944)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Mills, A. P. (1969)	<i>Bassishaw</i>
Denny, A. M. (1971)	<i>Billingsgate</i>	Mitchell, C. R. (1972)	<i>Castle Baynard</i>
De Silva, (1980)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>	Mizen, D. H. (1979)	<i>Broad Street</i>
Dewhurst, Deputy W. (1971)	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Morgan, Deputy B. L., C.B.E. (1963)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Duckworth, Deputy H. (1960)	<i>Lime St.</i>	Murkin, Deputy C. H., O.B.E. (1969)	<i>Vintry</i>
Durbnd, Mrs. B. J. (1975)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>	Newby, J. (1982)	<i>Lime Street</i>
Durnin, J. C. (1976)	<i>Cordwainer</i>	Oliver, J. M. Y. (1980)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Dyer, Deputy C. F. W., E.R.D. (1966)	<i>Aldgate</i>	Olson, A. H. F. (1972)	<i>Dowgate</i>
Ebbisham, Deputy The Lord, T.D., (1947)	<i>Candlewick</i>	Oram, Deputy M. H., T.D. (1963)	<i>Cordwainer</i>
Edwards, R. D. K. (1978)	<i>Bassishaw</i>	Owen, Mrs. J. (1975)	<i>Langbourn</i>
Eskenzi, A. N. (1971)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Packbrd, Brig. J. J. (1973)	<i>Cripplegate</i>
Evans, Mrs. J. (1975)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>	Pebcock, R. W., C.B.E. (1956)	<i>Vintry</i>
Eve, R. A. (1980)	<i>Cheap</i>	Pearson, T. A. S. (1979)	<i>Queenhithe</i>
Ewin, Deputy Sir David Floyd, M.V.O., O.B.E. (1963)	<i>Castle Baynard</i>	Pembroke, Mrs. A. M. F. (1978)	<i>Cheap</i>
Farthing, R. B. C. (1981)	<i>Aldgate</i>	Ponsonby of Shulbrede, The Lady (1981)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Fellner, L. L. (1973)	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Prince, Deputy L. B., C.B.E. (1950)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Fisher, Deputy D. G. (1958)	<i>Cornhill</i>	Ratner, R. A., T.D. (1981)	<i>Broad Street</i>
Fitzgerbld, R. C. A. (1981)	<i>Bread Street</i>	Reed, E. J. (1978)	<i>Tower</i>
Fitzpatrick, R. A. (1976)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>	Reed, J. L., M.B.E. (1967)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>
Fordham, W. E. (1966)	<i>Aldgate</i>	Rigby, P. P. (1972)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>
Frankenberg, Deputy J. (1964)	<i>Portsoken</i>	Rodgers, S. C. (1969)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Frappell, C. E. (1973)	<i>Bread St.</i>	Roney, E. P. T. (1974)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>
Fraser, W. B. (1981)	<i>Vintry</i>	Rowlandson, Sir Graham, M.B.E. (1961)	<i>Coleman Street</i>
Fripp, T. W. (1976)	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Samuels, Mrs. I. (1972)	<i>Portsoken</i>
Galloway, A. D. (1981)	<i>Broad Street</i>	Saunders, R. (1975)	<i>Candlewick</i>
Gass, G. J. (1967)	<i>Coleman St.</i>	Savory, M. B. (1980)	<i>Broad Street</i>
Gold, R. (1965)	<i>Castle Baynard</i>	Sbyles, P. G. R. (1978)	<i>Aldersgate</i>
Gordon, Miss C. F. (1978)	<i>Cripplegate Wn.</i>	Shalit, D. M. (1973)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>
Green, A. E. C., M.B.E., T.D. (1971)	<i>Bread Street</i>	Shbrp, Mrs. I. M. (1974)	<i>Queenhithe</i>
Gugan, K., Ph.D. (1974)	<i>Dowgate</i>	Sheppard, Deputy S., O.B.E. (1957)	<i>Billingsgate</i>
Harding, N. H. (1970)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Shindler, A. B. (1966)	<i>Billingsgate</i>
Harris, R. P. (1980)	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Silk, D. (1979)	<i>Cripplegate</i>
Harris, W. H. Wylie (1957)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Skilbeck, Deputy C. (1948)	<i>Queenhithe</i>
Hart, M. G. (1970)	<i>Bridge</i>	Smith, P. A. Revell- (1959)	<i>Vintry</i>
Hatfield, A. F. R. (1968)	<i>Bishopsgate</i>	Spurrier, H. J. (1974)	<i>Dowgate</i>
Henderson, J. S. (1975)	<i>Langbourn</i>	Stevenson, J. L. (1970)	<i>Coleman Street</i>
Hollnd, J. (1972)	<i>Aldgate</i>	Stitcher, G. M., C.B.E. (1966)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>
Horlock, Deputy H. W. S. (1969)	<i>Farringdon Wn.</i>	Sunderland, O., T.D. (1968)	<i>Billingsgate</i>
Howard, D. H. S. (1973)	<i>Cornhill</i>	Trentham, G. D. (1941)	<i>Bread St.</i>
Humphrbys, Mrs. R. (1976)	<i>Cripplegate</i>	Turner, Deputy R. L. (1973)	<i>Tower</i>
Ide, W. R. (1972)	<i>Castle Baynard</i>	Vine, G. M., C.B.E. (1955)	<i>Cornhill</i>
Jackson, L. St. J. T. (1978)	<i>Bassishaw</i>	Welch, Sir John, Bt. (1975)	<i>Walbrook</i>
James, A. J. (1973)	<i>Cordwainer</i>	Wilmot, R. T. D. (1973)	<i>Corauainer</i>
James, J. F. (1977)	<i>Farringdon Wt.</i>	Wilson, Deputy A. B. (1960)	<i>Aldersgate</i>
Jenks, M. A. B. (1972)	<i>Coleman Street</i>	Wilson, E. S. (1979)	<i>Aldersgate</i>
Keith, J. M., C.B.E., T.D. (1962)	<i>Candlewick</i>	Wixley, Deputy G. R. A., C.B.E., T.D. (1964)	<i>Bassishaw</i>
Laurie, P. D. Northbill- (1975)	<i>Walbrook</i>	Woodward, C. D. (1972)	<i>Cripplegate</i>
Lawson, G. C. H. (1972)	<i>Portsoken</i>	Yates, Deputy J. T., M.B.E. (1959)	<i>Cheap</i>
Lawrence, D. W. O. (1979)	<i>Bridge</i>	Young, R. N. (1980)	<i>Cornhill</i>
Liss, H. (1965)	<i>Aldersgate</i>		
Luckin, I. F. (1964)	<i>Candlewick</i>		

Deputies.—In the preceding list each Common Councilman so described serves as *Deputy* to the Alderman of his Ward.

## THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837), omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

MERCERS (1). *Hall*, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 220.—*Clerk*, G. M. Wakeford; *Master*, S. K. M. Powell.

GROCERS (2) *Hall*, Princes Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 285.—*Clerk*, C. P. G. Chavasse; *Master*, C. K. R. Nunneley.

DRAPERS (3) *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, R. C. G. Strick; *Master*, P. F. Orchard, O.B.E.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 286.—*Clerk*, E. S. Earl; *Prime Warden*, A. M. J. Wemyss.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, C. P. de B. Jenkins, M.B.E., M.C.; *Prime Warden*, Sir Frederick Dainton, F.R.S.

SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 315.—*Clerk*, M. H. Glover; *Master*, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Alport, T.D.

MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery* 330.—*Clerk*, A. T. Langdon-Down; *Master*, Dr. C. H. Nourse.

HABERDASHERS (8). *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 320.—*Clerk*, Cdr. W. R. Miller, R.N.; *Master*, I. S. B. Crosse.

SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 152.—*Clerk*, J. M. Montgomery, Fore St., Salters' Hall, E.C.2; *Master*, R. G. Scriven.

IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Barbican, E.C.2. *Livery*, 98.—*Clerk*, R. B. Brayne, M.B.E.; *Master*, J. C. Foot.

VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 328.—*Clerk*, Cdr. R. D. Ross, R.N.; *Master*, R. T. Sykes, D.S.C.

CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 185.—*Clerk*, C. M. Mowll; *Master*, M. Waley-Cohen, T.D.

*The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.*

ACCOUNTANTS (86). *Livery*, 260.—*Clerk*, O. Sunderland, T.D., Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street, E.C.2; *Master*, A. W. John, C.B.E.

ACTUARIES (91). *Livery*, 87.—*Clerk*, A. K. Tudor, 8 The Park, St Albans, Herts. *Master*, H. C. Cottrell.

AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, k.c.; *Clerk*, W. T. F. Rossiter, 30 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; *Master*, Capt. C. Klimcke.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 1,200.—*Clerk*, Maj. J. C. O'Leary; *Master*, T. D. White, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

ARBITRATORS (93).—*Clerk*, B. W. Vigrass, 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4; *Master*, J. F. Phillips, q.c.

ARMOURERS AND BRASIERIS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 120.—*Clerk*, Lt. Col. R. R. F. Cowe; *Master*, J. E. T. Horne.

BAKERS (19). *Hall*, Harp Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3. *Livery*, 360.—*Clerk*, P. F. Wilson, D.F.C.; *Master*, D. Goble.

BARBERS (17). *Hall*, Monkwell Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 178.—*Clerk*, B. W. Hall, *Master*, W. G. Cross.

BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 465.—*Clerk*, B. Stroulger, Battlebridge House, 87-95 Tooley Street, S.E.1; *Prime Warden*, C. D. Letson.

BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, J. Green, 41 Tabernacle Street, E.C.2; *Prime Warden*, J. Green.

BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. G. McCagney, 7 Chandos Street, W.1; *Master*, J. M. Archibald.

BREWERS (14). *Hall*, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 86.—*Clerk*, Rr. Adm. M. La Touche Wemyss, C.B.; *Master*, D. J. Simonds.

BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 106.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 11A Bridge Road, East Molesey; *Master*, F. H. Paddock.

BUILDERS MERCHANTS (88). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, A. G. P. Lincoln, M.C., T.D. 128 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; *Master*, B. W. W. Harrison.

BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 670.—*Clerk*, Cmdr. P. B. Cowan, R.N.; *Master* R. J. Lickorish.

CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 429.—*Clerk*, Lt. Col. G. T. Pearce, M.B.E., The Vestry, St. James Garlickhythe, Garlick Hill, E.C.4; *Master*, J. P. Wells.

CARPENTERS (26). *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, Capt. K. G. Hamon, R.N.; *Master*, Rev. P. Braby.

CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 450.—*Clerk*, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E., Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C.4; *Master*, I. D. Hood.

CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 248.—*Clerk*, Air Cdre. B. G. Frow, D.F.C., D.S.O., 2 Greycoat Place, S.W.1; *Master*, R. W. Elliott.

COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 376.—*Clerk*, J. A. Nicholson, 9 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; *Master*, Maj. W. H. Wharfe.

COOKS (35). *Livery*, 75.—*Clerk*, H. J. Lavington, T.D. 49 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; *Master*, P. Sherrard.

COOPERS (36). *Livery*, 255.—*Clerk*, J. A. Newton, Coopers' Hall, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; *Master*, Rev. J. L. Reeves.

CORDWAINERS (27).—*Clerk*, L. S. Grose, 30 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Master*, C. R. K. Peel.

CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 65.—*Clerk*, I. R. McNeil, 43 Church Road, Hove; *Master*, P. A. Thomas.

CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, K. S. G. Hinde; *Master*, P. J. Morlock.

DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, B. Dehn, 1 Vintners Place, E.C.4; *Master*, M. B. Henderson.

DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, A. J. Boyall; *Prime Warden*, Dr. C. W. Parry.

FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 203.—*Clerk*, R. Southcombe, Ludgate House, 107-111 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Master*, R. Gold.

FARMERS (80). *Livery*, 292.—*Clerk*, I. G. Williamson, 7/8 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4; *Master*, M. H. Hinton.

FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 375.—*Clerk*, H. W. H. Ellis, 37 The Uplands, Loughton, Essex; *Master*, E. A. Styles.

FELTMAKERS (62). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, E. J. P. Elliott, 53 Davies Street, Berkeley Square, W.1; *Master*, D. J. Holborow.

FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 23 College Hill, E.C.4; *Master*, E. A. Davies.

FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, H. Wilson Wiley; *Master*, J. A. Prior, T.D.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, H. C. Weale, 51 Dulwich Wood Avenue, S.E.1; *Master*, G. M. Taylor.

FRUITERS (45). *Livery*, 260.—*Clerk*, J. C. Airey, 1 Sergeants' Inn, E.C.4; *Master*, L. E. Fulford.

FURNITURE MAKERS (83). *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, G. Benbow, T.D., c/o G. Benbow & Co., Grove Mills, Cranbrook Road, Hawkhurst, Kent; *Master*, P. V. Radford, M.C., T.D.

GARDENERS (66). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 23 College Hill, E.C.4; *Master*, J. G. Keeling.

GIRDLEERS (23). *Hall*, Basinghall Avenue, E.C.2.

- Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, P. H. White; *Master*, D. N. Seaton.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71). *Livery*, 184.—*Hon. Clerk*, P. J. Willoughby, 6 Eldon Street, E.C.2; *Master*, L. Pagliero, O.B.E.
- GLAZIERS (53). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, R. B. Hodgetts, Glaziers Hall, 9 Montague Close, London Bridge, S.E.1; *Master*, J. J. L. Corkill.
- GLOVERS (62). *Livery*, 265.—*Clerk*, P. L. Clarke, Bakers Hall, Harp Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3; *Master*, C. Collett.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, D. Reid, 40a Ludgate Hill, E.C.4; *Master*, R. W. Nichols.
- GUNMAKERS (73). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2; *Master*, A. McMillan.
- HDRNRS (54). *Livery*, 450.—*Clerk*, P. V. A. Oldak, 365 Fulham Road, S.W.10; *Master*, G. Edmiston.
- INNHDLDERS (32). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 107.—*Clerk*, J. R. Edwards Jones; *Master*, G. B. C. Hughes.
- INSURERS (92). *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, J. R. Craig, The Hall, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2; *Master*, R. I. Sloan, C.B.E.
- JOINERS (41). *Livery*, 106.—*Clerk*, B. P. Smith, 8 West Heath Road, S.E.2; *Master*, H. F. Howard.
- LAUNDERERS (89). *Livery*, 159.—*Clerk*, W. E. Kingsland, 34 Broadhurst, Ashted, Surrey; *Master*, R. L. Seaman.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, Capt. C. N. MacEacharn, C.B.E., R.N.; *Master*, S. A. H. Garnar.
- LORINERS (57). *Livery*, 310.—*Clerk*, J. R. Williams, 2/5 Benjamin Street, E.C.1; *Master*, N. N. Freedman.
- MARKETORS (90). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, R. Tarrant, 25 Peabworth Road, Harrow, Middx.; *Master*, J. T. Root.
- MASDNS (30). *Livery*, 105.—*Clerk*, H. J. Maddocks, 9 New Square, W.C.2; *Master*, A. B. Waters, C.B.E., G.M.
- MASTER MARINERS, HDNOURABLE COMPANY DF (78). H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, D. H. W. Field; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Capt. N. W. C. Rutherford, R.D., R.N.R.
- MUSICIANS (50). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, W. R. I. Crewdson, 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; *Master*, R. F. W. Ficker.
- NEEDLEMAKERS (65). *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, M. G. Cook, 4 Staple Inn, W.C.1; *Master*, E. Anslow-Wilson, D.S.O., T.D.
- PAINTER STAINERS (28). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 376.—*Clerk*, A. G. P. Lincoln, M.C., T.D.; *Master*, Lt. Col. L. E. W. Stokes-Roberts.
- PATTENMAKERS (70). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, A. J. Hucker, 6 Raymond Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C.1; *Master*, E. Astaire.
- PAVIDRS (56). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, R. F. Coe, Cutlers' Hall, Warwick Lane, E.C.4; *Master*, J. M. Burt.
- PEWTERERS (16). *Hall*, Oat Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, Maj. J. M. Halford; *Master*, W. D. W. Grubb.
- PLAISTERERS (46). *Livery*, 194.—*Clerk*, H. Mott, Plaisterers Hall, 1 London Wall, E.C.2; *Master*, R. P. Vickers.
- PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75). *Livery*, 145.—*Clerk*, M. J. Smyth, 1 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Master*, J. G. B. Watson, M.P.
- PLUMBERS (31). *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, M. E. C. Lewis, 218 Strand, W.C.2; *Master*, J. W. Rae.
- POULTERS (34). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, I. G. Williamson, 7-8 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4; *Master*, C. A. Wiard, M.B.E.
- SADDLERS (25). *Hall*, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 90.—*Clerk*, Gp. Capt. K. M. Oliver, R.A.F. (retd.); *Master*, Maj. P. B. Snowdon.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (84). *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, Maj. Gen. E. Younson, O.B.E., 9 Montague Close, S.E.1; *Master*, C. R. Jennings.
- SCRIVENERS (44).—*Clerk*, H. J. W. Harman, Chancery House, 53/64 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; *Master*, J. F. Phillips, C.B.E., Q.C.
- SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS (87). *Livery*, 190.—*Hon. Clerk*, R. M. Simmonds, The Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2; *Master*, D. C. L. Marwood.
- SHIPWRIGHTS (59). *Livery*, 500.—*Clerk*, C. H. Baylis, C.B., Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican, E.C.2; *Permanent Master*, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.; *Prime Warden*, D. S. Clarabut, D.S.C.
- SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, C. J. Eldridge, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4; *Master*, R. Thorpe.
- STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 450.—*Clerk*, Col. R. A. Rubens; *Master*, D. R. P. P. Cox.
- SURVEYORS (85). 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, S.W.1. *Livery*, 268.—*Clerk*, B. C. Briant, C.V.O., M.B.E.; *Master*, R. B. Caws.
- TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 161.—*Clerk*, Col. M. ff. Woodhead, O.B.E.; *Master*, C. C. Living.
- TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). *Livery*, 212.—*Clerk*, A. Hill, 71 Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C.2; *Master*, E. P. Balcombe.
- TOBACCO PIPE MAKERS AND TOBACCO BLENDERS (82). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, I. J. Kimmins, Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, E.C.4; *Master*, J. J. Adler.
- TURNERS (51). *Livery*, 160.—*Clerk*, N. M. A. Eveleigh, 1 Serjeants' Inn, E.C.4; *Master*, Maj. Gen. Sir Leslie Tyler, K.B.E., C.B.
- TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery*, 111.—*Clerk*, J. C. Peck, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1; *Master*, F. J. Briggs.
- UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, W. R. Wallis, Imperial Buildings, 56 Kingsway, W.C.2; *Master*, G. F. Trevor.
- WAX CHANDLERS (20). *Hall*, Gresham Street, E.C.2.
- WEAVERS (42). *Livery*, 125.—*Clerk*, J. G. Ouvre, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1; *Upper Bailiff*, T. J. Pritchard.
- WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery*, 297.—*Clerk*, M. R. Francis, Greenup, Milton Avenue, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.; *Master*, C. H. Cripps.
- WOOLMEN (43). *Livery*, 143.—*Clerk*, R. J. R. Cousins, 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; *Master*, A. N. Hollis, D.F.C.
- PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Brethren, 110).—*Clerk*, R. H. Adams, T.D., F.S.A., 14 Dale Close, Oxford; *Master*, A. T. Scott.
- WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (No livery).—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—*Clerk*, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, C. Rawson.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of *Master* or *Prime Warden* for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the *Master* or *Prime Warden* for 1981-82 is given.

## LONDON BOROUGHS

CITY or Borough *Inner London Borough	Municipal Offices	Population (Mid-1982 Estimate)	<sup>a</sup> Rateable Value April 1, 1982	Town Clerk (*Chief Executive)	Mayor or Lord Mayor
CITY OF WESTMINSTER*	City Hall, Victoria St., S.W.1.	210,400	£ 320,319,522	D. Witty	T. Whipham ( <i>Lord Mayor</i> )
Barking and Dagenham ...	‡Dagenham, Essex.	152,600	26,840,082	D. C. J. Farr	J. Davis
Barnet .....	†The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4.	296,600	59,947,129	E. M. Bennett	V. Usher
Bexley .....	‡Bexleyheath, Kent.	217,000	30,256,000	*T. Musgrave	D. H. A. Todd- Dunning
Brent .....	†Forty Lane, Wembley.	253,275	45,541,518	*M. G. Bichard	E. Friedlaender
Bromley .....	†Bromley, Kent.	295,400	49,224,305	*N. T. Palk	W. F. D. Walker
Camden* .....	†Euston Road, N.W.1.	186,000	111,554,678	F. Nickson	T. Devine
Croydon .....	†Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon.	319,100	68,458,522	F. S. H. Blake	A. W. Elliott
Ealing .....	†Ealing, W.5.	277,000	56,161,622	B. T. Collins	N. D. Pointing
Enfield .....	‡Enfield.	257,200	49,290,383	W. D. Day	Miss P. Oborn
Greenwich* .....	†Wellington St., Woolwich, S.E.18.	213,500	33,031,449	D. P. Brokenshire	Mrs. H. Stroud
Hackney* .....	Mare St., E.8.	177,800	37,776,792	D. Wood	S. Springer, M.B.E.
Hammersmith* and Fulham ..	†King St., W.6.	141,750	36,620,947	*A. J. Allen	W. C. Smith
Haringey .....	Wood Green, N.22.	212,000	35,896,578	*R. C. Limb	B. Bullard
Harrow .....	‡Station Rd., Harrow.	198,000	34,472,573	*D. Adams	Capt. E. W. Feakins, T.D.
Havering .....	†Romford, Essex.	239,800	37,350,000	*R. W. J. Tridgell	N. F. Symonds
Hillingdon .....	‡Uxbridge.	288,710	58,284,461	*P. A. Johnson	K. C. Briggs
Hounslow .....	‡Lampton Rd., Hounslow	201,000	48,700,404	*R. D. Jefferies	B. W. Price
Islington* .....	†Upper St., N.1.	169,700	53,637,965	*H. M. Dewing	E. Doveton
Kensington and Chelsea (Royal Borough)* ...	†Hornton St., W.8.	125,892	71,234,417	R. S. Webber	B. P. Levitt
Kingston upon Thames (Royal Borough) ....	Guildhall, Kingston upon Thames.	132,300	28,482,416	*R. J. Tarr	K. C. Gooding
Lambeth* .....	Brixton Hill, S.W.2.	243,400	59,066,478	*A. D. Phillips	H. D. B. Chambers
Lewisham* .....	†Catford, S.E.6.	235,200	34,478,377	J. W. Harwood	J. C. Henry
Merton .....	†Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19	164,600	30,727,963	*W. McKee	R. Mackenzie
Newham .....	†East Ham Road, E.6.	209,300	36,191,905	*J. J. Warren	Mrs. J. Garfield
Redbridge .....	High Road, Ilford	226,300	36,700,000	*G. U. Price	Miss N. Thurgood
Richmond upon Thames .....	§Twickenham, Middx.	159,800	27,182,148	M. J. Honey	Mrs. J. Robinson
Southwark* ....	†Peckham Rd., S.E.5.	210,000	57,035,006	A. G. Corless	M. Geater
Sutton .....	‡St. Nicholas Way, Sutton, Surrey.	167,000	28,662,997	*A. Taylor	E. Pascoe
Tower Hamlets*	†Patriot Square, E.2.	143,000	45,353,000	*J. Wolkind, C.B.E.	J. C. O'Neill
Waltham Forest	†Walthamstow, E.17.	215,000	31,377,605	*L. G. Knox	M. Fish
Wandsworth* ..	†Wandsworth, S.W.18.	253,000	42,866,238	*F. T. Haynes	Mrs. M. Calcott- James

†Town Hall. ‡Civic Offices. §Municipal Offices.

<sup>a</sup>Estimated Actual Rateable Value.

## PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS IN LONDON

(For National Art Galleries and Museums in London see pages 374-5 and 419-24; for London Cathedrals, Churches, etc. see pages 502-3.)

**Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2.**—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William Adam, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called after the brothers but are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Due to extensive rebuilding there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street*, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

**Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.**—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1913-18 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth.

**Baltic Exchange, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.**—The world market for the chartering of cargo ships. The present Exchange was built in 1903 and the new wing opened by Her Majesty the Queen on Nov. 21, 1956.

**Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.** (Not open to sightseers)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788).

**Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W.1.**—The only important building left of the great Palace of Whitehall. The previous banqueting house was burnt down in 1619, and replaced by the present structure designed by Inigo Jones. In 1635 it was enriched with Rubens' splendid ceiling paintings. Charles I was executed on a scaffold set up just in front of the present entrance. Open, Tues.-Sat., 10-5; Sun., 2-5. Closed Mondays. Admission, 50p; Children and O.A.P.s 25p.

**Barbican Arts Centre, E.C.2.**—The final phase of the Barbican complex in the City of London was opened on 3 March 1982 by H.M. The Queen. The Arts Centre houses the 1,166 seat Barbican Theatre, now the London base of the Royal Shakespeare Company along with a smaller 200 seat studio theatre, and the 2,025 seat Barbican Hall for concerts by the London Symphony Orchestra. There are also three cinemas, an art gallery, a sculpture court and a large lending library, in addition to facilities for exhibitions and conferences, and to bars and restaurants.

**Bridges.**—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, operated now by new electrically-run machinery. The walkway was opened to the public in 1982. *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831 by Rennie; the new London Bridge was completed in 1973 and opened by Her Majesty the Queen on March 16, 1973); *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, also by Rennie; rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1922); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1769, rebuilt, 1869, and widened by the Corporation of London in 1909); *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), opened in 1817, commanding a fine view of western London, rebuilt by L.C.C. and reopened 1944; *Hungerford Bridge*, 1863 (railway bridge with a footbridge); *Westminster Bridge* (built

in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thomas Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (built 1862, rebuilt 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (built in 1811-16, rebuilt in 1906), leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened; 1937) and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* opened in 1873; rebuilt and re-opened in 1940); *Putney Bridge* (built 1729, rebuilt 1884, widened in 1933), where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer-smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902, opened 1903), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* (built 1828 and widened 1914) and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

**Buckingham Palace, St. James's Park, S.W.1.** (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Queen's Gallery, containing a changing selection of the finest pictures and works of art from all parts of the royal collection, was opened to the public on July 25, 1962. Open: Tues.-Sat., and Bank Holidays 11-5 p.m.; Sundays, 2-5 p.m. Admission charges are payable, entering from Buckingham Palace Road.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Thursdays throughout the year (except in Ascot Week), 2-4 p.m. Admission charges, the net proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable at the entrance.

**Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.**—A conspicuous building in the Western side of the Square, housing the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke and built in 1824-7, it was renovated and embellished when acquired from the Union Club in 1924. Further major alterations have been completed to incorporate the former Royal College of Physicians building, also designed by Sir Robert Smirke, which was acquired in 1964. The renovated building was re-opened in March, 1967. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired.

**Canonbury Tower, Canonbury, N.1.**—The largest remaining part of a 16th-century house originally built by the Priors of St. Bartholomew, and since 1952 used as the headquarters of a non-professional theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

**Carlyle's House, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3.** The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Mondays and Tuesdays, 11-5 (Sundays,

2-6) or sunset, whichever is earlier, from April 1 until Oct. 31. Admission 90p; children 45p.

**Catholic Central Library**, St. Francis Friary, 47 Francis Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1914, it was taken over in 1959 by the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement. It is an up-to-date lending and research library of over 55,000 volumes, 150 periodicals, for the general reader, student and ecumenist. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon.-Fri. 10.30-6.30; Sat. 10.30-4.30.

**Cemeteries**.—In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, Karl Marx and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N.16 are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, Mrs. Beeton, Sir Henry Tate and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **Crematoria**.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golders Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

**Cenotaph**, Whitehall, S.W.1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead", as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

**Charterhouse**. Sutton's Hospital, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. (*Master, O. Van Oss, M.A., F.S.A.; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, J. C. Moss*), a Carthusian monastery from 1371-1537, when it came into the possession of Sir Edward (later first Lord) North, who sold it in 1565 to the fourth Duke of Norfolk, who renamed it Howard House. After his execution in 1572, following the Ridolfi Plot, hatched at Charterhouse, it was eventually granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1587, to Norfolk's second son, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who in 1608 sold it to Thomas Sutton, who endowed it as a Hospital for aged men "of gentle birth" and a School for Boys (removed to Godalming in 1872). The buildings are partly 14th but mainly 15th and 16th century. The Duke's private palace was destroyed by enemy action in the second World War, but the Hall, Chapel and Great Chamber are intact or restored and now accommodate some 30 Brothers. Roger Williams, founder and governor of Rhode Island, was a scholar on the Foundation. Among other famous pupils were John Wesley, Sir William Blackstone and Lord Baden-Powell, as were the poets and writers Crashaw, Lovelace, Beddoes and Thackeray, who described the School as "Greyfriars" in "The Newcombes". Visi-

tors are shown round on Wednesdays at 2.45 p.m. from April to July inclusive (charge 50p), except on the Wednesdays immediately following Easter, May Day and Spring Holiday.

**Chelsea Physic Garden**, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1772 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Applications for orders of admission to the Clerk to the Trustees, 10 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Bona fide* students and teachers on any weekday. Unqualified persons limited to five special Open Days a year.

**Chelsea Royal Hospital** (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1692), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall and Chapel open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 (Museum 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 in winter, 2 to 5 in summer) and on Sunday afternoons. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. *Governor*, General Sir Robert Ford, G.C.B., C.B.E.; *Lieut-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. P. A. Downard, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.

**City Business Library** (Corporation of London), 55 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Open Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.00.

**College of Arms or Heralds' College**, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4—Her Majesty's Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were first incorporated by Richard III, and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Philip and Mary. The building now in use dates from 1671-88. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to State ceremonial are largely exercised through the College, which is also the official repository of English pedigrees and all Arms granted to subjects of the Queen (except in Scotland). Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office, Mon.-Fri. between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

**Commonwealth Institute**, Kensington High Street, W.8.—A permanent exhibition opened on Nov. 6, 1962, by Her Majesty the Queen, replacing the former Imperial Institute opened in 1893 in S. Kensington. An interesting feature of the building is its paraboloid copper-sheathed roof. The Institute contains, in 60,000 square feet arranged in 3 galleries, a visual representation of the history, geography and ways of life of the Commonwealth countries and dependencies; on the ground floor, exhibits of Australia, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Canada, India, Sri Lanka, the Pacific and Atlantic islands and Antarctica; on the middle gallery, the African countries, Mauritius and Seychelles; and on the upper gallery, the Caribbean counties, Bermuda, Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta, Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Belize, Guyana, Papua New Guinea, Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Art Gallery; Cinema; Theatre; Library & Resource Centre; Restaurant, Shop.

Open, weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.00-5.00. Admission free. Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day.

**County Hall**, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the Greater London Council (see pp. 634-5) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Bishop's acre, Four Acres and Float Mead, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. The main building was completed in 1933. The building of the North and South blocks on a site to the East of the main building started in the early 1930s. They were occupied in 1939 but not finally completed until 1963. The Council, when in session, meets in public



in the council chamber every third Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m.

**Courtauld Institute Galleries, University of London, Woburn Square, WC1.**—The galleries of the University of London contain the Lee collection and the Gambier-Parry collections (14th century to 18th century old masters); the important Courtauld collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings; the Roger Fry collection and the Witt and Spooner collections (old masters and English water-colours). A major new bequest, the Princes Gate collection of old master paintings and drawings, was opened to the public in July 1981. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-5. Admission £1; children, OAPs, and students (except London University students), 50p.

**Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.**—Built 1813-17, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is about 190 ft. long.

**Dickens House, 48, Doughty Street, W.C.1.**—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of the Dickens Fellowship and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 75p; students 50p; children, 25p.

**Dr. Johnson's House, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.**—A tall late 17th-century house in which Samuel (and his wife) lived between 1748 and 1759. His *Dictionary* was compiled here. The house is furnished with 18th century pieces and there is an excellent collection of Johnsoniana. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 11 to 5.30 (Winter 5). Admission 70p; students and O.A.P.s, 50p.

**Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.**—Previously the site of the London house of the Bishop of Ely, Ely Place is a private street (built in 1773) whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

**Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.**—The courtyard is 16th century, remainder 18th and 19th century. Former residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of about 9 acres.

**Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, E.2.**—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1713. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The Exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to 1939, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of middle-class English home. An 18th century wood-worker's shop, an openhearth kitchen and the original chapel are also shown, together with a selection of costume. Temporary exhibitions are held in the Exhibition Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties (which must be booked in advance) and in their leisure time. *Director, J. Daniels.*

**George Inn, Southwark.**—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

**Guildhall, King Street, City, E.C.2.**—Scene of civic government for the City for more than a thousand years. Built c. 1440; façade built 1788-9; damaged in the Great Fire, 1666, and by incendiary

bombs, 1940. The main hall and crypt (the most extensive medieval crypt in London) have been restored. Events in Guildhall include the annual election of Lord Mayor, election of Sheriffs, receptions in honour of Sovereigns and Heads of State, and the meetings of the Court of Common Council (see "Corporation of London"). Open free; weekdays, 10-5; Sundays (May to Sept.) 10-5. *Keeper of the Guildhall, J. H. Lucioni.*

The Library and Museum of the Clockmakers' Company are housed in new premises, and are open to the public, Mon. to Fri., 10-5. Admission free (entrance in Aldermanbury). The Library contains Plans of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays etc. *see also City Business Library.*

**Honourable Artillery Company's Headquarters, City Road, E.C.1.**—The H.A.C. (*Chief Exec. Capt. G. C. Lloyd, C.B.E., R.N.*) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. The present castellated barracks date from 1860. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army Volunteer Reserves, and maintains a Headquarters with an Officer Training Wing, and four squadrons.

**Horniman Museum and Library, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.** Open daily (except Christmas Eve and Christmas Day), 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Only the Lecture Hall is open on Boxing Day afternoon. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. It is now administered by the I.L.E.A. on behalf of the G.L.C. The Museum has three main departments, ethnography, musical instruments and natural history. In the ethnography department the large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from prehistoric times. The natural history department includes an aquarium. Reference library (except Mondays). Schools Service. Free concerts and lectures (autumn and spring). Special exhibitions. *Director, D. M. Boston, O.B.E.*

**Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.1.**—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or the Blues and Royals) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guard's Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday.

**Houses of Parliament, Westminster, S.W.1.**—After its destruction by fire in 1834, the Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry assisted by Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Normally open (free) to visitors on Saturdays, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, May Day, Spring and late summer Bank Holiday Mondays and Tuesdays; Mon., Tues. and Thurs. in August and Thurs. in September, if neither House is sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, on the above mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Closed to visitors on Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday and the Saturday preceding the State Opening of Parliament. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Lords as arranged by a Peer or by queue *via* the St. Stephen's Entrance. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session by Members' order (Members' orders should be sought well in

advance), or by queue via St. Stephen's Entrance. Queues are shorter after 6 p.m., Mon-Thurs. Overseas visitors may obtain cards of introduction from their Embassy or High Commission. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben," the Hour Bell, said to be named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell, which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

**Inns of Court.**—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* (rebuilt in 1955 after bomb damage) is open to the public on Monday-Friday, 11-12 noon, except on Public Holidays. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on weekdays 2-4.30 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services. *Middle Temple Hall* (1562-70) is open to the public when not in use, Monday-Friday, 10-12 and 3-4.30 p.m.; Saturday when staff are available. Closed, Public Holidays. In Middle Temple Gardens (not open to the public) Shakespeare (Henry VI, Part I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. The records show the Society as being in existence in 1422. The Hall and Library Buildings are of 1845, although the Library is first mentioned in 1474, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel was rebuilt c. 1619-23. Halls open to public by appointment. Chapel and Gardens, Mon.-Fri. 12-2.30. Chapel services, Sun. 11.30 a.m. during Law Terms. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 Acres); the Square, laid out by Inigo Jones, contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Holborn/Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. Early 14th century. Hall (1556-60); Chapel (largely rebuilt in 1698). Services 11.15 a.m. (during Law Dining Terms only.) Holy Communion 1st Sunday in every month except Aug.-Sept. Public welcome. Library (33,000 vols., mss. and printed books) may be viewed by appointment. Gardens open to the public from 12 noon to 2 p.m. (May-July), 9.30 a.m.-5 p.m. (Aug.-Sept.). The Inn, although badly damaged during the last war, has been completely restored to its former beauty with gracious red brick buildings overlooking grass covered squares and gardens. Strong Elizabethan associations. No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Danes' Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeant's Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing) and another (demolished 1910) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

**Jewish Museum**, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical items and "Anglo-Judaica". Open (Mon.-Thurs.), 12.30-3; (Sun.), 10.30-12.45. Closed on Fri-

days, Saturdays, Jewish Holy days and Bank Holidays. Admission charge. Conducted tours of parties by arrangement with the Secretary.

**Keats House**, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. Restored 1974-75. Open weekdays, 10-1 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 2 p.m.-5 p.m. Closed—Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Eve and May Day. The Keats Memorial Library contains over 6,000 volumes.

**Kensington Palace**, W.8.—The original house was bought by William III in 1689 and enlarged by Christopher Wren. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. The state apartments are open to the public and contain pictures and furniture from the royal collections. A suite of rooms devoted to the memory of Queen Victoria is also shown. *Hours of Opening*: Weekdays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sundays (throughout the year) 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Admission: summer, 80p; winter, 40p; children and OAPs: summer, 40p; winter, 20p. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

**Lambeth Palace**, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Chaplain.

**Livery Companies' Halls.**—The Principal Companies (see pp. 636-7) have magnificent halls but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen; its façade dates from 1800. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but has now been rebuilt. The new hall was built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view.

**Lloyd's**, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft. and houses the Lutine Bell.

**London Transport Museum**, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Housed in the former Flower Market, the Museum contains a collection of buses, trams, trolleybuses, trains, working displays and London Transport paraphernalia. There is a research library and lecture theatre. Open every day, 10 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. (except Christmas Day and Boxing Day). Admission: £1.60; children and OAPs, 80p.

**Lord's Cricket Ground**, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club (founded 1787), the premier cricket club in England, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Real tennis court and squash courts in building behind members' pavilion.

The Cricket Memorial Gallery, a museum of cricket, open to the public on match days (except Sundays) until 5 p.m. Adults, 50p; children and O.A.P.s, 25p. In winter and on non-match days admission is by prior arrangement with the Curator.

**Mansion House**, City, E.C.4.—(Built 1739–53, reconstructed 1930–31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

**Markets.**—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield (present buildings, 1866) the largest meat market in the world and site of St. Bartholomew's Fair from 9th to 19th century; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry built 1881, part recently demolished); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street (built 1875, part recently demolished) a market site for over 1,000 years (moved to the Isle of Dogs in Jan. 1982); *Spitalfields*, E.1. (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928–29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden* (now moved to Nine Elms) established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661, and *Borough Market*, S.E.1, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

**Marlborough House**, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough and completed in 1711, the house finally reverted to the Crown in 1835. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services on Sundays at 8.30 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. between Easter Day and end July. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a centre for Commonwealth Government conferences and it was opened as such in March, 1962. Guided tours are arranged for the public on weekdays when conferences are not taking place.

**London Monument** (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps). Admission (until 20 minutes before closing time), Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.–March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept. 2–6 p.m. Entrance fee. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

**Monuments.**—*Albert Memorial*, South Kensington; *Royal Air Force*, Victoria Embankment, *Beaconsfield*, Parliament Square; *Beatty, Jellicoe and Cunningham*, Trafalgar Square; *Belgian Gratitude* (Reginald Blomfield), Victoria Embankment; *Boadi-*

*cea* (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia (Thomas Thornycroft), Westminster Bridge; *Brunel* (Marochetti), Victoria Embankment; *Burghers of Calais* (Rodin), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; *Burns*, Embankment Gardens; *Carlyle* (Boehm), Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; *Cavalry*, Hyde Park; *Cavell*, St. Martin's Place (Frampton); *Cenotaph* (Lutyens), Whitehall; *Charles I*, Trafalgar Square; *Charles II*, inside the Royal Exchange; *Churchill*, Parliament Square; *Cleopatra's Needle* (68½ ft. high c. 1,500 B.C. erected on the Thames Embankment in 1877–8)—the Sphinxes are Victorian; *Clive*, Whitehall; *Captain Cook* (Brock), The Mall; *Crimean*, Broad Sanctuary; *Oliver Cromwell* (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; *Duke of Cambridge*, Whitehall; *Duke of York* (124 ft.), Carlton House Terrace; *Edward VII* (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; *Elizabeth I* (1586, oldest outdoor statue in London) (from Ludgate), Fleet Street; *Eros* (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; *Marchal Foch*, Grosvenor Gardens; *Charles James Fox*, Bloomsbury Square; *George III*, Cockspur Street; *George IV* (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; *George V*, Old Palace Yard; *George VI*, Carlton Gardens; *Gladstone*, facing Australia House, Strand; *Guards' (Crimea)*, Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; *Haig* (Hardiman), Whitehall; *Iroving* (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; *James II*, Trafalgar Square; *Samuel Johnson*, opposite St. Clement Danes; *Kitchener*, Horse Guards' Parade; *Abraham Lincoln*, Parliament Square; *Milton*, St. Giles, Cripplegate; *Monument*, *The* (see above); *Nelson* (170 ft. 11 in.), Trafalgar Square, with Lanseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); *Florence Nightingale*, Waterloo Place; *Palmerston*, Parliament Square; *Peel*, Parliament Square; *Pitt*, Hanover Square (Chantrey); *Portal*, Embankment Gardens; *Prince Consort*, Holborn Circus; *Raleigh*, Whitehall; *Richard Coeur de Lion* (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; *Roberts*, Horse Guards' Parade; *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, Grosvenor Square (Reid Dick); *Royal Artillery* (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; *Captain Scott*, Waterloo Place (Lafayette); *Shackleton*, Kensington Gore; *Shakespeare*, Leicester Square; *Smuts* (Epstein), Parliament Square; *Sullivan*, Victoria Embankment; *Trenchard*, Victoria Embankment; *Victoria Memorial*, in front of Buckingham Palace; *George Washington* (Houdon copy), Trafalgar Square; *Wellington*, Hyde Park Corner; *Wellington* (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; *John Wesley*, City Road; *William III*, St. James's Square; *Wolseley*, Horse Guards' Parade.

**National Army Museum**, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3. Established by Royal Charter (1960). History of British, Indian and Colonial land forces, 1485 to 1914. Galleries showing the development of the British army from 1914 and the Indian army 1914–47 will open in 1983. Indian Army room and the regimental collections of 5 Irish infantry regiments disbanded in 1922 at R.M.A. Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey may be viewed by appointment only, Mon. to Fri.

**Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art**, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1951 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and the surrounding regions, and provide facilities necessary to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African

Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Closed Sats. in August and Bank Holidays. Library available to ticket holders only; applications in writing to the Curator, Miss M. Medley. *Head of the Foundation,* Prof. W. Watson.

**Port of London.**—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the seaward limit (Tongue light vessel), a distance of 95 miles and two operational dock systems and land for redevelopment, covering an area of 4,315 acres, of which 512 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Office is in London Dock House, E.1. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—*India & Millwall Docks, E.14*—remaining area vested in Docklands Development Corporation. Closed except for wine in bulk. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V Docks, E.16*—Area 776 acres, including 230 acres water—limited operations. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 1,037 acres, including 155 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, North American, Indian, other Eastern routes, West Africa and the Continent. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station. A development and extension scheme at Tilbury added nearly 2 miles of deepwater quays, in addition to a £7 million Grain Terminal. With the recently completed Northfleet Hope Development, Tilbury is capable of handling forest products, containers and roll-on/roll-off traffic.

The Katherine Docks were sold to the G.L.C. in 1969 and the London Docks were closed on May 31, 1969 and sold to Tower Hamlets Council in 1976. Surrey Commercial Docks were closed in 1970 and were sold to the G.L.C. and Southwark Council in 1976 and 1977.

**Prince Henry's Room, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.**—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and moulded plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for morning or evening lettings on application to The Town Clerk, Guildhall, E.C.2.

**Roman London.**—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a medieval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower, in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later medieval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about A.D. 100–120 and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east

to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, produced interesting discoveries including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in the Museum of London, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

**Royal Exchange, E.C.3.** (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I, 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44). The building is occupied by the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group and by the London International Financial Futures Exchange, and is administered by the Gresham Committee (*Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.*)

**Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.**—Map room open to public, free.

**St. James's Palace, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.**—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, later alterations by Wren and Kent. The Chapel Royal and the Queen's Chapel (1623) opposite the Palace are open to the public for services. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's". Clarence House (1825) in the palace precinct is the home of H.M. the Queen Mother.

**St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.**—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the entrance of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. They may be inspected on application to the Curator.

**Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.** The house and galleries, built 1812–24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753–1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I (c. 1290 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.—Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays. *Curator,* Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. *Inspector,* Miss D. Stroud, M.B.E., F.S.A.

**Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.**—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built in 1776–86 from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the eastern extension, which houses part of King's College, was built by Smirke in 1829. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until 1692.

**Stock Exchange, E.C.2.**—The market floor of the new Stock Exchange building in London opened for trading in June, 1973. A tower, 331 feet high, and the new Market replace the complex of buildings started in 1801 on the same site. The new building is the headquarters of The Stock Exchange, following the amalgamation of all the Stock Exchanges in Great Britain and Ireland on March 25, 1973.

The Stock Exchange provides a market for the

purchase and sale of over 7,000 securities officially listed, and valued at nearly £455,994,600,000 and also securities listed on other Stock Exchanges throughout the World. At present the members of The Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and Jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 4,200. The Visitors Gallery is open between 9.45 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket; film show. Advance bookings are advisable; last complete programme begins at 2.30 p.m.

**Thames Embankments.**—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864–70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment, on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866–69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819–91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858–65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The headquarters of the G.L.C. include an embankment on the Surrey side.

**Thames Tunnels.**—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel*, constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road, E.14, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The first *Blackwall Tunnel* (pedestrians and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connecting East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. A second tunnel (for southbound vehicles only) was opened in August, 1967, at a cost of about £9,750,000 and the old tunnel was improved at a cost of about £1,350,000 and made one-way northbound. Both tunnels are for vehicles only. The relative lengths of the tunnels measured from East India Dock Road to the Gate House on the south side are 6,215 ft. (old tunnel) and 6,152 feet. *Greenwich Tunnel* (pedestrians only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (pedestrians only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for pedestrians was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

**Tower Hill**, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

**Tower of London**, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the History and Oriental Galleries, Ordnance, the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—Admission (1982): £2:50 (£3:00 July and

August); children, £1:20 (£1:50 July and August); to the Jewel House, 60p, children 30p. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 9.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11 a.m. Open on weekdays, Mar. 1 to Oct. 31, 9.30–5; Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 9.30–4; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., Mar. 1–Oct. 31 only; Tower closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and New Year's Day. *Constable*, Gen. Sir Peter Hunt, G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Lieutenant*, Lieut. Gen. Sir Terence McMeekin, K.C.B., O.B.E.; *Resident Governor and Keeper of the Jewel House*, Maj.-Gen. G. H. Mills, C.B., O.B.E.; *Master of the Armouries*, A. V. B. Norman; *Chaplain of the Chapel Royal of St. Peter ad Vincula*, Rev. J. F. M. Llewellyn.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078–98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078. The Chapel Royal of St. John the Evangelist, within the White Tower (1080–1088) is the oldest Norman church in London. The chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula was built in the early 16th century.

**Wellington Museum**, Apsley House, 149 Piccadilly, at Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission 60p, children 30p. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Mondays and Fridays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771–8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828–29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics of the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) and was given to the Nation by the 7th Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

**Westminster Hall**, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1097–99 and altered by Richard II, 1394–1401), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834) and the bombs of 1941. The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 69 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1396–98, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I was tried in the Hall. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Fri., 10 a.m. until 1.30 p.m., provided neither House is sitting. Sat. 10 a.m.–5 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Fri., except Good Friday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.–5 p.m.

**Whitechapel Art Gallery**, High Street, E.1. Charitable institution founded in 1901 for the organization of temporary exhibitions of art. There is no permanent collection. Open: Sunday to Friday, 11–5.50; closed Saturday. Admission free, but charges may be made for major shows (except Mon. 2–5.50).

## PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

## By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,099 acres).

GREEN PARK (49 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (196½ acres), S.E.10.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (622 acres).

HYDE PARK (341 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2 containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway and omnibus. Open daily, except Christmas Day and New Year's Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 7 p.m. on week-days, and 8 p.m. at week-ends and Bank Holidays, in mid-summer. Admission, 10p. Museums open 10 a.m.; Glasshouses, 11 a.m. to 4.50 p.m. (weekdays); to 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (464 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to the Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND PARK (2,469 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

## By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (510 acres).

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (127 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres).

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (85 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (90 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

With smaller open spaces within the City of London, including FINSBURY CIRCUS GARDENS.

## By the Greater London Council

ABBEY WOOD PARK (19 acres), S.E.2.

ARCHBISHOP'S PARK (10 acres), S.E.1.

AVERY HILL (87 acres), S.E.9, with Winter Garden.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11, with zoo and lake.

BLACKHEATH (272 acres), S.E.10.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants", is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Concerts and poetry recitals are held at Rangers House, an early 18th-century mansion, which houses the Suffolk collection of English portraits from the Elizabethan to the Georgian period.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (159 acres), S.E.2.

BURGESS PARK (80 acres), S.E.5.

CASTLEWOOD, see JACKWOOD.

CRYSTAL PALACE PARK (106 acres), S.E.19, with zoo.

CUTTY SARK GARDENS (4 acres), S.E.10.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), S.E.21.

ELTHAM PARK (including Shepherdsleas Wood, 109 acres), S.E.9.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.

GEFFRYE'S GARDEN (2 acres), E.2.

GOLDERS HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY MARSH (336 acres), E.5, E.9 and E.10. 111 football pitches.

HAINAULT FOREST (958 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

HAVERING COUNTRY PARK (168 acres).

HERNE HILL STADIUM (9 acres), S.E.24. Cycle racing track.

HOLLAND PARK (55 acres), W.8. Open air theatre and concerts; floodlit gardens; King George VI Memorial Youth Hostel; Restaurant.

HORNIMAN GARDENS (26 acres), S.E.23. Adjoining Horniman Museum.

HOUNSLOW HEATH (204 acres), Staines Road, Hounslow.

JACKWOOD (266 acres), S.E.18. Includes Castlewood, Oxleas Wood and Meadow, Eltham Common.

KENWOOD (200 acres), N.6, the northern part of Hampstead Heath. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription. Open air symphony concerts each summer. The Iveagh Bequest, in an 18th-century mansion (open to the public), includes valuable art treasures. Recitals and poetry readings in the Orangery.

LESNES ABBEY WOODS (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex.—A beautiful park, running down to the river-side, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion (open to the public, see under Environs of London). Open air theatre.

MILE END PARK, E.3. (53 acres). Includes the East London Stadium.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—Part of Hampstead Heath. Lido and swimming bath. Important cross-country events are held here.

SOUTH BANK (10 acres, including Jubilee Gardens), Belvedere Road, S.E.1.

THAMESMEAD (169 acres), S.E.2. Sailing.

TOWER HAMLETS CEMETERY (28 acres), E.3. Conversion to public open spaces.

TRENT PARK (413 acres), Cockfosters, Enfield. Country park with nature trail, riding school, golf course, picnic sites, fishing, etc.

VICTORIA PARK (218 acres), E.9.

WARREN HOUSE ESTATE (now known as Stanmore Country Park) (78 acres), Stanmore, Middlesex.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (193 acres), Hammersmith, W.12 and N.W.10. West London Stadium.

#### EXHIBITIONS, ETC., IN LONDON

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open every day (except Christmas Day), including Saturdays and Sundays, 10-5.30; July and August, 10-6.

London Planetarium, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Presentations regularly from 11-4.30 daily. Closed only on Christmas Day.

Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds regular exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Open throughout the year (except Christmas Day) from 9 a.m. in summer (March to Oct.), 10 a.m. in winter, until 6 p.m. (7 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays) or dusk, whichever is earlier. Adults £3-50, children 5 to under 16, £1-50. Aquarium and Children's Zoo free. Special rates for parties and O.A.P.s.

Whipsnade Zoological Park, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Open from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or sunset, whichever is earlier, on all other days. Charges, Adults £2-50, children from 5 to under 16, £1-25. Special rates for parties.

#### MUSIC

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet mid Sept.—early August. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Director*, Sir John Tooley.

Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Regular seasons of Promenade Concerts. Also used for public meetings, concerts and other entertainments. The elliptical hall, one of the largest in the world, was completed in 1871.

Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by Greater London Council. Concerts and regular ballet seasons. Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room opened 1967. *General Administrator*, South Bank Concert Halls, M. Kaye.

Kneller Hall, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. A band of up to 120 instrumentalists gives concerts in the grounds on Thursdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m. Members of the public are welcome to attend; admission, 50p (Grand Concerts, £1). Season tickets available.

#### ENVIRONS OF LONDON

Alexandra Park and Palace, Muswell Hill, N.10.—Set in a park of 220 acres, the second Palace

was completed in 1875 at a cost of £400,000. Although it suffered severe damage from a fire in July 1980 it is still partially in use for exhibitions and concerts, and there are plans for restoration to provide modern facilities. Trusteeship of the Palace devolved onto the G.L.C. in 1965, who in turn passed it to Haringey Council on January 1, 1980.

Barnet and Hadley Green.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

Burnham Beeches and Fleet Wood, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery, purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879, includes Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer a bus service runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church.

Bushy Park (1,099 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about May 1 to 15.

Chequers, presented to the Nation by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and subsequent holders of the office. The gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917 and in 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

Darwin and Down House, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open 1 to 6. Closed Mondays (except Bank Holidays), Fridays, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and February. Admission, 70p. Children, 20p.

Dulwich, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the *Horniman Museum and Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban periods are preserved.

Eltham, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV, contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

Epping Forest (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). *Loughton, Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, High Beech* (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

Eton College.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,250 in July, 1980. Buildings date from 1442.

**Greenwich, S.E.10.**—*Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II, largely from designs by John Webb, and by Queen Anne and William III, from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Palace of Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII, Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II, by Rysbrack. (For *National Maritime Museum*, see Index.) *Painted Hall and Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. (closed on Sundays, Oct.–April inclusive). Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m. summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (196½ acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II, from the designs of Le Nôtre. The Queen's House, begun in 1616, was designed for Anne of Denmark by Inigo Jones. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the former Royal Observatory (founded 1675). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named *Flamsteed House*, after John Flamsteed (1646–1719), first Astronomer Royal. Astronomical and navigational equipment is exhibited, and the time ball and zero meridian of longitude can also be seen. The Parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1728, and restored after severe damage during the Second World War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII was christened in the former church. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607–1612) by Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and re-rigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 5 (Summer, 6 p.m.); Sundays and Boxing Day, 2.30 to 5. The yacht *Gipsy Moth IV* in which Sir Francis Chichester sailed single-handed round the world, 1966–67, is preserved alongside the *Cutty Sark*.

**Ham House, Richmond.**—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II's reign to survive", were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Ham House may be seen on Tues.–Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2–6 p.m., April–Sept., 12–4 p.m., Oct.–March. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday, New Year's Day and May Day. Admission £1; children, students and O.A.P.s, 50p.

**Hampton Court.**—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday. April–September: State Apartments: (1982) £1.80; (Oct.–March 90p). Children under sixteen and O.A.P.s 90p (Oct.–March 50p). Mantegna Gallery 15p. State Carriages 15p. Maze 15p. Tennis Court, closed Oct.–March. Maze closed Nov.–Feb. Open April–Sept.

9.30–6 (Sundays 11–6) (Maze 10.00–6.00; 11–6). Nov.–March, 9.30–5 (Sundays 2–5) (Maze 10–5, 11–5).

**Harrow-on-the-Hill.**—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

**Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks.**—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open April to October, Wednesday to Saturday, 2–6 or till dusk. Sundays and Bank Holidays, 12.30 to 6. March and Nov., Sat. and Sun. only, 2–5 or till dusk. Closed Good Friday. Admission (1982) (non-members), £1.30; Children 65p.

**Jordans and Chalfont St. Giles, near Beaconsfield, Bucks,** contain the *Old Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

**Kew, Surrey,** was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III, was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III as an annexe to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 647) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III's mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge.

**Marble Hill House, Twickenham, Middlesex.**—Example of the English Palladian style, built 1724–9 for Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk, mistress of George II. Reopened 1966, after restoration work on the elevations of the house, entrance hall, main staircase and first floor rooms. The Great Room and mahogany staircase are noteworthy. Open daily (except Fri.) 10 a.m.–5 p.m. (closed 4 Nov.–Jan.). Admission free. Now houses fine collection of early 18th century paintings and furniture.

**Osterley Park, Isleworth.**—House and park of 140 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. The Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, (April–Sept.) 2–6 p.m.; (Oct.–Mar.) 12 noon–4 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and May Day. Admission £1, children 50p.

**Richmond, Surrey,** contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII, 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894), and now the home of the Royal Ballet School. The *Star and Garter Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen* (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,469 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer.

**Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon, N.W.9.**—The museum was established in 1963 and officially opened by the Queen in November 1972. It covers all aspects of the history of the Royal Air Force and its predecessors and most of the history of aviation



generally. The museum building is sited on ten acres of the historic former airfield at Hendon. Its aircraft hall, which occupies two hangars dating from the First World War, displays some 40 aircraft from the museum's total collection of over 100 machines. Admission free.

Adjacent to the R.A.F. Museum is the Battle of Britain Museum, which contains a unique collection of British, German and Italian aircraft. Admission: £1.00; children and O.A.P.s 50p. Both Museums are open weekdays 10 a.m.–6 p.m. (Sundays, 2 p.m.–6 p.m.). Closed 24, 25, 26 Dec., 1 Jan., Good Fri. and May Day.

**Runnimeade.**—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnimeade, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953. Her Majesty on May 14, 1965, unveiled a memorial to the late President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, on ground nearby.

**Syon House, Brentford.**—The summer home of the Duke of Northumberland. The House is built on the remains of the Nunnery of Syon, founded by the order of Henry V in 1415. At the Dissolution of the Monasteries the estate reverted to the Crown. In 1594 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland, who altered and improved the property. In the eight years, 1762–1770, the interior was transformed and furnished by Robert Adam. Open Easter to Sept. 29 (Sun. to Thurs.), 12–5–00 p.m.

**Waltham Abbey (or Waltham Holy Cross), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).**—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold

II (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly, restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood near the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I at Whitehall.)

**Windsor Castle** (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to 4.15 p.m. late October to late March; 5.15 p.m. late March and April and September to late October; and 7.15 p.m. May to August. When the Queen is not in official residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public on every weekday and on Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments are open, the charges for admission are for Adults, £1 and for Children and O.A.P.s 50p. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are: Jan. to late Mar., late Oct. to Dec., 10.30–3; May to late Oct., 10.30–5; Sundays, May to late Oct. 1.30–5; Closed, mid-March, April and mid-June. *Queen Mary's Doll's House, the Exhibition of Dolls, the Exhibition of Drawings by Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci and other artists and the Royal Mews Exhibition* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments; admission, adults 40p, children and O.A.P.s 10p. When the State Apartments are closed, Queen Mary's Doll's House, the Exhibition of Drawings and the Royal Mews Exhibition remain open to the public. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open throughout the year from 10–1; 2–3.45; closed on Sundays; Admission free. A fee is charged to visit *St. George's Chapel*. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper to whom application must be made at the entrance.

The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open annually on two days in early May in conjunction with the opening of Frogmore Gardens in aid of the National Garden Scheme, 10 a.m.–7 p.m. Also open on the Wednesday nearest to May 24 (Queen Victoria's birthday) from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

## HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1982, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in the U.K. which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found in the preceding section.

**ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland.** Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May–8 Oct., Daily (except Sat.) 1–5. Admission, £1.

**A LA RONDE, Exmouth.**—April–Oct., Daily 10–6. Admission, 90p.

**ALTHORP, Northampton.**—All year (Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat.) 2.30–5.30. Also Fri. (Aug.) House closed June and July. Bank Holidays, 11.30–6. Admission, £2.

**\*ANGLESEY ABBEY, Cambs.**—April to second week in Oct., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holiday Mons. 2–6. Admission, £1.40.

**ARUNDEL CASTLE, W. Sussex.** Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—April–Oct., 1–5; June–Aug. and Bank Hols., 12–5. Closed Sats.

**\*AVEBURY MANOR, Marlborough.**—May and Sept., Sat. and Sun., 2–5; June–Aug., Daily, 2–5; Bank Holidays, 10–6.

**BADMINTON, Avon.**—June–Aug., 2.30–5. (Weds. only). Admission, 50p.

**BANTRY HOUSE, Co. Cork.**—All year, Daily, 9–6. Admission, £1.50.

**\*BASILDON PARK, Berks.**—April–Oct., 2–6 (Wed. to Sun.); Bank Holiday Mons. 11–6. Admission, £1.50.

**BEAULIEU, Hants.**—April–Oct., Daily, 10–6. Nov.–March, Daily 10–5 (see also page 654).

**BELTON HOUSE, Grantham.**—April–3 Oct. Daily (except Sats. and Mons., unless a Bank Hol.) 2–5.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Tues. following Bank Holidays, 12–6; Bank Holidays, 11–7; Suns., 2–7. Admission, £1.50.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—May–Aug., Daily, except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 11–5; Sun. 2–5; April and Sept., 2–5; Bank Holidays, 11–5. Admission, £1.40.

BLAIR CASTLE, Perth. Seat of the Duke of Atholl.—May–mid Oct., Daily, 10–6 (Suns. 2–6).

BLENHEIM PALACE, Oxon. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough.—mid–March–Oct., Daily, 11.30–5.

BOUGHTON HOUSE, Northants. Seat of the Duke of Buccleuch & Queensberry.—April 9–18, May Bank Holiday weekends, July 24–mid Sept., Daily (except Fri.) 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

BOWHILL, Selkirk.—May–Sept., Mon., Wed., Sat. and Sun. (July and August, Daily except Fri.) 12.30–5; Suns., 2–6. Admission, £1.20.

BROADLANDS, Hants.—April–Sept., Daily (closed Mon., except Aug., Sept. and Bank Holidays), 10–6.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, Oxon.—mid May–mid Sept., Weds. and Suns. (also Thurs. in July and Aug.) and Bank Holidays 2–5. Admission, £1.20.

\*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Devon. Including Drake relics.—Good Fri.–Sept. (also Bank Holidays) 11–6; Suns. 2–6. Oct.–April, Wed. and weekends, 2–5. Admission, £1.20.

BURGHLEY HOUSE, Stamford.—April–3 Oct., Daily 11–5 (also Bank Holidays); Good Fri. and Suns., 2–5.

CARDIFF CASTLE.—May–Sept., Daily, 10–6; Nov.–Feb., Daily, 10–4; Mar., April, Oct., Daily, 10–5.

CARLTON TOWERS, N. Yorks.—May–Sept., Sats., Suns., Mons. and Weds., 1–5 (also Bank Holidays). Admission, £1.

CASTLE ASHBY, Northants.—July–August, Daily, 2–6.

\*CASTLE COOLE, Enniskillen.—April–Sept., Daily, 2–6 (except Fris.). Also Good Fri., 2–6. Admission, 90p.

\*CASTLE DROGO, Devonshire.—April–Oct., Daily, 11–6. Admission, £1.60.

CASTLE HOWARD, E. Yorks.—Good Fri.–Oct., Daily, 11.30–5.

CAWDOR CASTLE, Inverness.—May–Sept., Daily, 10–5.30. Admission, £1.50.

\*CHARTWELL, Kent. Home of the late Sir Winston Churchill.—March–Nov., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 11–6; Tues.–Thurs., 2–6 (July and Aug., Wed. and Thurs., 11–6). Admission, £1.70.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—April–Oct., Daily, 11.30–4.30.

CHICHELEY HALL, Newport Pagnell.—Good Fri.–Sept., Suns. and Bank Holidays, 2.30–6. Admission, £1.30.

\*CLIVEDEN, Maidenhead. Gardens, Daily, 11–6.30; House, Apr.–Oct., Sats. and Suns., 2.30–5.30, (closed Bank Holidays). Admission, £1.50.

\*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton. Fortified manor house.—April–Oct., Mons., Weds. and Thurs., 10–12, 2–5. Admission, 90p.

\*CROFT CASTLE, Herefordshire.—May–Sept., Weds.–Suns., 2–6 (also Bank Holidays). Apr. and Oct., weekends and Easter Bank Hol. Mon., 2–5. Admission £1.

DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, Dumfries.—May–June, Mons., Thurs. and Sats., 12.30–5, July–Aug., Daily (except Fris.), 11–5; Suns., 2–6. Admission, £1.20.

GLAMIS CASTLE, Angus.—May–Oct., Daily (except Sats.), 1–5. Admission, £1.50.

\*HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Apr.–Oct., Daily (not Mons. (except Bank Hols.) Tues. and Fris.), 1–5.30. Admission, £1.60.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Leeds.—April–Oct., Daily, 11.00.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Herts.—end March–early Oct., Daily (except Mons.), 12–5; Suns., 2–5.30; Bank Holidays, 11–5.

HEVER CASTLE, Kent.—April–Oct., Tues., Weds., Fris., Sats., Suns. and Bank Holidays, 11.30–6.

HOLKER HALL, Cumbria.—Easter Sun.–3 Oct., Daily (except Sats.), 10.30–5.15.

HOLKHAM HALL, Wells.—June–Sept., Sun., Mon., Thurs., 2–5; July and Aug. and Bank Hols. 11.30–5 (also Wed.). Admission £1.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, nr. Edinburgh.—Easter and May–Sept., Daily, 11–5.30. Admission £1.50.

HOUGHTON HALL, Norfolk.—April 11–Sept., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 11–5.30; Suns., 1.30–5.30. Admission, £1.50.

\*HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe.—April–Oct., Weds.–Sats., 2–6; Suns. and Bank Holidays, 12.30–6. Mar.–Nov., weekends, 2–5 or dusk. Admission, £1.30.

INVERARY CASTLE, Argyll. Seat of the Duke of Argyll.—April–mid Oct., Daily (except Fri.), 10–1, 2–6 (July and Aug., 10–6); Suns., 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

KELMSCOTT MANOR, nr. Lechlade.—April–Sept., 1st Wed. in each month, 11–1, 2–5. Admission, £1.

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, Herts.—April–Sept., Daily (except Mons.), Oct., Suns. only. Bank Hol. Mons. 11.30–5.30.

\*KNOLE, Kent.—April–Sept., Weds. to Sats., 11–5 (also Bank Holidays); Suns., 2–5. Oct. and Nov., open to 4 p.m. Admission, £1.70.

LEEDS CASTLE, Kent.—April–Oct., Daily (except Mons., Fris. and Sats.), 12–5.30. July–Sept., open daily; Nov.–Mar., Sun., 2–4.

\*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire.—April–Sept., Daily (except Tues.), Mar. and Oct., weekends, 2–6. Admission, £1.20.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Warminster.—All year, Daily, 10–6 (Sept.–Easter, 10–4).

LUTON HOO, Beds.—April–mid Oct., Daily (except Tues. and Fris.), 11–6; Suns., 2–6. Admission, £1.25.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—June–Oct., Suns., 2–5.30. Admission, £2.

MICHELHAM PRIORY, E. Sussex.—mid April–mid Oct., Daily, 11–5.30. Admission, £1.

\*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—April–Oct., Daily (except Tues.), 12.30–6. Admission, £1.70.

\*MOUNT STREWART, Co. Down.—April–Sept., Daily (except Fris.), 2–6. Admission, £1.20.

OSBORNE HOUSE, I.O.W. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Easter Mon.–Oct., 11–5, (July and Aug., 10–5); not Suns. Admission, £1.80.

\*PENRHYN CASTLE, Bangor.—April–Oct., Daily, 2–5 (June–Sept., Bank Holidays 11–5). Admission, £1.60.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent.—April–3 Oct., Daily (except Mons.), 1–5.30. Admission, £2.

\*PETWORTH HOUSE, W. Sussex.—April–Oct., Daily (except Mons., Tues. and Fris.), also Bank Holiday Mons., 2–6. Admission, £1.40.

PORTMEIRION, Gwynned.—April–Oct., Daily, 9.30–6. Admission, £1.35.

POWDERHAM CASTLE, Exeter.—mid May–Sept., Daily (except Fris. and Sats.), 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

\***POWIS CASTLE, Powys.**—May–Sept., Weds. to Suns. and Bank Hol. Mons., 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

**RABY CASTLE, Durham.**—April–June, Weds. and Suns.; July–Sept. and Bank Hols., Daily (except Sats.), 2–5.

**RAGLEY HALL, Warwicks.**—April–3 Oct., Daily (except Mons. and Fris.), 1.30–5.30. Admission, £2.

**ROCKINGHAM CASTLE, Corby.**—Easter Sun.–Sept., Suns., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, £1.20.

\***RUFFORD OLD HALL, Lancashire**—April–Sept., Daily (except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays), Mar. and Oct.–Dec., Daily (except Mon. and Wed.), 1–6. Admission, £1.10.

**RUSSBOROUGH, Co. Wicklow.**—Easter–Oct., Suns., Bank Hols.; also Weds. (June–Sept.), Sats. (July–Aug.), 2.30–6.30. Admission, £1.20.

**SCONE PALACE, Perth.**—mid April–Oct., Daily, 10–6; Suns., 2–6 (July and Aug., 11–6).

**SHEFFIELD PARK, East Sussex.**—May–Oct., Weds., Thurs., Suns. and Bank Holidays, 2–5.

**SHERBORNE CASTLE, Dorset.**—June–Sept., Daily, 2–6.

\***SHUGBOROUGH, Staffs.**—mid March–Oct., Tues. to Fris. and Bank Hol. Mons., 10.30–5.30; Sats. and Suns., 2–5.30. Admission, £1.20.

\***SISSINGHURST, Kent.**—April–Oct. 15, Tues. to Fris., 1–6.30; Sats. and Suns., 10–6.30. Closed Bank Holidays. Admission, £1.70.

**SKIPTON CASTLE, N. Yorks.**—Weekdays, 10–6; Suns., 2–6. Admission, 55p.

\***SMALLHYTHE PLACE, Tenterden.** Former home of Dame Ellen Terry—Mar.–Oct., Daily (except Tues. and Fris.) 2–6. Admission, 80p.

\***SNOWSHILL MANOR, Broadway.**—April and Oct., Sats. and Suns.; May–Sept., Weds. to Suns. (incl. Bank Holidays), 11–1, 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

**STANFORD HALL, Leics.**—Easter Sun.–Sept.,

Thurs., Sats. and Suns. (and Bank Holidays), 2.30–6. Admission, £1.20.

**STONOR PARK, Oxon.**—mid April–Sept., Weds., Thurs. and Suns. (also Sats., July–Aug.), 2–5.30. Bank Hol. Mons., 11–5.30. Admission £1.30.

\***STOURHEAD, Wilts.**—May–Aug., Daily (except Fris.); Apr., Sept.–Oct., Daily (except Tues., Thurs., Fri.), 2–6. Admission, £1.40. Gardens, Daily, 8–7. Admission, £1.

**STRATFIELD SAYE HOUSE, Reading.**—April–Sept., Daily (except Fris.), 11.30–5.30.

\***SUDEBURY HALL, Derbys.**—April–Oct., Daily (except Mons. and Tues.), 1–5.30. Admission, £1.50.

**SUDELEY CASTLE, Glos.**—March–Oct., Daily, 12–5.30.

**SULGRAVE MANOR, Northants.** Former home of members of the Washington family.—April–Sept., Daily (except Weds.), 10.30–1, 2–5.30. Admission, 50p.

\***TREXICE, Cornwall.**—April–Oct., Daily, 11–6. Admission, £1.20.

\***THE VYNE, Basingstoke.**—April–Oct., Daily (except Mons. and Fris.), 2–6; Bank Holidays, 11–1 also. Admission, £1.30.

**TYN-Y-RHOS HALL, Shropshire**—May–mid Sept., Weds., Thurs., Sats., Suns. and Bank Hol. Mons., 2.30–6. Admission, 60p.

\***WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.**—end March–Oct., Weds. to Suns., 2–6. Admission, £1.50.

**WARWICK CASTLE.**—March–Oct., Daily, 10–5.30.

**WILTON HOUSE, Wilts.**—April–early Oct., Tues. to Sats. and Bank Hol. Mons., 11–6; Suns., 1–6.

\***WIMPOLE HALL, Cambs.**—April–end Oct., Daily (except Mons. and Fris.), 2–6. Admission, £1.40.

**WINSLOW HALL, Bucks.**—July to Sept., Daily (except Mons.), 2.30–5.30. Admission, 75p.

**WOBURN ABBEY, Beds.** Seat of the Duke of Bedford.—Good Fri.–Oct., 11–5.45, Suns., 11–6.15. Feb.–Easter and Nov., Daily, 1–4.45.

\* Property of the National Trust.

## HISTORIC MONUMENTS

A select list of monuments under the control of the Department of the Environment.

Charges for admission represent the figures obtained in 1982.

Reduced admission prices for retirement pensioners and children under 16. 10 per cent. discount for parties of 11 or more.

Standard hours of opening (marked \*) are as follows:

	Weekdays	Sundays
Mar. 15–Oct. 15	9.30 a.m.–6.30 p.m.	2.00–6.30 p.m.
Oct. 16–Mar. 14	9.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.	2.00–4.00 p.m.

Monuments not marked \* open April–Sept. only. Those marked † open on Sundays at 9.30 a.m. from April–Sept. inclusive.

All monuments are closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. Some smaller sites may close for the lunch-hour, which is normally 1–2 p.m.

### England

**BEESTON CASTLE, Cheshire.** 60p\*. Thirteenth-century inner ward with gatehouse and towers, and considerable remains of large outer ward.

**BERKHAMSTED CASTLE, Hertfordshire.** Extensive remains of a large 11th-century motte-and-bailey castle with later stone wall.

**BOLSOVER CASTLE, Derbyshire.** 50p†\*. established in Norman times, it is now notable for its exceptionally interesting 17th-century buildings.

**BOSCOBEL HOUSE, Salop.** 50p\*†. Timber-framed early 17th-century hunting lodge with later alterations. Charles II's "Royal Oak" is nearby.

**BRINKBURN PRIORY, Northumberland.** 40p†\*. An Augustinian priory; the church (c. 1200, repaired in 1858) and parts of the claustral buildings survive.

**BROUGHAM CASTLE, Cumbria.** 50p†\*. Extensive remains of the keep (c. 1170), and of other buildings of periods up to the 17th century.

**BYLAND ABBEY, North Yorkshire.** 40p\*. Considerable remains of church and conventual buildings date from the abbey's foundation in 1177 by the Cistercians.

**CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight.** Summer £1.20, Winter 60p†\*. Extensive motte-and-bailey castle with shell keep.

**CARLISLE CASTLE, Cumbria.** Summer 90p, Winter 50p†\*. The Castle was begun by William Rufus. The keep houses the Regimental Museum of the Border Regiment.

**CASTLE ACRE PRIORY, Norfolk.** 40p†\*. Extensive remains include the church with its elaborate west front, and the prior's lodgings.

CASTLE RISING, Norfolk. 50p<sup>+</sup>. A fine 12th-century keep stands in a massive earthwork with its gatehouse and bridge.

CHESTERS ROMAN FORT, Northumberland. Summer 80p, Winter 40p<sup>+</sup>.

CHYSAUSTER ANCIENT VILLAGE, Cornwall, 40p<sup>+</sup>. Iron-Age village of courtyard houses.

CLEEVE ABBEY, Somerset. 60p<sup>+</sup> Much of the claustral buildings survive including timber-roofed frater, but only foundations of the church.

CORBRIDGE ROMAN STATION, Northumberland. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Excavations have revealed the central area of the Roman town and military base of Corstopitum.

DEAL CASTLE, Kent. 50p<sup>+</sup>. The largest and most complete of the castles erected by Henry VIII for coastal defence.

DOVER CASTLE, Kent. Keep—Summer £1, Winter 60p<sup>+</sup>; Underground Works 50p<sup>+</sup>; Grounds—free. One of the largest and most important English castles.

DUNSTANBURGH CASTLE, Northumberland. 40p<sup>+</sup>. The castle, standing on a cliff above the sea, has a 14th-century gatehouse-keep.

FARLEIGH CASTLE, Somerset. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Late 14th-century castle of two courts. The chapel contains fine tomb of Sir Thomas Hungerford.

FARNHAM CASTLE, Surrey. 30p. Keep, April-Sept. Built by the Bishops of Winchester, the motte of the castle is enclosed by a large 12th-century shell keep.

FINCHALE PRIORY, Durham. 30p<sup>+</sup>. Benedictine house on banks of River Wear with considerable 13th-century remains.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY, North Yorkshire. Summer 90p, Winter 50p<sup>+</sup>. Finest monastic ruin in W. Europe.

FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, Suffolk. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Impressive castle with high curtain-walls of late 12th-century enclosing a poor-house of 1639.

FURNESS ABBEY, Cumbria. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterwards King of England; extensive remains of church and conventual buildings.

GOODRICH CASTLE, Hereford and Worcester. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Extensive remains of beautiful 14th-century castle incorporating interesting 12th-century keep.

GRIMES GRAVES, Norfolk. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Extensive group of flint mines dating from the Stone Age. Several shafts can be inspected.

HAILES ABBEY, Gloucestershire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1246. Museum contains some fine architectural fragments.

HELMSLEY CASTLE, North Yorkshire. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Twelfth-century keep and curtain wall with 16th-century domestic buildings against west wall.

HOUSESTEADS ROMAN FORT, Northumberland. Summer 80p, Winter 40p<sup>+</sup>. Excavation has exposed this infantry fort on Hadrian's Wall with its extramural civilian settlement.

KENILWORTH CASTLE, Warwickshire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. One of the finest and most extensive castles in England, showing many styles of building from 1155 to 1649.

LANERCOST PRIORY, Cumbria. 40p. The nave of the priory church is still used and there are remains of other claustral buildings.

LINDISFARNE PRIORY, Northumberland. 40p<sup>+</sup>. An Anglican monastery destroyed by the Danes, it was re-established by the Benedictine abbey of Durham.

LULLINGSTONE ROMAN VILLA, Kent. Summer 90p, Winter 50p<sup>+</sup>. A large villa occupied through much of the Roman period; fine mosaics and a unique Christian chapel.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE, North Yorkshire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. The fine keep of 1170 stands in the centre of 13th-century inner ward.

MOUNT GRACE PRIORY, North Yorkshire. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Carthusian monastery, with remains of monks' separate houses.

NETLEY ABBEY, Hampshire. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Extensive remains of 13th-century church, claustral buildings and abbot's house, incorporating much fine detail.

OLDSARUM, Wiltshire. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Large 11th-century earthworks enclosing the excavated remains of the castle and the cathedral.

ORFORD CASTLE, Suffolk. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Circular keep of c. 1170 and remains of coastal defence castle built by Henry II.

PEDENNIS CASTLE, Cornwall. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Well-preserved castle erected by Henry VIII for coast defence and enlarged by Elizabeth I.

PEVENSEY CASTLE, East Sussex. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Extensive remains of a Roman fort of the Saxon Shore enclosing an 11th-century castle.

PEVERIL CASTLE, Derbyshire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. In a picturesque and nearly impregnable position, this 12th-century castle is defended on two sides by precipitous rocks.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE, Hampshire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. A Roman fort of the Saxon Shore enclosing a fine Norman keep and priory church.

RECVLVER CASTLE and ROMAN FORT, Kent. 30p. Remains of Saxon church with 12th-century towers standing in a Roman fort.

RICHBOROUGH CASTLE, Kent. 50p<sup>+</sup>. The landing-site of the Claudian invasion, it became a supply-base and a Saxon Shore fort.

RICHMOND CASTLE, North Yorkshire. 60p<sup>+</sup>. This very fine 12th-century keep, with 11th-century curtain-wall and gatehouse, commands Swaledale.

RIEVAUX ABBEY, North Yorkshire. Summer 80p, Winter 40p<sup>+</sup>. Extensive remains include an early Cistercian nave (1140) and fine 13th-century choir and claustral buildings.

ROCHESTER CASTLE, Kent. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Eleventh-century wall, partly overlying the Roman city wall, encloses splendid square keep of c. 1130.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S ABBEY, Canterbury, Kent. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Founded by St. Augustine in 598; 7th- and 11th-century churches underlie the mediaeval abbey.

ST. MAWES CASTLE, Cornwall. 40p<sup>+</sup>. Coast defence castle built by Henry VIII consisting of central tower and three bastions.

SCARBOROUGH CASTLE, North Yorkshire. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Remains of 12th-century keep and curtain-walls dominating the town.

STONEHENGE, Wiltshire. 60p<sup>+</sup>. Sundays from 9.30 a.m. all year. World-famous prehistoric monument consisting of central stone circle surrounded by bank and ditch.

TILBURY FORT, Essex. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Built to guard the Thames against the Dutch, the fort is a fine example of 17th-century fortification.

TINTAGEL CASTLE, Cornwall. 60p<sup>+</sup>. Twelfth-century castle on cliff-top site and remains of a Celtic monastery.

TYNEMOUTH PRIORY and CASTLE, Tyne and Wear. 50p<sup>+</sup>. Anglian monastery destroyed by the Danes and re-established in 1090, with 14th-century defensive system.

WALMER CASTLE, Kent. Summer 90p, Winter 50p<sup>+</sup>. Closed Mon. (unless Bank Holiday) and when Lord Warden is in residence. One of Henry VIII's coast defence castles, it is the residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

WARKWORTH CASTLE, Northumberland. 50p†. Magnificent early 15th-century keep built by the Percys, with other remains from earlier periods.

WHITBY ABBEY, North Yorkshire. 40p†\*. A Saxon foundation destroyed by the Danes with considerable remains of fine 13th-century church.

WROXETER ROMAN CITY, Shropshire 40p†\*. The public baths and part of the forum remain of the Roman town of Viroconium.

### Wales

BEAUMARIS CASTLE, Anglesey, Gwynedd. 60p†. The finest example of the concentrically planned castle in Britain, it is still almost intact.

CAERLEON ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE, Gwent. 40p†. late 1st-century oval arena surrounded by bank for spectators with entrance passages.

CAERNARFON CASTLE, Gwynedd. Summer £1.20, Winter 60p†. The most important of the Edwardian castles, built together with the town wall between 1283 and 1330.

CAERPHILLY CASTLE, Glamorgan. 60p†. Concentrically planned castle (c. 1270) notable for its great scale and use of water defences.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE, Gwent. 60p†. Fine rectangular keep in the middle of extensive fortifications.

CONWY CASTLE, Gwynedd. 70p†. Built by Edward I to guard the Conway ferry, it is a magnificent example of mediaeval architecture.

CRICCIETH CASTLE, Gwynedd. 50p†. A native Welsh castle of the early 13th century, much altered by Edward I.

DENBIGH CASTLE, Clwyd. 50p†. The remains of the castle, which dates from 1282-1322, include unusual triangular gatehouse.

HARLECH CASTLE, Gwynedd. 60p†. Well preserved Edwardian castle with a concentric plan sited on rocky outcrop above the former shore-line.

NORTH WALES QUARRYING MUSEUM, LLANBERIS, Gwynedd. 60p†. Closed Oct.-March. Closes 6.30 p.m., May-Sept. The workshops of the Dinorwic Slate Quarry.

RAGLAN CASTLE, Gwent. 60p†. Extensive and imposing remains of 15th-century castle with moated hexagonal keep.

ST. DAVID'S, BISHOP'S PALACE, Dyfed. 50p†. Extensive remains of principal residence of Bishop of St. David's dating from 1280-1350.

TINTERN ABBEY, Gwent. 60p†. Very extensive remains of the fine 13th-century church and conventual buildings of this Cistercian monastery.

### FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Clerk*, D. Reid.

Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. *Sec.*, J. R. Reay, 9 Church Street.

Chester.—Freemen and Guilds of the City of Chester. The Guildhall, Chester.

Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. *Hon. Clerk.*, H. J. McCranor, 89 Brinklow Road, Binley, Coventry.

Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. *Clerk*, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. *Clerk*, A. J. Gadd, 45 Skellingthorpe Road, Lincoln.

Newcastle upon Tyne.—Gild of Freemen of the City of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Hon. Sec.*, H. T. Ward, 3 Beanley Crescent, Tynemouth, N. Shields.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. *Chairman*, E. H. Crapper, 15 Corbett Road, Carterton, Oxford.

Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen, *Hon. Sec. Rev.* J. C. Hill, 10 Helmeth Road, Church Stretton, Salop.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. *Hon. Clerk*, J. Buckle, 36 Oaken Grove, Haxby, York.

### LATIN NAMES OF ENGLISH TOWNS AND CITIES

Bath	<i>Aquae Sulis</i>	Lincoln	<i>Lindum</i>
Canterbury	<i>Durovernum</i>	London	<i>Londinium</i>
Carlisle	<i>Lugubalium</i>	Manchester	<i>Mancunium</i>
Chelmsford	<i>Caesaromagus</i>	Newcastle	<i>Pons Aelius</i>
Chester	<i>Deva</i>	Pewsey	<i>Anderida</i>
Cirencester	<i>Corinium</i>	Rochester	<i>Durobrivae</i>
Colchester	<i>Camulodunum</i>	St. Albans	<i>Verulamium</i>
Doncaster	<i>Danum</i>	Salisbury	<i>Sorbiodunum</i>
Dorchester	<i>Durinum,</i> <i>Durnovaria</i>	(Old Sarum)	
Dover	<i>Dubris</i>	Silchester	<i>Callva Atrebatum</i>
Exeter	<i>Isca Dumnoniorum</i>	Winchester	<i>Venta Belgarum</i>
Gloucester	<i>Glevum</i>	Worcester	<i>Wigornia</i>
Lancaster	<i>Lunecastrium</i>	Wroxeter	<i>Viroconium</i>
Leicester	<i>Ratae Coritanorum</i>	Yarmouth	<i>Magna Gernemutha</i>
		York	<i>Eboracum</i>

## MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES OUTSIDE LONDON

(For National Art Galleries and Museums outside London see pages 375-6, 421 and 424.)

**Avebury.**—*Great Barn Folk Life Museum.* April-Oct., open weekdays, 10-6; Sundays, 10.30-6. Admission, 50p; children 25p.

**Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.**—*The Bowes Museum.* Important collections of British and European fine art, from medieval period to 19th century. Fine porcelain and glass, tapestries and furniture. Music and costume galleries. English period rooms from Elizabeth I to Victoria; local antiquities from Stone Age to 20th century. Temporary Exhibitions. Open weekdays, May-Sept., 10-5.30; March, April and October, 10-5; Nov.-Feb., 10-4. Sundays, 2-5 (Summer); 2-4 (Winter). Admission 70p; children and OAPs, 15p. *Curator, Elizabeth Conran.*

**Bath.**—*Roman Baths Museum.* Artefacts from Roman Baths and other sites. Admission (including Pump Room), £1-30; children 70p. *Museum of Costume, Assembly Rooms.* Fashion from 16th century to current year. (Winter) weekdays 9-5; Sundays 11-5. (Summer) weekdays 9.30-6; Sundays 10-6. Admission £1.10; children 60p. *American Museum in Britain, Claverton Manor.* American decorative arts from late-17th to mid-19th centuries. Open 27 Mar.-31 Oct., daily (except Mons.), 2-5; Bank Holiday Mons. and preceding Suns., 11-5. During winter only on application. Admission charge. *Victoria Art Gallery, Bridge Street.* Open Mon.-Fri. 10-6; Sat. 10-5. Closed Suns. and Bank Holidays. Admission free.

**Beaulieu.**—*National Motor Museum.* Displays of vehicles dating from 1895 to present day. Open daily 10-6 (winter, 10-5). Admission charge.

**Belfast.**—*Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens.* Collections of Irish antiquities, natural and local history, fine and applied arts. Open weekdays 10-5, Sun. 2-5. *Ulster Folk Museum, Holywood.* Indoor and outdoor exhibits of all aspects of Ulster folk life. Open Oct.-April, weekdays 11-5, Sun. 2-5 (May-Sept. open to 7 p.m.). Admission 30p, children and O.A.P.s, 10p. *Transport Museum, Holywood and Witham Street.* History of land, sea and air transport in Ireland and road, rail and sea vehicles. Holywood site—open as for Folk Museum. Witham Street site open weekdays 10-6. Admission 20p, children and O.A.P.s 10p. Special arrangements apply at both museums over Christmas and Easter.

**Birmingham.**—*City Museum and Art Gallery.* British and European masters from 14th to 20th centuries (particularly of the Pre-Raphaelite movement), sculpture, European gold, silver and jewellery, pottery and porcelain, furniture, textiles and costume, archaeology, local and natural history. Open, free, Weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2-5.30. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

*Museum of Science and Industry, Newhall Street.* The history of science from the Industrial Revolution to the present; many working machines under steam, gas, etc. Open, free, Weekdays, 10-5; Saturdays, 10-5.30, Sundays, 2-5.30. Other Birmingham museums are: *Aston Hall, Blakesley Hall, Birmingham Nature Centre, Sarehole Mill, and Weoley Castle.*

**Bradford.**—*Cartwright Hall, Lister Park.* Contains European and British fine art from the 16th century onwards. *Bolling Hall, off Wakefield Road,* a furnished house dating from the 15th century. *Industrial Museum, Moorside Mills,* illustrates the local wool and worsted industries and transport. *Cliffe Castle, Keighley.* Natural and local history. *Manor House, Ilkley,* is an Elizabethan Manor House with exposed wall of Roman Fort. All show changing

temporary exhibitions. Open 10-5 (Oct.-March, 10-6, except Industrial museum). Closed Good Friday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Mons. (except Bank Holidays). Admission free.

**Bramber.**—*National Butterfly Museum, W. Sussex.* Display of world butterflies in St. Mary's house (c. 1150). Open daily. Admission 85p; children 65p.

**Brighton.**—*The Royal Pavilion, Palace of George IV.* Chinoiserie interiors, much of the original furniture returned on loan from H.M. the Queen. Open daily 10-5 (10-6.30 during annual Regency Exhibition, June to September). Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and for one day before Regency Exhibition. Admission £1.60/£1.30, according to season.

*Art Gallery and Museum, Church Street (adjacent Royal Pavilion).* Old master paintings; Willett pottery and porcelain collection, 20th-century art and furniture, ethnography, archaeology, costume gallery. Open, free, 10-5.45 Tuesdays to Saturdays; Sundays 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Mondays.

*Preston Manor, Preston Park.* (Thomas-Stanford: Macquoid bequests of English period furniture, furnishings, china and silver.) Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Mondays and Tuesdays. Open weekdays 10-5, Sundays, 2-5. Admission 70p; Children 40p; Students and OAPs 55p. Gardens open, free.

*The Grange, Art Gallery, Rottingdean.* Sussex Room, Kipling Room and collections of National Toy Museum. Open, free, 10-5 weekdays; Sundays, 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Wednesdays.

*The Booth Museum of Natural History, Dyke Road.* Open, free, weekdays, 10-5, Sundays, 2-5. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, Good Friday and Thursdays.

**Bristol.**—*City Museum and Art Gallery.* Collections of Egyptology, British archaeology, natural and local history. Collection of Old Masters, 19th cent. and modern paintings, Chinese ceramics, glass, English silver, glass, porcelain and delftware, English and foreign embroideries. Open weekdays, 10-5. *Bristol Industrial Museum, Prince's Wharf.* Collections of manufacturing equipment and transport, including unique steam carriage and Bristol-built aero-engines. Open daily (except Thurs. and Fri.) 10-1, 2-5. *St. Nicholas Church Museum.* Church plate and vestments, local medieval antiquities, Hogarth altarpiece. Brass-rubbing centre. Open Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Also *Red Lodge and Georgian House.*

**Cambridge.**—*Fitzwilliam Museum.* The Fine Art collections of the University, and one of the most important museums outside London. The chief collections, largely due to private benefaction, comprise Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, coins and medals, medieval manuscripts, paintings and drawings, prints, pottery and porcelain, textiles, arms and armour, medieval and renaissance objects of art, and a library. Open free, Tues.-Sat., Lower Galleries 10-2, Upper Galleries 2-5; Sun. 2.15-5. Closed Dec. 24 to Jan. 1 and Good Friday. Closed on Mondays, except Easter and Bank Holiday Mondays.

**Canterbury.**—*Royal Museum and Art Gallery, and Buffs Regimental Museum.* Collections include archaeology, porcelain, prints and pictures. Open free weekdays, 10-5. *Roman Pavement Museum.* Roman material from post-war excavations of Canterbury. *Westgate Tower Museum.* Arms and armour and display of city walls and gates. (Roman and Westgate Museums open 10-1, 2-5; Oct.-March, 2-4 only.) Admission 25p, children, 10p.

**Carisbrooke.**—*Castle Museum.* Archæology and history of Isle of Wight, and personal relics of Charles I, who was imprisoned in Castle from 1647 to 1648. Open, 15 March–15 Oct. 9.30–6.30 daily; 16 Oct.–14 March 9.30–4 (Sundays 2–4). Admission to Castle and Museum, £1 (in winter, 50p).

**Carlisle.**—*Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery,* Castle Street. Collections of archæology, natural and social history, fine and decorative arts in Jacobean house. Open weekdays 9–7 (Oct.—March, 9–5); Spring and Summer Bank Holidays, and Suns. June–Aug., 2.30–5. *Guildhall,* Greenmarket. Civic and Guild history and artefacts. Open, weekdays 10–6 (Oct.–April open to 4) Adm. 30p (no charge Oct.–April).

**Chester.**—*Grosvenor Museum,* Grosvenor Street. Collection of Roman antiquities from legionary fortress; natural history, art and folk-life. Open weekdays 10–5, Sun., 2–5.30. Towers in City Walls house displays; *King Charles Tower* (Civil War) and *Water Tower* (medieval and local history); open weekdays 11–5.30, Sun., 2–5.30. Admission charge.

**Colchester.**—*Colchester and Essex Museum, The Castle* contains local archæological antiquities, especially those from Roman Colchester. The *Holly Trees Mansion* (1718) covers social life of the 18th and 19th centuries. *Natural History Museum,* All Saints Church. Natural history of Essex. *Museum of Social History,* Holy Trinity Church. Domestic life and crafts. Open, weekdays, 10–5 (branches closed 1–2 p.m.). Castle only, Sundays 2.30–5 (April–Sept.); admission 50p; Children 20p, O.A.P.s free. Branches free all year.

**Coventry.**—*Herbert Art Gallery and Museum,* Jordan Well. Archæology, natural and local history, fine and decorative arts. Open weekdays 10–6, Sun., 2–5. Closed Good Friday and Christmas period. *Museum of British Road Transport,* opened 1980.

**Crich, Nr. Matlock, Derbyshire.**—*National Tramway Museum.* Open air museum with collection of trams from Britain and abroad. Open, Sats., Suns. and Bank Holidays 10.30–5.30 (Easter–Oct.); also daily (except Fri.) 10.00–4.30 (May–Sept.)

**Derby.**—*Museum and Art Gallery,* Strand. Archæology, military, social history, natural history. Collections of paintings by Joseph Wright of Derby; Derby porcelain, costume, model theatres. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5. *Industrial Museum,* Silk Mill, Full Street, Rolls Royce collection of aero engines etc. Tues.–Fri. 10–5. (Saturdays 10–4.45). Closed on all Bank Holidays.

**Dorchester.**—*County Museum.* Geology, archæology, local and natural history and rural crafts of Dorset. Collection of Thomas Hardy's manuscripts, books, notebooks, drawings, etc. Open weekdays 10–5, closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday. Admission 50p, children 25p.

**Dublin.**—*National Museum of Ireland,* Kildare Street. National collections in antiquities, fine arts, folk-life, history, zoology and geology. Weekdays (not Mondays) 10–5; Sundays 2–5. *Hugh Lane Municipal Gallery of Modern Art,* Parnell Square. Open Tues.–Sat., 9.30–6; Sun., 11–5.

**Durham.**—*Light Infantry Museum and Arts Centre.* County Regiment's 200 year history displayed; arts and crafts exhibitions. Open weekdays (except Mons.) 10–5, Sun. and Bank Holiday Mons., 2–5. Closed Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Admission 30p, children and O.A.P.s 10p. *Cathedral Treasury.* Relics of St. Cuthbert, church plate, medieval seals, manuscripts and vestments. Open weekdays 10–4.30, Sun., 2–4.30. Admission 45p, children 10p.

**Edinburgh.**—*City Art Centre,* 1–4 Market Street. Late 19th and 20th century art, mostly Scottish.

Open weekdays 10–5 (June–Sept., 10–6). Admission free. *Canongate Tolbooth,* 163 Canongate. Court-house and prison for 300 years; collection of highland dress. Open weekdays 10–5 (June–Sept., 10–6). Admission free. *Huntley House,* 142 Canongate. Local history, collections of Edinburgh silver, glass and Scottish pottery. Open weekdays 10–5 (June–Sept., 10–6). Admission free.

**Exeter.**—*Royal Albert Memorial Museum and Art Gallery,* Queen Street. English art, ceramics and glass, Exeter silver, costume, natural and social history. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–5.15. *Maritime Museum,* The Quay. Collection of working boats. Open daily 10–5 (Jun.–Sept., 10–6). Admission charge. *Underground Passages,* Princesshay. Medieval aqueducts. Tues.–Sat., 2–4.40.

**Fort William.**—*West Highland Museum,* Cameron Square. Historical, natural history and folk exhibits, including those of the '45 Rising, Monday to Saturday, 9.30–1, 2–5; July and Aug., 9.30–9.

**Glasgow.**—*Art Gallery and Museum,* Kelvingrove. Old Masters, 19th century French paintings; archæology and natural history, special collection of armour. *Museum of Transport,* 25 Albert Drive. Road and rail vehicles, ship models. *People's Palace,* Glasgow Green. History of city from 1175 to present. All open weekdays 10–5, Sun. 2–5. Admission free.

**Guildford.**—*Guildford Museum,* Castle Arch. Local museum for archæology and history of Surrey including collections of the Surrey Archæological Society. Open every day except Sunday, 11–5. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas.

**Hull.**—*Ferens Art Gallery.* Collection of European paintings; British 18th and 19th century works, especially sea-pieces and work of Humberside marine painters, also a representative collection of British paintings to the present day and a constant programme of visiting exhibitions. *Wilberforce House.* Jacobean merchant's house, birthplace of William Wilberforce; collection of slavery relics, period furniture, costume and ceramics. *Transport and Archaeology Museum.* Veteran cars, trams, coaches and velocipedes; archæological finds from Humberside, including Roman mosaics. *Town Docks Museum.* Whaling, fishing, trawling, ships and shipping. All open Mon.–Sat., 10–5; Sun., 2.30–4.30.

**Huntingdon.**—*Cromwell Museum.* Remaining portion of the 12th-century Hospital of St. John housing portraits of Cromwell, his family and Parliamentary notables (by Walker, Lely etc.); as well as reproductions and engravings covering the whole Puritan field. Unique collection of Cromwelliana—objects, documents, armour, coins and medals. Open, free, Sun. 2–4; Tues. to Fri., 11–1, 2–5, Sat., 11–1, 2–4. Closed Mon. and Bank Holidays other than Good Friday.

**Ipswich.**—*Ipswich Museum.* Collections of Suffolk geology, archæology and natural history and ethnology. Temporary exhibitions. *Christchurch* (Branch Museum) Tudor house contains furniture, Suffolk portraits, English porcelain, pottery and glass. *Wolsey Art Gallery* attached houses Borough collections of paintings (local artists, Gainsborough, Constable, Munnings, etc.). Modern prints, sculpture. *Both:* Open, weekdays 10–5, Sundays (Christ church only) 2.30–4.30. (Christchurch closing at dusk in winter.) Closed on some Bank holidays.

**Leeds.**—*City Art Gallery.* English watercolours. British and European painting, modern sculpture, etc. Print Room and Art library contains study collection of drawings and prints. Open weekdays, 10.00–6.00, closed Sundays. (Print Room and Art

Library, Wednesdays, 9-9, Saturdays, 9-4, all other weekdays 9-5.30, closed Sundays.)

*Temple Neusam House.* Tudor/Jacobean house altered in mid-18th cent. to make suite of state rooms furnished in style of 17th and 18th cents., with silver, European porcelain and pottery, pictures, etc. Open daily (except Mondays), 10.30-6.15 or dusk; Weds. (May-Sept.), 10.30-8.30. Open all Bank Holidays (except Christmas). Admission 40p; Children (with adults 15p), and O.A.P.s 20p. *Lotherton Hall,* Gascoigne art and silver collection, oriental gallery, costume collection, 19th century furniture, ceramics, park and gardens. Open daily (except Mondays), 10.30-6.15 (or dusk in winter); Thursdays (May-Sept.), 10.30-8.30. Open all Bank Holidays (except Christmas). Admission to Hall, 40p; children (with adults 15p) and O.A.P.s 20p. *Abbey House Museum,* folk museum including three full-sized streets. Open Oct.-Mar., weekdays 10-5, Sun. 2-5. (April-Sept., open to 6 p.m.).

**Leicester.**—*Museum and Art Gallery,* New Walk (1849), 18th to 20th century English paintings, ceramics, silver. *Newarke Houses,* The Newarke. Social history of Leicestershire from 1500 A.D.; musical instruments; local clocks. *Jewry Wall Museum,* St. Nicholas Circle. Archaeology (prehistoric-1500). Roman Jewry Wall and Baths, mosaics *in situ.* *Belgrave Hall,* Church Road. A Queen Anne house with collection of furniture and garden of note. Coaches and agricultural collection. *Magazine Gateway,* Museum of Royal Leicestershire Regiment in a 14th century gatehouse. *Museum of Technology,* Corporation Road. Knitting industry and Power galleries. Horse-drawn and motor vehicles, beam engines. *Wygton's House,* Museum of Costume, Applegate. Costume from 1789-1924.

All museums open weekdays (except Fridays) 10-5.30; Sundays, 2-5.30. Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday.

**Lewes.**—*Museum of Sussex Archaeology,* Barbican House, near Castle. Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and mediæval collections relating to Sussex; local pictures and prints. Open weekdays, 10-5, Sundays (April-Oct.), 2-5. Admission, 65p; Children, 35p.

*Anne of Cleves House,* Southover. Local history and folk museum. Open weekdays (Feb.-Nov.), 10-5. Sundays (April-Oct.), 2-5. Admission, 60p; Children 30p.

**Lincoln.**—*Usher Gallery.* Collection of watches, miniatures, porcelain, silver, etc., Peter de Wint collection of oils and watercolours, Lincolnshire topographical drawings, *personalia* associated with Tennyson family. Coins and medals. Open weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-5. *City and County Museum.* In the Greyfriars, a 13th-cent. Franciscan building. Geology, natural history and archaeology of Lincolnshire. Special collection of armour. Open weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-5. *Museum of Lincolnshire Life.* Collections illustrate life and work in Lincolnshire since 17th century. Open weekdays, 10-5.30; Sundays, 2.30-6. Closed December and January.

**Liverpool.**—*Walker Art Gallery.* One of the few provincial Galleries where a representative collection of European painting from the 14th century to the present day can be seen. Particularly strong in early Italian and Northern, Pre-Raphaelite and Academic 19th century paintings. Open, weekdays, 10-5; Sundays, 2-5. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. *Sudley Art Gallery* (Emma Holt Bequest), Mossley Hill Road. Collection of 18th and 19th-century paintings, mainly English, including Reynolds, Gainsborough and Romney, Wilkie, Mulready, Turner and Holman Hunt. Open as for Walker Art Gallery.

*Merseyside County Museums,* William Brown Street. Established on the important Mayer and Derby collections which have been supplemented and now include the Mayer-Fejervary Gothic ivories, the Bryan Faussett group of Anglo-Saxon antiquities and the Lord Derby and Tristram ornithological collections. Displays include vivarium and aquarium, land transport, Liverpool history, natural history, archaeology, ethnology, timekeeping and space gallery; also a Planetarium. Open weekdays, 10-5; Sunday, 2-5. Closed New Year's Day, Good Friday, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Admission free (except to Planetarium). *Merseyside Maritime Museum,* Pier Head. The Old Pilotage building houses display on history of R. Mersey, and pleasure and workboats of the area. Quays and restored docks show cargo-handling and dock machinery, and boats displayed afloat. Open May-Oct., daily 10.30-5.30. Admission charge. *Prescott Museum of Clock and Watch Making,* 34 Church Street, Prescott. Displays of craft tools, workshops and industrial development. Open Tues.-Sat. and Bank Holiday Mon. 10-5. Closed Mon., Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday. Admission free.

*Speke Hall.* A fine half-timbered Tudor house administered by the County Museums for the National Trust. Open weekdays 10-5, Sunday 2-7 (2-5 Oct.-March). Adults 60p, Children 30p. *Croxeth Hall and County Park.* Until 1974 the family seat of the Earls of Sefton. A working estate within the boundary of a major city. Hall, farm etc. open daily, Easter to Sept., 11-5. Admission charge. Park open all year; free.

**Manchester.**—*City Art Gallery,* Mosley Street. Old Masters, Turner, Impressionists; sculpture, porcelain, silver. *Gallery of Modern Art,* Princess Street. British and European decorative and fine art since 1900. Both open weekdays 10-6. *Whitworth Art Gallery,* Oxford Road. Watercolours, drawings, prints, important textiles collection. Weekdays 10-5. *North Western Museum of Science and Industry,* Grosvenor Street. Development of industry in region. *National Paper Museum,* history of papermaking. Both open Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Admission free. *Gallery of English Costume,* Rusholme. Exhibits from 17th century to present. Open April-Sept. 10-6, Sun. 2-6 (May-Aug. 12-6). Closed Oct.-March.

**Newcastle-upon-Tyne.**—*Laing Art Gallery,* Higham Place. Fine art from 17th century, pottery, glass, silver and metalwork. Open weekdays 10-6, Sun. 2.30-5.30, Bank Holidays 10-6. *Keep Museum,* St. Nicholas Street. History of site. Oct.-March, Mon. 2-4, Tues.-Sat. 10-4 (April-Sept. open to 5 p.m.). Closed Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day and Good Friday.

**Norwich.**—*Castle Museum.* Exhibits illustrating art (Colman collection of the Norwich School), local archaeology, social history, natural history, pottery and glass. Open, weekdays, 10-5; Sundays 2-5. Headquarters of the Norfolk Museums Service, comprising 15 museums. *Strangers' Hall* (*Museum of Domestic Life,* Charing Cross). Late mediæval mansion furnished as a museum of urban domestic life, 16th-19th centuries, with displays of costume, transport, shop signs and toys. Open, weekdays, 10-5. *Bridewell Museum,* Bridewell Alley. Exhibits illustrating transport, crafts and industries of Norwich, Norfolk and North Suffolk. Open, weekdays, 10-5. *St. Peter Hungate Church Museum,* Princes Street. Fifteenth century church used for display of church art and antiquities. Open, weekdays, 10-5.

**Nottingham.**—*Castle Museum and Art Gallery,* housed in Nottingham Castle, built by Dukes of Newcastle in 17th century on site of mediæval royal



castle. English and Netherlands paintings and drawings 17th–20th centuries; special collections of Bonington and Paul Sandby. Ceramics, silver, glass, medieval Nottingham alabaster carvings, local historical and archaeological displays, classical, oriental and ethnographical antiquities; the regimental collection of the Sherwood Foresters. Open, Summer, 10–5.45; Winter, 10–4.45. Closed Christmas Day. Admission free, small charge on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

*Industrial Museum*, Wollaton Park (in 18th century stables). Industrial, lacemaking machinery, steam engines, transport. Open, April–Sept., Mon.–Sat. 10–6; Sunday, 2–6; Oct.–April, Thurs. and Sat., 10–4.30; Sunday, 1.30–4.30. Closed Christmas Day. Admission free, small charge on Sun. and Bank Holidays.

*Canal Museum*, Canal Street. Open Easter–Oct., Wed–Sat., 10–5.45, (Sun. 1–5.45); Oct.–Easter, Wed.–Sat., 1–5.00; Sun. 1–5. Admission free.

*Natural History Museum*, Wollaton Hall. An Elizabethan mansion set in formal gardens, with deer park and lake. Open, Summer 10–7 (Sun. 2–5); Winter, 10 till dusk (Sun. 1.30–4.30). Closed Christmas Day. Admission free except Sun. and Bank Holidays.

*Newstead Abbey*, 1½ miles N. of Nottingham. Collections associated with poet Byron. Abbey open Good Friday to end of September, every day, 2–6, admission charge.

*Castlegate Museum of Costumes and Textiles*. Open daily 10–5. Closed Christmas Day. Admission free.

*Brewhouse Yard Museum*, Castle Boulevard. Everyday life in Nottingham from the 17th century to present. Open daily 10–12, 1–5, admission free. Closed Christmas Day.

*Oakham, Rutland County Museum*, Catmose Street.—Archæology, local history, craft tools and agricultural implements. Open Tues.–Sat., 10–1, 2–5; Sunday (April–Oct.) 2–5.

*Oxford, Ashmolean Museum*.—Department of Western Art, Department of Antiquities, Heberden Coin Room, Department of Eastern Art, Cast Gallery. Open Tues.–Sat., 10–4, Sundays, 2–4.

*Plymouth*.—*City Museum and Art Gallery*, Drake Circus. Fine art, including Cottonian collection and Reynolds' portraits, Plymouth porcelain, local and natural history. Open weekdays 10–6. Admission free.

*Portsmouth*.—*City Museum and Art Gallery*, Museum Road. Decorative and fine arts, local and social history. Daily 10.30–5.30. Admission charge. Also 5 branch museums including fortifications, military history, archæology, natural science and technology. *Royal Naval Museum*, H.M. Naval Base. Nelson collection, medal collection, modern Navy display. Weekdays 10.30–5; Sundays 1–5. Admission 20p, children 10p.

*Port Sunlight Village*, Merseyside. *Lady Lever Art Gallery*. Paintings and watercolour drawings (mainly British School), antique renaissance and British sculpture, English furniture, mainly 18th cent., Chinese pottery and porcelain, and important collection of old Wedgwood. Open weekdays 10–5, Sundays 2–5.

*St. Albans*.—*City Museum*, Hatfield Road. Biology, geology, craft and trade tools. Open weekdays 10–5. Admission free. *Verulamium Museum*, St.

Michael's. Roman and Belgic material including mosaics, one *in situ* in Hypercaust annexe. Open weekdays 10–4, Sun. 2–4 (to 5.30 p.m. in summer). Admission, summer, 50p; children, students and O.A.P.s, 30p; winter, 45p and 25p respectively.

*Sheffield*.—*City Museum, Weston Park*. Exhibits include the Bateman Collection of antiquities from the Bronze Age barrows of the Peak District, cutlery and old Sheffield plate collections. Open, weekdays, Sept.–May, 10–5; June–Aug. 10–8; Sundays 11–5 (Closed Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day). *Mappin Art Gallery*, Weston Park. Paintings and sculpture of the 18th to 20th centuries (mainly British School) and contemporary works. Open weekdays 10–5 (Jun.–Aug. open to 8 p.m.), Sun. 2–5.

*Abbydale Industrial Hamlet*, Abbydale Road South. A late 18th and early 19th century scythe and steel works with associated housing. Open, weekdays 10–5, Sundays 11–5. *Kelham Island Industrial Museum*. Open Wed.–Sat., 10–5; Sun. and Bank Holiday Mon., 11–5. *Shepherd Wheel*, Whiteley Wood. Water-powered cutlery grinding establishment. Open 10–12.30, 1.30–5 (opens at 11 on Sundays). Closed Mon. and Tues. *Bishops' House, Meersbrook Park*; museum of local history in timber-framed domestic building. Open, Wed.–Sat., 10–5; Sundays 11–5.

*Styal*.—*Quarry Bank Mill*, Cheshire. History of the cotton industry, weaving demonstrations. Oct.–March, daily, 12–4.30. April–Sept. (closed Mon.), daily, 11–5. Admission £1.50; children £1.

*Winchester*.—*City Museum*. Weekdays 10–5; Sundays 2–5. *Cathedral Library*. MSS and other exhibits from 10th century onwards. Weekdays 10.30–12.30, 2.30–4.30. Admission charge. *Cathedral Treasury*. Exhibition of church silver and other pieces. Weekdays 11–5; Sundays 2.30–4.30. Admission charge.

*Worcester*.—*City Museum and Art Gallery*. History of Severn Valley; also museum of the Worcestershire Regiment and the Worcester Yeomanry Cavalry. Open weekdays 9.30–6, Sat. 9.30–5. Closed Thurs. *The Commandery*, Sidbury. 15th century building housing Civil War display. Weekdays (not Mon.) 10.30–5; Sun. 2.30–5. Admission 30p; children 10p. *Museum of Worcester Porcelain*, Severn Street. Comprehensive collection of Old Worcester. Monday to Friday 10–1, 2–5, Saturdays (April to September).

*York*.—*Castle Museum*. Folk museum of Yorkshire life of the past four centuries. Open weekdays, 9.30–6; Sats. and Bank Holidays 9.30–6.0; Sundays, 10–6.0; Closes 4.30, Oct.–Mar. Admission, £1.25; children, 65p (special party rates Nov.–March).

*Yorkshire Museum and Gardens*, Museum Street. Archæology, decorative arts, geology and natural history. Open weekdays, 10–5; Sundays, 1–5. Admission, 11p; Children, 5p. Gardens, Roman, Anglian and medieval ruins. Open weekdays, 8 till dusk; Sundays 10 till dusk. Admission free.

*Art Gallery*, Exhibition Square. European paintings, 14th–20th century; watercolours and prints of Yorkshire; modern English stoneware pottery. Open weekdays, 10–5; Sundays, 2.30–5. Admission free.

*The York Story*, Castlegate. Open weekdays 10–5; Sundays 1–5. Admission: 65p; children 40p.

*Treasurer's House* (National Trust). Chapter House Street. Open, April–Oct., 10.30–6. Admission 40p; children 20p.

## THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

## BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (West Midlands) is the second largest city in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor. Recent development includes the construction of an inner ring road round the centre, completed in 1971, improvements in the shopping centre including the redevelopment of the old market centre in the Bull Ring, a new complex of buildings near the Town Hall including a School of Music, Central Library, a shopping precinct and Corporation offices. There is also a television centre, a repertory theatre, and the National Exhibition Centre at Bickenhill opened in 1976.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1834; the Council House (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall.

Under local government reorganization in 1974, Birmingham was merged with Sutton Coldfield as a Metropolitan District in the West Midlands Metropolitan County.

## BRADFORD

BRADFORD (West Yorkshire), 192 miles N.N.W. of London, is the administrative centre of the Metropolitan District of Bradford. The District covers an area of 91,444 acres and lies on the southern edge of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, including within its boundaries the village of Haworth, home of the Brontë sisters, and Ilkley Moor.

Originally a Saxon township, Bradford received a market charter in 1251 but developed only slowly until the industrialisation of the textile industry brought rapid growth during the 19th century. The prosperity of that period is reflected in much of the city's architecture, particularly the public buildings—City Hall (1873), Wool Exchange (1867), St George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Cartwright Hall (Art Gallery, 1904) and Technical College (1882). Other chief buildings are the Cathedral (15th century) and Bolling Hall (14th century).

Textiles still play an important part in the city's economy but industry is now more broadly based, including engineering and micro-electronics. The city has a strong banking, insurance and building society sector, and a growing tourism industry.

## BRISTOL

BRISTOL (Avon) is the largest non-metropolitan district in population in the country, and lies 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 10,954 hectares.

Bristol's port systems at Avonmouth, Portishead and Portbury are the largest municipally owned docks in the country, handling imports of fresh and processed foods, sugar, molasses, tobacco, chemicals, petroleum products, metals and forest products. Goods exported through the port include vehicles, metals and all types of manufactured goods. The Royal Portbury Dock is capable of handling six 70,000 d.w.t. vessels at any one time.

The chief buildings include the 12th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of

St. Mary Redcliffe, Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House and Blaise Folly and Mansion. The Roman Catholic Cathedral at Clifton was opened in 1973.

The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. Brunel's *SS Great Britain*, the first ocean going propeller driven ship, is now being restored in the City Docks from where she was launched in 1843.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. The earliest form of the name is *Bricgstow*. In 1373 it received from Edward III a charter granting it county status.

## CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. It has an area of 10,060 acres.

The city is a county town and regional headquarters. Its industries include electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's the Round Church) also are notable. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

## CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has a history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cant-wara-byrig (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II's knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. The Elizabethan poet and playwright Christopher Marlowe was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens, Joseph Conrad and Somerset Maugham.

The Cathedral, with architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly

to the Martyrdom, The Black Prince's Tomb, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The University of Kent at Canterbury admitted its first students in 1965.

The city's district has an area of 120 square miles, including the towns of Whitstable and Herne Bay. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

### CHESTER

CHESTER is situated on the River Dee, 189 miles north west of London. The city administers an area of 173 square miles and was granted Borough and City status in 1974.

Chester's recorded history dates from the 1st century when the Romans founded the fortress of *Deva*. The city's name is derived from the Latin *castra* (a camp or encampment). During the Middle Ages, Chester was the principal port of north west England but declined with the silting of the Dee estuary and competition from Liverpool. The city was also an important military centre, notably during Edward I's Welsh campaigns and the Elizabethan Irish campaigns. During Civil War, Chester supported the King and was besieged from 1643-6. Chester's first charter was granted c 1175 and the city was incorporated in 1506. The office of Sheriff is the earliest created in the country (c 1120's), and the Mayor also enjoys the title "Admiral of the Dee".

The city's architectural features include the city walls (an almost complete two mile circuit), the unique Rows (covered galleries above the street level shops), the Victorian Gothic Town Hall (1869), the Castle (rebuilt 1788 and 1822) and numerous half-timbered buildings. The Cathedral was a Benedictine abbey until the Dissolution. Remaining monastic buildings include the chapter house, refectory and cloisters and there is a modern free-standing bell tower. The Norman church of St. John the Baptist was a Cathedral church in the early Middle Ages.

Chester's principal industry is tourism, and the city is also a shopping centre for North Wales and the North West. Other industries include light engineering and manufacture of car components.

### COVENTRY

COVENTRY (West Midlands) is a city 92 miles N.W. of London, and an important industrial centre, producing cars, machine tools, agricultural machinery and telecommunications equipment.

The city owes its beginning to Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva who, in 1043, founded a Benedictine monastery. The guildhall of St. Mary dates from the 14th century, three of the city's churches date from the 14th and 15th centuries and 16th century almshouses may still be seen. Coventry's first cathedral was destroyed at the Reformation, its second in the 1940 blitz (its walls and spire remain) and the new cathedral designed by Sir Basil Spence, consecrated in 1962, now draws innumerable visitors.

Post-war public buildings include the Art Gallery and Museum, Lanchester Polytechnic, the Civic Theatre, Museum of British Road Transport, new swimming baths and sports centre.

### DERBY

DERBY stands on the banks of the River Derwent, 127 miles N.N.W. of London, and covers an area of 30 square miles. The name Derby dates back to 880 when the Danes settled in the locality and changed

the original Saxon name of "Northworthy" to "Deoraby".

Derby has a wide range of industries, supported by excellent communications. It is an engineering centre with products including aero engines, lawn mowers, and sugar refining machinery. Other industries include textiles, chemicals, plastics and porcelain. The city is an established railway centre and in recent years British Rail has added a training centre and technical centre with research laboratories to its engineering complex in which has been developed the Advanced Passenger Train.

Buildings of interest include St Peter's Church, (14th century), the Cathedral (1525), St Mary's Roman Catholic Church (1839), the Industrial Museum, formerly the Old Silk Mill (1721), and the Old Abbey Building dating from the 14th century. Two recent developments are the Assembly Rooms in the Market Place and the Eagle Centre, a shopping precinct covering twelve acres, including a market and the new Derby Playhouse.

The first charter granting a Mayor and Aldermen was that of Charles I in 1637. Previous charters date back to 1154. It was granted City status in 1977.

### DURHAM

The city of DURHAM is a district in the county of Durham and covers an area of 73 square miles. The city is the major tourist attraction in the county because of its prominent Norman Cathedral and Castle set high on a wooded peninsula overlooking the River Wear. The Cathedral was founded as a shrine for the body of St. Cuthbert in 995. The present building dates from 1093 and among its many treasures is the tomb of the Venerable Bede (673-735). Durham's Prince Bishops had unique powers up to 1836, being lay rulers as well as religious leaders. As a palatinate Durham could have its own army, nobility, coinage and courts. The Castle was the main seat of the Prince Bishops for nearly 800 years; it is now used as a Hall of Residence by the University.

The University, founded on the initiative of Bishop William Van Mildert, is England's third oldest. Its students live in 14 colleges spread across the city.

Among other buildings of interest is the Guildhall in the Market Place which dates originally from the 14th century. Much work has been carried out to conserve this area, forming part of the city's major contribution to the Council of Europe's Urban Renaissance Campaign. Annual events include Durham's Regatta in June (claimed to be the oldest rowing event in Britain) and the Miners' Gala in July.

In the past 20 years the economy of Durham has undergone a significant change with the replacement of mining as the dominant feature by "white collar" employment. The majority of this employment is in local government service industries and the University.

### EXETER

EXETER lies on the River Exe 170 miles south west of London and 10 miles from the sea. It covers an area of 11,037 acres and was granted a Royal Charter by Henry II.

The Romans founded *Isca Dumnoniorum* in the 1st century A.D., and in the 3rd century a stone wall (most of which remains) was built, providing protection against Saxon, and then Danish invasions. After the Conquest, the city led resistance to William in the west, until reduced by siege. The Normans built the motte and bailey castle of Rougemont, the gatehouse and one tower of which remain, although

the rest was pulled down in 1784. The first bridge across the Exe was built in the 13th century. The city's role as a port declined due to the silting of the river, but was somewhat restored by the construction in the 1560's of the first ship canal in England. Exeter was the Royalist headquarters in the West during the Civil War.

The diocese of Exeter was established by Edward the Confessor in 1050, although a church existed on the Cathedral site in the early 10th century. A new cathedral was built in the 12th century but the present building was begun c 1275 in the Gothic style, although incorporating the Norman towers, and completed about a century later with the West Front. The Guildhall dates from the 12th century and there are many other medieval buildings in the city, as well as architecture in the Georgian and Regency styles (Custom House, The Quay). Damage suffered by bombing in 1942 led to the redevelopment of the city centre.

Exeter's prosperity from medieval times was based on trade in wool and woollen cloth (commemorated by Tuckers Hall), which remained at its height until the late 18th century when export trade was hit by the French Wars. Subsequently Exeter has developed as an administrative and commercial centre, notably in the distributive trades and light manufacturing industries.

### KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") lies in the mostly rural County of Humberside, at the junction of the River Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 205 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 17,535 acres.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 172 acres, equipped to handle cargoes by unit-load techniques, and is a departure point for car ferry services to the continent. There is a great variety of industry and service industries, as well as increasing tourism and conference business. The city is also an important distant-water fishing port and is a centre for allied processing activities.

The city, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, has good office and administrative buildings, its municipal centre being the Guildhall, its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity. The old Town area is being renovated, and this also includes a Town Docks Scheme to develop defunct docks as a marina. Just west of the city is the Humber Bridge, the world's longest single span suspension bridge, which was officially opened by H.M. the Queen in July 1981.

Kingston upon Hull was so named by Edward I. City status was accorded in 1897 and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor in 1914.

### LEEDS

LEEDS (West Yorkshire), a Metropolitan District from April 1, 1974, is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated in the lower Aire Valley, 195 miles by road N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 138,441 acres.

Leeds has a wide variety of manufacturing industries, notably cloth and ready-made clothing, engineering of all kinds, leather and chemical products, food and drink, furniture and plastics.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884), the Corn Exchange (1863) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1841; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous English renaissance

screen; the last remaining 18th century church is Holy Trinity, Boar Lane (1727). Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Council in 1922. The present house was largely re-built by Sir Arthur Ingram in about 1620. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I in 1626. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origins of which are obscure.

### LEICESTER

LEICESTER is situated geographically in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. The City dates back to pre-Roman times and was one of the five Danish *Burhs*. In 1589 Queen Elizabeth I granted a Charter to the City and the ancient title was confirmed by Letters Patent in 1919. Under local government reorganization Leicester's area remained unchanged at 18,141 acres, and it retains its designation as a City.

The principal industries of the city are hosiery, and knitwear, footwear manufacturing and engineering. The growth of Leicester as a hosiery centre increased rapidly from the introduction there of the first stocking frame in 1670 and to-day it has some of the largest hosiery factories in the world, with much of the output being exported.

The principal buildings in the city are the Town Hall; the New Walk Centre; the University; Leicester Polytechnic and De Montfort Hall, one of the finest concert halls in the provinces seating over 2,750 persons. The ancient Churches of St. Martin (now Leicester Cathedral), St. Nicholas, St. Margaret, All Saints, St. Mary de Castro, and buildings such as the Guildhall, the 14th century Newarke Gate, the Castle and the Jewry Wall Roman site still exist. The Haymarket Theatre, an integral part of a large new shopping and car-parking complex, was opened in 1973.

### LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Merseyside) on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area of 27,819 acres includes 2,840 acres in the bed of the river Mersey.

Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. Gross tonnage of ships entering and leaving the port annually exceeds 15,375,000 tonnes. The main imports are petroleum, grain, ores, non-ferrous metals, sugar, wood, oil, fruit and cotton. The Seaforth Container Terminal was opened in 1972, covering 500 acres and costing £50m.

Liverpool was created a borough in 1207 and a city in 1880. From the early eighteenth century it expanded rapidly with the growth of the port. Surviving buildings from this date include the Bluecoat Chambers (1718, formerly the Bluecoat School), the Town Hall (1754, rebuilt to the original design, 1795), and buildings in Rodney Street, Canning Street and the suburbs. Notable from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are the Anglican Cathedral, built from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott (the foundation stone was laid in 1904, and the building was only completed in 1980); the Catholic Metropolitan Cathedral (designed by Sir Frederick Gibberd, consecrated 1967) and St. George's Hall, (1838-1854), regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture. In 1852 an Act

was obtained for establishing a public library, museum and art gallery; as a result Liverpool had one of the first public libraries in the country. The Brown, Picton & Hornby libraries now form the largest city central libraries in Europe. The Victoria Building of Liverpool University, The Royal Liver, Cunard and Mersey Docks & Harbour Company buildings at the Pier Head, the Municipal Buildings and the Philharmonic Hall are other examples of the City's fine buildings.

Constructed between 1925 and 1934 the first Mersey Tunnel was named "Queensway". When the volume of traffic increased far beyond earlier expectations, the second Mersey Tunnel—"Kingsway"—was opened on 24 June 1971, and a similar tunnel adjacent to it was opened on 14th February 1974.

Strenuous efforts were made after 1945 to improve employment prospects. The City Council developed large industrial estates at Kirby, Speke and Aintree and is now tackling the problem of the "inner city". In 1969 the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive was formed to improve and co-ordinate local transport throughout Merseyside, and, in partnership with British Rail, developed the Merseyside Loop/Link system, opened in 1977 to link Southport, Ormskirk and Garston with the City Centre stations and lines to the Wirral.

### MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London and covers about 43 square miles.

Manchester is a commercial and industrial centre with a population engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries. Banking and insurance are among the prime commercial activities. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Manchester Airport handles approximately 3,000,000 passengers yearly.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension of 1938; the Royal Exchange (1869, enlarged 1921) the Central Library (1934); Heaton Hall; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University precinct; the 15th-century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is the home of the Hallé Orchestra, the Royal Northern College of Music, the Royal Exchange Theatre and seven public art galleries.

The town received its first charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The title of city was retained under local government reorganization.

### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Tyne and Wear) a Metropolitan District on the north bank of the River Tyne, is 8 miles from the North Sea, 272 miles N. of London and has an area of 27,640 acres. A Cathedral and University City, it is the administrative, commercial and cultural centre for north-east England and the principal port. It is an important manufacturing centre with a wide variety of industries.

The principal buildings include the Castle Keep (12th century), Black Gate (13th century), West Walls (13th century), St. Nicholas's Cathedral (15th century, fine lantern tower), St. Andrew's Church (12th–14th century), St. John's (14th–15th century), All Saints (1786 by Stephenson), St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral (1844), Trinity House (17th century), Sandhill (16th century houses), Guildhall

(Georgian), Grey Street (1834–39), Central Station (1846–50), Laing Art Gallery (1904), University of Newcastle Physics Building (1962), Civic Centre (1963), Central Library (1969) and Eldon Square Development (1976). Open spaces include the Town Moor (927 acres) and Jesmond Dene. Eight bridges span the Tyne at Newcastle.

The City derives its name from the "new castle" (1080) erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a County, and in 1882 a City.

### NORWICH

NORWICH (Norfolk) is an ancient City 110 miles N.E. of London. It grew from an early Anglo-Saxon settlement near the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Wensum, and now serves as provincial capital for the predominantly agricultural region of East Anglia. The name is thought to relate to the most northerly of a group of Anglo-Saxon villages or "wics". The present City has an area of 9,655 acres. The City's first known Charter was granted in 1158 by Henry II.

Norwich serves its surrounding area as a market town and commercial centre, banking and insurance being prominent among the City's businesses. From the 14th century until the Industrial Revolution, Norwich was the regional centre of the woollen industry, but now the biggest single industry is the manufacturing of shoes and other principal trades are engineering, printing, and the production of chemicals, clothing, confectionery and other food-stuffs. Norwich is accessible to seagoing vessels by means of the River Yare, entered at Great Yarmouth, 20 miles to the east.

Among many historic buildings are the Cathedral (completed in the twelfth century and surmounted by a fifteenth century spire 315 feet in height), the Keep of the Norman Castle (now a museum and art gallery), the fifteenth century flint-walled Guildhall, some thirteenth medieval parish churches, St. Andrew's and Blackfriars' Halls, the Tudor houses preserved in Elm Hill and the Georgian Assembly House. The University of East Anglia has been established in Norwich on a spacious site at Earham on the City's western boundary and received its first students in 1963.

### NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea. The municipal area is 18,364 acres.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

The chief buildings are the 17th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580–88) owned by the City Council and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1942–4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University, Trent Polytechnic, Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron, the Theatre Royal (1865), the Playhouse (1963) and the Concert Hall (1982).

*Snotingham* or *Notingeham*, "the village or home of the sons of Snot" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes". The City possesses a Charter of Henry II, and was created a City in 1897. Under local government reorganization, the style of city was reaccorded from April, 1974.

## OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a market town, with an area of 8,785 acres. Industry played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are represented by the Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the Renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College Chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the eighteenth century Queens' College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

## PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH is situated on the borders of Devon and Cornwall at the confluence of the Rivers Tamar and Plym, 210 miles from London, with an area of 19,572 acres. The city has a long maritime history; it was the home port of Sir Francis Drake and the starting point for his circumnavigation of the world, as well as the last port of call for the Mayflower when the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for the New World in 1620. The Barbican harbour area has many Elizabethan buildings, and on Plymouth Hoe stands the first lighthouse to be built on the Eddystone Rocks, some miles offshore.

Following extensive war damage, the city centre comprising a large shopping centre, municipal offices, law courts and public buildings, has been re-built. The main employment is provided by H.M. Dockyard, though many new industrial firms have become established in the post-war period and the city is a growing tourism centre. In conjunction with the Cornwall County Council, the Tamar Bridge was constructed linking the City by road with Cornwall.

## PORTSMOUTH

PORTSMOUTH occupies Portsea Island, Hampshire, with boundaries extending to the mainland. It has an area of 14½ sq. miles and is 70 miles from London.

Industries include H.M. Naval Base, the principal centre of employment with a civilian work force of several thousands. The holiday and tourist industry, centred at the resort area of Southsea, caters annually for thousands of visitors and day trippers. Other industries are shipbuilding, electronics, aircraft engineering and various manufactures, and the city is also the U.K. headquarters of a multi-national computer firm. The commercial port (the Camber, Flathouse and Mile End) is owned and run by the City Council. In 1976 a Continental Ferry Port was opened, with car ferries running to France and the Channel Islands.

Among many tourist attractions are Lord Nelson's flagship, H.M.S. *Victory*; Charles Dickens' birthplace at 393 Old Commercial Road, Southsea Castle, the Round Tower and Point Battery, which for hundreds of years have guarded the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour and Fort Widney on Portsdown Hill.

## ST. ALBANS

Twenty-five miles north west of London and situated on the River Ver, ST. ALBANS' origins stem from the major Roman town of *Verulamium*. Named after the first Christian martyr in Britain, who was executed here, St. Albans has developed around the Norman Abbey and Cathedral Church (consecrated 1115), the second longest in Britain, built partly of materials from the old Roman city. The museums house Iron Age and Roman artifacts and the Roman Theatre, unique in Britain, has a stage as opposed to an amphitheatre. Archaeological excavations in the city centre continue also to reveal evidence of pre-Roman, Saxon and medieval occupation.

The town's significance grew to the extent that it was a signatory and venue for the drafting of the Magna Carta. It was also the scene of major riots during the Peasants' Revolt; the French King John was imprisoned there after the Battle of Poitiers, and heavy fighting took place during the Wars of the Roses; but it is as a Roman town that it is best recognised.

Previously controlled by the Abbot, the town achieved a Royal Charter in 1553 and City status in 1877. The street market, first established in 1553, is still an important feature of the city, as are many hotels and inns which survive from the days when St. Albans was an important coach stop. Tourist attractions include historic churches and houses, and a 15th century clock tower.

The advent of the railway saw the gradual expansion of the city, and the area now contains a wide range of firms, with special emphasis on micro-technology and electronics, particularly in the medical field. In addition, it is the home of the Royal National Rose Society, and of Rothamsted Park, the agricultural research centre.

In 1974 the City and District of St. Albans was formed, taking in the town of Harpenden and many villages, and it now covers an area of 63 square miles.

## SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (South Yorkshire), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the River Don.

Sheffield has an area of 91,000 acres (nearly 150 square miles), including 4,619 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tool-making. Research in glass, metallurgy, radiotherapy and other fields is carried on.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1897, 1923 and 1977), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions, including 19-storey Arts Tower), City Hall (1932), Graves Art Gallery (1934), Castle Market Building (1959), the retail market (1973), Mappin Art Gallery and the Crucible Theatre.

Sheffield was created a city in 1893 and on April 1, 1974 became a Metropolitan District Council incorporating Stocksbridge and most of the Wortley Rural area, and retained city status.

*Master Cutler* (1982-83) 359th *Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*, K. G. T. Clephane.

## SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON is Britain's premier passenger and a fast-growing container port. The first Charter was

granted by Henry II and Southampton was created a county of itself in 1447. In February, 1964, Her Majesty the Queen granted city status by Royal Charter. The city has an area of 12,071 acres excluding tidal waters.

There have been Roman and Saxon settlements on the site of the city, which has been an important port since the time of the Conquest due to its natural deep-water harbour. The oldest church is St. Michael's (1070) which has a black tourmaline marble font and an unusually tall tower, a landmark for navigators of Southampton Water. Other buildings and monuments within the city walls are the Tudor Merchants Hall, the Weigh-house, West Gate, King John's House, Long House, Holy Rood Church, St. Julian's Church and the Mayflower Memorial. From 1982 a naval destroyer, H.M.S. Cavalier went on show as a floating museum in the Eastern Docks. Public open spaces total over 1,000 acres in extent and comprise 9 per cent. of the city's area. The Common covers an area of 328 acres in the central district of the city and is mostly natural parkland.

### STOKE-ON-TRENT

STOKE-ON-TRENT (Staffordshire), familiarly known as The Potteries, stands on the River Trent 157 miles N. of London. The present municipal area is 22,916 acres (36 square miles) and the city is the main centre of employment for the population of North Staffordshire. It is the largest clayware producer in the world (china, earthenware, sanitary goods, refractories, bricks and tiles) and has a large coal mining output drawn from one of the richest coalfields in Western Europe. The city has steelworks, foundries, chemical works, engineering plants, rubber works, paper mills, and a very wide range of manufactures.

Extensive reconstruction has been carried on since 1930. A unique feature of the city is that it has six "centres" and more shops and public halls than other areas of comparable size. The City was formed by the federation in 1910 of the separate municipal authorities of Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke-upon-Trent, Fenton, and Longton, all of which are now combined in the present City of Stoke-on-Trent.

### WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. Since local government reorganization in 1974, the style of City has been accorded to the whole of the new district of Winchester, which embraces an area of 162,921 acres of Mid-Hampshire.

Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was built in 1079-1093 and exhibits examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1382, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building (of 1393) remaining unaltered. St. Cross Hospital, another great medieval foundation, lies 1 mile south of the city. Founded in 1136 by Bishop Henry de Blois, the Almshouses were re-established in 1445 by Cardinal Henry Beaufort. The Chapel and dwellings are of great architectural interest, and visitors may still receive the "Wayfarer's Dole" of bread and ale.

Recent excavations have done much to clarify the origins and development of Winchester. Excavations in the Cathedral Close have uncovered the entire site of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral (known as the Old Minster) and parts of the New Minster, built by Alfred's son Edward the Elder, and the burial place of the Alfredian dynasty. The original burial place of St. Swithun, before his remains were translated to a site in the present cathedral, was also uncovered.

Excavations in other parts of the City have thrown much light on Norman Winchester, notably on the site of the Royal Castle, adjacent to which the new Law Courts have been built, and in the grounds of the Bishop's Palace at Wolvesey, where the great house built by Bishops Walkelin and Henry of Blois in the early 12th century has been uncovered.

### YORK

The City of YORK is a District in the County of North Yorkshire, and is an archiepiscopal seat. The City has an area of 7,295 acres.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base under Petilius Cerealis which later became the fortress of Eboracum. In Anglo-Saxon times the city was the royal and ecclesiastical centre of Northumbria, and was captured by a Viking army in A.D. 866, after which it became the capital of the Viking kingdom of Jorvik. By the 14th century the city had become a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, and was used as the chief base against the Scots. Under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII made it the headquarters of the Council of the North. Recent excavations on many sites, including Coppergate, has greatly expanded knowledge of Roman, Viking and medieval urban life.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. The principal industries are the manufacture of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar. The City is also an important tourist centre.

It is rich in examples of architecture of all periods. The earliest church (built, 627) was succeeded by several others until, in the 12th to the 15th centuries, the present Minster was built in a succession of styles. The finest features are the West front with its two towers, the spacious transepts and the stained glass. Other examples within the city are the medieval city walls and gateways, churches and guildhalls. Domestic architecture includes the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous and include the Castle Museum, one of the best-known folk museums in Great Britain, and the National Railway Museum.

### STRATFORD UPON AVON

STRATFORD UPON AVON is in Warwickshire, on the banks of the River Avon and as the birthplace of Shakespeare the town is visited by tourists from all parts of the world.

*Shakespeare's Birthplace.* Half timbered house preserved by Shakespeare Birthplace Trust. Contains period furniture and a collection of rare books, mss. and objects of Shakespearian interest. Garden contains the new Shakespeare centre. *The Grammar School.* Founded by the medieval Guild of the Holy Cross of Stratford, and re-endowed by King Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "small Latin and less Greek". *Anne Hathaway's Cottage.* At Shottery, one mile from the centre of the town, is the thatched farmhouse, the early home of Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway. *Mary Arden's House.* At Wilmcote, four miles from Stratford, is the Tudor farmhouse, the home of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother. The farm buildings are used as a museum of farming and rural life. *Hall's Croft.* Half-timbered building of outstanding character, home of Shakespeare's daughter Susannah and her husband Dr. John Hall. *Royal Shakespeare Theatre* burnt down in 1926, rebuilt 1932, with 1,500 seats.

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of METROPOLITAN BOROUGH AND CITY COUNCILS. Those accorded CITY status are in SMALL CAPITALS.

Metropolitan Boroughs	Popula- tion	Rateable Value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Mayor †Lord Mayor 1982-83
<b>GREAT MANCHESTER</b>				
Bolton	260,200	28,253,919	K. P. Bounds	J. C. Hanscomb, C.B.E.
Bury	175,400	19,325,805	J. A. McDonald	J. J. McCarthy
MANCHESTER	466,600	75,407,630	J. Hetherington	†C. Tomlinson
Oldham	223,400	23,336,947	T. M. C. Francis	A. Clarke
Rochdale	207,555	21,260,374	J. Towey	R. Stott
SALFORD	246,400	32,083,726	R. C. Rees	J. R. Jaffe
Stockport	290,000	38,855,160	A. L. Wilson	D. J. Headridge
Tameside	217,708	21,836,986	D. Spiers	P. G. Warne
Traford	221,088	38,983,347	W. Gabriel	D. F. Sullivan
Wigan	308,700	31,409,059	A. E. Hart	T. Jones
<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>				
Knowsley	172,991	21,999,296	R. Penn	W. Peters
LIVERPOOL	503,722	71,477,566	A. J. Stocks, C.B.E.	†S. Airey, O.B.E.
St. Helens	192,100	22,963,029	B. S. Lace	Mrs. E. N. Kershaw
Sefton	299,200	36,657,722	J. P. McElroy	Mrs. C. Kirwan
Wirral	352,003	42,471,602	I. Holt	W. Lungley
<b>SOUTH YORKSHIRE</b>				
Barnsley	223,903	19,269,575	A. Bleasby	C. K. Rispin
Doncaster	289,000	29,632,718	C. B. Jeynes	H. Schofield
Rotherham	252,600	23,124,181	D. I. Shackleton	D. Thompson
SHEFFIELD	545,000	66,423,711	I. L. Podmore	†G. Wragg
<b>TYNE AND WEAR</b>				
Gateshead	211,658	21,577,791	W. Miles	
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	289,800	42,145,715	C. T. Davies	†T. Yellowley, M.B.E.
North Tyneside	196,242	21,000,145	E. B. Lincoln	Mrs. D. T. Warner
South Tyneside	160,101	15,874,723	F. Thompson	Mrs. E. Scrimger
Sunderland	300,200	27,863,873	G. P. Key	J. Hall
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>				
BIRMINGHAM	1,006,527	164,570,162	T. Caulcott	†P. Hollingworth
COVENTRY	310,200	44,540,891	T. Gregory, O.B.E.	†E. Weaver, B.E.M.
Dudley	296,400	43,836,670	J. F. Mulvehill	D. Ranceford-Hadley
Sandwell	306,993	49,993,721	G. A. Hadley	R. Davis
Solihull	199,261	29,400,000	J. Scampton	T. A. H. Morrison
Walsall	266,000	39,656,470	A. V. Astling	F. G. Tunley
Wolverhampton	252,400	42,596,982	K. Williams	J. A. Morey
<b>WEST YORKSHIRE</b>				
BRADFORD	459,000	44,359,272	G. C. Moore	†Mrs. J. Lightband
Calderdale	190,330	16,590,581	M. Ellison	D. T. Shutt
Kirklees	371,750	32,686,858	E. S. Dixon	J. Wood
LEEDS	704,885	89,390,356	J. Rawnsley	†Mrs. D. Jenner
WAKEFIELD	311,787	33,118,477	J. G. Stanbury	C. L. Croxall

## DISTRICT COUNCILS

A list of non-Metropolitan District Councils in England. Those accorded CITY status are in SMALL CAPITALS, those with Borough status are distinguished by having § prefixed.

District	Popula- tion	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
Adur, West Sussex	57,700	8,380,775	Maj.-Gen. R. J. Buckland, C.B., M.B.E.	D. Deedman
Allerdale, Cumbria	94,244	9,042,251	A. C. Crane	R. B. Spedding
Alnwick, Northumberland	28,023	2,838,573	A. G. A. Groome	E. Tully
Amber Valley, Derbyshire	109,587	11,756,863	J. Ragsdale	G. A. Holmes
Arun, West Sussex	58,032	16,124,984†	E. H. Brown	W. A. Kingshott
Ashfield, Nottinghamshire	105,400	10,304,824	S. Beedham	Mrs. D. Tyler
§Ashford, Kent	85,500	11,418,107	E. H. W. Mexter	(a) A. C. Tapsell
Aylesbury Vale, Bucks.	133,109	19,338,587	J. L. Guest	Lt. Col. V. H. Band, M.C.
Babergh, Suffolk	74,300	9,131,254	D. C. Bishop	A. C. Goodwin, M.B.E.
§Barrow in Furness, Cumbria	72,635	6,401,210	D. G. B. Lyon	(a) C. R. Rainford
Basildon, Essex	155,000	24,335,000	R. C. Mitchinson	C. O. Lynch

† 1981 figure.



District	Popula- tion	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
§Basingstoke and Deane, Hants. . .	130,627	19,331,264	D. W. Pilkington	(a) J. Eddie
Bassetlaw, Notts. . . . .	101,120	16,284,000	G. A. Yewdall	W. D. Hoare
BATH, Avon . . . . .	79,965	10,990,701	D. C. Beeton	(a) L. J. H. Coombs
§Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland . . . . .	26,191	2,828,813	J. Healy	(a) G. Scott
§Beverley, Humberside . . . . .	104,500	11,845,919	W. J. H. Thomas	(a) C. J. Gray
Blaby, Leics. . . . .	77,348	9,053,268	*C. Richardson	R. J. G. Vincent
§Blackburn, Lancs. . . . .	140,902	13,656,528	C. H. Singleton	(a) Rev. J. E. Watson
§Blackpool, Lancs. . . . .	147,400	18,656,000	I. B. Prosser	(a) T. W. Percival
§Blyth Valley, Northumberland . .	78,000	7,063,098	P. W. Ferris	(a) G. W. Barker
§Bolsover, Derbys. . . . .	70,423	6,067,389	E. Edwards	W. A. Taylor
Boothferry, Humberside . . . . .	59,876	5,603,074	J. W. Barber	M. W. Westmoreland
§Boston, Lincs. . . . .	52,000	6,324,238	R. E. Coley	(a) R. V. Marriott
§Bournemouth, Dorset . . . . .	14,600	23,880,977	K. Lomas	(a) Mrs. S. E. McQueen
Bracknell, Berks. . . . .	82,512	14,229,663	A. J. Targett	P. R. Strong
Braintree, Essex . . . . .	112,344	15,104,039	P. W. Cotton	Mrs. S. H. Harper
Breckland, Norfolk . . . . .	96,400	10,836,253	J. B. Heath	Mrs. M. F. Duigan
Brentwood, Essex . . . . .	73,500	12,861,903	G. Large	Mrs. D. J. Hobbs
Bridgnorth, Salop. . . . .	49,854	5,867,396	G. C. Nutley	W. R. Turnock
§Brighton, East Sussex . . . . .	151,800	24,999,829	R. G. Morgan	(a) G. T. Theobald
BRISTOL, Avon . . . . .	390,697	59,965,000	P. M. McCarthy	(b) G. Maggs
Broadland, Norfolk . . . . .	98,323	10,214,755	B. R. Grayling	E. W. Trafford
Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcs.	88,070	11,574,510	G. F. Badham	T. H. Dilkes
§Broxbourne, Herts. . . . .	80,100	12,718,448	C. Campbell	D. F. Poole
§Broxtowe, Notts. . . . .	102,395	11,849,661	A. E. Hodder	(a) A. Briggs
§Burnley, Lancs. . . . .	93,779	8,426,144	B. Whittle	(a) Mrs. M. E. Durkin
CAMBRIDGE . . . . .	101,100	21,064,739	G. G. Datson	(a) P. J. Cowell
Cannock Chase, Staffs. . . . .	84,763	10,838,687	B. E. Rastall	R. C. Cooper
CANTERBURY, Kent . . . . .	118,100	14,500,000	C. C. Gay	(a) A. G. Porter, T.D.
Caradon, Cornwall . . . . .	67,100	6,565,165	L. J. Gawley	Mrs. A. M. D. Lean
CARLISLE, Cumbria . . . . .	98,400	11,002,571	R. Wilson	(a) D. Fell
Carrick, Cornwall . . . . .	76,100	8,839,158	H. P. Dorey	R. A. Badcock
§Castle Morpeth, Northumberland	47,100	6,018,913	M. Cole	(a) G. F. Brown
Castle Point, Essex . . . . .	85,553	11,732,306	A. R. Neighbour	J. G. Hackling
§Charnwood, Leics. . . . .	135,204	19,258,050	D. L. Harris	(a) E. M. Shardlow
Chelmsford, Essex . . . . .	138,925	22,521,985	R. M. C. Hartley	(a) D. L. Ridgwell
§Cheltenham, Glos. . . . .	85,700	14,368,580	B. N. Wynn	(a) F. G. Herbert
Cherwell, Oxon. . . . .	115,702	16,025,690	A. M. Brace	F. C. Blackwell
§CHESTER, Cheshire . . . . .	116,157	18,068,612	D. F. Burton	(a) D. C. Cotgreave
§Chesterfield, Derbys. . . . .	96,955	11,684,559	D. R. Harrison	(a) D. A. Wain
Chester-le-Street, Durham . . . . .	50,200	4,537,551	A. Golightly	M. Pratt
Chichester, West Sussex . . . . .	97,612	13,590,165	P. G. Lomas	C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.
Chiltern, Bucks. . . . .	91,837	15,863,558	D. G. Sainsbury	E. N. Corns
§Chorley, Lancs. . . . .	91,000	8,765,035	A. B. Webster	(a) K. E. Sandham
§Christchurch, Dorset . . . . .	37,986	6,329,287	C. H. Dewsnap	(a) A. M. Winfield
Cleethorpes, Humberside . . . . .	68,724	8,657,846	R. W. Bull	(a) H. Hall
§Colchester, Essex . . . . .	139,700	18,526,431	J. Allen	(a) E. L. W. James
§Congleton, Cheshire . . . . .	79,028	10,242,939	A. Molyneux	(a) C. H. Kelly
§Copeland, Cumbria . . . . .	69,500	7,095,631	P. N. Denson	(a) B. Relph
Corby, Northants. . . . .	52,515	7,469,851	D. Hall	J. Thomson
Cotswold, Glos. . . . .	68,382	8,776,509†	D. Waring	N. Simpson
Craven, North Yorks . . . . .	47,800	4,780,654	J. Harrison	A. E. Peglar, O.B.E.
§Crawley, West Sussex . . . . .	73,000	15,948,426	K. J. L. Newall	(a) A. Stubbs, M.B.E.
§Crewe and Nantwich, Cheshire . .	98,217	12,350,233	H. Bamford	Mrs. A. Barling
Dacorum, Herts. . . . .	130,000	22,850,981	R. H. Davis	(a) W. S. Newton
§Darlington, Durham . . . . .	97,219	12,898,840	H. Rogers, D.F.C., A.F.C.	
Dartford, Kent . . . . .	81,300	10,475,721	R. J. Duck	(a) E. G. Cooper
Daventry, Northants. . . . .	56,700	8,536,066	R. C. Hutchison	A. T. Walker
DERBY . . . . .	216,897	29,183,383	F. R. Tagg	(a) N. F. W. Glen
Derwentside, Durham . . . . .	88,500	7,313,967	T. M. Hodgson	J. Walker
Dover, Kent . . . . .	99,429	11,264,758	G. H. Blackburn	W. H. Robertson
DURHAM . . . . .	87,000	9,125,115	R. J. B. Morris	(a) W. Stobbs
Easington, Durham . . . . .	100,400	7,416,503	D. C. Kelly	M. English
§Eastbourne, East Sussex . . . . .	73,700	13,638,358	C. A. Bloor	Mrs. U. E. G. Gardner
East Cambridgeshire . . . . .	53,490	5,615,000	T. T. G. Hardy	A. Pope
East Devon . . . . .	106,308	12,891,034	R. Thompson	D. E. Gibbons
East Hampshire . . . . .	87,400	11,673,081	R. H. Moores	L. J. E. Sawyer
East Hertfordshire . . . . .	107,000	16,550,000	D. Anstey	N. G. Murphy

† 1981 figure.

\* Chief Administrative Officer.

District	Popula- tion	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
§Eastleigh, Hants. ....	92,954	13,611,053	D. A. Tranah	(a) P. J. Molyneux
East Lindsey, Lincs. ....	104,527	12,305,648	B. C. V. Spence	R. Wilkinson
East Northamptonshire	62,300	6,684,492	D. B. Adnitt	G. J. Finding
East Staffordshire	94,862	12,652,636	F. W. Saunders	J. W. Parker
§East Yorkshire, Humberside	73,980	6,987,210	J. H. Gibson	(a) R. Marshall
Eden, Cumbria	43,900	4,374,048	J. D. Brown	M. W. Sewell
§Ellesmere Port and Neston, Cheshire	85,500	16,610,602	R. J. Bernie, O.B.E.	C. Henning
§Elmbridge, Surrey	111,112	22,388,880	D. L. Bailey, O.B.E.	(a) Mrs. P. A. Church
§Epping Forest, Essex	116,204	19,037,152	J. W. Tompkins	J. D. Pledge
Epsom and Ewell, Surrey	69,625	11,347,900	D. R. Grimes	(a) W. R. Carpenter
§Erewash, Derbys.	102,995	11,427,877	J. M. Parker	L. R. Heathcote, M.B.E.
EXETER, Devon	96,000	14,324,402	B. Frowd	(a) Mrs. P. Spencer
§Fareham, Hants.	88,600	11,921,705	O. D. Ellis	(a) R. H. Price
Fenland, Cambs.	66,300	7,635,859	W. G. E. Lewis	F. J. Grounds
Forest Heath, Suffolk	59,300	6,113,406	J. F. Gale	J. Haylock
Forest of Dean, Glos.	73,400	6,803,055	L. W. Packer	A. C. Cooper
§Fylde, Lancs.	67,400	8,702,000	B. J. Smith	(a) G. Warbrick
§Gedling, Notts.	103,200	11,123,000	W. Brown	(a) S. W. Huckle
§Gillingham, Kent	93,741	10,846,884	G. C. Jones	(a) A. E. A. Spells
§Glanford, Humberside	66,368	8,504,049	D. D. H. Cameron	(a) Mrs. A. M. Barrick
GLOUCESTER	91,700	12,464,410	H. R. T. Shackleton	(a) P. J. Arnold
§Gosport, Hants.	78,083	21,095,359	W. D. Hooper	Mrs. A. Pearce
§Gravesham, Kent	96,200	12,426,216	R. D. Dewar	(a) F. Marven
§Great Grimsby, Humberside	92,596	11,349,355	F. W. Ward, O.B.E.	R. J. Ellis
§Great Yarmouth, Norfolk	80,820	11,390,874	K. G. Ward	(a) D. E. Arnold
§Guildford, Surrey	118,000	22,318,694	B. E. Twyford	(a) C. J. K. Boyce
§Halton, Cheshire	121,972	16,963,765	R. Turton	(a) R. Aston
Hambleton, North Yorks.	74,150	8,042,409	C. Spencer	M. W. Cook
Harborough, Leics.	60,654	7,716,852	F. T. Berry	R. A. Sambrook
Harlow, Essex	72,200	13,828,238	M. Eastale	W. W. Gibson
§Harrrogate, North Yorks.	139,799	16,253,793	J. V. Lovell	(a) F. Pickles
Hart, Hants.	78,000	9,891,469	H. V. Hill	Mrs. V. R. de C. Parsons
§Hartlepool, Cleveland	94,870	10,077,407	N. D. Abram	(a) C. Stubbs
§Hastings, East Sussex	73,622	9,787,835	C. Cowlin	(a) A. M. Stace
Havant, Hants.	116,080	15,017,457	D. E. Ridley	(a) C. E. Ludbrook
HEREFORD	47,000	6,705,625	C. E. S. Willis	(a) J. McMahon
Hertsmere, Hertfordshire	87,330	16,375,000	J. Heath	G. Nunn
§High Peak, Derbys.	82,546	8,865,962	G. D. Jones	(a) H. H. Cartledge
§Hinckley and Bosworth, Leics.	87,617	11,066,184	C. R. Daybell	(a) D. J. Evans
Holderness, Humberside	45,100	4,585,696	D. B. Law	(a) Mrs. D. J. Richardson
Horsham, West Sussex	100,820	14,017,322	D. M. Balmford	D. E. Keen
§Hove, East Sussex	88,400	14,987,517	R. Hinton	(a) B. D. Saunders
Huntingdon, Cambs.	123,446	15,085,689	N. Godfrey	C. W. Bridge
§Hyndburn, Lancs.	79,231	7,030,477	N. D. Macgregor	(a) Mrs. P. Hargreaves
§Ipswich, Suffolk	120,447	18,830,442	J. R. Savage	(a) Mrs. B. C. James
Kenet, Wilts.	67,300	6,580,054	S. L. A. Jaques	Mrs. G. Wookey
Kerrier, Cornwall	83,000	8,268,677	S. G. Stevens	A. D. R. Hendy
§Kettering, Northants.	70,500	8,178,551	K. C. Butler	(a) T. J. Freer
King's Lynn and W. Norfolk	120,763	16,039,493	J. McGhee	(a) W. H. Goose
KINGSTON UPON HULL, Humberside	269,539	28,953,417	A. B. Wood	(a) H. Woodford
Kingswood, Avon	83,400	7,941,633	A. Smith	K. Richards
LANCASTER, Lancs.	121,311	13,344,945	W. Pearson	(a) G. G. Bryan
§Langbaugh, Cleveland	150,215	23,773,385	K. Abigail	(a) W. Herlingshaw
LEICESTER	280,324	41,500,479	D. Mellor	(b) W. G. Page
Leominster, Hereford and Worcs.	37,399	3,543,771	G. A. Robson	G. B. Bray
Lewes, East Sussex	78,233	11,827,151	C. W. Mann	K. Moorhouse
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	88,828	11,950,708	J. T. Thompson	F. H. Clayton
LINCOLN	72,300	10,073,167	C. J. Thomas	(a) C. A. North
§Luton, Beds.	163,319	30,904,701	A. Collins	(a) M. J. Garrett
§Macclesfield, Cheshire	148,809	22,055,333	J. E. Sandford	(a) T. W. Evans
§Maidstone, Kent	129,258	16,521,896	A. F. Hargraves	(a) G. W. V. Bonner
Maldon, Essex	48,500	7,069,100	E. Robinson	Mrs. P. Herrmann
Malvern Hills, Hereford and Worcs.	81,308	9,827,247	L. J. Martin	P. Marsh
Mansfield, Notts.	99,358	9,971,498	C. Evans	R. Strauther
§Medina, Isle of Wight	67,100	7,734,363	K. L. Heath	(a) F. K. Bailey
§Medway, Kent	148,200	22,421,968	R. Hill	(a) B. G. Flack
§Melton, Leics.	44,600	5,333,000	P. J. G. Herrick	(a) R. W. Toon
Mendip, Somerset	87,030	9,835,602	C. Riley	R. Molland
Mid Bedfordshire	101,564	13,412,704	P. A. Freeman	C. J. Cook

District	Population	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
Mid Devon (Tiverton) . . . . .	58,200	5,368,929	R. C. Greensmith	W. R. Trickey
§Middlesbrough, Cleveland . . . . .	149,800	17,309,344	J. R. Foster	(a) C. Godfrey
Mid Suffolk . . . . .	69,787	8,043,233	H. McFarlane	J. S. Swain
Mid Sussex, West Sussex . . . . .	118,306	16,644,903	B. J. Grimshaw	Col. O. T. W. Major
§Milton Keynes, Bucks. . . . .	124,343	20,074,140	E. C. Ray	(a) Mrs. J. Butterworth
Mole Valley, Surrey . . . . .	77,048	12,218,156	A. A. Huggins	J. H. S. Gillespie
Newark, Notts. . . . .	103,733	11,309,320	J. R. Spencer	E. Bust
Newbury, Berks. . . . .	126,000	18,437,947	B. J. Thetford	Mrs. P. C. Cann
§Newcastle under Lyme, Staffs. . . . .	118,205	13,108,299	A. G. Owen	(a) V. C. Finnemore
§New Forest, Hants. . . . .	146,134	23,368,114	P. A. Bassett	J. Waddington
§Northampton . . . . .	157,217	26,126,732	A. C. Parkhouse	(a) R. W. Harris
Northavon, Avon . . . . .	118,000	15,753,820	F. Maude	A. J. Honeyborne
§North Bedfordshire . . . . .	132,000	20,435,790	C. S. Osborn	(a) G. A. Senior
North Cornwall . . . . .	66,000	7,011,808	I. Whiting	C. J. Greenaway
North Devon . . . . .	78,700	8,131,723	C. D. Squire	Mrs. F. M. Avant
North Dorset . . . . .	49,300	4,986,012	A. J. Bridgeman	Mrs. M. E. Cossins
North East Derbyshire . . . . .	96,399	8,939,503	R. S. Billington	W. Beaumont
North Hertfordshire . . . . .	107,700	18,896,894	D. A. Woolston	Mrs. P. A. Rule
North Kesteven, Lincs. . . . .	78,320	7,623,941	Dr. G. J. Coady	Mrs. M. H. Brighton
North Norfolk . . . . .	82,027	10,313,161	T. V. Nolan	R. H. Hughes
North Shropshire . . . . .	49,000	4,721,444	K. Flood	J. Hodnett
§North Warwickshire . . . . .	59,400	8,386,159	R. H. Kealy	(a) R. Sweet
North West Leicestershire . . . . .	78,589	10,056,441	J. E. White	R. F. Smith, B.E.M.
North Wiltshire . . . . .	102,583	10,225,663	H. Miles	D. Hartley
NORWICH, Norfolk . . . . .	121,688	22,844,131	A. R. H. Glover	(b) L. G. Richards
NOTTINGHAM . . . . .	272,140	41,793,626	M. H. F. Hammond	(b) P. Burgess
§Nuneaton, Warwickshire . . . . .	112,961	13,432,860	I. J. Clarke	(a) Mrs. C. M. Ward
§Oadby and Wigston, Leics. . . . .	50,813	6,809,114	J. B. Burton	(a) D. W. Mobbs
§Oswestry, Salop. . . . .	30,800	2,981,252	A. Speak	(a) W. G. Hammer
OXFORD . . . . .	99,195	20,942,426	E. J. Patrick	(b) Rev. A. W. Wilkinson
Pendle, Lancs. . . . .	85,573	6,262,797	C. A. Simmonds	(a) F. R. Melling
Penwith, Cornwall . . . . .	53,172	5,903,129	J. C. Moore, M.B.E.	R. A. Berryman
PETERBOROUGH, Cambs. . . . .	132,383	19,860,799	P. B. Sidebottom	(a) A. R. Shelford
PLYMOUTH, Devon . . . . .	243,895	29,751,626	A. F. Watson	(b) R. C. J. Scott
§Poole, Dorset . . . . .	119,200	19,803,535	I. K. D. Andrews	Mrs. E. M. S. Adams
PORTSMOUTH, Hants. . . . .	180,066	27,157,708	R. Trist	(b) J. Fisher
§Preston, Lancs. . . . .	126,155	15,476,067	H. Kirby	(a) J. S. Pownall
Purbeck, Dorset . . . . .	40,414	5,385,465	D. R. Sansome	D. B. Humphry
§Reading, Berks. . . . .	136,000	26,519,810	W. H. Tee	(a) G. Robinson
Redditch, Hereford and Wors. . . . .	68,935	10,362,610	J. D. Weth	(a) R. J. Smith
§Reigate and Banstead, Surrey . . . . .	116,773	18,586,558	D. S. Walker	(a) W. A. Jupp
§Restormel, Cornwall . . . . .	76,500	9,957,616	D. Brown	(a) W. J. Lobb
§Ribbles Valley, Lancs. . . . .	51,968	5,220,549	M. Jackson	(a) Mrs. M. Clegg
Richmondshire, North Yorks. . . . .	44,700	4,249,538	M. F. Tooze	Mrs. M. M. Rothwell
Rochford, Essex . . . . .	73,137	10,234,222	A. G. Cooke	D. C. Wood
§Rossendale, Lancs. . . . .	64,690	5,089,445	W. B. Wolfe	(a) Mrs. D. Ramsden
Rother, East Sussex . . . . .	75,936	11,010,041	A. J. B. Harding	I. A. Brampton
§Rugby, Warwicks. . . . .	86,120	12,171,931	J. S. R. Lawton	(a) J. E. F. Barford
Runnymede, Surrey . . . . .	70,126	11,872,920	E. W. Andrews	(a) C. Clarke
§Rushcliffe, Notts. . . . .	87,900	12,653,387	D. J. Ashford	(a) F. D. Hobson
§Rushmoor, Hants. . . . .	78,107	11,891,509	D. Hartley	B. C. Wade
Rutland, Leics. . . . .	31,900	3,822,902	R. L. Francis	V. C. Walker
Ryedale, North Yorks. . . . .	83,130	7,807,919	A. Pearson	G. Pearson
St. ALBANS, Herts. . . . .	124,137	22,185,894	R. H. Braddon	(a) K. Haywood
§St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk . . . . .	86,200	11,653,610	G. R. N. Toft	(a) Mrs. B. J. Jennings
Salisbury, Wilts. . . . .	100,946	12,683,835	F. W. Colquhoun	Miss S. W. Greig
§Scarborough, North Yorks. . . . .	101,515	11,018,640	R. Bradley	(a) Mrs. J. G. Greenan
§Scunthorpe, Humberside . . . . .	67,400	10,764,446	K. Lescure	(a) Mrs. B. P. Martin
Sedgefield, Durham . . . . .	93,200	9,235,434	A. J. Roberts	W. Edwards
Sedgemoor, Somerset . . . . .	86,200	10,440,151	T. J. Shellard	Mrs. L. M. Cartwright
Selby, North Yorks. . . . .	77,212	12,763,575	D. J. Jenkins	G. G. Lynch
Sevenoaks, Kent . . . . .	110,500	13,399,597	(vacant)	Mrs. S. J. Eames
Shepway, Kent . . . . .	84,538	11,850,000	R. H. Summers	C. W. Poll
Shrewsbury and Atcham, Salop. . . . .	87,165	11,950,665	L. C. W. Beesley	(a) N. Hoyle
§Slough, Berks. . . . .	98,900	23,720,370	M. F. Hulks	(a) M. G. Long
SOUTHAMPTON, Hants. . . . .	204,406	31,542,800	D. Scouller	(a) Mrs. B. Barfoot
South Bedfordshire . . . . .	106,790	19,621,610	(vacant)	F. McLellan
South Bucks. . . . .	61,717	13,318,802	F. I. Knowles	R. L. J. Baile
South Cambridgeshire . . . . .	107,979	15,595,934	B. J. Hancock	Mrs. R. L. Cannon
South Derbyshire . . . . .	67,669	9,539,142	R. V. Hawcroft	B. R. S. Valentine

District	Population	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
§Southend-on-Sea, Essex	155,815	26,908,082	F. G. Laws	Mrs. B. S. Scholfield
South Hams, Devon	67,860	7,643,942	S. W. Bradley	P. G. H. Moysey
South Herefordshire	47,512	4,853,477	D. T. Cole	J. W. M. Dent
South Holland, Lincs.	61,734	6,543,282	J. T. Brindley	B. Chappell
South Kesteven, Lincs.	97,600	11,363,000	K. R. Cann	Dr. D. V. Harris
South Lakeland, Cumbria	94,200	10,498,297	A. F. Winstanley	F. W. Barker
South Norfolk	93,600	10,056,406	R. A. Gorham	H. P. Sargent
South Northamptonshire	64,048	7,300,561	C. M. Major	A. D. Brookhouse
South Oxfordshire	127,565	17,941,543	J. B. Chirnside	J. E. Busfield
§South Ribble, Lancs.	97,464	10,160,907	R. N. L. Hamm	(a) Dr. J. Hall
South Shropshire	33,815	3,257,058	G. Kellet, M.B.E.	F. W. Bull, M.B.E.
South Staffordshire	94,800	11,700,000	A. Roebuck	Mrs. D. L. Corbett
§South Wight, I.O.W.	49,700	5,261,351	C. M. Simpson	(a) M. Dyer
§Spelthorne, Surrey	93,198	21,095,359	G. F. Hilbert	(a) C. Merry
§Stafford	117,300	15,970,800	R. E. Humphreys	(a) T. J. Reeves
Staffordshire Moorlands	95,152	9,502,030	A. W. Law	M. G. Allen
§Stenage, Herts.	74,000	13,967,997	M. L. Banks	(a) I. J. R. Johnson
§Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland	172,000	28,277,000	F. F. Theobalds	(a) B. C. Hodgson
STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs.	252,509	31,913,867	S. W. Titchener	(b) T. Brennan
Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks.	100,431	15,457,000	T. J. W. Foy	T. H. Gallie
Stroud, Glos.	101,356	11,627,231	D. F. Collins	R. J. Smith
Suffolk Coastal	99,000	13,666,153	D. L. Blay	J. E. T. Paice
§Surrey Heath	75,807	12,629,136	D. J. L. Horn	(a) Lt.-Col. A. D. E. Curtis, M.C.
Swale, Kent	109,647	12,656,197	H. White, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.	(a) L. Nash
§Tamworth, Staffs.	144,400	7,097,508†	H. B. Leake, O.B.E.	(a)
Tandridge, Surrey	75,845	9,951,509	D. Brunton	(a) R. H. Drake
§Taunton Deane, Somerset	87,260	10,411,174	P. F. Berman	(a) G. P. Clark, D.F.C.
Teesdale, Durham	24,461	2,178,559	A. E. Pooley	E. Morton
Teignbridge, Devon	95,665	10,833,485	P. B. Young	Mrs. J. Rooke
Tending, Essex	113,800	15,332,218	R. E. Painter	L. H. Parrish
§Test Valley, Hants.	92,920	13,006,291	J. T. Taylor	(a) Mrs. E. B. Williams
§Tewkesbury, Glos.	80,815	11,076,106	R. A. Wheeler	(a) B. E. Mitchell
§Thamesdown, Wilts.	152,112	20,209,794	D. M. Kent	(a) M. B. J. Bawden
Thanet, Kent	119,600	14,922,120	I. G. Gill	T. G. Cole
Three Rivers, Herts.	77,300	12,776,646	G. A. Deans	D. Barden
§Thurrock, Essex	128,335	29,277,000	G. V. Semain	(a) R. A. Wood
Tonbridge and Malling, Kent	94,700	12,880,229	S. W. Stanford, T.D.	A. Jones, B.E.M.
§Torbay, Devon	113,205	16,573,864	D. P. Hudson	(a) F. G. Skinner
Torridge, Devon	47,500	3,929,469	T. W. Frankland	W. J. Cann
§Tunbridge Wells, Kent	96,051	11,870,837	W. E. Battersby	(a) Brig. C. J. C. Sherman, C.B.E.
Tynedale, Northumberland	54,976	5,857,345	A. Baty	Mrs. N. I. Handcock
Uttlesford, Essex	61,246	8,914,521	J. F. Vernon	K. L. Tivendale
Vale of White Horse, Oxon.	100,749	17,328,000	J. C. Neville Wood	E. W. Perkins
Vale Royal, Cheshire	111,521	14,912,545	W. R. T. Woods	D. Fogg, B.E.M.
Wansbeck, Northumberland	62,475	7,745,402	J. D. McHardy	S. F. Devon
Wansdyke, Avon	76,733	8,505,683	B. L. Clifton	H. F. Blanchard
§Warrington, Cheshire	173,000	24,812,576	W. H. Lawton, T.D.	(a) F. Phillips
Warwick	116,200	18,766,343	M. J. Ward	J. H. Higgins
§Watford, Herts.	75,500	16,326,457	R. B. McMillan	(a) E. C. Amey, O.B.E.
Waveney, Suffolk	99,239	11,120,473	M. Berridge	Mrs. D. J. Mellor
Waverley, Surrey	107,852	16,653,651	G. W. Nuttall	Mrs. A. Mugford
Wealden, East Sussex	116,500	13,944,515	K. Wilson	Mrs. P. Passmore
Wear Valley, Durham	64,184	5,855,398	M. R. Sutcliff	A. Seddon
§Wellingborough, Northants.	64,199	8,336,526	J. Huxley	(a) G. B. Henderson
Welwyn Hatfield, Herts.	92,665	18,737,386	L. Asquith	W. L. O'Neill
West Derbyshire	66,783	7,066,508	R. Bubb	F. E. Holland
West Devon	42,998	3,939,061	G. E. G. Cotton	Mrs. J. Hawkins
West Dorset	81,250	8,967,824	D. Cudworth	H. W. Haward
West Lancashire	106,735	12,599,498	J. C. Cowdall	J. F. A. Radford
West Lindsey, Lincs.	77,500	7,838,386	A. W. Hancock	C. M. Brant
West Oxfordshire	81,087	9,825,574	M. G. Knapman	G. C. Kellow
West Somerset	29,845	5,813,496	H. Close	Mrs. E. O. Woods
West Wiltshire	99,528	11,111,593	G. A. F. Garland	G. Applegate
§Weymouth and Portland, Dorset	57,175	6,391,495	R. E. F. Norman	(a) V. McCarthy
Wimborne, Dorset	69,646	9,614,845	W. G. Press	D. J. H. Pattle
WINCHESTER, Hants.	32,500	13,038,331	D. H. Cowan	(a) A. J. D. Austen

† 1981 figure.

District	Population	Rateable value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
§Windsor and Maidenhead, Berks.	131,284	25,024,025	G. B. Blacker	(a) A. J. Bellworthy
§Woking, Surrey	82,160	14,673,245	R. A. Dew	(a) Mrs. D. E. Butler
Wokingham, Berks.	115,103	17,217,161	C. G. Cockayne	H. L. Cooper
Woodspring, Avon	160,350	19,412,010	R. Moon	W. F. C. Cox
WORCESTER	74,790	12,726,420	P. Stanton	(a) B. Neill
§Worthing, West Sussex	90,687	14,331,199†	T. L. Elliott	(a) H. E. Piggott
Wrekin, Shropshire	125,000	15,613,202	R. E. Paine	C. Briggs
Wychavon, Hereford and Worcs.	95,123	13,645,160	P. G. Rust	D. Brooks
Wycombe, Bucks.	155,719	28,419,383	W. C. Roberts	Miss G. Belson
§Wyre, Lancs.	99,000	11,026,354	A. K. B. Boatswain	(a) C. F. Stebbing
Wyre Forest, Hereford and Worcs.	91,703	12,989,814	(vacant)	N. L. Broome
Yeovil, Somerset	131,000	14,825,078	K. C. Hermon	C. V. Mugeridge
YORK, North Yorks.	99,787	11,821,390†	D. A. Ansbro	(b) P. H. Booth

† 1981 figure.

## Party Representation

Abbreviations: *C.* = Conservative; *Comm.* = Communist; *D.Lab.* = Democratic Labour; *Ind.* = Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; *Lab.* = Labour; *L.* = Liberal; *M.K.* = Mebyon Kernow; *P.C.* = Plaid Cymru; *S.N.P.* = Scottish National Party.

### ENGLAND

#### Metropolitan Counties (Elections of May 7, 1981)

Greater Manchester	<i>Lab.</i> 78, <i>C.</i> 19, <i>L.</i> 9.	Tyne and Wear	<i>Lab.</i> 72, <i>C.</i> 23, <i>L.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Merseyside	<i>Lab.</i> 56, <i>C.</i> 27, <i>L.</i> 15.	South Yorkshire	<i>Lab.</i> 82, <i>C.</i> 14, <i>L.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
West Midlands	<i>Lab.</i> 74, <i>C.</i> 25, <i>L.</i> 5.	West Yorkshire	<i>Lab.</i> 63, <i>C.</i> 14, <i>L.</i> 11.

#### Non-Metropolitan Counties (Elections of May 7, 1981)

Avon	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 32, <i>L.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Humberside	<i>Lab.</i> 42, <i>C.</i> 32, <i>L.</i> 1.
Bedfordshire	<i>C.</i> 40, <i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>L.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Isle of Wight	<i>L.</i> 27, <i>C.</i> 12, <i>Ind.</i> 4.
Berkshire	<i>C.</i> 42, <i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>L.</i> 17, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Kent	<i>C.</i> 64, <i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>L.</i> 10, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Buckinghamshire	<i>C.</i> 47, <i>Lab.</i> 15, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>L.</i> 2.	Lancashire	<i>Lab.</i> 53, <i>C.</i> 38, <i>L.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Cambridgeshire	<i>C.</i> 35, <i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>L.</i> 11, <i>Ind.</i> 3.	Leicestershire	<i>C.</i> 44, <i>Lab.</i> 43, <i>L.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Cheshire	<i>Lab.</i> 35, <i>C.</i> 28, <i>L.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Lincolnshire	<i>C.</i> 41, <i>Lab.</i> 13, <i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>L.</i> 9.
Cleveland	<i>Lab.</i> 62, <i>C.</i> 25, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Norfolk	<i>C.</i> 51, <i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>L.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Cornwall	<i>Ind.</i> 44, <i>C.</i> 16, <i>L.</i> 12, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ec.</i> 1.	Northamptonshire	<i>C.</i> 31, <i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>L.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Cumbria	<i>Lab.</i> 42, <i>C.</i> 35, <i>L.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 3.	Northumberland	<i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>C.</i> 16, <i>L.</i> 15, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Derbyshire	<i>Lab.</i> 57, <i>C.</i> 20, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>L.</i> 1, (1 Vac.).	North Yorkshire	<i>C.</i> 49, <i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>L.</i> 14, <i>Ind.</i> 11.
Devon	<i>C.</i> 65, <i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>L.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 7.	Nottinghamshire	<i>Lab.</i> 55, <i>C.</i> 32, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Dorset	<i>C.</i> 54, <i>L.</i> 16, <i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>Ind.</i> 10.	Oxfordshire	<i>C.</i> 36, <i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>L.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 5.
Durham	<i>Lab.</i> 53, <i>C.</i> 7, <i>L.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 6.	Shropshire	<i>Lab.</i> 21, <i>C.</i> 18, <i>Ind.</i> 17, <i>L.</i> 10.
East Sussex	<i>C.</i> 53, <i>L.</i> 15, <i>Lab.</i> 14, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Somerset	<i>C.</i> 33, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>L.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 7, (1 Vac.).
Essex	<i>C.</i> 51, <i>Lab.</i> 32, <i>L.</i> 13, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Staffordshire	<i>Lab.</i> 48, <i>C.</i> 30, <i>L.</i> 4.
Gloucestershire	<i>C.</i> 25, <i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>L.</i> 11, <i>Ind.</i> 8.	Suffolk	<i>C.</i> 49, <i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Hampshire	<i>C.</i> 62, <i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>L.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Surrey	<i>C.</i> 63, <i>Lab.</i> 7, <i>L.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Hereford and Worcester	<i>C.</i> 48, <i>Lab.</i> 20, <i>L.</i> 16, <i>Ind.</i> 8.	Warwickshire	<i>C.</i> 30, <i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>L.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Hertfordshire	<i>C.</i> 43, <i>Lab.</i> 29, <i>L.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	West Sussex	<i>C.</i> 56, <i>L.</i> 14, <i>Lab.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
		Wiltshire	<i>C.</i> 40, <i>Lab.</i> 20, <i>L.</i> 12, <i>Ind.</i> 2.

#### Metropolitan District Councils (Elections of May 6, 1982)

<b>GREATER MANCHESTER</b>		Trafford	<i>C.</i> 34, <i>Lab.</i> 22, <i>L.</i> 7.
Bolton	<i>Lab.</i> 36, <i>C.</i> 21, <i>L.</i> 3.	Wigan	<i>Lab.</i> 61, <i>L.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 3.
Bury	<i>C.</i> 28, <i>Lab.</i> 20.	<b>MERSEYSIDE</b>	
Manchester	<i>Lab.</i> 69, <i>C.</i> 26, <i>L.</i> 4.	Knowsley	<i>Lab.</i> 55, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>L.</i> 1, <i>S.D.P.</i> 1.
Oldham	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 18, <i>L.</i> 3.	Liverpool	<i>Lab.</i> 42, <i>L.</i> 36, <i>C.</i> 21.
Rochdale	<i>Lab.</i> 30, <i>C.</i> 15, <i>L.</i> 13, <i>S.D.P.</i> 1, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	St. Helens	<i>Lab.</i> 35, <i>C.</i> 12, <i>S.D.P.</i> 5, (2 Vac.).
Salford	<i>Lab.</i> 44, <i>C.</i> 13, <i>L.</i> 2, <i>S.D.P.</i> 1.	Sefton	<i>C.</i> 39, <i>Lab.</i> 20, <i>L.</i> 5, <i>S.D.P.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 1, (1 Vac.).
Stockport	<i>C.</i> 32, <i>Lab.</i> 20, <i>L.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 3.	Wirral	<i>C.</i> 35, <i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>L.</i> 6.
Tameside	<i>Lab.</i> 45, <i>C.</i> 10, <i>L.</i> 2.		

## SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Barnsley	Lab. 53, Ind. 5, L. 3, S.D.P. 3, C. 2.
Doncaster	Lab. 49, C. 12, L. 1, Ind. Lab. 1.
Rotherham	Lab. 61, C. 4, S.D.P. 1.
Sheffield	Lab. 60, C. 18, L. 9.

## TYNE AND WEAR

Gateshead	Lab. 55, C. 8, Ind. 2, L. 1.
Newcastle upon Tyne	Lab. 41, C. 27, L. 7, S.D.P. 2, Ind. 1.
North Tyneside	Lab. 32, C. 20, S.D.P. 4, L. 3, Ind. 1.
South Tyneside	Lab. 45, Ind. 10, C. 3, L. 1, S.D.P. 1.
Sunderland	Lab. 49, C. 15, L. 7, Ind. 3, S.D.P. 1.

## WEST MIDLANDS

Birmingham	C. 60, Lab. 53, L. 4.
Coventry	Lab. 34, C. 19, (1 Vac.).
Dudley	C. 40, L. 29, S.D.P. 2, L. 1.
Sandwell	Lab. 54, C. 15, L. 3.
Solihull	C. 33, Lab. 12, Ind. 4, L. 1, S.D.P. 1.
Walsall	Lab. 27, C. 15, Ind. 9, L. 7, S.D.P. 2.
Wolverhampton	Lab. 33, C. 26, S.D.P. 1.

## WEST YORKSHIRE

Bradford	Lab. 42, C. 42, L. 5, S.D.P. 1.
Calderdale	Lab. 23, C. 22, L. 9.
Kirkcaldy	Lab. 37, C. 19, L. 12, S.D.P. 4.
Leeds	Lab. 56, C. 31, L. 11, S.D.P. 1.
Wakefield	Lab. 49, C. 6, L. 4, S.D.P. 2, Ind. 2.

## Non-Metropolitan District Councils

(\* denotes elections of May 6, 1982)

*Adur	L. 20, C. 15, Ind. 2, S.D.P. 1, Lab. 1.	Chester-le-Street	Lab. 21, L. 7, Ind. 5.
Allerdale	Lab. 25, Ind. 22, C. 8.	Chichester	C. 27, Ind. 12, L. 11.
Alnwick	C. 10, L. 10, Lab. 5, Ind. 4.	Chiltern	C. 41, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, L. 3.
*Amber Valley	Lab. 23, C. 10, L. 5, Ind. 4, S.D.P. 1.	*Chorley	C. 25, Lab. 21, Ind. 1.
Arun	C. 50, L. 9, Ind. 1.	Christchurch	C. 15, Ind. 7, Lab. 3.
Ashfield	Lab. 24, Ind. 6, C. 3.	Cleethorpes	Lab. 14, C. 12, Ind. 12, L. 3.
Ashford	C. 23, Ind. 10, Lab. 10, L. 6.	*Colchester	C. 34, Lab. 17, Ind. 4, L. 3, S.D.P. 2.
Aylesbury Vale	C. 35, Ind. 15, Lab. 8, L. 1.	*Congleton	C. 22, L. 12, Lab. 9, Ind. 2.
Babergh	Ind. 20, C. 15, Lab. 4, L. 2.	Copeland	Lab. 31, C. 17, Ind. 3.
*Barrow-in-Furness	Lab. 26, C. 10, L. 1, Ind. 1.	Corby	Lab. 23, C. 3, Ind. 1.
*Basildon	Lab. 22, C. 12, Ind. 4, L. 3.	Cotswold	Ind. 36, C. 5, Lab. 2, L. 2.
*Basingstoke	C. 26, Lab. 22, Ind. 7, L. 3, S.D.P. 1.	*Craven	C. 20, L. 7, Ind. 5, Lab. 1, S.D.P. 1.
*Bassetlaw	Lab. 28, C. 14, Ind. 7, S.D.P. 1.	*Crawley	Lab. 18, C. 8.
*Bath	C. 33, Lab. 11, L. 2, S.D.P. 2.	*Crewe	Lab. 28, C. 25, S.D.P. 2, L. 1, Ind. 1.
Berwick	Ind. 18, L. 4, C. 3, Lab. 3.	Dacorum	C. 32, Lab. 23, Ind. 3.
Beverley	C. 39, L. 6, Ind. 4, Lab. 4.	Darlington	Lab. 29, C. 15, Ind. 7, L. 1.
Blaby	C. 24, Ind. 13.	Dartford	Lab. 23, C. 22.
*Blackburn	Lab. 28, C. 24, Ind. 5, L. 3.	*Daventry	C. 17, Lab. 9, Ind. 7, L. 1, S.D.P. 1.
Blackpool	C. 31, Lab. 9, L. 4.	*Derby	Lab. 27, C. 17.
Blyth Valley	Lab. 28, Ind. 12, C. 4, L. 3.	Derwentside	Lab. 31, Ind. 15, C. 6, L. 3.
Bolsover	Lab. 31, Ind. 6.	Dover	C. 35, Lab. 19, Ind. 1, L. 1.
Boothferry	C. 18, Ind. 10, Lab. 7.	Durham	Lab. 24, Ind. 14, L. 7, C. 4.
Boston	C. 14, Ind. 13, L. 4, Lab. 3.	Easington	Lab. 33, Ind. 10, L. 8.
Bournemouth	C. 48, Ind. 4, Lab. 3, L. 2.	*Eastbourne	C. 17, L. 12, Lab. 1.
Bracknell	C. 30, Lab. 10.	East Cambridgeshire	Ind. 32, C. 2.
Braintree	C. 30, Lab. 17, Ind. 10, L. 3.	*East Devon	C. 48, L. 6, Ind. 5, S.D.P. 1.
Breckland	C. 31, Ind. 16, Lab. 6.	East Hampshire	C. 32, Ind. 8, L. 2.
*Brentwood	C. 31, L. 4, Lab. 4.	East Hertfordshire	C. 30, Ind. 17, Lab. 3.
Bridgnorth	Ind. 25, C. 5, Lab. 2, L. 1.	*Eastleigh	C. 24, Lab. 11, L. 9.
Brighton	C. 37, Lab. 16, L. 3.	East Lindsey	Ind. 45, C. 9, L. 2, Lab. 2.
Bristol	Lab. 53, C. 28, L. 3.	East Northamptonshire	C. 30, Lab. 5, Ind. 1.
*Broadland	C. 38, Ind. 9, Lab. 1, S.D.P. 1.	East Staffordshire	C. 22, Lab. 16, Ind. 7, L. 1.
Bromsgrove	C. 35, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.	East Yorkshire	C. 24, Ind. 15, L. 2, Lab. 1.
*Broxbourne	C. 33, Lab. 7, L. 2.	Eden	Ind. 36, Lab. 1.
Broxtove	C. 35, Lab. 12, Ind. 1, (1 Vac.)	*Ellesmere Port and Neston	Lab. 28, C. 13.
*Burnley	Lab. 36, C. 17, Ind. C. 1.	*Elmbridge	C. 34, Ind. 18, Lab. 4, L. 4.
*Cambridge	Lab. 20, C. 13, L. 7, S.D.P. 2.	*Epping Forest	C. 40, Lab. 12, Ind. 7.
*Cannock Chase	Lab. 20, L. 12, C. 9, S.D.P. 1.	Epsom and Ewell	Ind. 34, Lab. 3, L. 2.
Canterbury	C. 37, Ind. 6, Lab. 6.	Erewash	C. 28, Lab. 16, Ind. 3, L. 1.
Caradon	Ind. 39, Lab. 1.	Exeter	C. 22, Lab. 8, Ind. 2, L. 2.
Carlisle	Lab. 25, C. 21, Ind. 1, L. 1.	*Fareham	C. 27, Lab. 5, Ind. 4, L. 3, S.D.P. 3.
Carrick	C. 27, Ind. 11, L. 4, Lab. 3.	Fenland	C. 24, Ind. 7, Lab. 6, L. 3.
Castle Morpeth	Ind. 15, C. 7, Lab. 4, L. 4.	Forest Heath	C. 15, Ind. 10.
Castle Point	C. 38, Lab. 1.	Forest of Dean	Ind. 24, Lab. 18, C. 4, L. 2.
Charnwood	C. 41, Lab. 12, L. 3, Ind. 2.	Fylde	C. 28, Ind. 16, L. 4, Lab. 1.
Chelmsford	C. 36, L. 19, Lab. 3, Ind. 2.	Gedling	C. 39, Lab. 12, Ind. 4.
Cheltenham	C. 14, L. 14, Ind. 7.	*Gillingham	C. 26, Lab. 9, L. 7.
*Cherwell	C. 30, Lab. 15, S.D.P. 3, Ind. 3, L. 1.		
*Chester	C. 37, Lab. 14, L. 7, Ind. 2.		
Chesterfield	Lab. 37, C. 8, Ind. 1, L. 1.		

- Glanford ..... C. 22, *Ind.* 17, L. 1.  
 \*Gloucester ..... C. 19, *Lab.* 8, L. 5, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 \*Gosport ..... C. 19, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 5, L. 1.  
 Gravesham ..... C. 24, *Lab.* 19, *Ind.* 1.  
 \*Great Grimby ..... *Lab.* 25, C. 18, *S.D.P.* 2, L. 1.  
 \*Great Yarmouth ..... C. 22, *Lab.* 20, L. 5, *Ind.* 1.  
 Guildford ..... C. 33, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 3, L. 3.  
 \*Halton ..... *Lab.* 34, C. 8, *S.D.P.* 2, *Ind.* 2, L. 1.  
 Hambleton ..... *Ind.* 32, C. 9, *Lab.* 2, L. 2.  
 Harborough ..... C. 24, *Ind.* 15, L. 6, *Lab.* 1.  
 \*Harlow ..... *Lab.* 34, L. 5, C. 3.  
 Harrogate ..... C. 36, *Ind.* 15, L. 6, *Lab.* 3.  
 \*Hart ..... C. 18, *Ind.* 9, L. 7, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 \*Hartlepool ..... *Lab.* 34, C. 11, *Ind.* 2.  
 \*Hastings ..... C. 13, L. 10, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 1.  
 \*Havant ..... C. 27, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 4, *S.D.P.* 3.  
 \*Hereford ..... L. 15, C. 5, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3.  
 \*Hertsmere ..... C. 21, *Lab.* 12, L. 5, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 High Peak ..... C. 24, *Lab.* 12, *Ind.* 6, L. 2.  
 Hinckley and  
 Bosworth ..... C. 29, L. 3, *Lab.* 2.  
 Holderness ..... *Ind.* 27, C. 4.  
 Horsham ..... C. 35, *Ind.* 6, L. 2.  
 Hove ..... C. 27, *Lab.* 3.  
 \*Huntingdon ..... C. 32, *Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 7, *S.D.P.* 2.  
 \*Hyndburn ..... *Lab.* 26, C. 20, L. 1.  
 \*Ipswich ..... *Lab.* 32, C. 16.  
 Kennet ..... *Ind.* 25, C. 10, L. 4, *Lab.* 1.  
 Kerrier ..... C. 19, *Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 4, *Mabyon Kernow*, 1.  
 Kettering ..... C. 22, *Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 6, L. 4.  
 King's Lynn and W.  
 Norfolk ..... C. 43, *Lab.* 15, *Ind.* 2.  
 Kingston upon Hull ..... *Lab.* 52, C. 11.  
 Kingswood ..... C. 22, *Lab.* 22, L. 2, *Ind.* 1.  
 Lancaster ..... C. 36, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 7, L. 3.  
 Langbaugh ..... *Lab.* 32, C. 22, *Ind.* 6.  
 Leicester ..... *Lab.* 31, C. 17.  
 \*Leominster ..... *Ind.* 27, C. 4, L. 4, *Lab.* 1.  
 Lewes ..... C. 38, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 3, L. 1.  
 Lichfield ..... C. 34, *Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 5.  
 \*Lincoln ..... *Lab.* 20, C. 13.  
 Luton ..... C. 32, *Lab.* 16.  
 \*Macclesfield ..... C. 37, *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 6, L. 4, *S.D.P.* 1, *Ind.* C. 1, *Ind.* *Lab.* 1.  
 \*Maidstone ..... C. 28, L. 14, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 3, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 Maldon ..... C. 18, *Ind.* 7, L. 3, *Lab.* 2.  
 Malvern Hills ..... *Ind.* 30, C. 15, *Lab.* 3, L. 3.  
 Mansfield ..... *Lab.* 38, C. 8.  
 Medina ..... L. 21, C. 8, *Ind.* 7.  
 Medway ..... C. 28, *Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 2.  
 Melton ..... C. 18, *Ind.* 4, L. 4.  
 Mendip ..... *Ind.* 22, C. 15, *Lab.* 3, L. 3.  
 Mid Bedfordshire ..... C. 27, *Ind.* 21, *Lab.* 5.  
 Mid Devon ..... *Ind.* 37, C. 1, *Lab.* 1, L. 1.  
 Middlesbrough ..... *Lab.* 32, C. 20, *Ind.* 1.  
 Mid Suffolk ..... *Ind.* 17, C. 15, *Lab.* 5, L. 2.  
 Mid Sussex ..... C. 37, *Ind.* 15, L. 2.  
 \*Milton Keynes ..... C. 22, *Lab.* 18, L. 4, *S.D.P.* 2.  
 \*Mole Valley ..... *Ind.* 20, C. 16, L. 4, *Lab.* 1.  
 Newark ..... C. 26, *Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 5.  
 Newbury ..... C. 27, L. 19, *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 1.  
 \*Newcastle under  
 Lyme ..... *Lab.* 37, C. 11, L. 7, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 New Forest ..... C. 33, *Ind.* 21, L. 4.  
 Northampton ..... C. 28, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 2.  
 Northavon ..... C. 35, *Lab.* 16, *Ind.* 3, L. 3.  
 North Bedfordshire ..... C. 36, *Lab.* 10, L. 6, *Ind.* 3.  
 North Cornwall ..... *Ind.* 29, L. 4.  
 North Devon ..... *Ind.* 23, C. 9, L. 7.  
 North Dorset ..... *Ind.* 28, L. 3.  
 North-East  
 Derbyshire ..... *Lab.* 29, C. 16, *Ind.* 8.  
 \*Nth. Hertfordshire ..... C. 32, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 4.  
 North Kesteven ..... *Ind.* 27, C. 8, *Lab.* 2, L. 2.  
 North Norfolk ..... *Ind.* 30, C. 14, *Lab.* 2.  
 North Shropshire ..... *Ind.* 32, C. 6, *Lab.* 2.  
 Nth. Warwickshire ..... *Lab.* 20, C. 13, *Ind.* 1.  
 North West  
 Leicestershire ..... *Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 9, C. 8, L. 1.  
 North Wiltshire ..... C. 36, *Ind.* 5, L. 5, *Lab.* 4.  
 \*Norwich ..... *Lab.* 38, C. 9, L. 1.  
 Nottingham ..... *Lab.* 30, C. 25.  
 \*Nuneaton ..... *Lab.* 22, C. 11, L. 2.  
 \*Oadby and Wigston ..... C. 22, L. 3, *Lab.* 1.  
 Oswestry ..... *Ind.* 15, C. 5, L. 2, *Lab.* 1.  
 \*Oxford ..... *Lab.* 26, C. 18, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 \*Pendle ..... *Lab.* 17, C. 16, L. 16, *S.D.P.* 1  
*Ind.* 1.  
 \*Penwith ..... *Ind.* 26, C. 4, L. 2, *Lab.* 1, *M.K.* 1.  
 \*Peterborough ..... *Lab.* 22, C. 21, L. 4, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 Plymouth ..... C. 33, *Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 1.  
 Poole ..... C. 27, L. 7, *Lab.* 2.  
 Portsmouth ..... C. 31, *Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 3.  
 \*Preston ..... *Lab.* 30, C. 24, L. 3.  
 \*Purbeck ..... *Ind.* 15, C. 6, L. 1.  
 Reading ..... C. 22, *Lab.* 16, L. 11.  
 Redditch ..... C. 17, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 3.  
 \*Reigate & Banstead ..... C. 38, *Lab.* 11.  
 Restormel ..... *Ind.* 32, L. 4, *Lab.* 1.  
 Ribbles Valley ..... C. 24, *Ind.* 12, L. 2.  
 Richmondshire ..... *Ind.* 33.  
 \*Rochford ..... C. 28, *Ind.* 5, L. 4, *Lab.* 3.  
 \*Rossendale ..... C. 21, *Lab.* 10, L. 2, *S.D.P.* 1,  
*Ind.* 1, (1 Vac.).  
 Rother ..... C. 21, *Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 3, L. 1.  
 \*Rugby ..... C. 24, *Lab.* 16, *Ind.* 7, L. 1.  
 \*Runnymede ..... C. 30, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4, *S.D.P.* 1,  
L. 1.  
 Rushcliffe ..... C. 46, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 3, L. 1.  
 \*Rushmoor ..... C. 23, *Lab.* 12, L. 7, *Ind.* 3.  
 Rutland ..... *Ind.* 16, C. 3, *Lab.* 1.  
 Ryedale ..... *Ind.* 34, C. 7, *Lab.* 1, L. 1.  
 \*St. Albans ..... C. 29, L. 12, *Lab.* 10, *S.D.P.* 3,  
*Ind.* 3.  
 St. Edmundsbury ..... C. 32, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 3, L. 1.  
 Salisbury ..... C. 24, *Ind.* 19, L. 8, *Lab.* 7.  
 Scarborough ..... C. 29, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 7, L. 4.  
 \*Scunthorpe ..... *Lab.* 30, *S.D.P.* 5, C. 4, L. 1, *Ind.* 1.  
 Sedgfield ..... *Lab.* 40, *Ind.* 9, L. 2, C. 1, *Ind.* 1,  
*Lab.* 1.  
 Sedgemoor ..... C. 25, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 7, L. 4.  
 Selby ..... C. 26, *Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 10.  
 Sevenoaks ..... C. 32, *Ind.* 12, L. 4, *Lab.* 1.  
 Shepway ..... C. 35, *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 7, L. 6.  
 \*Shrewsbury and  
 Atcham ..... C. 24, *Lab.* 15, L. 6, *Ind.* 3.  
 Slough ..... C. 20, *Lab.* 14, L. 5, *Ind.* 1.  
 \*Southampton ..... C. 25, *Lab.* 19, *S.D.P.* 1.  
 \*South Bedfordshire ..... C. 34, *Lab.* 11, L. 6, *Ind.* 2.  
 South  
 Buckinghamshire ..... C. 28, *Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 1, L. 1.  
 \*South  
 Cambridgeshire ..... *Ind.* 41, C. 5, L. 4, *S.D.P.* 3, *Lab.* 2.  
 South Derbyshire ..... *Lab.* 17, C. 8, *Ind.* 8, L. 1.  
 \*Southend ..... C. 25, L. 8, *Lab.* 5, *Ind.* 1.  
 South Hams ..... *Ind.* 35, C. 6, L. 2, *Lab.* 1.  
 \*Sth. Herefordshire ..... *Ind.* 30, C. 3, *S.D.P.* 1, L. 1.  
 South Holland ..... *Ind.* 25, C. 10.  
 South Kesteven ..... C. 25, *Ind.* 21, *Lab.* 9.  
 \*South Lakeland ..... *Ind.* 21, C. 17, L. 10, *Lab.* 4.  
 South Norfolk ..... C. 35, *Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 3, L. 1.  
 South  
 Northamptonshire ..... C. 26, *Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 1, L. 1.  
 South Oxfordshire ..... C. 33, *Ind.* 16, *Lab.* 8, L. 2.  
 South Ribble ..... C. 42, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1, L. 1.  
 South Shropshire ..... *Ind.* 33, L. 4, *Lab.* 3.  
 South Staffordshire ..... C. 32, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 5, L. 1.

South Wight	.....	Ind. 12, C. 8, L. 4.	Warwick	.....	C. 40, Lab. 13, L. 4, Ind. 1.
Spelthorne	.....	C. 38, Lab. 2.	*Watford	.....	Lab. 23, C. 13.
Stafford	.....	C. 23, Ind. 18, Lab. 16, L. 3.	Waveney	.....	C. 32, Lab. 17, Ind. 5, L. 3.
Staffordshire			Waverley	.....	C. 48, L. 6, Ind. 5, Lab. 2.
Moorlands	.....	Ind. 23, C. 20, Lab. 13.	Wealden	.....	C. 46, Ind. 9, L. 1.
*Stevenage	.....	Lab. 29, L. 5, S.D.P. 3, C. 2.	Wear Valley	.....	Lab. 25, Ind. 8, L. 5, C. 3.
Stockton-on-Tees	.....	Lab. 29, C. 24, Ind. 1, (1 Vac.).	Wellingborough	.....	C. 17, Lab. 12, Ind. 3, L. 1.
*Stoke-on-Trent	.....	Lab. 57, C. 3.	*Welwyn Hatfield	.....	Lab. 25, C. 18.
*Stratford on Avon	.....	C. 34, Ind. 14, L. 4, Lab. 3.	West Derbyshire	.....	C. 20, Ind. 9, L. 9, Lab. 1.
Stroud	.....	C. 29, Ind. 12, Lab. 9, L. 6.	West Devon	.....	Ind. 19, C. 11.
Suffolk Coastal	.....	C. 37, Ind. 13, Lab. 2.	West Dorset	.....	Ind. 37, C. 8, L. 8, Lab. 2.
Surrey Heath	.....	C. 36.	*West Lancashire	.....	C. 31, Lab. 20, Ind. 3, L. 1.
*Swale	.....	C. 28, Lab. 17, L. 2, S.D.P. 1, Ind. 1.	*West Lindsey	.....	Ind. 13, L. 11, C. 9, Lab. 3, S.D.P. 1.
*Tamworth	.....	Lab. 15, C. 12.	*West Oxfordshire	.....	C. 24, Ind. 14, Lab. 6, L. 4, S.D.P. 1.
*Tandridge	.....	C. 36, L. 3, Lab. 2, Ind. 1.	West Somerset	.....	Ind. 27, C. 1, L. 1.
Taunton Deane	.....	C. 26, Lab. 14, Ind. 9.	West Wiltshire	.....	C. 32, Ind. 5, Lab. 4, L. 1.
Teesdale	.....	Ind. 27, Lab. 2.	*Weymouth and		
Teignbridge	.....	Ind. 33, C. 20, L. 4, Lab. 1.	Portland	.....	C. 15, Lab. 10, Ind. 10.
Tendingr	.....	C. 38, Ind. 11, L. 7, Lab. 4.	Wimborne	.....	C. 21, Ind. 11, L. 1.
Test Valley	.....	C. 31, Ind. 6, L. 4, Lab. 3.	*Winchester	.....	C. 35, Ind. 9, Lab. 5, L. 3, S.D.P. 2.
Tewkesbury	.....	Ind. 23, C. 22, L. 4, Lab. 1.	Windsor and		
*Thamesdown	.....	Lab. 32, C. 14, L. 2, Ind. 1.	Maidenhead	.....	C. 55, L. 2, Ind. 1, Lab. 1.
Thanet	.....	C. 32, Ind. 16, Lab. 5, L. 1.	*Woking	.....	C. 24, Lab. 7, L. 4.
*Three Rivers	.....	C. 27, L. 10, Lab. 9, S.D.P. 1.	*Wokingham	.....	C. 46, L. 7, Lab. 1.
*Thurrock	.....	Lab. 21, C. 10, Ind. 7, S.D.P. 1.	*Woodspring	.....	C. 47, Ind. 5, Lab. 4, L. 2, S.D.P. 1.
*Tonbridge and			1.		
Malling	.....	C. 36, L. 8, Lab. 5, Ind. 3.	*Worcester	.....	Lab. 21, C. 15.
Torbay	.....	C. 24, Ind. 6, L. 3.	Worthing	.....	C. 16, L. 9, Ind. 5.
Torridge	.....	Ind. 31, C. 3, Lab. 1, L. 1.	Wrekin	.....	Lab. 24, C. 12, Ind. 10.
*Tunbridge Wells	.....	C. 41, Ind. 4, Lab. 2, L. 1.	Wycharon	.....	Ind. 28, C. 16, Lab. 3, L. 2.
Tynedale	.....	Ind. 19, C. 10, L. 10, Lab. 8.	Wycombe	.....	C. 51, Ind. 5, Lab. 2, (1 Vac.).
Uttlesford	.....	C. 28, Ind. 6, Lab. 4, L. 4.	Wyre	.....	C. 39, Ind. 11, Lab. 4, L. 2.
Vale of White Horse	.....	C. 40, Lab. 4, Ind. 3, L. 1.	*Wyre Forest	.....	L. 18, C. 16, Lab. 6, Ind. 2.
Vale Royal	.....	C. 27, Lab. 21, L. 7, Ind. 4.	Yeovil	.....	C. 28, Ind. 19, L. 10, Lab. 3.
Wansbeck	.....	Lab. 41, L. 4, Ind. 1.	*York	.....	C. 19, Lab. 15, L. 11.
Wandsyke	.....	C. 24, Lab. 16, Ind. 7.			
Warrington	.....	C. 30, Lab. 29, Ind. 1.			

### Greater London Boroughs

The figures given in the press for Party Representation in the Greater London Boroughs after the elections of May, 1982, were as follows:

Barking and			Islington	.....	Lab. 51, S.D.P. 1.
Dagenham	.....	Lab. 37, Ind. 5, C. 3, L. 3.	Kensington and		
Barnet	.....	C. 46, Lab. 14.	Chelsea	.....	C. 39, Lab. 15.
Bexley	.....	C. 41, Lab. 14, L. 7.	Kingston-on-Thames	.....	C. 40, L. 7, Lab. 3.
Brent	.....	Lab. 33, C. 30, L. 3.	Lambeth	.....	Lab. 32, C. 27, S.D.P. 4, L. 1.
Bromley	.....	C. 52, Lab. 5, S.D.P. 2, L. 1.	Lewisham	.....	Lab. 41, C. 26.
Camden	.....	Lab. 33, C. 26.	Merton	.....	C. 44, Lab. 13.
Croydon	.....	C. 62, Lab. 5, Ind. 3.	Newham	.....	Lab. 54, L. 3, S.D.P. 3.
Ealing	.....	C. 37, Lab. 30, L. 3.	Redbridge	.....	C. 51, Lab. 12.
Enfield	.....	C. 47, Lab. 19.	Richmond-on-		
Greenwich	.....	Lab. 43, C. 16, L. 2, S.D.P. 1.	Thames	.....	C. 26, Lab. 24, S.D.P. 2.
Hackney	.....	Lab. 50, L. 7, C. 3.	Southwark	.....	Lab. 53, C. 8, Ind. Lab. 3.
Hammersmith	.....	Lab. 25, C. 23, L. 2.	Sutton	.....	C. 46, Lab. 7, L. 3.
Haringey	.....	Lab. 33, C. 26.	Tower Hamlets	.....	Lab. 31, L. 18, Ind. 1.
Harrow	.....	C. 41, L. 13, Lab. 6, Ind. 3.	Waltham Forest	.....	Lab. 26, C. 25, L. 6.
Havering	.....	C. 37, Lab. 12, Ind. 9, L. 5.	Wandsworth	.....	C. 33, Lab. 27, L. 1.
Hillingdon	.....	C. 57, Lab. 10, L. 2.	Westminster	.....	C. 43, Lab. 16, Ind. 1.
Hounslow	.....	L. 33, C. 24, (3 Vac.).			

### WALES

#### County Councils (Elections of May 7, 1981)

Clwyd	.....	Lab. 27, Ind. 23, C. 13, L. 3.	Mid Glamorgan	.....	Lab. 63, P.C. 9, Ind. 8, C. 3, L. 2.
Dyfed	.....	Ind. 41, Lab. 30, P.C. 15, L. 4.	Powys	.....	Ind. 45, Lab. 5, L. 3.
Gwent	.....	Lab. 65, C. 12, L. 1.	South Glamorgan	.....	Lab. 41, C. 35, L. 3, P.C. 1.
Gwynedd	.....	Ind. 43, P.C. 8, L. 7, Lab. 6, C. 2.	West Glamorgan	.....	Lab. 56, C. 10, Ind. 2.

#### District Councils

Aberconwy	.....	Ind. 21, C. 17, L. 3.	Blaenau Gwent	.....	Lab. 29, Ind. 10, P.C. 3, L. 2, C. 1.
Afan	.....	Ind. 19, Ind. 11.	Brecknock	.....	Ind. 29, Lab. 17, C. 4.
Alyn and Deeside	.....	Lab. 20, C. 11, Ind. 10, L. 4.	Cardiff	.....	Lab. 41, C. 34.
Arfon	.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 11, P.C. 10.			



Carmarthen	Ind. 31, Lab. 3, L. 1, P.C. 1.	Ogwr	Lab. 28, C. 15, Ind. 11, P.C. 2, L. 1.
Ceredigion	Ind. 30, L. 7, Lab. 4, P.C. 2.	Preseli	Ind. 43.
Colwyn	C. 11, Ind. 11, L. 10, Lab. 1.	Radnor	Ind. 31.
Cynon Valley	Lab. 30, Ind. 5, P.C. 2, Comm. 1.	Rhondda	Lab. 26, Ind. 5, Comm. 1, P.C. 1.
Delyn	Lab. 17, Ind. 14, C. 4, L. 3, P.C. 2.	Rhuddlan	Ind. 25, C. 6, Lab. 3, L. 1, P.C. 1.
Dinefwr	Ind. 19, Lab. 10, P.C. 3.	Rhymney Valley	Lab. 35, Ind. 7, P.C. 6.
Dwyfor	Ind. 24, P.C. 4.	St. Pembrokershire	Ind. 30.
Glyndwr	Ind. 31, Lab. 1.	Swansea	Lab. 33, C. 14, Ind. 14.
Islwyn	Lab. 26, P.C. 6, Ind. 4.	Taff-Ely	Lab. 36, Ind. 5, L. 3, C. 2, Ind. 2, P.C. 2.
Llanelli	Lab. 26, Ind. 5, L. 2.	Torfaen	Lab. 24, Ind. 14, C. 3, Comm. 1, P.C. 1.
Lliw Valley	Lab. 26, Ind. 3, P.C. 2, C. 1.	Vale of Glamorgan	C. 28, Lab. 17, Ind. 3, P.C. 1.
Meirionnydd	Ind. 27, P.C. 7, Lab. 2.	Wrexham Maelor	Lab. 21, Ind. 13, C. 8, L. 2, P.C. 1.
Merthyr Tydfil	Lab. 27, Ind. 3, P.C. 3.	Ynys Môn	Ind. 42, P.C. 2, L. 1.
Monmouth	C. 22, Ind. 9, Lab. 8.		
Montgomery	Ind. 40, L. 3, P.C. 3, C. 2, Lab. 1.		
Neath	Lab. 26, Ind. 5, P.C. 2.		
Newport	Lab. 35, C. 14, Ind. 2.		

## SCOTLAND

Scottish District Councils  
(Elections of May 3, 1980)

Aberdeen	Lab. 27, C. 13, L. 8.	Fife, North-East	C. 11, L. 5, Ind. 2.
Angus	C. 11, S.N.P. 5, Ind. 4, Lab. 2.	Glasgow	Lab. 58, C. 11, L. 3.
Annadale and Eskdale	Ind. 16.	Gordon	Ind. 6, C. 3, L. 3.
Argyll and Bute	Ind. 20, S.N.P. 3, C. 2, Lab. 1.	Hamilton	Lab. 17, L. 2, C. 1.
Badenoch and Strathspey	Ind. 8, S.N.P. 2.	Inverclyde	Lab. 13, L. 9, C. 1.
Banff and Buchan	Ind. 12, S.N.P. 5, C. 1.	Inverness	Ind. 17, Lab. 8, L. 2.
Bearsden and Milngavie	C. 6, Lab. 2, Ind. 2.	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	Lab. 11, C. 5.
Berwickshire	C. 11, Lab. 1.	Kincardine and Deeside	Ind. 9, C. 2, Lab. 1.
Caithness	Ind. 13, Lab. 1, L. 1.	Kirkcaldy	Lab. 23, Ind. 6, S.N.P. 4, C. 3.
Clackmannan	Lab. 7, S.N.P. 4, C. 1.	Kyle and Carrick	Lab. 13, C. 12.
Clydebank	Lab. 8, C. 1, Ind. 1.	Lochaber	Ind. 8, Lab. 4.
Clydesdale	Ind. 7, Lab. 5, S.N.P. 2.	Midlothian	Lab. 13, Ind. 2.
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	Lab. 6, S.N.P. 4.	Monklands	Lab. 18, C. 3.
Cumnock and Doon Valley	Lab. 8, Ind. 2.	Moray	Ind. 15, S.N.P. 3.
Cunninghame	Lab. 21, C. 5, Ind. 2, S.N.P. 2.	Motherwell	Lab. 21, C. 3, S.N.P. 3, Ind. 2.
Dumbarton	Lab. 8, C. 3, Ind. 2, S.N.P. 2.	Nairn	Ind. 10.
Dundee	Lab. 25, Ind. 13, C. 6.	Nithsdale	Ind. 14, C. 5, Lab. 5, S.N.P. 4.
Dunfermline	Lab. 22, C. 5, S.N.P. 1, L. 1, Ind. 1.	Perth and Kinross	C. 19, Lab. 5, Ind. 3, L. 1, S.N.P. 1.
East Kilbride	Lab. 12, C. 2, S.N.P. 1.	Renfrew	Lab. 34, C. 5, S.N.P. 1.
East Lothian	Lab. 10, C. 7.	Ross and Cromarty	Ind. 19, C. 1.
Eastwood	C. 10, Ind. 2.	Roxburgh	Ind. 11, C. 5.
Edinburgh	C. 31, Lab. 25, S.N.P., 2, L. 2, Ind. 2.	Skye and Lochalsh	Ind. 9, (2 Vac.).
Ettrick and Lauderdale	Ind. 14, C. 1, (1 Vac.).	Stewartry	Ind. 12.
Falkirk	Lab. 27, S.N.P. 4, Ind. 3, C. 2.	Stirling	Lab. 10, C. 9, Ind. 1.
		Strathkelvin	Lab. 10, C. 4.
		Sutherland	Ind. 13, (1 Vac.).
		Tweeddale	Ind. 10.
		West Lothian	Lab. 15, S.N.P. 4, Ind. 2.
		Wigtown	Ind. 14.

Scottish Regional Councils  
(Elections of May 6, 1982)

Borders	Ind. 12, C. 8, S.D.P. 3.	Highland	Ind. 42, Lab. 5, L. 2, S.N.P. 2, S.D.P. 1.
Central	Lab. 22, S.N.P. 5, C. 4, Ind. 2, L. 1.	Lothian	Lab. 22, C. 22, S.D.P. 2, L. 1, S.N.P. 1, Ind. 1.
Dumfries and Galloway	Ind. 22, Lab. 4, C. 4, S.N.P. 3, L. 2.	Orkney	Ind. 23, Orkney Movement, 1.
Fife	Lab. 27, C. 10, S.D.P. 4, Ind. 2, S.N.P. 1, Comm. 1.	Shetland	Ind. 23, Lab. 2.
Grampian	C. 28, Lab. 15, L. 6, S.N.P. 3, Ind. 2.	Strathclyde	Lab. 79, C. 15, L./S.D.P. 4, S.N.P. 3, Ind. 2.
		Tayside	C. 27, Lab. 12, S.N.P. 5, Ind. 2.
		Western Isles	Ind. 30.

## AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

There are 172 aerodromes in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands which are either State owned, operated by the Civil Aviation Authority or licensed for use by civil aircraft. A number of unlicensed airfields not included in this list are also available for private use by permission of the owner or controlling authority.

S = Aerodrome owned and operated by the State.

CAA = Aerodrome operated by the Civil Aviation Authority.

BAA = Aerodrome operated by the British Airports Authority.

M = Aerodrome owned or operated by Municipal Authority.

J = Military airfield available for civil use by prior permission.

H = Licensed helicopter station.

Those aerodromes which are designated as Customs airports are printed in bold type. Customs facilities are available at certain other aerodromes by special arrangement.

ENGLAND AND WALES	
Aberporth, Dyfed. S	Leeds and Bradford, Yorks. M
Abingdon, Oxon. J	Leeming, Yorks. J
Andrewsfield, Essex.	Lee-on-Solent, Hants. J
Barrow (Walney Island), Cumbria.	Leicester, Leics.
Bembridge, I.O.W.	Linton-on-Ouse, Yorks. J
Benson, Oxon. J	<b>Liverpool</b> , Lancs. M
<b>Biggin Hill</b> , Kent.	<b>London (Gatwick)</b> . BAA
Binbrook, Lincolnshire. J	<b>London (Heathrow)</b> . BAA
<b>Birmingham</b> , W. Midlands. M	<b>London (Stansted)</b> . BAA
Bitteswell, Warwicks.	<b>London (Westland Heliport)</b> . H
Blackbushe, Hants.	<b>Luton</b> , Beds. M
<b>Blackpool</b> , Lancs. M	<b>Lydd</b> , Kent.
Bodmin, Cornwall.	Lyneham, Wilts. J
Bourn, Cambridge.	<b>Manchester International</b> . M
<b>Bournemouth</b> , (Hurn), Dorset.	Manchester (Barton).
M	Manston, Kent. J
Bridlington, Humberside.	Nether Thorpe, S. Yorks.
<b>Bristol (Lulsgate)</b> . M	<b>Newcastle</b> , Northumberland. M
Caernarfon, Gwynedd.	Newton, Notts. J
<b>Cambridge</b> .	Northampton (Sywell), Northants.
Cardiff, Glamorgan. M	Northolt, Mddx. J
Carlisle, Cumbria. M	<b>Norwich</b> , Norfolk. M
Chichester (Goodwood), Sussex.	Nottingham, Notts.
Chivenor, Devon. J	Odiham, Hants. J
Church Fenton, Yorks. J	Oxford (Kidlington), Oxfordshire.
Clacton, Essex.	Penzance Heliport, Cornwall. H
Coltishall, Norfolk. J	Peterborough (Conington).
Compton Abbas, Dorset.	Peterborough (Sibson), Cambs.
Coventry, W. Midlands. M	<b>Plymouth (Roborough)</b> , Devon.
Cranfield, Beds.	Portland Air Station, Dorset. JH
Cranwell, Lincs. J	Redhill, Surrey.
Culdrose, Cornwall. J	Rochester, Kent.
Denham, Bucks.	St. Mawgan, Cornwall. J
Dishforth, Yorks. J	Scilly Isles (St. Mary's).
Doncaster, Yorks.	Seething, Norfolk.
Dunkeswell, Devon.	Shawbury, Shropshire. J
East Midlands, Leics. M	Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.
Elstree, Herts.	Shobdon, Herefordshire.
Elvington, Yorks. J	Shoreham, Sussex. M
<b>Exeter</b> , Devon.	Silverstone, Northants.
Fairoaks, Surrey.	Skegness (Ingoldmells), Lincs.
Farnborough, Hants. S	Sleep, Shropshire.
Fenland, Lincs.	<b>Southampton</b> , Hants.
Finningley, Yorks. J	<b>Southend</b> , Essex. M
<b>Gloucester/Cheltenham</b>	Stapleford Tawney, Essex.
(Staverton). M	Sturgate, Lincs.
Great Yarmouth (North Denes), Norfolk.	Sunderland, Co. Durham. M
Halfpenny Green, Staffs.	Swansea, Glam. M
Hamble, Hants.	<b>Teesside</b> , Co. Durham. M
Hatfield, Herts.	Thrupton, Hants.
Haverfordwest, Dyfed. M	Topcliffe, Yorks. J
Hawarden, Clywd.	<b>Valley</b> , Anglesey. J
Hucknall, Notts.	Waddington, Lincs. J
<b>Humberside</b> . M	Warton, Lancs.
Ipswich, Suffolk.	Wattisham, Suffolk. J
Isle of Wight (Sandown).	Wellesbourne Mountford, Warwick.
Kemble, Glos. J	White Waltham, Berks.
Land's End (St. Just).	Wickenby, Lincs.
Lashenden, Headcorn, Kent.	Wittering, Cambs. J
Leavesden, Herts.	Woodford, Gtr. Manchester.
	Woodvale, Merseyside. J
	Wycombe Air Park (Booker), Bucks. M
	Yeovil, Somerset.
	Yeovilton, Somerset. J
	• SCOTLAND
	<b>Aberdeen (Dyce)</b> . BAA
	Barra, Hebrides.
	Benbecula, Hebrides. CAA
	Dornoch. M
	Dounreay (Thurso). S
	Dundee, Angus. M
	Eday. M
	<b>Edinburgh</b> . BAA
	Fair Isle.
	Fetlar, Shetlands.
	Flotta, Orkneys.
	Fort William. H
	<b>Glasgow</b> . BAA
	Glenrothes.
	Hoy, Orkneys. M
	Inverness (Dalcross). CAA
	Islay (Port Ellen). CAA
	Isle of Skye. M
	Kinloss. J
	<b>Kirkwall</b> . CAA
	Lerwick (Tingwall). M
	Leuchars. J
	Lochgilthead, Argyll. H
	Lossiemouth. J
	Machrihanish, Kintyre, J
	North Ronaldsay, Orkneys. M
	Oban, Argyll. H
	Papa Westray, Orkneys. M
	Perth (Scone).
	<b>Prestwick</b> , BAA
	Rothsay, Bute. H
	Sanday, Orkneys. M
	Scatsta.
	Stornoway, Hebrides. CAA
	Stronsay, Orkneys. M
	<b>Sumburgh</b> , Shetlands. CAA
	Tiree. CAA
	Unst, Shetland. M
	Westray, Orkneys. M
	Whalsay, Shetlands.
	Wick. CAA
	NORTHERN IRELAND
	<b>Belfast (Aldergrove)</b> . S
	Belfast (Harbour).
	Enniskillen (St. Angelo). M
	Londonderry (Eglinton). M
	Newtownards.
	ISLE OF MAN
	<b>Ronaldsway</b> .
	CHANNEL ISLANDS
	<b>Alderney</b> . S
	<b>Guernsey</b> . S
	<b>Jersey</b> . S

# ENGLAND AND WALES



## The Principality of Wales

**Position and extent.**—Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,019 sq. miles; it is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Worcester and Gloucester, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island of *Anglesey* or *Ynys Môn* (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Dun Laoghaire and Dublin (70 miles).

**Population.**—The population at the Census of 1981 was 2,790,000, compared with 2,731,000 at the 1971 Census.

**Relief.**—Wales is mostly mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gader fawr 2,660 ft.).

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Gwent. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala Lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee". the *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Gwynedd, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, and Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Clærwen valleys.

**The Welsh Language.**—Statistics published on Oct. 1, 1973, show that only 542,400 persons (of three years and over) in Wales were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1971 Census, compared with 656,000 at the 1961 Census and 715,000 at the 1951 Census. One per cent. of the population could speak Welsh only, compared with 4 per cent. in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 28.9 per cent. in 1951 to 20.8 per cent. in 1971. As in 1961, the Western Counties (75.9 per cent.), had the highest proportion of Welsh speakers.

**Flag.**—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

### EARLY HISTORY

**Celts and Romans.**—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Caerleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Camarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation; in the 4th century).

**The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.**—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastness of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall and the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.), and *Deheubarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Hywel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Llewelyn ap Seisyll (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1018 to 1023.

**The Norman Conquest.**—After the Norman conquest of England, William I created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house of Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Gruffydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I, was created *Prince of Wales*.

**Eisteddfod.**—The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County	Administrative Headquarters	Area (hectares)	Population	Actual Rateable Value per head
Clwyd .....	Shire Hall, Mold	242,650	392,000	£ 100
Dyfed .....	*Carmarthen	576,577	327,600	97
Gwent .....	*Cwmbran	137,599	436,300	104
Gwynedd .....	County Offices, Caernarfon	386,708	226,900	101
Mid Glamorgan .....	*Cathys Park, Cardiff	101,867	539,400	72
Powys .....	*Llandrindod Wells	507,741	110,100	84
South Glamorgan .....	County Headquarters, Newport Road, Cardiff	41,629	391,600	128
West Glamorgan .....	*Swansea	81,657	364,350	104

\* County Hall.

## WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County	Chief Executive	County Treasurer	Chief Constable
Clwyd .....	M. H. Phillips	R. C. Greening	D. Owen, Q.P.M. (a)
Dyfed .....	D. H. Davies	B. H. R. Evans	R. B. Thomas, O.B.E., Q.P.M. (c)
Gwent .....	M. J. Perry	T. J. Evans	J. C. Over, Q.P.M.
Gwynedd .....	I. B. Rees	J. L. Williams	(see Clwyd) (a)
Mid Glamorgan ..	D. H. Thomas	R. K. Lacey	J. Woodcock, Q.P.M. (b)
Powys .....	S. V. Woodhouse	S. V. Woodhouse	(see Dyfed) (c)
South Glamorgan ..	W. P. Davey	R. G. Tettenbourn	} (see Mid Glamorgan) (b)
West Glamorgan ..	M. E. J. Rush	S. G. Dunster	

(a) North Wales Police Authority; (b) South Wales Police Authority; (c) Dyfed &amp; Powys Police Authority.

## PRINCIPAL WELSH CITIES

## CARDIFF

CARDIFF (South Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff, Rhymney and Ely, is the capital City of Wales and one of Britain's major administrative, commercial and office centres. It has many industries, including steel works, car component manufacturing, cigars and a flourishing port with a substantial and varied trade, including citrus fruits and timber. There are many fine buildings in the civic centre started early this century which includes the City Hall, the National Museum of Wales, University Buildings, Law Courts, Welsh Office, County Hall, Police Headquarters and the Temple of Peace and Health. Also in the city are Llandaff Cathedral, the Welsh National Folk Museum at St. Fagans, Cardiff Castle and the New Theatre.

New buildings include the Sherman Theatre and the Cardiff College of Music and Drama. The City returns four Members to Parliament. Population 278,900.

## SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe) is a City and a seaport of West Glamorgan with its own municipal airport. The beautiful Gower Peninsula was brought within the City boundary under local government reform on April 1, 1974. The trade of the port includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. The municipal area is 60,511 acres.

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing the Brangwyn panels. New buildings include the Quadrant Shopping Centre, the Leisure Centre and the Industrial and Maritime Museum. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III. and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher.

## LORD LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

County	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff (1982-83)	Chairman of C.C.
Clwyd	Col. J. Ellis Evans, C.B.E., T.D.	Lt.-Col. A. D. B. Brooks	G. Hughes
Dyfed	D. C. Mansel Lewis	H. H. Roberts	W. R. Nicholl
Gwent	R. Hanbury-Tenison	C. S. Inglefield	R. G. Owen
Gwynedd	Sir Richard Williams-Bulkley, Bt.	R. E. M. Rees, C.B.E.	N. R. P. George
Mid Glamorgan	Sir Cennydd Traherne, K.G., T.D.	W. K. Eynon	T. J. Mahoney
Powys	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E., M.C.	P. F. Lowe	V. Lewis
South Glamorgan	} (See Mid Glamorgan)	I. D. Owen	D. Evans, M.B.E.
West Glamorgan		A. G. Chilcott	J. H. Thomas

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES

## District Councils

Those accorded CITY Status are shown in SMALL CAPITALS; those with Borough Status are distinguished by having § prefixed.

District	Popula- tion	Rateable Value 1982 £	Chief Executive	Chairman 1982-83 (a) Mayor (b) Lord Mayor
§Aberconwy, Gwynedd	49,800	5,203,081	J. P. Hughes	(a) H. R. Hughes
§Afan, West Glamorgan	54,663	8,844,004	C. A. Millward	(a) D. H. Evans
Alyn and Deeside, Clwyd	72,200	7,919,030	W. E. Rogers	C. Bithell
§Arfon, Gwynedd	52,100	4,115,900	D. L. Jones	(a) F. Jones
Blaenau Gwent, Gwent	79,000	5,752,350	R. Leadbeter	(a) A. Scott
§Brecknock, Powys	40,691	3,393,846	E. F. Jones	(a) E. E. Jones
CARDIFF, South Glamorgan	278,900	37,820,665	H. T. Crippin	(b) P. Dunleavy, O.B.E.
Carmarthen, Dyfed	51,733	3,982,804	V. M. Williams	B. D. R. Thomas
Ceredigion, Dyfed	61,500	4,946,952	J. K. Harris	M. Jones
Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan	48,936	5,159,317	O. Morris	(a) G. H. Nicklin
Cynon Valley, Mid Glamorgan	66,700	4,574,995	G. W. Hosgood	(a) D. Davies
§Delyn, Clwyd	64,900	5,911,558	J. R. Packer	(a) L. A. Sharps
§Dinefwr, Dyfed	36,413	2,328,744	E. W. Harries	(a) E. B. Davies
Dwyfor, Gwynedd	26,315	2,475,004	E. Davies	D. W. Williams
Glyndwr, Clwyd	40,329	3,394,757	W. T. Williams	Mrs. H. Targett
§Islwyn, Gwent	66,662	4,436,738	B. Bird	(a) J. H. A. Roberts
§Llanelli, Dyfed	75,500	6,380,668	A. B. Thomas	(a) T. G. Evans
§Lliw Valley, West Glamorgan	59,800	8,297,938	J. C. Howells	(a) Mrs. M. R. Bochert
Meirionnydd, Gwynedd	30,400	3,967,757	G. W. Hughes	D. G. Williams
Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan	60,708	4,695,150	S. Jones	(a) W. A. Rogers
Monmouth, Gwent	71,616	6,689,123	G. Cummings	W. J. Parker
Montgomery, Powys	48,209	3,998,773	J. W. Williams	R. J. Bainbridge
§Neath, West Glamorgan	65,400	6,349,054	I. H. K. Thorne	(a) W. H. Cotton
§Newport, Gwent	133,808	20,161,005	G. N. Cook	(a) Mrs. C. R. Kehmstedt
§Ogwr, Mid Glamorgan	129,773	10,111,300	L. Murphy	(a) . . .
Preseli, Dyfed	67,688	7,313,558	I. W. R. David	Mrs. C. M. Cole
Radnor, Powys	20,898	2,125,749	W. E. Price	W. A. Rogers
§Rhondda, Mid Glamorgan	81,268	3,858,557	G. Evans	T. J. Jones
§Rhuddlan, Clwyd	52,330	5,883,397	F. J. K. Davies	(a) O. T. Lewis
Rhymney Valley, Mid Glamorgan	104,973	7,294,001	P. A. Bennett	H. A. Andrews
South Pembrokeshire, Dyfed	39,414	6,800,458	P. F. Klee	Col. W. R. Douglas
SWANSEA, West Glamorgan	186,589	18,418,549	A. N. F. Rees	(a) T. Lewis
§Taff-Ely, Mid Glamorgan	93,292	8,974,188	D. Gethin	(a) H. J. Cox
§Torfaen, Gwent	90,214	8,637,433	M. B. Mehta	(a) Mrs. P. Roberts
§Vale of Glamorgan, South Glamorgan	110,517	13,280,459	J. R. Gau	(a) Mrs. S. Thomas
§Wrexham Maelor, Clwyd	111,700	10,928,442	S. F. Tongue	(a) Mrs. R. Nicholson, M.B.E.
§Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey), Gwynedd	67,451	7,047,272	E. L. Gibson	(a) J. Pritchard

## THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

**Position and Extent.**—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51' 30" and 54° 38' N. latitude and between 1° 45' 32" and 6° 14' W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore.

**Population.**—The population (1981 Census) was 5,117,000. The average density of the population in 1981 was 0.66 persons per square hectare, compared with 175 persons per square mile in 1971.

**Land's End to John o' Groats.**—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groats house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV (1488-1513).

**Relief.**—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Macdui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

**Hydrography.**—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, *Bonnington Linn* (30 feet), *Corra Linn* (84 feet), *Dundaff Linn* (10 feet) and *Stonebyres Linn* (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with *Dundee* (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (10,289 ft.), opened in 1887 and the *Tay Road Bridge* (7,365 ft.), opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Aug. 18, 1966. The

*Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles) navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge* (1890), constructed at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft., and the *Forth (Road) Bridge*, with a total length of 6,156 ft. (over water) and a single span of 3,000 ft. The latter was completed in 1964 at a cost of £20,000,000.

The waterfall *Eas-Coul-Aulin* in Sutherland with a total height of 658 ft. and the *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Ericht* in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the Great Glen; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree* in the northern Highlands.

**Climate.**—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47.1° F. (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

**Gaelic Language.**—Some 88,000 persons in 1971, mainly in the Highlands and western coastal regions, were able to speak the Scottish form of Gaelic.

**Commerce.**—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufacturers, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

## THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

The preliminary report of the 1971 Census of Scotland showed a continued decline in the population of the islands. The populations at April 25, 1971, with 1961 populations in parenthesis, included: Islay 3,825 (1961, 3,871); Mull (including Iona, etc.), 1,560 (1,635); Coll and Tiree, 1,021 (1,173); Skye 7,372 (7,772); Barra, 1,087 (1,564); North Uist, 1,732 (1,982); South Uist, 3,781 (4,000).

**Orkney.**—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1971 Census, preliminary) of 17,075 (1961, 18,888). 1971 populations of the islands (with 1961 figures in italic) are: Eday 179 (202); Hoy and Walls, 531 (699); Mainland 6,502 (7,764); N. Ronaldsay, 134 (166); Rousay, 256 (350); Sanday, 592 (632); Shapinsay, 346 (432); S. Ronaldsay, 990 (1,275); Stronsay, 440 (497); Westray 841 (1,015); Kirkwall (4,618), in *Mainland* (Pomona), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

**Zetland.**—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which one-fifth are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1971 Census, prelim.) of 17,298 (1961, 17,978). Lerwick (6,107), in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group is famous for handknitted hosiery, and *Unst* (with Fair Isle, 1,129) for the finest of the Shetland woollen work for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51' 30" N. lat.).

**Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodoresens*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." *The Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as a refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

#### EARLY HISTORY

**Prehistoric Man.**—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands, the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

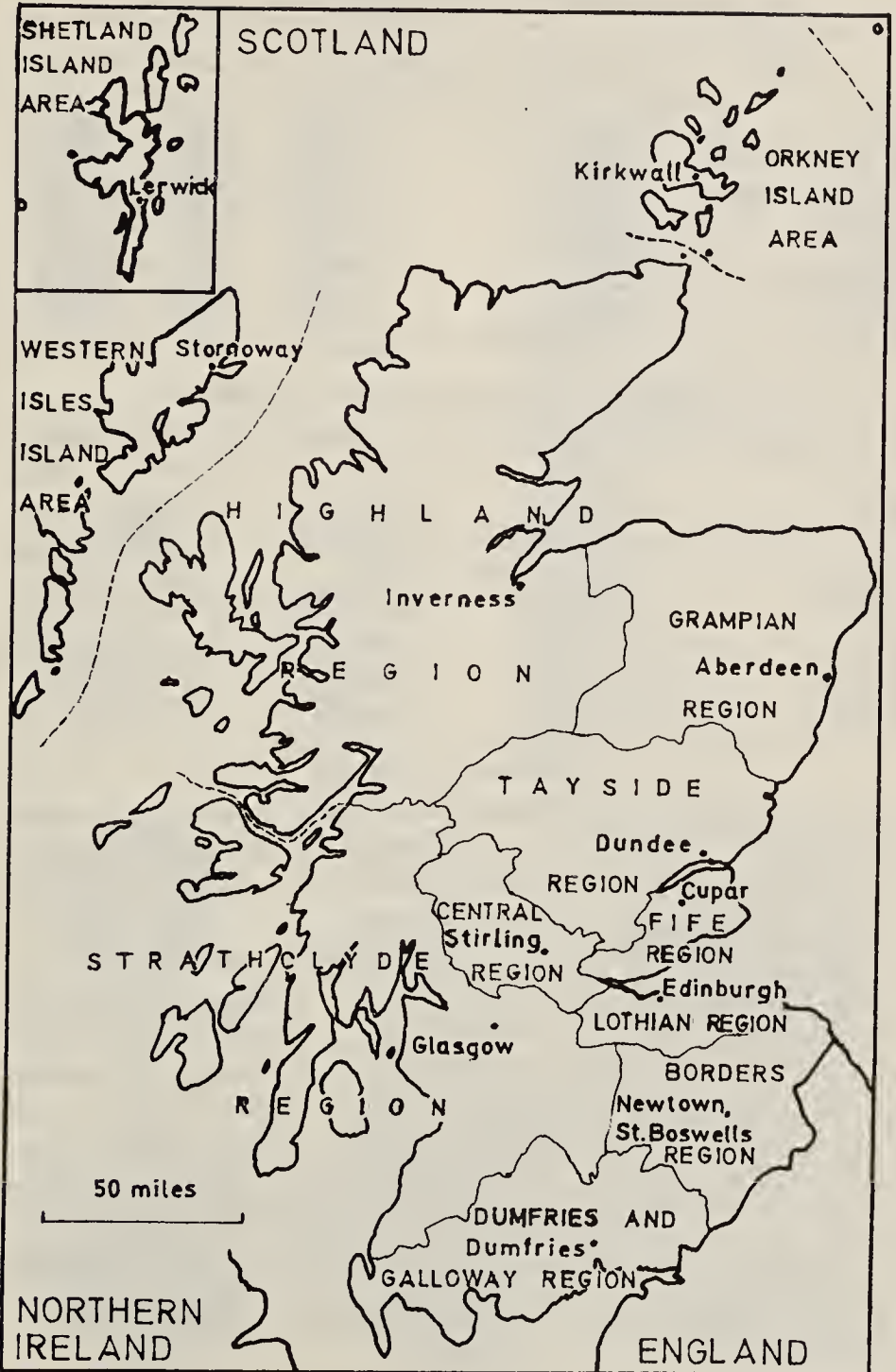
**The Roman Invasion.**—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the

Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the *Cheviots*. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall* (Tyne to Solway Firth).

**The Scots.**—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke* of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I (943-954) the Brythons of Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297) and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI, the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary Queen of Scots, was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII and II, the crown devolved upon William III (grandson of Charles I) and Mary (daughter of James VII and II) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII and II). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I (great-grandson of James VI and I). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII and II, but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VII and III" (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

**The Hebrides** did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III, in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.





## AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH REGIONAL COUNCILS, ETC.

Region	Administrative Headquarters	Area (acres)	Population	Rateable value £
Borders .....	Newtown St. Boswells	1,154,366	100,470	17,000,000
Central .....	Stirling	1,015†	273,012	78,689,744
Dumfries and Galloway .....	Dumfries	637,006*	144,218	27,385,082
Fife .....	Glenrothes, Fife	322,960	340,182	83,512,951
Grampian .....	Aberdeen	870,389*	483,000	121,442,430
Highland .....	Inverness	2,539,495	191,966	44,967,810
Lothian .....	Edinburgh	175,509*	735,892	211,287,889
Orkney .....	Kirkwall	217,600	18,862	15,012,978
Shetland .....	Lerwick	352,337	25,812	31,129,489
Strathclyde .....	Glasgow	5,348†	2,400,000	568,882,139
Tayside .....	Dundee	750,318*	391,529	93,000,000
Western Isles .....	Stornoway, Lewis	1,119†	30,691	3,955,063

\* Hectares

† Sq. miles

## CHIEF EXECUTIVES, CHAIRMEN AND CHIEF CONSTABLES

Region	Chief Executive	Convener	Chief Constable
Borders .....	K. J. Clark	T. Hunter	Sir John Orr, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Central .....	E. Geddes	J. Anderson, C.B.E.	I. T. Oliver
Dumfries and Galloway .....	L. T. Carnegie, C.B.E.	J. F. Niven, C.B.E.	A. Campbell, Q.P.M.
Fife .....	J. M. Dunlop, C.B.E.	R. Gough	R. F. Murison, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Grampian .....	J. D. Macnaughton	J. Sorrie	A. Morrison, Q.P.M.
Highland .....	R. H. Stevenson	I. S. Campbell, O.B.E.	D. B. Henderson, Q.P.M.
Lothian .....	R. G. E. Peggie	B. A. Meek, O.B.E.	Sir John Orr, O.B.E., Q.P.M.
Orkney .....	H. A. G. Lapsley	E. R. Eunson	D. B. Henderson, Q.P.M.
Shetland .....	E. A. Urquhart	A. I. Tulloch	D. B. Henderson, Q.P.M.
Strathclyde .....	R. Calderwood	J. Burns	P. Hamill, Q.P.M.
Tayside .....	J. A. Wallace	W. K. Fitzgerald	R. S. Simm, M.B.E.
Western Isles .....	R. MacIver	A. Matheson	D. B. Henderson, Q.P.M.

## PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.  
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.  
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly is sitting).  
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign). H.R.H. Prince Andrew. H.R.H. Prince Edward. Nephews of the Sovereign.  
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively—within their own localities and during holding of office).  
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.  
Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.  
The Prime Minister.  
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively—if Peers).  
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland. Hereditary Master of the Household.  
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).  
Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.  
Dukes' eldest sons.  
Earls, in order as Dukes.  
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.  
Marquesses' eldest sons.  
Dukes' younger sons.  
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively—if not Peers).  
Lord Justice General.  
Lord Clerk Register.  
Lord Advocate.  
Lord Justice Clerk.  
Viscounts, in order as Dukes.  
Earls' eldest sons.  
Marquesses' younger sons.  
Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.  
Viscounts' eldest sons.  
Earls' younger sons.  
Lord-Barons' eldest sons.  
Knights of the Garter.  
Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.  
Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).  
Viscounts' younger sons.  
Lord-Barons' younger sons.  
Sons of Life Peers.  
Baronets.  
Knights of the Thistle.

Knights of other Orders as in England.  
Solicitor-General for Scotland.  
Lord Lyon King of Arms.  
Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).  
Knights Bachelor.  
Sheriffs Substitute.  
Companions of Orders as in England.  
Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.  
Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.  
Companions of Distinguished Service Order.  
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.  
Officers of British Empire Order.  
Baronets' eldest sons.  
Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).  
Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.  
Members of British Empire Order.  
Baronets' younger sons.  
Knights' younger sons.  
Queen's Counsel.  
Barons-feudal.  
Esquires.  
Gentlemen.

## LORD LIEUTENANTS IN SCOTLAND

NAME	INFORMAL TITLE	PART OF REGION IN WHICH FUNCTIONS ARE DISCHARGED
The Viscount Thurso .....	Lord Lieutenant of:— Caithness	Highland Region:— The district of Caithness
Colonel A. MacD. Gilmour, O.B.E., M.C. ....	Sutherland	The district of Sutherland
Vice-Adm. Sir John Hayes, K.C.B., O.B.E. ....	Ross and Cromarty	The districts of Ross and Cromarty and Skye and Lochalsh
Colonel Sir Donald Hamish Cam- eron of Lochiel, K.T., C.V.O., T.D.	Inverness	The districts of Lochaber, Inverness and Badenoch and Strathspey
The Earl of Leven and Melville	Nairn	The district of Nairn
Capt. I. M. Tennant .....	Morayshire	Grampian Region:— Such part of the county of Moray as existing before 16th May 1975 as lies within the region.
Colonel T. R. Gordon-Duff of Drummuir, M.C. ....	Banffshire	The county of Banff as existing before 16th May 1975
Sir Maitland Mackie, C.B.E. ....	Aberdeenshire	The county of Aberdeen as existing before 16th May 1975 except the electoral divisions of Bucksburn, Newhills Landward, Old Ma- char and Stoneywood and the Parishes of Dyce and Peterculter
The Viscount of Arbuthnott, D.S.C. ....	Kincardineshire	The county of Kincardine as existing before 16th May 1975 except the electoral division of Nigg
The Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., C.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C. ....	Angus	Tayside Region:— The district of Angus
Major D. H. Butter, M.C. ....	Perth and Kinross	The district of Perth and Kinross Fife Region:—
Sir John Edward Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. ....	Fife	The whole region Lothian Region:—
The Marquess of Linlithgow, M.C.	West Lothian	The district of West Lothian
Sir John Dutton Clerk of Peni- cuik, Bt., C.B.E., V.R.D. ....	Midlothian	The district of Midlothian
The Earl of Wemyss and March, K.T. ....	East Lothian	The district of East Lothian
The Earl of Mar and Kellie ....	Clackmannan	Central Region:— The district of Clackmannan
Maj.-Gen. F. C. C. Graham, C.B., D.S.O. ....	Stirling and Falkirk	The districts of Stirling and Falkirk Borders Region:—
Lt.-Col. A. M. Sprot, M.C. ....	Tweeddale	The district of Tweeddale
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., V.R.D. ....	Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale	The districts of Roxburgh and of Ettrick and Lauderdale
Lt.-Col. W. B. Swan, C.B.E., T.D. .	Berwickshire	The district of Berwickshire Strathclyde Region:—
The Lord Maclean, K.T., P.C., C.C.V.O., K.B.E. ....	Argyll and Bute	The district of Argyll and Bute
Brig. A. S. Pearson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D. ....	Dunbartonshire	The districts of Dumbarton, Clydebank, Bears- den and Milngavie, Strathkelvin and Cum- bernauld and Kilsyth
Col. The Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E., T.D. ....	Lanarkshire	The districts of Monklands, Motherwell, Ham- ilton, East Kilbride and Lanark
Major J. D. M. Crichton Maitland	Renfrewshire	The districts of Eastwood, Renfrew and Inverclyde
Col. B. M. Knox, M.C., T.D. ....	Ayr and Arran	The districts of Cunninghame, Kilmarnock and Loudoun, Kyle and Carrick and Cum- nock and Doon Valley
H. J. Brewis .....	Wigtown	Dumfries and Galloway Region:— The district of Wigtown
Col. W. J. M. Ross, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., T.D. ....	The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright	The district of Stewartry
Lt.-Col. A. J. Jardine Paterson, O.B.E. ....	Dumfries	The districts of Nithsdale and of Annandale and Eskdale
Col. R. A. A. S. Macrae, M.B.E. .	Orkney	The islands area of Orkney
M. M. Shearer .....	Shetland	The islands area of Shetland
Major S. Longbotham .....	Western Isles	The islands area of the Western Isles

NOTE.—The Lord Provosts of the four city districts of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow are Lord Lieutenants for those districts *ex officio*.

## PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

## EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of Scotland, has a municipal area of 100.6 sq. miles. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are the Castle, which includes St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh, and near it, the Scottish National War Memorial; the Palace of Holyroodhouse; Parliament House, the present seat of the judicature; two universities (Edinburgh and Heriot Watt); St. Giles' Cathedral (restored 1879-83); St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott); the General Register House (Robert Adam); the National and the Signet Libraries; the National Gallery; the Royal Scottish Academy; and the National Portrait Gallery. The city is governed by the City of Edinburgh District Council which includes the area of South Queensferry, Kirkliston, Currie, Ratho and Balerno.

## GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City, largest District in the Strathclyde Region, and the principal commercial and industrial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 48,822 acres. The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries in the world. The principal industries include heavy engineering, aero and marine engines, chemicals, printing, carpet, cotton thread, food processing, etc. The chief buildings are the Early Gothic former Cathedral, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, Pollok House, the Transport Museum, Kelvingrove Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is home of the Scottish National Orchestra, Scottish Opera, etc.

## ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, 126 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. Scotland's third largest city, it covers an area of 73.25 square miles. Aberdeen is the principal commercial and administrative centre in the N. of Scotland, the largest Scottish fishing port and the main European centre for offshore oil exploration. It is also an ancient university town and distinguished research centre. Other industries include engineering, shipbuilding, food processing, textiles, paper manufacturing and chemicals. Places of interest: King's College, St. Machar's Cathedral, Brig o' Balgownie, the Kirk of St. Nicholas, Mercat Cross, Marischal College, Provost Skene's House, Art Gallery, James Dun's House (children's museum). Aberdeen is governed by a City Council of 48 members.

## DUNDEE

DUNDEE, a Royal Burgh, City, is the administrative centre of Tayside Region. Situated on the north bank of the Tay estuary, it extends over 96 square miles. The city's first class port and dock installations are important to the offshore oil industry and the airport also provides servicing facilities. Principal industries include textiles, watches and clocks, computers and other electronic industries, publishing, tyre manufacture, food processing, carpets, heavy electrical engineering, greetings cards, shipbuilding and marine engineering and clothing manufacture. The University of Dundee was established in 1967. The unique City Churches—three churches under one roof, together with the 15th century St. Mary's Tower—are the most prominent architectural feature.

## CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

## THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen

- AGNEW: Sir Crispin Hamlyn Agnew of Lochnaw, Bt., 6 Palmerston Road, Edinburgh.
- ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnot, D.S.C., Arbuthnot House, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.
- BARCLAY: Peter C. Barclay of that Ilk, Gatemans, Stratford St. Mary, Colchester, Essex.
- BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, T.D., Crookston, Midlothian.
- BOYD: Lord Kilmarnock, Casa de Mondragon, Ronda (Malaga), Spain.
- BOYLE: Rr. Adm. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Glasgow, C.B., D.S.C., Kelburn, Fairlie, Ayrshire.
- BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.
- BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Broomhall, Dunfermline, Fife.
- BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
- BURNETT: J. C. A. Burnett of Leys, Crathes Castle, Kincardineshire.
- CAMERON: Col. Sir Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel, K.T., C.V.O., T.D., Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.
- CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inverary, Argyll.
- CARMICHAEL: Richard John Carmichael of Carmichael, Carmichael, Thankerton, Biggar, Lanarkshire.
- CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
- CATHCART: Maj. Gen. The Rt. Hon. The Earl Cathcart, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., 2 Pembroke Gardens, W.8.
- CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Silver Willows, Bury St. Edmunds.
- CLAN CHATTAN: M. K. Mackintosh of Clan Chattan, Maxwell Park, Gwelo, Zimbabwe.
- COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Lochnell Castle, Ledaig, Argyllshire.
- COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossdhu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.
- CRANSTOUN: Lt. Col. Alastair Cranstoun of that Ilk, M.C., Corehouse, Lanarkshire.
- CUMMING: Sir William Gordon Gordon-Cumming of Altyre, Bt., Blairs House, Altyre, Forres, Morayshire.
- DARROCH: Captain Duncan Darroch of Gourock. The Red House, Branksome Park Rd., Camberley.
- DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, P.C., Stobhall, Perth.
- DUNBAR: Sir Jean Ivor Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., 45/55 39th Street, Long Island City, New York.
- DUNDAS: David D. Dundas of Dundas, 8 Derna Road, Kenwyn 7700, South Africa.
- ELLIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt., Redheugh, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire.
- ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Clarendon House, Alloa.
- FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, M.C., Invercauld, Braemar.
- FERGUSON: Sir Charles Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt., Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire.
- FORBES: Lord Forbes, K.B.E., Balforbes, Alford, Aberdeenshire.
- FORSYTH: Alistair Forsyth of that Ilk, Ethie Castle, by Arbroath, Angus.
- FRASER: Lady Saltoun, Cairnbulg Castle, Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire.
- FRASER (OF LOVAT)\*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Balblair House, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.
- GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.
- GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.

- GRANT: Lord Strathspey, 111 Elms Ride, West Wittering, Sussex.
- HAIG: Earl Haig, O.B.E., Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.
- HAY: Earl of Erroll, Houghton Down, Stockbridge, Hants.
- HUNTER: Neil A. Hunter of Hunterston, Tour d'Escas, Carretera d'Escas, La Massana, Andorra.
- IRVINE OF DRUM: C. F. Irvine of Drum, 29 Forest Road, Hoylake, Wirral, Merseyside.
- JARDINE: Col. Sir William Jardine of Applegirth, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., Denbie, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire.
- KEITH: The Earl of Kintore, Glenton House, Rickarton, Stonehaven, Aberdeenshire.
- KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, O.B.E., Cassillis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.
- KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.
- KINCAID: A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.
- LAMONT: Peter N. Lamont of that Ilk, St. Patrick's College, Manley, N.S.W. 2095, Australia.
- LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, Tanglewood, West Tytherley, Salisbury, Wilts.
- LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.
- LOCKHART: Angus Hew Lockhart of the Lee, Newholme, Dunsyre, Lanark.
- MCBAIN: J. H. McBain of McBain, 7025, North Finger Rock Place, Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.
- MALCOLM (MACCULLUM): Robin N. L. Malcolm of Poltalloch, Duntrane Castle, Lochgilphead, Argyll.
- MACDONALD: Lord Macdonald (*The Macdonald of Macdonald*), Ostaig House, Skye.
- MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD\*: Ranald A. Macdonald of Clanranald, 55 Compton Road, N.1.
- MACDONALD OF SLEAT (CLAN HUSTEAIN)\*: Sir Ian Bosville-Macdonald of Sleat, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.
- MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY\*: Air Cdre. Aeneas R. Macdonell of Glengarry, C.B., D.F.C., Elonbank, Castle Street, Portrose, Ross-shire.
- MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Dunollie, Argyll.
- MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt., Bannatyne, Newtyle, Angus.
- MACKAY: Lord Reay, 11 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
- MACKENZIE: Earl of Cromartie, M.C., T.D., Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, Ross-shire.
- MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, Field End, Nailsbourne, nr. Taunton, Somerset.
- MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, O.B.E., Moy Hall, Inverness.
- MACLACHLAN: Madame Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
- MACLAREN: Donald MacLaren of MacLaren and Achleskine, British Military Government, Berlin (B.F.P.O. 45).
- MACLEAN: Lord Maclean, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., Duart Castle, Mull.
- MACLENNAN: Col. Ronald G. MacLennan of MacLennan, Clachan, Lochbroom, Ullapool, Ross-shire.
- MACLEOD: J. MacLeod of MacLeod, Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
- MACMILLAN: Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Finlaystone, Langbank, Renfrewshire.
- MACNAB: J. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), Finlanrig, Killin, Perthshire.
- MACNAGHTEN: Sir Patrick Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., Dundarave, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.
- MACNEIL OF BARRA: Ian R. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*), Kismull Castle, Barra.
- MACPHERSON: William A. Macpherson of Cluny, Newtown of Blairgowrie, Perthshire.
- MACTHOMAS: Andrew P. C. MacThomas of Finegand, 22 India Street, Edinburgh.
- MAITLAND: Earl of Lauderdale, The Tower, Castle Gogar, Costorphine, Edinburgh.
- MAR: Countess of Mar, 10 Cranberry Drive, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcs.
- MARJORIBANKS: William Marjoribanks of that Ilk, Kirklands of Forglen, Banffshire.
- MATHESON: Sir Torquhil Matheson of Matheson, Bt., Sanderwick Court, Frome, Somerset.
- MENZIES: David R. Menzies of Menzies, 20 Nardina Crescent, Dalkeith, Western Australia.
- MONCREIFFE: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., C.V.O., Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.
- MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton and Winton, The Dutch House, West Green, Hartley Wintney, Hants.
- MORRISON: Dr. Iain M. Morrison of Ruchdi, Todhurst Farm, Lake Lane, Barnham, Sussex.
- MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, T.D., Foulis Castle, Ross.
- MURRAY: Duke of Atholl, Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire.
- NICHOLSON: Ian Nicholson of Scorrybreck, 18 Hamelin Crescent, Narrbundah, Canberra, A.C.T. 2604, Australia.
- OGLIVY: Earl of Airlie, Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
- RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.B.E., M.C., Brechin Castle, Angus.
- RATRAY: James S. Ratray of Ratray, Craighall, Ratray, Perthshire.
- ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), 7 Washington Drive, Devon Pen, P.O. Box 337, Halfway Tree P.O., Kingston 10, Jamaica.
- ROLLO: Rt. Hon. Lord Rollo, Pitcairns, Dunning, Perthshire.
- ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
- ROSS: David C. Ross of that Ilk, Shandwick, Glenrothes, Fife.
- RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Castlemartin, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare, Eire.
- SCOTT: Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., V.R.D., Bowhill, Selkirk.
- SCRYMGEOUR: The Earl of Dundee, Birkhill, Cupar, Fife.
- SEMPILL: Lady Sempill, Druminnor Castle, Rhynie, Aberdeenshire.
- SHAW: John Shaw of Tordarroch, Newhall, Balblair, By Conon Bridge, Ross-shire.
- SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, Rangers Lodge, Charlbury, Oxon.
- STIRLING: Sir Charles Norman Stirling of Cader, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 17 Park Row, Farnham, Surrey.
- SUTHERLAND: Countess of Sutherland, House of Tongue, Brora, Sutherland.
- SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 23301 8th Avenue S.S., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- URQUHART: Kenneth T. Urquhart of that Ilk, 4713 Orleans Blvd., Jefferson, Louisiana, U.S.A.
- WALLACE: Lt.-Col. M. R. Wallace of that Ilk, Hilton of Gosk, Auchterarder, Perthshire.
- WEDDERBURN OF THAT ILK: The Master of Dundee, Birkhill, Cupar, Fife.
- WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked \*), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, (e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture), independent. Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname cannot be held chief of a part of such, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

## SCOTTISH DISTRICT COUNCILS

District	Administrative Headquarters	Population	Rateable Value £	Chief Executive	Chairman (a) Convener (b) Provost (c) Lord Provost
Aberdeen City .....	Aberdeen	212,542	66,995,630	J. M. Wilson	(c) A. C. Collie
Angus .....	Forfar	92,512	18,315,007	W. S. McCulloch	M. Struthers
Annandale and Eskdale .....	Annan	35,569	6,591,596	J. A. Whitecross	(a) R. G. Greenhow
Argyll and Bute .....	Lochgilphead	68,786	14,654,542	M. A. J. Gossip	F. T. Spears
Badenoch and Strathspey .....	Kingussie	9,363	2,479,000	H. G. McCulloch	A. J. McCook
Banff and Buchan ..	Banff	81,928	19,473,081	R. W. Jackson	(a) N. Cowie
Bearsden and Milngavie .....	Bearsden	40,122	9,225,225	A. R. Rae	(b) Mrs. V. A. Marvin
Berwickshire .....	Duns	18,159	3,137,487	R. A. Christie	Capt. J. Evans
Caithness .....	Wick	27,239	4,097,403	A. Beattie	(a) J. M. Young
Clackmannan .....	Alloa	48,044	11,329,174	A. E. O'Neill	(a) J. Millar
Clydebank .....	Clydebank	51,825	10,942,844	J. M. Brown	(b) J. McKendrick
Clydesdale .....	Lanark	57,361	10,671,237	R. G. Dalkin, E.R.D.	(a) Lt. Col. R. C. M. Monteith, O.B.E., M.C.
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth .....	Cumbernauld	61,681	130,412	J. Hutton	(b) W. Taylor
Cumnock and Doon Valley .....	Cumnock	45,509	6,621,941	D. T. Hemmings	(a) J. Hodge, B.E.M.
Cunninghame .....	Irvine	138,707	35,996,523	J. M. Miller	(a) T. Dickie
Dumbarton .....	Dumbarton	78,106	20,325,476	L. MacKinnon	(a) J. McKinley
Dundee City .....	Dundee	179,674	49,477,721	J. F. Hoey	(c) J. P. Gowans
Dunfermline .....	Dunfermline	125,817	..	G. Brown	(b) L. G. Wood
East Kilbride .....	East Kilbride	82,949	19,234,300	W. G. McNay, O.B.E.	(b) P. McGregor
East Lothian .....	Haddington	78,963	18,582,429	D. B. Miller	T. Wilson
Eastwood .....	Giffnock	54,354	11,534,452	M. D. Henry	(b) I. Robertson
Edinburgh City .....	Edinburgh	446,361	147,028,514	M. M. Duncan	(c) Rt. Hon. T. Morgan
Ettrick and Lauderdale .....	Galashiels	32,900	5,902,577	J. D. Bell	(b) A. L. Tulley
Falkirk .....	Falkirk	144,000	43,663,105	J. P. H. Paton	(b) J. Docherty
Glasgow City .....	Glasgow	763,162	203,709,112	S. F. Hamilton	(c) M. Kelly, P.H.D.
Gordon .....	Inverurie	63,000	9,900,572	A. C. Kennedy	(a) J. B. Presly, M.B.E.
Hamilton .....	Hamilton	108,778	9,926,913	W. Johnston	J. Swinburne
Inverclyde .....	Greenock	99,565	23,700,000	I. C. Wilson	(b) H. Mulholland
Inverness .....	Inverness	56,000	14,900,112	B. Wilson	(a) A. G. Sellar
Kilmarnock and Loudoun .....	Kilmarnock	81,725	16,599,343	J. C. W. Nicol, O.B.E.	(b) A. A. Nisbet
Kincardine and Deeside .....	Stonehaven	42,598	7,876,061	Miss E. M. G. Cockburn	I. M. Frain
Kirkcaldy .....	Kirkcaldy	150,000	36,482,229	W. C. Hogg	(a) R. King
Kyle and Carrick ..	Ayr	112,456	27,921,343	R. Holley	(b) Dr. J. L. Boyle
Lochaber .....	Fort William	19,193	4,477,000	D. A. B. Blair	Rev. R. J. Andrew
Midlothian .....	Dalkeith	81,661	15,262,443	D. W. Duguid	(a) W. Steele
Monklands .....	Coatbridge	110,135	21,195,793	J. S. Ness	(b) (vacant)
Moray .....	Elgin	82,237	18,679,256	J. P. C. Bell	J. M. Anderson
Motherwell .....	Motherwell	149,478	35,090,000	F. C. Marks	(b) J. McCormack
Nairn .....	Nairn	9,879	1,799,568	J. R. McCluskey	(b) Lt. Col. H. McLean, M.B.E.
Nithsdale .....	Dumfries	56,051	11,560,005	G. D. Grant	(b) W. B. Simpson, M.B.E.
North-East Fife .....	Cupar	62,387	14,824,268	Brig. D. Anderson, C.B.E.	D. Niven
Perth and Kinross ..	Perth	118,697	25,817,000	J. E. D. Cormie	(b) J. M. Mathieson
Renfrew .....	Paisley	214,534	50,752,898	W. McIntosh	(b) G. Logie
Ross and Cromarty ..	Dingwall	46,137	12,543,798	A. Cuthbertson	(a) G. D. Finlayson
Roxburgh .....	Hawick	35,099	6,168,501	J. F. A. Richardson	J. R. Irvine
Skye and Lochalsh ..	Portree	9,945	622,502	D. H. Noble	W. M. Nicolson
Stewartry .....	Kircudbright	22,649	4,271,495	W. L. Dick-Smith	(a) J. Nelson
Stirling .....	Stirling	80,340	20,410,340	D. M. Bowie	(a) E. Monaghan
Strathkelvin .....	Kirkintilloch	87,509	16,188,000	A. W. Harrower, M.B.E.	(b) G. McCormack
Sutherland .....	Golspie	12,927	1,684,000	D. W. Martin	Mrs. L. Mackenzie
Tweeddale .....	Peebles	14,135	3,048,464	G. Gardiner	J. P. Campbell
West Lothian .....	Bathgate	137,773	29,298,212	D. Morrison	(a) D. McCauley
Wigtown .....	Stranraer	29,605	5,120,000	J. D. Sharp	(a) D. R. Robinson

## NEW TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN

**Commission for the New Towns.** Glen House, Stag Place, S.W.1.—The Commission was established on October 1, 1961, under the New Towns Act, 1959, to take over new towns in England and Wales from development corporations whose purposes have been achieved or substantially achieved. The assets and liabilities of Crawley and Hemel Hempstead Development Corporations were transferred to the Commission in 1962 and those of the Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City Development Corporations in 1966. In April, 1978, the Commission transferred to the local authorities under the New Towns (Amendment) Act 1976 the housing and related assets of its four towns. The Commission assumed responsibility for the residual industrial and commercial assets in Corby, Harlow and Stevenage in 1980 and in Bracknell in April 1982 and will do so later in such other new towns as the Government may decide.

*Chairman*, Sir Neil Shields, M.C.  
*Deputy Chairman*, A. Jones.

*Members*, R. B. Caws; J. N. C. James; M. A. Hastilow; W. J. Mackenzie, O.B.E.; The Lord Sefton of Garston; P. M. Vine; G. J. Roberts, C.B.E.  
*Chief Executive*, D. M. Woodhall.

**BRACKNELL, Berks.**—*Principal Officer*, T. J. Perry. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Area, 3,303 acres. Population, 50,000.

**CORBY, Northants.**—*Manager*, M. V. P. Hart. *Offices*, 9 Queen's Square, Corby, Northants. Area, 4,423 acres. Population, 47,000.

**CRAWLEY, Sussex.**—*Principal Officer*, F. P. Harris. *Offices*, Broadfield Barton, Crawley, Sussex. Area 6,047 acres. Population, 72,500.

**HARLOW, Essex.**—*Principal Officer*, G. T. C. Probart. *Offices*, Gate House, The High, Harlow, Essex. Area, 6,395 acres. Population, 79,000.

**HATFIELD, Herts.**—*Manager*, J. W. Hill. *Offices*, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area, 2,340 acres. Population, 29,000.

**HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Herts.**—*Principal Officer*, A. E. Archbold. *Offices*, Swan Court, Waterhouse Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Area, 5,910 acres. Population, 77,579.

**STEVENAGE, Herts.**—*Principal Officer*, A. B. Cudmore. *Offices*, Daneshill House, Danestrete, Stevenage, Herts. Area, 6,256 acres. Population, 73,000.

**WELWYN GARDEN CITY, Herts.**—*Manager*, J. W. Hill. *Offices*, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Area, 4,317 acres. Population, 47,000.

## DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

## England and Wales

**AYCLIFFE, Co. Durham.**—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, M. Straker, C.B.E. *General Manager*, G. Philipson, D.F.C. *Offices*, Churchill House, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Area, 3,090 acres. Population, 25,000. Estimated eventual population, 45,000.

**BASILDON, Essex.**—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Dame Elizabeth Coker, D.B.E. *General Manager*, D. Galloway. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Area, 7,818 acres. Population, 100,100. Estimated eventual population, 130,000.

**CENTRAL LANCASHIRE NEW TOWN, Lancs.**—Formed 1970. *Chairman*, Sir Frank Pearson. *General Manager*, R. W. Phelps. *Offices*, Cuerden Hall, Bamber Bridge, Preston, Lancs. Area, 35,255 acres. Population, 250,000. Estimated eventual population, 270,000.

**CWMBRAN, Gwent.**—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, The Lord Raglan. *Managing Director*, R. W. Howlett.

*Offices*, Gwent House, Town Centre, Cwmbran, Gwent. Area, 3,512 acres. Population, 45,700. Estimated eventual population, 55,000.

**MILTON KEYNES, Bucks.**—Formed 1967. *Chairman*, The Lord Campbell of Eskan. *General Manager*, F. C. Henshaw. *Offices*, Wavendon Tower, Wavendon, Milton Keynes. Area, 22,000 acres. Population, 107,000. Estimated eventual population, 200,000.

**NORTHAMPTON.**—Formed 1968. *Chairman*, A. R. Davis, C.B.E. *General Manager*, L. Austin-Crowe. *Offices*, Cliftonville House, Bedford Road, Northampton. Area, 19,966 acres. Population, 160,000. Estimated eventual population, 180,000.

**PETERBOROUGH.**—Formed 1967. *Chairman*, J. Rowe. *General Manager*, W. Thomas. *Offices*, Touthill Close, City Road, Peterborough. Area, 15,940 acres. Population, 122,440. Estimated eventual population, 150,000.

**PETERLEE, Co. Durham.**—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, M. Straker, C.B.E. *Managing Director*, G. Philipson, D.F.C. *Offices*, Lee House, Town Centre, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Area, 2,977 acres. Population, 23,000. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

**REDDITCH, Worcs.**—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Prof. D. Hinton. *Managing Director*, N. More. *Offices*, Holmwood, Plymouth Road, Redditch, Worcs. Area, 7,180 acres. Population, 64,700. Estimated eventual population, 84,000.

**RUNCORN, Cheshire.**—Formed 1964. Merged with Warrington Development Corporation in 1981 to form Warrington and Runcorn Development Corporation. *Chairman*, D. Forster. *General Manager*, D. J. Binns. *Offices*, Chapel Street, Runcorn, Cheshire. Area, 7,234 acres. Population, 64,700. Estimated eventual population, 90–95,000.

**SKELMERSDALE, Lancs.**—Formed 1962. *Chairman*, W. A. D. Windham. *Managing Director*, E. Bradbury. *Offices*, Pennylands, Skelmersdale, Lancs. Area, 4,124 acres. Population, 41,300. Estimated eventual population, 60,500.

**TELFORD, Shropshire.**—Formed 1963. *Chairman*, The Lord Northfield. *General Manager*, J. Boyce. *Offices*, Priorslee Hall, Telford, Salop. Area, 19,300 acres. Population, 105,000. Estimated eventual population, 150,000.

**WARRINGTON, Cheshire.**—Formed 1968. (Assumed responsibility for Runcorn New Town in 1981.) *Chairman*, D. Forster. *General Manager*, D. J. Binns. *Offices*, New Town House, Buttermarket St., Warrington, Cheshire. Area, 18,612 acres. Population, 140,200. Estimated eventual population, 170,000.

**WASHINGTON, Tyne and Wear.**—Formed 1964. *Chairman*, Prof. W. G. McClelland. *Managing Director*, R. Tilmouth. *Offices*, USworth Hall, Washington. Area, 5,610 acres. Population, 52,415. Estimated eventual population, 80,000.

**DEVELOPMENT BOARD FOR RURAL WALES.**—Formed 1977. *Chairman*, F. L. Morgan. *Offices*, Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys.

## Scotland

**CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.**—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, H. B. Sneddon, O.B.E. *Chief Executive*, Brig. C. H. Cowan. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld. Area, 7,788 acres. Population, 50,850. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

**EAST KILBRIDE, Lanarkshire.**—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, The Lord Hughes, P.C., C.B.E. *Managing Director*, G. B. Young, C.B.E. *Offices*, Atholl House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Area, 10,250 acres. Population, 76,100. Estimated eventual population, 90,000.

**GLENROTHES, Fife.**—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Sir

George Sharp, O.B.E. *Chief Executive*, M. Cracknell. *Offices*, Balbirnie House, Glenrothes, Fife. Area, 5,765 acres. Population, 38,000. Estimated eventual population, 70,000.

IRVINE, Ayrshire.—Designated, 1966. *Chairman*, H. A. Whitson, C.B.E. *Managing Director*, Brig. R. A. S. Rickets. *Offices*, Perceton House, Irvine, Ayr-

shire. Area, 12,440 acres. Population, 58,000. Estimated eventual population, 95,000.

LIVINGSTON, West Lothian.—Designated, 1962. *Chairman*, R. S. Watt. *Chief Executive*, J. Wilson. *Offices*, Livingston, West Lothian. Area, 6,868 acres. Population, 38,677. Estimated eventual population, 100,000.

## Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index)

The estimated population of Northern Ireland in 1980 was 1,547,300 (males, 763,700; females, 783,600) compared with a total population of 1,536,065 at the Census of 1971. In 1971 the number of persons in the various religious denominations (expressed as percentages of the total population) were: Roman Catholic, 31.4; Presbyterian, 26.7; Church of Ireland, 22; Methodist, 4.7; others 5.8; not stated, 9.4. Northern Ireland has a total area of 5,462 sq. miles (land, 5,206 sq. miles; inland water and tideways, 255 sq. miles) with a density of population of 282 persons per sq. mile in 1971.

**Constitution and Government.** A separate parliament and executive Government was established for Northern Ireland in 1921 by the Government of Ireland Act. The Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1973, abolished the post of Governor and Parliament of Northern Ireland and provided for the transfer of certain legislative functions to a Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. Elections for a Northern Ireland Assembly took place on June 28, 1973. Devolved Government came into operation with effect from January 1, 1974 but when the Executive collapsed the Northern Ireland Assembly was prorogued on May 29 1974. The Northern Ireland Constitution Act, 1974, which became law in July 1974, made provision for temporary arrangements for the government of Northern Ireland by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and also provided for the holding of elections and a Constitutional Convention. The Convention which had the purpose of considering what provision for the government of Northern Ireland was likely to command the most widespread acceptance throughout the community there, reported on November 8, 1975. The Convention was reconvened on February 3, 1976 so that it might be determined whether agreement could be reached on the specific and crucial issue of a system of Government within Northern Ireland which provided for a form of partnership and participation. No further report was made and the Convention was dissolved on March 5, 1976. In January 1980, the main political parties were invited by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland to participate in a conference with the object of seeking the highest level of agreement on the Province's future government. The conference, attended by three of the four main parties, was adjourned in March 1980. Direct Rule continues in being under the terms of the Northern Ireland Act 1974.

In April 1982, the Government published a White Paper entitled "Northern Ireland: A Framework for Devolution", in which it signified its intention to hold elections for a Northern Ireland Assembly. This would initially perform a consultative and deliberative role, but in due course would also be able to assume administrative and legislative responsibility for transferred functions if a sufficient level of agreement on how these powers should be exercised could be reached by the parties represented in it. The Government subsequently presented to Parliament a Northern Ireland Bill aimed at giving effect to these proposals, and elections to a 78 member Ulster Assembly took place on October 20th, 1982.

### THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Sir John Andrews, K.B.E. (1957); R. J. Bailie (1971); D. W. Bleakley (1971); R. H. Bradford (1969); Capt. Viscount Brookeborough (1971); W. Craig (1963); Sir Lancelot Curran (1957); J. Dobson (1969); W. K. Fitzsimmons (1965); Col. the Lord Glentoran (1953); Lord Justice Jones (1965); Mr. Justice Kelly (1969); H. V. Kirk (1962); Capt. W. J. Long (1966); Lord Lowry (Lord Chief Justice) (1971); R. W. B. McConnell (1964); W. B. McIvor (1971); W. J. Morgan (1961); The Lord Moyola (1966); Sir Ivan Neill (1950); P. R. H. O'Neill (1969); The Lord O'Neill of the Maine (1956); G. B. Newe (1971); Sir Robert Porter, Q.C. (1969); Lord Rathcavan (1922); R. Simpson (1969); J. D. Taylor (1970); H. W. West (1960).

### GOVERNMENT OFFICES

#### Department of Finance and Personnel

*Permanent Secretary*, W. G. H. Quigley, Ph.D.  
*Under Secretaries*, J. S. Crozier; Miss Z. I. Davies; J. B. McAllister; Dr. M. N. Hayes; J. Murray; R. B. Spence.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, Dr. D. J. Allott; R. J. Anderson; D. R. Cole; N. R. Cowling; J. Dowdall; S. McKillop; Dr. D. G. Slattery (*Resources Group*); J. B. Forsythe; J. S. H. Gaw; J. A. D. Kennedy; J. Maguire (*Personnel Group*); J. R. Russell (*Central Secretariat*).  
*Solicitor*, W. E. M. Reid.  
*Commissioner of Valuation*, G. T. Farr.  
*First Legislative Draftsman*, T. R. Erskine.

#### Department of Education

*Permanent Secretary*, J. H. Parkes.  
*Under Secretaries*, D. Barry; E. G. Martin.  
*Senior Chief Inspector*, I. H. N. Wallace.  
*Asst. Secretaries*, J. Saulters; P. Carvill; N. R. Jennings; R. T. Holmes; K. H. Clark; D. M. Carson; N. Morrison; J. S. Smith; T. Johnston.

#### Royal Ulster Constabulary (Knock Road, Belfast 5)

*Chief Constable*, Sir John Hermon, O.B.E.  
*Deputy Chief Constable*, M. McAtamney O.B.E.

#### Ulster Office in London 11 Berkeley Street, W.1

*Principal*, R. Bennett.

#### Department of Environment

*Permanent Secretary*, J. F. Irvine.  
*Under Secretaries*, D. J. Clement; T. J. McCormick (*Roads, Town and Country Planning, Ordnance Survey, Land Registry, Registry of Deeds*); J. L. Semple (*Housing and Urban Affairs*); Dr. R. Ramsey (*Water Service, Transportation*); J. H. Armstrong (*Personnel, Solicitors, Local Government, Conservation, Historic Monuments and Buildings, Rates, Public Records*).  
*Director, Town and Country Planning Service*, J. B. Davidson.  
*Director, Water Service*, W. A. Condy.  
*Director, Roads Service*, T. A. N. Prescott.  
*Director, Works Services*, J. Scott.



*Assistant Secretaries*, J. M. Beckett; W. Black; H. A. Carson; A. F. Collins; W. E. C. Ford; M. Hamilton; J. J. McClenahan; R. H. McKenzie; F. R. Rodgers; E. A. Simpson; J. Kirk; J. G. McComish; J. M. Irvine; D. C. White; R. M. Wilson.

*Chief Local Government Auditor*, J. A. McDonald.  
*Chief Engineer (Roads Service)*, G. Allen.  
*Chief Planning Officer*, N. Hawker.  
*Chief Engineer (Water Service)*, E. O'Hara.  
*Chief Lands Officer*, (vacant).  
*Chief Quantity Surveyor*, T. O'Hara.

#### Department of Health & Social Services

*Permanent Secretary*, N. Dugdale.  
*Under Secretaries*, F. A. Elliott; W. J. Sloane; R. S. Sterling; G. Buchanan.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, R. J. Minnis; R. F. Mills; W. Young; J. M. Steele; E. H. Elliott; H. Martin; J. Scott; R. Wilson; R. McMurray; I. M. S. Jordan; A. S. Treacy; D. H. McNally.  
*Chief Medical Officer*, Dr. R. J. Weir.  
*Deputy Chief Medical Officers*, Dr. D. J. Sloan; Dr. W. D. Thornton.  
*Chief Social Work Adviser*, J. A. Wilde.

#### Department of Economic Development

*Permanent Secretary*, K. P. Bloomfield.  
*Under Secretaries*, W. N. Drummond; J. B. C. Lyttle; S. H. Jamieson; E. Mayne.  
*Asst. Secretaries*, J. A. G. Whitlaw; W. T. McCrory; P. T. Bill; R. J. O'Hara; T. R. McKnight; R. O. Surgenor; Miss M. L. Johnston; G. F. Loughran; T. Pearson; J. D. M. Thompson; J. J. Monaghan.  
*Director of Industrial Science Division*, J. T. McCullins.  
*Director of Industrial Accountancy Services*, R. H. Tinsley.  
*Economic Adviser*, Prof. W. Black.

#### Industrial Development Board

*Chief Executive*, H. S. Tate.  
*Deputy Chief Executives*, A. S. Hopkins; D. Fell.  
*Directors of Industrial Development*, F. McCann; A. I. Devitt; R. A. Burden; F. O. Higgins; I. W. McMurty; W. G. Wilson; Miss J. Dixon.

#### Department of Agriculture

*Permanent Secretary*, Dr. J. A. Young, c.a.  
*Under Secretaries*, Dr. W. H. Jack; K. F. Parkin.  
*Chief Scientific Officer*, Dr. W. O. Brown.  
*Chief Agriculture Officer*, T. A. Larmour.  
*Chief Veterinary Officer*, E. Conn.  
*Assistant Secretaries*, W. H. Parker; W. J. Hodges; S. R. Armstrong; N. E. Morrison; J. F. W. Shanks; I. C. Henderson; K. E. Brady.  
*Chief Forest Officer*, C. S. Kilpatrick.

#### Head of Northern Ireland Civil Service and Central Secretariat

*Head of Northern Ireland Civil Service*, Sir Ewart Bell, K.C.B.  
*Under Secretary*, Miss Z. I. Davies.  
*Assistant Secretary*, J. F. Russell.  
*Director of Information*, D. Gilliland, C.B.E.

#### Exchequer and Audit Department

*Comptroller and Auditor-General*, L. U. D. Calvert.  
*Secretary*, J. F. Younger.  
*Directors of Audit*, D. A. Kerr; W. F. A. Charlton; K. G. McCormick; B. H. Poulter.

#### THE JUDICATURE

##### Supreme Court of Judicature, The Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Lowry, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland.  
 Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Edward Warburton) Jones; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Sir Maurice White) Gibson; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Turlough) O'Donnell; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (John William Basil) Kelly; The Hon. Mr. Justice (John Clarke) MacDermott; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Donald Bruce) Murray; The Hon. Mr. Justice (James Brian Edward) Hutton.

##### Lord Chief Justice's Office

*Principal Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland*, J. A. L. McLean, q.c.  
*Legal Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice*, R. T. Millar.

##### Central Office

*Master*, D. S. Stephens, q.c.  
*Registrar*, V. A. Care.

##### Office of Care and Protection

*Master*, J. K. Davis, o.a.e.  
*Registrar*, R. L. G. Davison.

##### Chancery Office

*Master*, V. G. Bridges.

##### Bankruptcy and Companies Office

*Master*, J. M. Hunter.

##### Probate and Matrimonial Office

*Master*, T. S. Townley.  
*Registrar*, D. W. G. Heatly.

##### Taxing Office

*Master*, A. E. Anderson, C.B.E.

##### Court Funds Office

*Accountant*, R. A. Guiler.

##### Recorders

*Belfast*, J. A. Brown, q.c.  
*Londonderry*, J. J. Curran, q.c.

##### County Court Judges

Judge Babington, d.s.c., q.c.; Judge Chambers, q.c.; Judge Doyle, q.c.; Judge Higgins, q.c.; Judge McKee, q.c.; Rt. Hon. Judge Sir Robert Porter, q.c.; Judge Rowland, q.c.; Judge Russell, q.c.; Judge Watt, q.c.

*Crown Solicitor*, H. A. Nelson.

*Director of Public Prosecutions*, Sir Barry Shaw, c.a., q.c.

FLAC.—The national flag is that of the United Kingdom.

#### BELFAST

BELFAST, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 16,017 acres, exclusive of tidal water (2,034) and a population (mid-1980) of 345,800. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, aerostucture, heavy and light engineering, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1892.

### LONDONDERRY

LONDONDERRY, a City situated on the River Foyle, has a population (mid-1980) of 91,200 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for long closely associated with its administration. On April 2, 1969, the Corporation of Londonderry and Londonderry R.D.C. were dissolved and replaced by the Londonderry Development Commission, itself dissolved in Sept. 1973, and its functions taken over by a Local District Council and various Government departments and Area Boards.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columba's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the lively companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The traditional activity in Londonderry is shirtmaking. Other industries include mechanical engineering, automobile components including rubber tyres, cord and synthetic fibre. New industries include the manufacture of bicycles. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

### FINANCE

Taxation in Northern Ireland is largely imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collections and of Northern Ireland's contributions to the European Economic Community the balance, known as the Attributed Share of Taxation, is paid over to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund. Northern Ireland's revenue is insufficient to meet its expenditure and is supplemented by a grant in aid.

	1981-82*	1982-83**
	£	£
Public income . . .	2,487,956,344	2,656,254,000
Public expenditure	2,487,749,329	2,656,154,000
* Outturn		** Estimate

### EXTERNAL TRADE\*

	Tonnes (000)		
	1979	1980	1981
Total imports . . .	12,670	10,666	10,154
Total exports . . .	3,668	3,517	3,284

\* Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

### PRODUCTION

*Industries.*—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland employing 20 or more

persons in 1979 was approximately £3,516,000,000 and the number of persons employed about 160,000. The products of the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries which employed 34,000 persons, were valued at £449,000,000. The textile industries, employing about 28,000 persons, produced yarns, fabrics, household textiles, handkerchiefs, carpets, hosiery, ropes and a wide variety of other products valued at approximately £526,000,000. The food and drink industry, employing about 24,000 persons, produced goods valued at £1,145,000,000. The value of clothing manufactured in 1979 was about £154,000,000, of which £75,000,000 represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry.

*Minerals.*—1,417 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1980 and the minerals raised were valued at £18,420,093.

### COMMUNICATIONS

*Seaports.*—The total number of ships using the principal ports in 1981 was 9,649. *Belfast.*—Regular services operate to and from ports on the Western coast of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. In addition there are frequent, though less regular, calls by many other coastal and foreign-going ships. There are roll on/roll off services to Liverpool and Ardrossan. Container services—with adequate cranes available—operate to Holyhead and Garston and there are weekly sailings catering for unutilised traffic to ports in France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. *Larne.*—Roll on/roll off ferry services carrying passengers, cars and commercial vehicles operate 8 times daily to Stranraer and five times daily to Cairnryan; roll on/roll off services for commercial vehicles also operate daily to Liverpool and Fleetwood. There is also a daily lift on/lift off service to Cairnryan. *Warrenpoint.*—Container services operate to Rotterdam, bi-weekly. A roll on/roll off berth has been provided.

*Road and Rail Transport.*—The Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company is responsible for the supervision of the subsidiary companies, Ulsterbus and Citybus, which operate the public road passenger services, Northern Ireland Railways, which provides the railway services, and Northern Ireland Airports, which is responsible for running the main airport at Aldergrove, near Belfast. A few privately operated bus services are provided in rural areas under licence. Road freight services are also provided by a large number of hauliers operating competitively under licence.

*Air Transport.*—Passenger and freight services operate between Belfast Airport and airports throughout Great Britain. In 1981, 1,400,000 passengers, and 17,000 metric tons of freight, including mail, were carried, making the Airport the seventh busiest in the United Kingdom. A major development programme was started in 1977 which, on completion, will leave the Airport better equipped to handle traffic growth in the foreseeable future.

There are four other licensed aerodromes in Northern Ireland at Belfast Harbour (Sydenham), Newtownards, Eglinton (Londonderry) and St. Angelo (Enniskillen). Scheduled services operate to Glasgow/Edinburgh from Eglinton and during the summer months to Glasgow from St. Angelo. The aerodromes are used by flying clubs, by private owners and by expanding air taxi businesses flying to destinations in Ireland, Great Britain and continental Europe.

## COUNTIES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties and County Boroughs	Area* sq. miles	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1982
(1) Antrim <i>Belfast County Borough</i> .....	1,093 25	Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., K.B.E.	Maj. W. D. S. Vandeleur A. H. Ferguson
(2) Armagh .....	484	Capt. F. M. A. Torrens-Spence, D.S.O., D.S.C., A.F.C., R.N. (retd).	A. A. White
(3) Down .....	945	Col. W. N. Brann, O.B.E., E.R.D.	Col. W. N. Brann, O.B.E., E.R.D.
(4) Fermanagh .....	647	Viola, Duchess of Westminster	J. S. Henderson
(5) Londonderry† <i>Londonderry City</i> .....	798 3.4	Col. M. W. McCorkell, O.B.E., T.D. T. F. Cooke	J. T. Eaton P. I. O'Doherty
(6) Tyrone .....	1,211	Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamilton, Stubber	P. N. Acheson

\* Excluding inland waters and tideways. † Excluding the City of Londonderry.

## MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

District and *Borough Councils	Population	Net Annual Value	Council Clerk	Mayor (†) or Chairman 1982
		£		
*Antrim .....	45,303	5,122,121	S. J. Magee	†J. H. Allen
*Ards .....	57,598	6,196,119	W. C. Scott	†R. E. Gaw
Armagh .....	48,169	3,869,358	N. C. H. Megaw	C. Armstrong
*Ballymena .....	54,696	6,247,214	J. S. McIlroy	†A. Spence
*Ballymoney .....	22,932	2,029,040	W. J. Williamson	†Mrs. M. J. Holmes
Banbridge .....	29,831	2,768,876	R. J. Weatherall	R. S. Hill
Belfast .....	297,862	47,729,470	C. Ward	T. Patton ( <i>Lord Mayor</i> )
*Carrickfergus .....	28,388	3,734,562	R. Boyd	†K. McFaul
*Castlereagh .....	61,107	6,743,930	A. D. Nicol	†R. Allen
*Coleraine .....	47,524	6,087,532	W. E. Andrews	†G. McIlrath
Cookstown .....	26,323	2,349,335	W. A. Bownes	V. M. McGahie
*Craigavon .....	71,049	8,729,911	W. J. Mayes	†S. Gardiner
Down .....	52,984	4,660,382	S. Byrne	C. Maxwell
Dungannon .....	41,087	3,562,444	R. Paisley	R. Brown
Fermanagh .....	51,973	3,946,358	G. Burns	R. Ferguson
*Larne .....	29,475	3,513,810	G. McKinley	†J. R. Beggs
Limavady .....	26,451	2,191,314	D. J. Fallows	M. Gault
*Lisburn .....	83,188	10,023,930	H. A. Duff	†W. Belshaw
Londonderry .....	82,862	9,478,198	C. M. Geary	†W. O'Connell
Magherafelt .....	30,781	2,536,485	R. S. McMaster	P. Sweeney
Moyle .....	14,372	1,168,929	J. O'Kane	A. P. McCoughy
Newry and Mourne .....	72,615	6,158,192	P. J. O'Hagan	C. Graham
*Newtownabbey .....	71,917	9,539,464	R. W. Blennerhassett	†C. Forsythe
*North Down .....	65,692	7,649,219	J. McKimm	†Rev. McCauld
Omagh .....	41,137	3,204,352	D. R. D. Mitchell	P. Donnelly
Strabane .....	34,912	2,379,283	J. N. McMorran	J. Gallagher
Northern Ireland .....	1,490,228	171,619,828		

Note.—Since the reorganisation of Local Government, rates in Northern Ireland are collected by the Department of Finance and consist of two rates, a regional rate made by the Department of Finance and a district rate made by individual District Councils.

## THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

An island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'–54° 25' N. and long. 4° 18'–4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 141,263 acres (221 sq. miles), of which 78,080 acres are under cultivation. The report on the 1981 Census showed a resident population of 64,679 (males, 30,901; females, 33,778). In 1981 births numbered 752 and deaths 979. 284 persons were returned at the Census of 1971 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901, 355 in 1951 and 165 in 1961. The principal sectors of the Island's economy in terms of income generated and in order of importance (1980/81 figures) are Finance, Manufacturing Industry and Tourism.

*Government*—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Bishop of Sodor

and Man, the Attorney-General and 8 members appointed by the House of Keys, one of whom is elected President of the Council. The House of Keys is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheedings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor, the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Keys. The Isle of Man is associated

for certain purposes with the Common Market under Protocol 3 of the Treaty of Accession.

*Finance.*—The Island's Budget for 1982/83 provided for net revenue and capital expenditure of £92,711,880. The principal sources of Government revenue are a) Income Tax, charged at the rate of 20 per cent of all taxable income and b) Customs and Excise Duties, which are collected by the Isle of Man Government. Currently, the rates of indirect taxation in the Isle of Man are the same as those in the United Kingdom, but the Isle of Man Government may alter these rates, subject to three months' notice and agreement by the UK Government. The Customs and Excise Agreement may be terminated by either Government subject to six months' notice. There are no surtax or death duties, although there is a Company Registration Tax, which is levied at the flat rate of £250 on every company incorporated in the Isle of Man which trades, and there is a Land Speculation Tax payable at the rate of 20 per cent.

An annual contribution of 2.5 per cent of the net Customs and Excise Union receipts is made towards the cost of defence and other common services provided by the United Kingdom Government.

There are also reciprocal Social Security arrangements with the U.K.

There are 37 primary, 5 secondary schools, one special school and a college of further education, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls.

*CAPITAL.* ΨDouglas. Population (1981), 19,944; ΨCastletown (3,141) is the ancient capital; the other towns are ΨPeel (3,688), and ΨRamsey (5,818).

*FLAG.*—Three legs in white and gold armed conjoined on a red ground.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Excellency Rear-Adm. Sir Nigel Cecil, K.B.E., C.B.

*Government Secretary*, P. J. Hulme.

*Speaker, House of Keys*, Sir Charles Kerruish, K.B.E.

## THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035) Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44) and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. In 1981 the population of Jersey was 76,050; and of Guernsey, etc. (1975) (Guernsey, 54,380; Alderney, 2,000; Sark, 604).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation is about 37,599 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Jersey, and about 16,500 vergées (2½ vergées=1 acre) in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and flowers, and of Guernsey, tomatoes, flowers and fern. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breed of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Courts respectively.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are food, beverages, tobacco, manufactured goods, fuels and chemicals; and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is ΨSt. Helier on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is ΨSt. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's.

### JERSEY

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey*, His Excellency General Sir Peter Whiteley, G.C.B., O.B.E. . . . . . £21,537

*Secretary and A.D.C.*, Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).

*Bailiff of Jersey*, Sir Frank Eraut.

*Dean of Jersey*, Very Rev. T. A. Goss.

*Attorney-General and Receiver-General*, V. A. Tomes.

### Alderney

*President of the States*, J. Kay-Mouat.

*Clerk of the States*, W. R. Jones.

*Clerk of the Court*, P. Beer.

### Sark

*Le Seigneur of Sark*, J. M. Beaumont.

*The Seneschal*, H. Carré, M.B.E.

*The Greffier*, J. P. Hamon.

*Solicitor-General*, P. M. Bailhache.

*States Treasurer*, J. Clennett.

Year to Dec. 31:	1980	1981
Revenue . . . . .	£99,624,976	£118,518,893
Expenditure . . . . .	81,880,954	94,322,585
Public Debt . . . . .	1,069,698	759,230

The standard rate of Income Tax is 20p. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

*FLAG.*—A white field charged with a red saltire, and coat of arms.

## GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

*Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bailiwick of Guernsey*, His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Le Cheminant, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C. (1980).

*Secretary*, R. J. Williams.

*Assistant Secretary and A.D.C.*, Capt. D. P. L. Hodgetts.

*Bailiff of Guernsey*, C. K. Frossard.

*Dean of Guernsey*, The Very Rev. Canon J. W. Foster, B.E.M.

*Deputy Bailiff*, G. M. Dorey.

*H. M. Procurer*, de V. G. Carey.

*H. M. Comptroller*, A. C. K. Day.

*States Supervisor*, A. S. Forty.

*Receiver-General*, R. H. Collenette.

	1980	1981
Revenue . . . . .	£44,970,673	£52,760,000
Expenditure . . . . .	37,525,671	44,603,000
Net Funded Debt . . . . .	1,161,970	n/a
Note and Coin Issue . . . . .	25,559,891	n/a

*FLAG.*—White, bearing a red cross of St. George.

## THE COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth is a free association of the 47 sovereign independent states listed below together with their associated states and dependencies.

GREAT BRITAIN	MALDIVES
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	MAURITIUS
AUSTRALIA	NAURU
BAHAMAS	NEW ZEALAND
BANGLADESH	NIGERIA
BARBADOS	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BELIZE	SAINT LUCIA
BOTSWANA	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
CANADA	SEYHELLES
CYPRUS	SIERRA LEONE
DOMINICA	SINGAPORE
FIJI	SOLOMON ISLANDS
GAMBIA	SRI LANKA
GHANA	SWAZILAND
GRENADA	TANZANIA
GUYANA	TONGA
INDIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
JAMAICA	TUVALU
KENYA	UGANDA
KIRIBATI	VANUATU
LESOTHO	WESTERN SAMOA
MALAWI	ZAMBIA
MALAYSIA	ZIMBABWE
MALTA	

**Area and Population.**—The total area of the independent Commonwealth is estimated at 10,679,084 square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the Member States and dependencies appear in the following pages. The total population of the Commonwealth is estimated to be 959,660,905.

**History and Government.**—The status and relationship of member nations was first defined by the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the 1926 Imperial Conference, under the chairmanship of Lord Balfour, in what came to be known as the "Balfour formula": "They are autonomous communities . . . equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." This principle was given legal substance by the Statute of Westminster 1931.

The concept of a group of countries owing allegiance to a single Crown changed in 1949 when India decided to become a republic, and her continued membership of the Commonwealth was agreed by the other members on the basis of her "acceptance of the King as the symbol of the free association of its independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth". All member nations continue to acknowledge The Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.

Most members of the Commonwealth are parliamentary democracies.

Queen Elizabeth II is Head of State of 17 member countries of the Commonwealth: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Britain, Canada, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. In each of these countries (except Britain) The Queen is personally represented by a Governor-General, who holds in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the realm as is held by Her Majesty in Britain (with the exception of certain constitutional functions which are performed by The Queen personally). The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen on the advice of the Government of the country concerned.

Twenty-five member countries are republics:

Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, The Maldives, Malta, Nauru, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad & Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Malaysia, the Head of State is elected from among the nine hereditary Malay rulers and holds office for five years. Lesotho, Tonga, and Swaziland have their own monarchs. Western Samoa has a Head of State whose functions are analogous to those of a constitutional monarch.

Membership of the Commonwealth is subject only to the approval of existing members. Four countries, The Maldives, Nauru, St. Vincent and Tuvalu, are special members, with the right to participate in all functional Commonwealth meetings and activities, but not to attend Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

**Consultation.**—Commonwealth Heads of Government meet every two years to discuss international developments and to consider cooperation among members. These Meetings are the successors to the pre-war Imperial Conferences. They are private exchanges of views. They do not pass resolutions or seek to formulate common policies; but they have on occasion made general statements of principle to which they all subscribe.

In addition, there are annual meetings of Finance Ministers, and frequent meetings of Ministers and officials in the fields of trade, education, medicine, law, science, agriculture and youth affairs.

**Defence.**—The Commonwealth is not a military alliance and members make their own defence arrangements in the light of their particular requirements. Some are parties to multi-lateral treaties, for example A.N.Z.U.S. and N.A.T.O. Members of the Commonwealth cooperate with each other in combined exercises, joint research organizations and exchanges of personnel and training facilities.

**Law.**—English common law forms the basis of the legal system in many Commonwealth countries, although in most cases it has been radically adapted by statute to suit the individual needs and aspirations of a country, and there are countries where other systems have been adopted—for example, the law of Quebec Province and of Mauritius is founded on that of France, and Roman Dutch law forms the basis in Sri Lanka and Lesotho. Trinidad and Tobago, Singapore, The Gambia, Dominica and Kiribati retain the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom, which also hears appeal from dependent territories.

**Citizenship and Nationality.**—Each member of the Commonwealth defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. In most cases, though not in all, they possess a common status as British subjects or Commonwealth citizens. Even where there is no such provision for a common status, members of the Commonwealth differentiate, in greater or lesser degree, as regards the grant of privileges, between citizens of the Commonwealth and aliens. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country nor her citizens as foreigners.

**Finance and Development.**—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. In some countries, customs tariffs are lower for merchandise of Commonwealth origin than for

imports from foreign countries. Developing countries, including those in the Commonwealth, obtain preference for exports of industrial goods and some agricultural exports from the developed countries under the Generalised Scheme of Preferences (G.S.P.). Many smaller Commonwealth countries are also party to the Lomé Convention which accords preferential access to the European Economic Community. Many former Commonwealth preferences have been replaced by these arrangements.

British aid for the development needs of the Commonwealth countries and dependent territories are dealt with under the provisions of the Overseas Aid Act 1966, administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development. This Act succeeds the former Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Those countries which are party to the Lomé Convention also receive aid under that Convention from the European Community.

**Commonwealth Secretariat.**—This was established by decision of Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1965, and is the main agency for multi-lateral communication between Commonwealth Governments. It promotes consultation and disseminates information on matters of common concern, organizes meetings and conferences, coordinates Commonwealth activities and provides technical assistance for economic and social development through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

**Associated States.**—Early in 1967, the former colonies of Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Lucia became "non-independent" states in association with the United Kingdom. The main features of the association are that each state is responsible for its own internal affairs, may amend its own constitution and may sever the association by unilateral declaration, subject to the observance of procedures contained in the constitution of each state. The United Kingdom remains responsible for the external affairs and defence of each state. Legal effect was given to the status by the West Indies Act 1967. In October 1969, St. Vincent also became an associated state. Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Antigua and Barbuda ceased to be associated states when they became independent. Anguilla seceded from St. Christopher-Nevis in 1967 only three months after the formation of the associated state, and is at present administered as a dependent territory by Her Majesty's Commissioner under the Anguilla (Constitution) Order 1976.

New Zealand also has two associated states: Cook Islands (since 1965) and Niue (since 1974).

**Dependent Territories.**—Britain, Australia and New Zealand have a number of dependent territories, most of which are colonies, and the Leased Territories which are that part of mainland China which was leased to Britain in 1898 for 99 years and administered by the Government of Hong Kong. (There are no longer any protectorates or protected states.)

#### Member States of the Commonwealth

- 1867 Canada\*
- 1901 Australia\*
- 1907 New Zealand\*

\* These are the effective dates of independence, given legal effect by the Statute of Westminster, 1931.

- 1947 India (Republic, 1950)
- 1948 Sri Lanka (Republic, 1972; but originally a Republic as Ceylon, 1970)

- 1957 Ghana, formerly Gold Coast (Republic, 1960)  
Malaya (an elective monarchy, now MALAYSIA; see Sabah and Sarawak, 1963)
- 1960 Cyprus (Republic, 1960; CwIth. Member, 1961)  
Nigeria (Republic, 1963)
- 1961 Sierra Leone (Republic, 1971)  
Tanganyika (Republic, 1962; united 1964 with Zanzibar as TANZANIA)
- 1962 Jamaica; Trinidad and Tobago (Republic, 1976);  
Uganda, (Republic, 1967); Western Samoa  
(Commonwealth Member, 1970)
- 1963 Kenya (Republic, 1964)  
Singapore, as State in Federation of Malaysia,  
seceded as Republic, 1965
- 1964 Malawi (formerly Nyasaland Protectorate;  
Republic, 1966); Malta (Republic, 1974)  
Zambia (Republic; formerly Northern  
Rhodesia)
- 1965 Gambia (The) (Republic, 1970)
- 1966 Guyana, formerly British Guyana (Republic,  
1970)  
Botswana (Republic; formerly Bechuanaland  
Protectorate)
- 1968 Lesotho, formerly Basutoland; Barbados  
Mauritius; Nauru (Special Member)  
Swaziland
- 1970 Fiji; Tonga
- 1971 Bangladesh (Republic, 1972; independent,  
originally as East Pakistan, 1948, although  
partitioned from India in 1947)
- 1973 Bahamas
- 1974 Grenada
- 1975 Papua New Guinea
- 1976 Seychelles
- 1978 Solomon Islands; Tuvalu (Special Member);  
Dominica
- 1979 Saint Lucia; Kiribati; Saint Vincent and the  
Grenadines
- 1980 Zimbabwe  
Vanuatu
- 1981 Belize  
Antigua and Barbuda

#### Associated States

The following are self-governing states in association with Britain, which remains responsible for their external affairs and defence, with dates of association:

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (Feb. 27, 1967). (Anguilla later seceded—see above).

The Cook Islands and Niue are self-governing states in association with New Zealand, which likewise remains responsible for their external affairs and defence.

#### Countries which have left the Commonwealth

- 1949 Republic of Ireland
- 1961 South Africa
- 1972 Pakistan

#### Countries which did not join the Commonwealth on independence

- 1948 Burma; Palestine
- 1956 Sudan
- 1960 British Somaliland
- 1961 Southern Cameroons
- 1965 Maldives Islands†
- 1967 Aden

† Became a Special Member in July 1982.

## Area and Population

Provinces or Territories and Capitals (with official contractions)	Area (English) Sq. Miles. Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1976	Census, 1981
Alberta, <i>Alta.</i> (Edmonton) .....	255,285	1,838,037	2,237,724
British Columbia, <i>B.C.</i> (Victoria) .....	366,255	2,466,608	2,744,467
Manitoba, <i>Man.</i> (Winnipeg) .....	251,000	1,021,506	1,026,241
New Brunswick, <i>N.B.</i> (Fredericton) .....	28,354	677,250	696,403
Newfoundland and Labrador, <i>Nfld.</i> (St. John's)	156,185	574,600	567,681
Nova Scotia, <i>N.S.</i> (Halifax) .....	21,425	828,571	847,442
Ontario, <i>Ont.</i> (Toronto) .....	412,582	8,264,465	8,625,107
Prince Edward Island, <i>P.E.I.</i> (Charlottetown) .	2,184	118,229	122,506
Quebec, <i>Que.</i> (Quebec) .....	594,860	6,234,445	6,438,403
Saskatchewan, <i>Sask.</i> (Regina) .....	251,700	921,323	968,313
Yukon Territory, <i>Y.T.</i> (Whitehorse) .....	207,076	21,836	23,153
Northwest Territories, <i>N.W.T.</i> (Yellowknife) ..	1,304,903	42,609	45,741
Total .....	3,851,809	22,992,604	24,343,181

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 142,439 in 1980, 9,900 were from the United States, 18,890 from the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 7,187 from the West Indies.

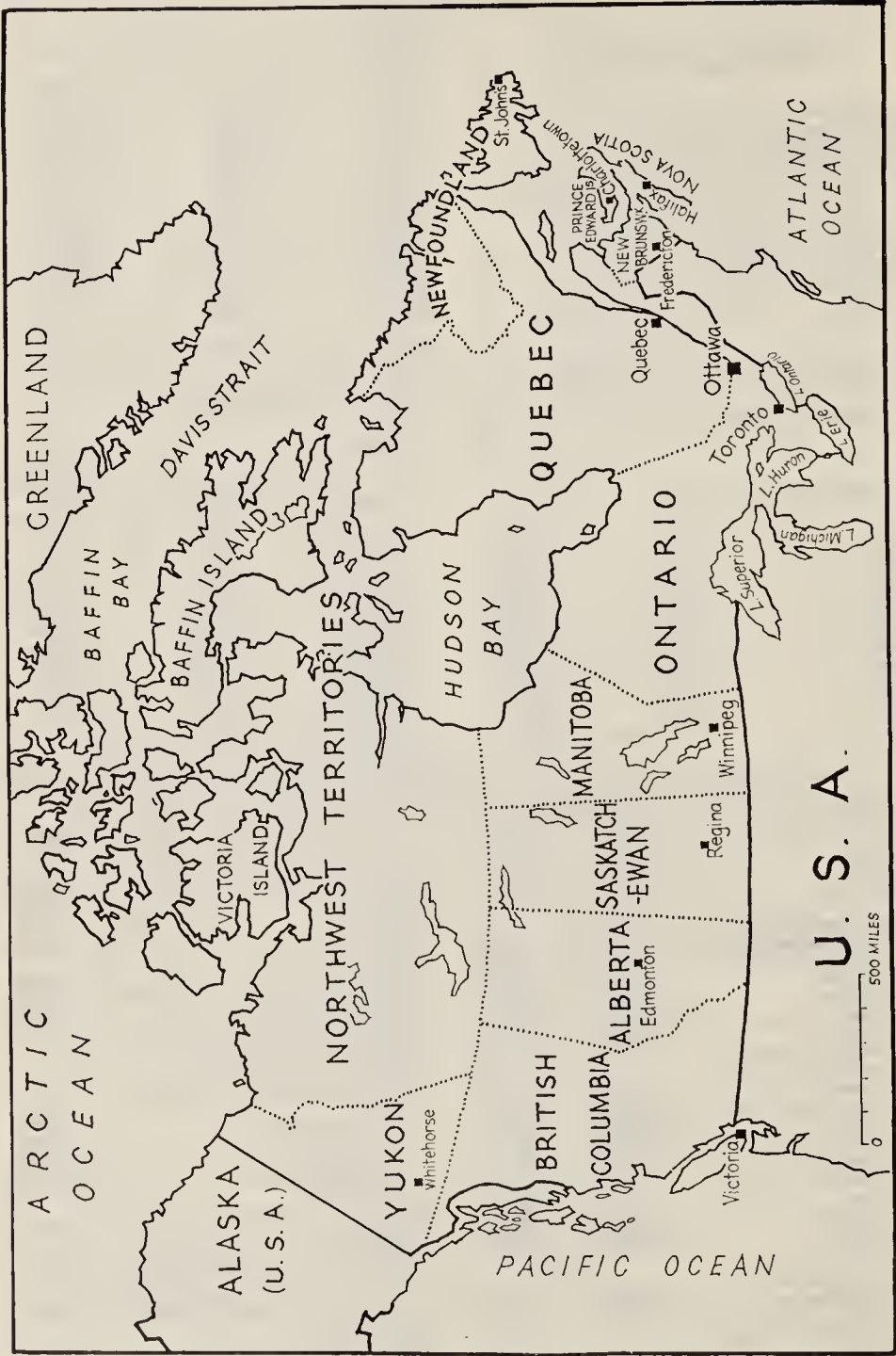
## Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1901 .....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911 .....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921 .....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931 .....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941 .....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951 .....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1961 .....	9,218,893	9,019,354	18,238,247	4,228,818	71,689
1966 .....	10,054,344	9,960,536	20,014,880	3,934,087	194,743
1971 .....	10,795,370	10,772,940	21,568,310	3,330,063	121,900
1976 .....	11,449,520	11,543,080	22,992,605	2,977,725	149,429
1981 .....	12,068,290	12,274,890	24,343,180	1,350,575	128,421

## Mother Tongues of the Population

In the 1981 Census a distinction was made for the first time between the many aboriginal languages used in Canada, and a greater number of languages were identified as separate mother tongues than in the 1976 Census. N.B. Processing procedures in 1981 were not strictly comparable to those used in 1976.

	1976	1981		1976	1981
English	14,122,770	14,918,445	Indo-Pakistani Lang- uages	58,415	116,990
French	5,887,205	6,249,095	Punjabi	..	53,680
European Languages			Japanese	15,525	20,130
Croatian, Serbian, etc.	77,575	87,870	Korean	..	17,100
Czech and Slovak	34,955	42,825	Philippino and		
Finnish	28,470	33,380	Tagalog	..	44,865
German	476,715	522,855	Semitic Languages	37,100	58,900
Greek	91,530	122,960	Arabic	..	50,115
Italian	484,050	528,775	African Languages	..	3,270
Magyar (Hungarian)	69,300	83,720	North American Lang- uages		
Netherlandic Lang- uages	122,555	156,640	Native Indian Lang- uages		
Dutch and Frisian	114,760	146,830	Algonkian Langs.	117,105	127,450
Polish	99,845	127,960	Cree	..	102,905
Portuguese	126,535	165,510	Ojibway	..	67,495
Russian	23,485	31,490	Athapaskan Langs	..	11,665
Scandinavian Lang- uages	59,410	67,725	Inuktituk	15,900	18,840
Spanish	44,135	70,160	Indian, not otherwise specified	..	20,285
Ukrainian	282,060	292,265	Not Stated	445,020	..
Yiddish	23,435	32,760			
Asian Languages			Total	22,992,605	24,343,180
Armenian	10,335	17,140			
Chinese	132,560	224,030	Indian population (1961) 208,286; (1971), 295,215; (1979), 309,590.		
Indo-Chinese Lang- uages	..	41,615	Eskimo population (1961), 11,835; (1971), 17,550; (1979), 20,500.		
Vietnamese	..	30,105			





## PHYSIOGRAPHY

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866.

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

*Relief.*—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half the area. The interior as a whole is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the border between Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland, an outlying portion of the shield, consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Pacific Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing *conteau* or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000 feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to 8,500 and 9,500 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water

highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

*Climate.*—The climate of the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the southwestern portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

## GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada had its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which formed a Dominion, under the name of Canada, of the four provinces; Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; to this Federation the other Provinces have subsequently been admitted. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions, except that the British North America Act could be amended in important respects only by Acts of the British Parliament. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Agreement was reached in Nov. 1981 between the Federal and Provincial Governments (except Quebec) to patriate the Constitution so that it was amendable only in Canada. The inclusion in the Constitution of a Charter of Rights was also agreed. At the request of the Canadian Parliament, legislation was passed at Westminster and the Constitution formally patriated on 17th April 1982.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

*FLAG.*—Red maple leaf with 11 points on white square, flanked by vertical red bars one half the width of the square.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HOUSEHOLD

*Governor-General and Commander-in Chief, His Excellency General Edward Schreyer, C.C., C.M.M., C.D.*

*Secretary to the Governor-General, E. U. Butler, C.V.O.*

*Deputy Secretary, J. Noiseux.*

*Comptroller of Household, D. C. McKinnon, C.V.O., C.D.*

*Director of the Chancellery, R. de C. Nantel, M.V.O., C.D.*

*Administrative Secretary, E. Joly de Lotbinière.*

*Cultural Attaché, Rebecca Sisler.*

*Press Secretary, (vacant).*

*Aides-de-Camp, Lt. (N.) R. Miffin; Capt. B. Tremblay; Capt. G. Mortimer.*

*Attaché, Jeanne G. Marsolais.*

*Travel Officer and Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, Maj. C. A. Sangster, C.D.*

## THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

*Prime Minister, Right Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau.*

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Hon. Marc Lalonde.*

*Minister of Transport, Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin.*

*Justice and Minister of State for Social Development, Hon. Mark MacGuigan.*

*Indian Affairs and Northern Development*, Hon. John Munro.

*Minister of State for Economic Development and Senate House Leader*, Hon. H. A. Olson.

*Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce*, Hon. Herb Gray.

*Agriculture*, Hon. Eugene Whelan.

*Consumer and Corporate Affairs and Postmaster General*, Hon. André Ouellet.

*Veterans Affairs*, Hon. Bennett Campbell.

*Energy, Mines and Resources*, Hon. Jean Chrétien.

*Leader of the Government in the Senate*, Hon. Ray Perrault.

*Minister of Fisheries and Oceans*, Hon. Roméo LeBlanc.

*Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of the Environment*, Hon. John Roberts.

*Minister of National Health and Welfare*, Hon. Monique Bégin.

*Supply and Services*, Hon. Jean-Jacques Blais.

*Secretary of State and Minister of Communications*, Hon. Francis Fox.

*Minister of National Defence*, Hon. Gilles Lamontagne.

*Regional Economic Expansion*, Hon. Pierre De Bané.

*Minister of State for the Wheat Board*, Hon. Hazen Argue.

*Minister of Labour and Minister of State for Sports*, Hon. Gerald Regan.

*Secretary of State for External Affairs*, Hon. Allan J. MacEachen.

*Solicitor-General*, Hon. Robert Kaplan.

*Minister of State for Multiculturalism*, Hon. James Fleming.

*Minister of National Revenue*, Hon. William Rompkey.

*Minister of State in the Department of Finance*, Hon. Pierre Bussières.

*Minister of State for Small Business*, Hon. Charles Lapointe.

*Minister of State for Trade*, Hon. Ed Lumley.

*President of the Privy Council and Government House Leader*, Hon. Yvon Pinard.

*President of the Treasury Board*, Hon. Donald Johnston.

*Minister of Employment and Immigration*, Hon. Lloyd Axworthy.

*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Paul Cosgrove.

*Minister of State for Mines and Minister responsible for the status of Women*, Hon. Judy Erola.

The Prime Minister receives remuneration of \$55,500; other ministers, each \$37,200. In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$48,600 *per annum* is paid to members of the House of Commons. In addition, members of the House of Commons receive an expense allowance of \$16,300 (tax free). Certain Members of Parliament for large northern constituencies have larger expense allowances.

#### CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Macdonald House, 1 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

[01-629-9492]

*High Commissioner*, Her Excellency Mrs. Jean Caslesman Wadds.

*Deputy High Commissioner*, P. Lapointe.

*Ministers*, C. M. Forsyth-Smith (*Commercial*); J. W. Graham (*Public Affairs*).

*Minister-Counsellors*, D. Stockwell (*Administration*); C. F. Rogers (*Immigration*).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

80 Elgin Street, Ottawa

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency The Lord Moran, K.C.M.G.

*Deputy High Commissioner and Head of Chancery*, R. H. Baker.

*Counsellors*, J. Brasnett (*Economic and Commercial*); W. E. Brook (*Cultural Affairs*).

*Defence and Military Adviser*, Brig. A. T. P. Millen.

*Naval Adviser*, Capt. D. F. Watts.

*Air Adviser*, Group Capt. D. F. Caldwell.

*1st Secretaries*, F. M. Merifield; A. T. Warrell; T. R.

Callan (*Chancery*); R. H. T. Bates (*Administration*);

R. M. Publicover (*Economic*).

*Cultural Affairs and British Council Representative*, C. M. Chadwick.

## THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 104 members, nominated by the Governor-General (age limit 75). They are distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 each for *Ontario* and *Quebec*, 10 each for *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, 6 each for *Newfoundland*, *British Columbia*, *Manitoba*, *Alberta*, and *Saskatchewan* and 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 1 for *North West Territories* and 1 for *Yukon*; each Senator must be at least thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest.

The House of Commons has 282 members. Representation by provinces is at present as follows: Newfoundland 7, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 11, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 75, Ontario 95, Manitoba 14, Saskatchewan 14, Alberta 21, British Columbia 28, Yukon 1, Northwest Territories 2.

## THE SENATE

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Jean Marchand \$23,600  
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments,  
Robert Fortier, Q.C.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon.  
Jeanne Sauvé ..... \$37,200  
Deputy Speaker, Lloyd Francis (*acting*).  
Clerk of the House of Commons, Dr. C. B.  
Koester.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature is administered by judges following the Civil Law in Quebec Province and Common Law in other Provinces. All Superior, County and District Court Judges are appointed by the Governor-General, the others by the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces. Each Province has its Court of Appeal and the highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, which holds three sessions each year. There is one other federally constituted Court, the Federal Court of Canada, which has both a trial and an appeal division and which replaces the Exchequer Court with expanded jurisdiction.

### SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

*Chief Justice of Canada*, Rt. Hon. Bora  
Laskin ..... \$100,600  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. R. Martland; Hon. R.  
A. Ritchie; Hon. B. Dickson; Hon. J.  
Beetz; Hon. W. Z. Esty; Hon. W. R.  
McIntyre; Hon. J. Chouinard; Hon. A.  
Lamer ..... each \$92,600

### FEDERAL COURT OF CANADA

*Chief Justice*, Hon. A. L. Thurlow ..... \$88,900  
*Associate Chief Justice*, Hon. J. A. Jerome \$88,900

<i>Court of Appeal Judges</i> , Hon. W. F. Ryan; Hon. L. Pratte; Hon. G. E. Le Dain; Hon. D. V. Heald; Hon. J. J. Urie . . . . . each	\$82,100
<i>Trial Division Judges</i> , Hon. A. A. Cattana- ch; Hon. H. F. Gibson; Hon. A. A. M. Walsh; Hon. J. E. Dubé; Hon. F. U. Collier; Hon. G. A. Addy; Hon. R. G. Décaré; Hon. P. M. Mahoney; Hon. L. Marceau . . . . . each	\$82,100

## VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1980

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta . . . . .	39,749	12,710	20,818
British Columbia . . . . .	40,104	19,371	23,830
Manitoba . . . . .	15,989	8,436	7,869
New Brunswick . . . . .	10,636	5,297	5,321
Newfoundland . . . . .	10,332	3,345	3,783
Nova Scotia . . . . .	12,369	7,004	6,791
Ontario . . . . .	123,316	62,746	68,840
P.E.I. . . . .	1,958	1,035	939
Quebec . . . . .	97,421	43,512	44,848
Saskatchewan . . . . .	17,057	7,651	7,561
Yukon . . . . .	476	128	200
N. W. Territories . . . . .	1,302	238	269
	370,709	171,473	191,069

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1980) 15.5; Death Rate 7.2; Marriage Rate 8.0; Divorces 62,019.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue (\$)	Total Expenditure (\$)
1977	32,721,000,000	39,011,000,000
1978	32,866,000,000	42,900,000,000
1979	35,215,000,000	46,934,000,000
1980	40,054,000,000	52,364,000,000
1981	46,507,000,000	59,175,000,000

## DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt (\$)	Net Public Debt (\$)
1976	59,802,000,000	23,296,450,232
1977	67,075,000,000	29,586,000,000
1978	80,648,000,000	39,622,000,000
1979	97,991,000,000	51,341,000,000

*Banking.*—There were 11 chartered banks on March 31, 1980, with assets of \$272,513,946,000. Deposits were \$216,027,043,000 of which \$68,195,658,000 were personal savings.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of the Canadian Armed Forces and all matters relating to National Defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

The Canadian Forces are organized on a functional basis to reflect the major commitments assigned by the government and are formed into National Defence Headquarters and five major Commands reporting to the Chief of the Defence Staff. The roles of the five Commands are: *Mobile Command*—Provision of ground forces for the protection of Canadian territory, combat forces in Canada for support of overseas commitments, and forces for support of

United Nations or other peace-keeping operations. *Maritime Command*—Provision of sea forces on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for the defence of Canada, anti-submarine defence in support of NATO. Support to Canadian Military operations and the conduct of search and rescue operations within the Atlantic and Pacific search and rescue areas. Maritime Command also has operational control of Maritime aircraft. *Air Command*—Provision of operationally ready air forces to national, continental and international commitments. *Canadian Forces Communication Command*—Manages, operates and maintains strategic communications for the Canadian Forces. *Canadian Forces Europe*—Canadian Forces allocated to support NATO in Europe consisting of land and air elements.

National Defence expenditures for the fiscal year 1981-2—\$5,904.7 million. Canadian Armed Forces strength at March 31, 1982, 82,858.

## EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. In 1979-80 there were 15,429 publicly controlled elementary and secondary schools with 5,184,252 pupils. Of these, 936 were private schools with 198,858 pupils; 345 Indian schools with 37,935 pupils and 21 special schools for the blind and deaf with 3,193 pupils. In 1979-80 there were 65 degree-granting universities with a full-time enrolment of 371,359, as well as 251,450 students in 192 other post-secondary, non-university institutions.

Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the 1976 census 61.4 per cent. of the total population gave English as their mother language and 25.6 per cent. French.

## CANADIAN PRODUCTION

*Agriculture.*—About 7 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. More than three-quarters of the land now cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. Farm cash receipts from the sale of farm products in 1981 were \$18,441,400,000. Livestock, poultry and eggs contributed \$8,964,020,000; field crops \$8,921,780,000.

All Canada—grain crops ('000 tonnes)	1980
Wheat . . . . .	19,131.2
Oats . . . . .	3,027.6
Barley . . . . .	11,040.9
Rye . . . . .	448.1
Flaxseed . . . . .	464.8
Rapeseed . . . . .	2,506.1
	36,618.7

*Livestock.*—In Jan. 1980 the livestock included 12,403,000 cattle, 480,800 sheep, 9,096,000 hogs and 25,024,000 chickens (layers).

*Fur Production.*—Canada in 1979-80 produced pelts valued at \$132,931,622. Wild life pelts made up 65% of the total, with a value of \$89,946,157.

*Fisheries.*—The marketed value of catches in 1978 was \$1,549,521,000.

*Forestry.*—About 37 per cent. of the total land areas is in forests. The value of forest products in 1978 was: newsprint \$3,003,887,000; paper (other than newsprint) \$1,725,751,000; lumber \$3,863,495,000; wood pulp \$2,461,919,000.

Minerals.—('000 tonnes)		
	1980	1981
Copper .....	709.7	693.1
Nickel .....	188.1	159.7
Lead .....	280.0	283.3
Molybdenum .....	12.3	12.2
Zinc .....	920.4	1,003.4
Iron Ore .....	50,224	49,696
Asbestos .....	1,291	1,120
Gypsum .....	7,285	7,308
Cement .....	10,349	9,576
Lime .....	2,219.9	2,555.5
Salt .....	7,226.6	7,321.9
Potash .....	7,225.3	6,616.9

Production of gold was 47,060,000 grams in 1981 (48,988,000 in 1980) and of silver was 1,129,429,000 grams (1,070,768,000 in 1980). Uranium production in 1981 was 7,526,000 kilograms (6,481,300 kg. in 1980).

### TRADE

Merchandise imports into Canada in 1981 were valued at \$79,129,400,000 and merchandise exports (including re-exports) at \$83,678,000,000. Value of trade with Canada's largest trading partners in 1981 was as follows:

Country	Imports (\$'000)	Domestic Exports (\$'000)
United States ....	54,310,785	53,874,545
Japan .....	4,039,067	4,485,375
United Kingdom ..	2,234,608	3,329,040
West Germany ....	1,607,653	1,285,720
Venezuela .....	2,384,968	545,150
Saudi Arabia .....	2,272,750	455,496
France .....	848,636	973,334
Italy .....	695,664	913,684
Netherlands .....	295,343	1,156,874
Australia .....	496,281	777,063
Belgium/		
Luxemburg .....	296,855	826,631
South Korea .....	608,085	446,234
China .....	220,013	1,004,821
Brazil .....	430,805	678,003
Taiwan .....	729,121	232,825
Hong Kong .....	674,531	184,085
Sweden .....	445,182	223,283
Switzerland .....	423,864	213,131
Mexico .....	974,406	715,294
Spain .....	235,331	196,459

### Canada's Trade with the United Kingdom

	1978	1979
Imports from U.K. ..	£740,508,000	£1,928,516,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,088,897,000	2,622,376,000

### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways.**—The total first main track mileage of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1979, was 42,082 miles, the capital of the railways being (1979) \$6,526,779,781; operating revenues \$4,601 million; and operating expenses \$4,259 million. In 1979 revenue freight was 152,085 million ton miles.

### ALBERTA

**Area and Population.**—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (1981 census) of 2,237,724.

**Government.**—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly com-

**Shipping.**—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1979 including inland vessels, was 32,180 vessels with gross tonnage 4,754,197. The volume of international shipping handled at Canadian ports in 1978 was 116,522,061 metric tonnes loaded and 61,793,168 metric tonnes unloaded.

**Canals.**—The bulk of canal shipping in Canada is handled through the two sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway. In 1979, transits on the Montreal-Lake Ontario section numbered 4,910 for a total of 55,322,093 cargo tonnes; transits in the Welland Canal section numbered 6,547 for a total of 66,164,546 cargo tonnes. Principal commodities carried were iron ore, wheat, corn, barley, soybeans, fuel oil, manufactured iron and steel, coal and coke.

**Civil Aviation.**—The number of passengers carried in 1978 (all carriers) was 30,352,478. 610,991,315 tonnes of freight were carried.

**Motor Vehicles.**—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 12,975,449 in 1978.

**Post.**—There were 8,230 postal facilities operating in Canada on March 31, 1979. Total postal revenue in the fiscal year 1979-80 was \$1,483,211,000; total expenditure \$1,594,106,000.

### YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1970, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by a Legislative Assembly of 16 members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The Executive Council of the Assembly consists of the government leader as chairman and four elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (Jan. 1, 1980) of 21,800. Mining is the chief industry, though trapping remains important and there is considerable timber production. Mining production, including asbestos, copper, silver, lead, zinc, gold and nickel, was valued at \$298,564,000 in 1979.

**Seat of Government,** Whitehorse. Pop. (1981) 14,814.  
**Commissioner,** D. L. D. Bell.

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Northwest Territories Act, 1979, as amended, provides for a Legislative Assembly of 22 elected members, of which the Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the Commissioner is the senior decision-making body of the government in the province.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The area of the Northwest Territories is 1,304,903 square miles with a population of 43,100 (estimated Jan. 1, 1980). The chief industry is mining, with a total value of \$515,116,000 in 1980. Zinc and lead contributed 68 per cent. of the total; gold and silver 22 per cent., and there have been major developments in natural gas and petroleum extraction on- and off-shore.

**Seat of Government,** Yellowknife. Pop. (1981) 9,483.  
**Commissioner,** John Parker.

## PROVINCES OF CANADA

posed of 79 members, elected for five years, representing 79 electoral districts in the Province. At a provincial election held in March, 1979, the Progressive Conservative party took 74 seats, Social Credit Party 4, and the New Democratic Party one seat.  
**Lieut. Governor,** His Honour Frank Lynch-Staunton.

## EXECUTIVE

## Spec. Allee.

Premier, and President of Council, Hon. Peter Lougheed .....	\$73,290
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. G. Amerongen .....	51,571
Deputy Speaker, F. P. Appleby .....	38,010
Leader of the Opposition, R. A. Speaker .....	65,242
Deputy Minister of the Executive Council, H. B. Hobbs.	
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, B. J. D. Stefaniuk.	

## THE JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal of Alberta, Hon. William McGillivray (C.J.)	
Judges, Hons. N. D. McDermid; C. W. Clement; S. S. Lieberman; D. C. Prowse, A. F. Moir; W. J. Haddad; J. H. Laycraft; J. W. McClung; A. M. Harradence; R. P. Kerans; R. H. Belzil; W. A. Stevenson.	
Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta, Hon. W. R. Sinclair (C.J.); Hon. W. K. Moore (Associate C.J.)	
Judges, P. Greschuk; W. J. C. Kirby; A. M. Dechene; M. B. O'Byrne; H. J. MacDonald; D. H. Bowen; J. C. Cavanagh; M. E. Shannon; D. C. McDonald; F. H. Quigley; W. R. Brennan; V. P. Moshansky; T. H. Miller; J. M. Hope; J. H. Waite; L. D. MacLean; G. R. Forsyth; J. N. Decore; H. S. Patterson; J. S. Cormack; S. V. Legg; J. G. Kidd; C. G. Yanosik; H. S. Rowbotham; J. B. Feehan; A. W. Crossley; D. H. Medhurst; A. H. Wachowich; J. D. Bracco; E. A. McFadyen; J. K. Holmes; J. B. Dea; M. M. Hetherington; R. P. Foisy; R. A. Cawsey; H. S. Prowse; W. G. Egbert; P. C. G. Power; S. S. Purvis; J. A. Agrios; J. S. Kryczka; J. J. Stratton; R. A. Dixon; F. R. MacNaughton; V. W. M. Smith; M. E. Lomas; W. J. Girgulis; Mrs. J. B. Veit.	

London Office, 1, Mount Street, W.1.

**Production.**—The mining, manufacturing and construction industries have increased in economic impact.

The net value of production by industries (estimated 1981) is: mining \$15,571 million; construction \$8,157 million; manufacturing \$4,346 million; electric power \$538 million; agriculture \$2,615 million; other \$94 million. Total: \$31,321 million.

**Mining** (1981 preliminary):—Crude oil \$8,255,022,000; natural gas \$5,728,039,000; natural gas by-products \$2,357,686,000; coal \$309,400,000; sulphur \$675,000,000; cement \$135,409,000; other \$110,826,000. Total: \$17,571,382,000.

**Manufacturing.**—The value of manufacturing shipments (1981 preliminary) was \$12,958,117,000. Number of industrial establishments 2,388, total employees 81,206 (1980). The leading industries are slaughtering and meat processing, petroleum refining, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, primary metal and metal fabricating products.

**Government Finance.**—Fiscal Year 1982-83 [Budgetary Estimates]—Revenue \$7,961,000,000; Expenditure \$8,719,000,000. NOTE: The Budgetary revenue figure does not include funds allocated to the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund and the Natural Gas Rebates Fund.

**CAPITAL.**—Edmonton. Population (census 1981, 657,057). Other centres are Calgary (592,743), Grande Prairie (24,263), Lethbridge (54,072), Medicine Hat (40,380) and Red Deer (46,393).

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

**Area and Population.**—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population of 2,737,400 (Dec. 1981).

**Government.**—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 57 members.

**Lieut.-Governor,** Hon. Henry Pybus Bell-Irving, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. William Richards Bennett .....	\$38,664
Deputy Premier, and Minister of Human Resources, Hon. Grace Mary McCarthy.	
Attorney-General, Hon. Allan Williams.	
Minister of Finance, Hon. Hugh Austin Curtis.	
Minister of Agriculture and Food, Hon. James J. Hewitt.	
Education, Hon. Brian R. D. Smith.	
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Government Services, Hon. Evan M. Wolfe.	
Lands, Parks and Housing, Hon. James Roland Chabot.	
Labour, Hon. John H. Heinrich.	
Health, Hon. James Arthur Nielsen.	
Transportation and Highways, Hon. Alexander Vaughan Fraser.	
Municipal Affairs, Hon. William N. Vander Zalm.	
Environment, Hon. C. Stephen Rogers.	
Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Hon. Peter Stewart Hyndman.	
Forests, Hon. Thomas Manville Waterland.	
Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Hon. Robert Howard McClelland.	
Industry and Small Business Development, Hon. Donald McGray Phillips.	
Universities, Sciences and Communications, Hon. Patrick Lucey McGeer.	
Intergovernmental Relations, Hon. Garde Basil Gardom.	
Tourism, Hon. Patricia Jane Jordan.	
(Members of the Executive Council, other than the Premier, receive a salary of \$33,156).	
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Harvey W. Schroeder .....	\$26,244

## THE JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. N. T. Nemetz.	
Justices of Appeal, Hons. M. M. McFarlane; J. D. Taggart; P. D. Seaton; A. B. B. Carrothers; E. E. Hinkson; W. A. Craig; J. S. Aikins; J. D. Lambert; J. A. Macdonald; R. P. Anderson; H. E. Hutcheon; A. B. Macfarlane.	
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. A. McEachern.	
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. C. Munroe; V. L. Dryer; J. G. Gould; G. G. S. Rae; H. C. McKay; T. R. Berger; D. E. Andrews; K. E. Meredith; A. A. Mackoff; S. M. Toy; J. C. Bouck; L. G. McKenzie; G. L. Murray; H. P. Legg; W. J. Trainor; P. M. Proudfoot; K. S. Fawcus; H. A. Callaghan; A. G. MacKinnon; M. R. Taylor; C. C. Locke; W. A. Esson; W. J. Wallace; P. D. Dohm; R. M. P. Paris; D. B. Hinds; A. A. W. Macdonell; J. E. Spencer; B. M. McLachlin; W. S. Davies.	

**Agent-General in London,** A. Hart, Q.C., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

**Finances.**—Estimated Revenue for 1981-82, \$6,636,400,000. Estimated current expenditure, \$6,610,300,000. Direct debt at March 31, 1981, \$209,247,790.

*Production and Industry.*—The production levels of the four leading industries were estimated for 1981 as follows: lumber and plywood, \$3,668 million; pulp and paper, \$2,661 million; minerals, \$3,051 million; agriculture, \$876 million; fisheries, \$218 million. Manufacturing activity is based largely on the processing of the output of the logging, mineral, fishing and agriculture industries. The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, North Vancouver and Prince George. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activity, accounting for approximately 40 per cent of total production. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quantity and value of its timber and sawmill products. Mining, the second most important economic activity, is based on copper, zinc, lead, iron concentrates, molybdenum, coal, natural gas, crude petroleum, asbestos and silver. Molybdenum production is approximately 90 per cent of the Canadian total. The most important agricultural products are livestock, eggs and poultry, fruits and dairy products. Salmon accounts for approximately 65 per cent of the value of fisheries. Other species include halibut, herring, sole, cod, flounder, perch, tuna and shellfish. In recent years the sale of herring roe to Japan has become an important source of fishery revenue. The climate is healthy, quite moderate on the coast and continental east of the coast mountains. The economy is dependent upon markets outside the province for the disposal of most of the products of her industry. Canadian and world markets receive forestry, mineral, fishing and agricultural products. An estimated 60 per cent of production is exported to foreign markets.

*Transport.*—The province has deep water harbours which are well serviced by railways and modern paved highways. Vancouver is the base for regular scheduled air routes to other parts of Canada, the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Fiji, Australia, Japan, Hong Kong and the Middle East.

*Principal Cities.*—CAPITAL, ΨVICTORIA, Metropolitan population (1981) 233,481. ΨVANCOUVER metropolitan population (1981) 1,268,183, is the western terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the British Columbia Railway, and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world, servicing a variety of vessels, including large bulk cargo carriers. Other principal cities are Prince George, Kamloops, Kelowna and Nanaimo.

## MANITOBA

*Area and Population.*—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 30,225 square miles and pre-cambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 251,000 square miles with a population estimated at 1,017,000 in 1981.

*Government.*—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional indemnity totalling \$26,949 for the year ending March 31, 1982.

The New Democratic Party formed the government of Manitoba in November 1981. The standing in the House at May 1, 1982 was: New Democratic Party 34, Progressive Conservative 23.

*Lieut.-Governor,* Her Honour Pearl McGonigal (1981).

## EXECUTIVE

*Premier,* Hon. Howard R. Pawley, q.c.  
*Health, Recreation and Sport,* Hon. Laurent L. Desjardins.  
*Government Services, Highways and Transportation,* Hon. Samuel Uskiw.  
*Natural Resources, Community Services and Corrections,* Hon. Leonard S. Evans.  
*Agriculture,* Hon. Billie Uruski.  
*Municipal Affairs,* Hon. Aime R. Adam.  
*Northern Affairs,* Hon. Jay M. Cowan.  
*Energy and Mines,* Hon. Wilson D. P. Parasiuk.  
*Finance, Labour and Manpower,* Hon. Victor Schroeder.  
*Education,* Hon. Maureen L. Hemphill.  
*Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Urban Affairs, Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources,* Hon. Eugene M. Kostyra.  
*Attorney-General and Government House Leader,* Hon. Roland Penner.  
*Economic Development and Tourism,* Hon. Muriel A. Smith.

## THE JUDICATURE

### *Court of Appeal:*—

*Chief Justice of Manitoba,* Hon. Samuel Freedman ..... \$87,300

*Puisne Judges,* Hons. A. M. Monnin; R. J. Matas; G. C. Hall; J. F. O'Sullivan; C. R. Huband ..... each 80,143

### *Queen's Bench:*—

*Chief Justice, Q.B.D.* Hon. A. S. Dewar .. 87,300

*Puisne Judges,* Hons. I. Nitikman; L. Deniset; J. E. Wilson; J. M. Hunt; W. S. Wright; J. R. Solomon; A. C. Hamilton; P. S. Morse; B. Hewak; G. J. Kroft; ..... each 80,143

*Finance.*—The revenue of the provincial government, 1982-83, is estimated at \$2,495,000,000 and the expenditure \$2,830,000,000.

*Agriculture.*—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 19,026,255 acres are in occupied farms. The gross value of agriculture production in 1981 was estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

*Manufactures.*—Manufacturing enterprises employed about 65,000 persons on average in 1981. The chief manufacturing centres are Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk and Portage la Prairie. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by the machinery and metal fabricating industries.

*CAPITAL.*—Winnipeg, population 584,842. Other centres are Brandon (36,242), Thompson (14,288), Portage la Prairie (13,086) and Flin Flon (7,894).

## NEW BRUNSWICK

*Area and Population.*—New Brunswick is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 28,354 square miles with a population (1981 census) of 696,403. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by inhabitants of New England, who had been dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

*Government.*—The Governor is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 58 members elected by the people. At the General Election of October 23, 1978, 30 Progressive Conservative and 28 Liberal members were returned.

*Lieutenant-Governor,* His Honour H. J.

Robichaud (1971) ..... \$39,966

## EXECUTIVE

*Premier,* Hon. Richard B. Hatfield ..... \$51,980  
*Justice,* Hon. R. E. Logan, q.c.

*Transportation*, Hon. W. G. Bishop.  
*Agriculture and Rural Development*, Hon. Malcolm MacLeod.

*Commerce and Development*, Hon. G. S. Merrithew.  
*Health*, Hon. Brenda Robertson.  
*Educational and Historical Resources*, Hon. C. Gallagher.

*Natural Resources*, Hon. J. W. Bird.  
*Labour and Manpower*, Hon. Mabel DeWare.

*Finance*, Hon. F. Dube, q.c.  
*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. Horace Smith.

*Fisheries*, Hon. Jean Gauvin.  
*Tourism*, Hon. Leland McGaw.

*Chairman, Treasury Board*, Hon. J. M. Simard.  
*Social Services*, Hon. Leslie Hull.

*Youth*, Hon. J. P. Ouellett.  
*Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission*, Hon. G. W. N. Cockburn.

*Supply and Services*, Hon. H. Fanjoy.  
*Environment*, Hon. Eric J. Kipping.

Ministers, each \$41,980  
*Speaker of the House*, Hon. Robert McCready. \$31,980

#### THE JUDICATURE

##### *Court of Appeal*

*Chief Justice*, Hon. C. J. A. Hughes.  
*Judges of Appeal*, Hons. R. V. Limerick; J. N. Bugold; H. E. Ryan; G. A. Richard; S. G. Stratton and La Forest.

##### *Queen's Bench Division*

*Judges*, Hons. D. M. Dickson; J. P. Barry; C. I. L. Legere; R. C. Stevenson; B. A. Jean; H. E. Montgomery; A. J. Cormier; R. L. Miller; W. L. M. Creaghan; W. W. Meldrum; R. J. Higgins; J.-C. Angers and E. T. Caurhey.

*Finance*.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1981, was \$1,523,300,000 and ordinary expenditure, \$1,505,000,000.

*Manufactures*.—Forest products: pulp, paper, and timber form the major manufacture group, followed by foods, metal fabrication, chemicals and chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, furniture and fixture products and miscellaneous other products. Saint John is the principal manufacturing centre. Total value of manufactured shipments was \$3,461,470,000 in 1980.

*Agriculture*.—Total land area 27,633 sq. m.; farms numbered 3,244 and averaged 306 acres each in 1976. The Province is now second to Prince Edward Island in potato production with 54,000 acres in 1979. Dairy farming is now more important than potato production; both industries together accounted for 41.3 per cent of total farm cash receipts in 1980. Farm cash receipts in 1980 totalled \$154,684,000.

*Fisheries*.—The chief commercial fish are lobsters, herring, tuna, crab and cod. Total direct employment exceeds 10,000, of whom 5,286 are fishermen. Landings reached 139,367 metric tons valued at \$53,917,000 in 1979.

*Minerals*.—Extensive zinc, lead and copper deposits are now being mined in the north-eastern part of the Province with New Brunswick being the second largest producer of zinc in Canada. A lead smelter, fertilizer plant and port facilities have been constructed at Belledune. Canada's only primary antimony producer is located at Lake George. There is exploration and development near Sussex and Salt Springs, where potash and salt deposits have been found. Coal is mined at Grand Lake and exploration for other deposits is being undertaken. Total mineral production was valued at \$402,220,000 in 1980.

*Principal Cities*.—CAPITAL  $\Psi$ Fredericton: popula-

tion (1976), 45,248.  $\Psi$ Saint John (85,956); Moncton (55,934); Bathurst (16,301); Edmundston (12,710); Campbellton (9,282).

#### NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

*Area and Population*.—The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 43,359 sq. miles with a population (1981 Census) (inclusive of Labrador) of 567,681.

Labrador forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Point St. Charles, at the northeast entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. It has an area estimated at 112,826 sq. miles, with a population (1981 census) of 31,318.

*Government*.—On March 31, 1949 Newfoundland became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.  
*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. W. Anthony Paddon, C.M., M.D. (July 10, 1981).

#### EXECUTIVE

*Premier and Intergovernmental Affairs*, B. Peckford.  
*President of the Council and Minister for Energy*, W. Marshall.

*Minister of Justice*, G. Ottenheimer.

*Education*, L. Verge.

*Fisheries*, J. Morgan.

*Transportation*, R. Dawe.

*Environment*, H. Andrews.

*Mines and Development*, N. Windsor.

*Finance*, J. Collins.

*Rural, Agricultural and Northern Development*, J. Goudie.

*Health*, W. House.

*Forest Resources and Land*, C. Power.

*Municipal Affairs*, H. Newhook.

*Labour and Manpower*, J. Dinn.

*Culture, Recreation and Youth*, L. Simms.

*Social Services*, T. Hickey.

*Public Works and Services*, H. Young.

*Communications*, N. Doyle.

*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, J. Russell.

*Clerk of the Executive Council*, D. Vardy.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

A General Election was held on April 6, 1982. The standings in the current House of Assembly are: 44 Progressives Conservatives and 8 Liberals.

*Finance*.—The estimated gross capital and current account revenues for 1982–83 were \$1,804,152,000 and the gross current and capital account expenditures \$1,972,400,000.

*Production and Industry*.—The main primary industries are fishing, forestry and mining. In 1981 shipments of fish products were valued at \$373.0 million. In 1981 paper products from the two pulp and paper mills were valued at \$345.4 million. In 1981 the mining operations plus the structural materials producers had combined shipments of \$1,194.5 million of which \$1,058.3 million was from the 3 iron ore mines in Labrador. Manufacturing shipments with the exclusion of fish and paper products totalled \$496.0 million in 1981. The hydro-

electric plant on the Churchill river is the largest underground plant in the world, with a capacity of 5,225,000 kw.

**Transport.**—The province is connected to mainland Canada by a ferry service from North Sydney, Nova Scotia to Port aux Basques and Argentia. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast. Transport between various points on the island is by highway but the south coast and Labrador still rely on the coastal boat service.

**Principal Cities.**—**CAPITAL**, St. John's (population 1981 Census, Greater St. John's 154,820) is North America's oldest city, and thus of historical interest and is the seat of the provincial legislature, the site of most provincial and federal government offices and the principal port for the island of Newfoundland. Newfoundland's second city of Corner Brook (population 1981 Census, 24,339) is situated on the west coast, its principal industry being its pulp and paper mill.

### Labrador

**Labrador**, the most northerly area of the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries and also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries. Newfoundland (Labrador) produces more iron ore than any other province in Canada.

### NOVA SCOTIA

**Area and Population.**—Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about 17.5 miles wide. It comprises an area of 21,425 square miles including 1,023 square miles of lakes and rivers and 6,479 miles of shoreline. No place is more than 35 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. Total population (1981) 847,442.

**Government.**—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and a 52-member elected Legislative Assembly, from which the Executive Council (Cabinet) is selected. The Lieutenant-Governor represents the Queen and is appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. John E. Shaffner  
(plus expense allowance \$12,000) ..... \$35,000

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

**Premier**, Hon. John M. Buchanan, q.c.  
(plus members' sessional indemnity \$16,400  
and expense allowance \$8,200) ..... \$32,000

**Development**, Hon. R. J. Thornhill.

**Lands and Forests**, Hon. G. Henley.

**Health**, Hon. G. Sheehy.

**Attorney General**, Hon. H. How, q.c.

**Mines and Energy**, Hon. R. Barkhouse.

**Agriculture and Marketing**, Hon. R. S. Bacon.

**Fisheries**, Hon. K. Streach.

**Tourism**, Hon. B. Cochran.

**Municipal Affairs**, Hon. T. J. McInnes.

**Labour and Manpower**, Hon. J. MacIsaac.

**Management Board**, Hon. R. S. Russell.

**Education**, Hon. T. Donahoe.

**Transportation**, Hon. R. C. Griffin, q.c.

**Finance**, Hon. J. Matheson, q.c.

**Social Services**, Hon. E. Morris.

**Government Services**, Hon. G. Lawrence.

**Environment**, Hon. J. G. Kerr.

**Consumer Affairs**, Hon. L. Stirling.

**Culture, Recreation and Fitness**, Hon. R. F. Hudson.  
**Cabinet Ministers** receive \$25,000 a year, plus member's sessional indemnity \$16,400 and expense allowance \$8,200.

**Agent-General in London**, Donald M. Smith, 14 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

### THE JUDICATURE

**Supreme Court—Appeal Division**  
**Chief Justice**, Hon. I. M. MacKeigan ..... \$87,000  
**Judges**, Hons. T. H. Coffin; A. G. Cooper;  
A. L. Macdonald; G. L. S. Hart; L. L. Pace;  
M. C. Jones ..... 80,000

### Trial Division

**Chief Justice**, Hon. Constance R. Glube .... 87,000  
**Judges**, Hons. V. J. Morrison; A. M. Mac-  
Intosh; W. J. Grant; J. D. Hallett; K. P.  
Richard; C. Denne Burchell; L. Clarke; R.  
M. Rogers ..... 80,000

**Finance.**—The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1981, was \$1,718,989,000 and expenditure was \$1,769,553,000. The net direct debt was \$987,257,000.

**Manufacturing.**—Manufacturing constitutes the most important sector of the economy. Shipments were worth \$3,744,200,000 in 1981 with a total added value estimated to be more than \$1,200,000,000. Manufacturing plants provide employment for 48,000 or 14.5 per cent of the labour force. Capital expenditure in the manufacturing sector has increased from \$337,000,000 in 1981 to \$340,000,000 in 1982.

**Utilities.**—Electric power in Nova Scotia is supplied by the Nova Scotia Power Corporation, a Crown corporation. The Corporation's generating stations, which are predominantly fossil fuel based have a nameplate capacity of 1,890,507 kilowatts. Under construction as part of a programme to reduce dependency on oil by utilizing indigenous energy resources, are two 150,000 kilowatt coal-fired units and a 20,000 kilowatt tidal power generating station. The Corporation's generating system is made up of seven thermal plants, three gas turbines and 30 hydro stations scattered throughout the province. The number of telephones in Nova Scotia was 519,328 in December, 1981, or approximately 61 per 100 population.

**Oil and Gas.**—In 1979, the federal government announced that control and management of the offshore resources would be the responsibility of the Province of Nova Scotia, which now controls the rate and method of exploration and development onshore and in the offshore areas. By the end of 1981, 74 wells had been completed offshore. The most significant discoveries have been on the Venture Structure east of Sable Island. Venture D-23, completed in 1979 to a depth of 4,975 metres, flowed gas at a rate of 1.13 million cubic feet a day from three zones between 4,300 metres and 4,876 metres. Venture B-13, three kilometres east of D-23, was completed in June 1981 to 5,367 metres. Several zones tested yielded a combined gas flow rate of 2.124 million cubic feet per day. At the start of 1982, Mobil Oil was drilling a second step-out well in the Venture Structure and was awaiting a second rig to increase delineation drilling. Petro Canada, and Shell Canada (in conjunction with Canada Development Corporation and Norcen Energy Resources) announced offshore drilling programs for 1982. Onland, Chevron and Irving completed Scotsburn No. 2 to a depth of 2,638 metres in Pictou County. The 74 holes completed offshore covered a broad range of geological targets and were drilled in an area that extends 100 kilometres south of Shelburne in the southwest to 40 kilometres north of Sydney in the northeast.



*Tourism.*—Between June 1 and October 31, 1981, about 1,172,116 visitors spent about \$164,580,700 in the province.

*Forest Products.*—The gross value of primary and secondary forestry was \$450,000,000 in 1981. Forest lands total 10,800,000 acres or 84 per cent of the land area. About 75 per cent of forest land is privately owned. Forest based industries employ about 8,000.

*Fishing.*—The value of fish landed in 1981 was over \$263,531,000. Products have been diversified and enlarged into a variety of processed foods that are increasing in number. Primary fishing and fish processing employed 17,558 persons in 1981 (11,432 fishermen and 6,126 plant workers).

*Mining.*—The total value of mineral production in 1981 was estimated at \$261,916,000, of which \$126,000,000 was contributed by coal. Gypsum (\$28,990,000), salt (\$30,057,000) and sand and gravel (\$26,000,000) followed in dollar value.

*Agriculture.*—Farm cash receipts were \$218,849,000 in 1981. About 9 per cent of the total area, or 1,218,953 acres, is classified as agricultural land. Dairy and poultry products form the largest sectors.

*Principal cities.*—Capital ΨHALIFAX, including the neighbouring city of Dartmouth, has a population of 271,200. In addition to a container-handling terminal in South Halifax a new terminal at the north end of Halifax Harbour was opened in 1981. A 90-acre autopoort has been built at Port Halifax to handle both the export and import of motor vehicles. A shipyard, with dry-dock, can build and repair the largest ocean-going liners. The harbour, ice-free the year round, is the main Atlantic winter port of Canada. Other cities and towns include ΨSydney (29,444), ΨGlouce Bay (21,466), Amherst (9,684) and New Glasgow (10,464).

#### Cape Breton Island

This has been part of Nova Scotia since 1819. It is the centre of the steel manufacturing and coal mining industries, and is also noted for its large lakes and beautiful coastal scenery, making it a tourist attraction in Canada.

### ONTARIO

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 sq. miles, with a population (1981) of 8,625,107.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 125 members elected for five years. The state of the parties at May 1, 1982 was 70 Progressive Conservatives, 33 Liberals, 21 New Democrats.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, Hon. John Black Aird, q.c. (1980).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Premier and President of the Council*, Hon. William G. Davis, q.c.

*Minister of Citizenship and Culture*, Hon. B. McCaffrey.

*Chairman of Management Board of Cabinet*, Hon. G. R. McCague.

*Education, Colleges and Universities*, Hon. Bette M. Stephenson, M.D.

*Health*, Hon. L. Grossman, q.c.

*Community and Social Services*, Hon. F. Drea.

*Agriculture and Food*, Hon. D. R. Timbrell.

*Environment*, Hon. K. C. Norton, q.c.

*Labour*, Hon. R. H. Ramsey.

*Transport and Communications*, Hon. J. W. Snow.

*Consumer and Commercial Relations*, Hon. R. G. Elgie, M.D.

*Treasurer and Minister of Economics*, Hon. F. S. Miller.

*Revenue*, Hon. G. Ashe.

*Resources Development*, Hon. L. C. Henderson. *Energy*, Hon. R. Welch.

*Natural Resources*, Hon. A. W. Pope.

*Municipal Affairs and Housing*, Hon. C. Bennett.

*Social Development*, Hon. Margaret Birch.

*Attorney-General*, Hon. R. R. McMurtry, q.c.

*Northern Affairs*, Hon. L. E. Bernier.

*Correctional Services*, Hon. N. Leluk.

*Government Services*, Hon. D. J. Wiseman.

*Intergovernmental Affairs*, Hon. T. L. Wells.

*Without Portfolio*, Hon. B. Gregory; Hon. R. Eaton.

*Industry and Trade*, Hon. G. Walker, q.c.

*Tourism and Recreation*, Hon. R. Baetz.

*Solicitor-General*, Hon. G. W. Taylor.

*Secretary of the Cabinet*, Dr. E. E. Stewart.

*Speaker, Legislative Assembly*, Hon. J. M. Turner.

*Chief Justice of Ontario*, Hon. W. G. C. Howland.

*Chief Justice of the High Court*, Hon. G. T. Evans.

*Agent-General in London*, W. R. DeGeer, 13 Charles 11 Street, S.W.1.

*Agriculture.*—Ontario has the highest total of agricultural production in Canada with a gross value of \$3.4 billion and a total net farm income of \$798,000,000 in 1978.

*Forestry.*—Productive forested lands cover 176,000,000 acres or about 48 per cent of the land area of the Province. Paper and allied industries are by far the most important sector of Ontario's forest industry and account for over 25 per cent of Canada's production.

*Minerals.*—Ontario's natural resources include 15 basic minerals, such as copper, iron ore, zinc, silver, gold and platinum. The province has half the world's supply of nickel and the largest amount of uranium in the Western World. Total value of the mineral production in 1978 was estimated at \$2,595,000,000.

*Energy.*—Total electrical energy generated in Ontario in 1979 was 110.6 billion kWh (35.1 per cent hydro, 29.2 per cent nuclear and 27.9 per cent other conventional fossil fuels).

*Manufacture.*—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province in Canada, producing 50 per cent of all manufactured goods. It represents over 43 per cent of total Canadian exports of fully manufactured products. During 1978 Ontario's exports totalled \$23.3 billion, an increase in value of \$4.2 billion over 1977. A \$2.4 billion growth in the value of end products—the sector which contains the bulk of Ontario's manufactured exports—was also achieved.

*CAPITAL.*—ΨTORONTO (population, 2,131,159) has a wide range of manufacturing and service industries and is a centre of education, business and finance. Other major urban areas are: Ottawa, the national capital (300,678); ΨHamilton (306,538), with iron and steel industry, metal fabrication, machinery, electrical and chemical industries; London (256,789), a business and manufacturing centre; ΨWindsor (198,722); Kitchener (136,091) and Sudbury (92,350).

#### FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north-east of Toronto, is a city on the south bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1857 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory.

A National Arts Centre opened on June 2, 1969, near the Parliament buildings. Facilities provided on 64 acres of terraced land include an opera house with seating for 2,300, a theatre (800 seats), an experimental studio (300 seats) and a hall (100 seats).

Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The City population was 303,114 at the Census of 1981; Metropolitan Ottawa 710,000 (1981 census).

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

*Area and Population.*—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles and its population (1981) 124,000.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 32 members elected for a term of 5 years, 16 as Councillors and 16 as Assemblymen. Party representation at May 20, 1982, was: *Conservative* 21; *Liberal* 10; one vacancy.

*Lieutenant-Governor*, His Honour J. A. Doiron (1980) ..... \$35,000  
(and expense allowance)

**EXECUTIVE**

*Premier and President of the Executive Council*, Hon. J. M. Lee, p.c.  
*Minister of Fisheries*, Hon. P. G. Binns.  
*Finance*, Hon. L. G. MacPhail.  
*Health and Social Services*, Hon. A. P. Fogarty.  
*Community Affairs*, Hon. H. B. Carver, q.c.  
*Justice*, Hon. G. R. McMahon, q.c.  
*Agriculture and Forestry*, Hon. P. G. Chappell.  
*Education*, Hon. F. L. Driscoll.  
*Highways and Public Works*, Hon. R. B. Pratt.  
*Tourism, Industry and Energy*, Hon. B. R. Clark.  
*Premier* ..... \$34,000  
(plus expenses)

*Ministers* ..... \$24,000  
(plus expenses)  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly* Hon. Dan Compton ..... \$5,800  
(plus M.L.A. salary and expenses)

Members of the Legislative Assembly receive a salary of \$13,700 plus \$6,600 expense allowance; Ministers receive their salary and allowance as members in addition to their Ministerial salary.

**SUPREME COURT**

*Chief Justice*, Hon. J. P. Nicholson ..... \$85,000  
*Associate Justices*, Hon. F. A. Large; Hon. G. Mitchell; Hon. C. R. McQuaid; Hon. K. R. MacDonald; Hon. A. B. Campbell; Hon. G. J. Mullally ..... each \$80,000

*Finance.*—The ordinary revenue in 1981-82 was \$345,248,300 and the expenditure was \$352,460,800.

*Education.*—A university and a college of applied arts and technology were established in 1969, estimated enrolment for 1981-82 being (University of Prince Edward Island), 3,073; college of applied arts and technology (Holland College) 2,940 full and part-time students.

*CAPITAL*, ΨCharlottetown (pop. July 1981 census, 15,282), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour.

**QUEBEC**

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles (1,540,668 sq. km.) with a population (June, 1981), of 6,438,403.

*Government.*—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, a Council of ministers and a National Assembly of 122 members

elected for five years. At April 13, 1981, there were 80 *Parti Quebecois* and 42 *Liberals*.  
*Lieut.-Governor*, The Hon. Jean Pierre Coté, q.c.

**EXECUTIVE**

*Premier*, René Lévesque.  
*Vice Premier and Minister for Intergovernmental Affairs*, Jacques-Yvan Morin.  
*Finance, Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives*, Jacques Parizeau.  
*Education*, Camille Laurin.  
*Social Development*, Denis Lazure.  
*Economic Development*, Bernard Landry.  
*Management*, François Gendron.  
*Justice*, Marc-André Bédard.  
*Leisure, Hunting and Fishing*, Lucien Lessard.  
*Environment*, Marcel Léger.  
*Government Leader in Parliament and Minister for Communications*, Jean-François Bertrand.  
*Women's Affairs*, Mme. Pauline Marois.  
*Administration and President of the Treasury*, Yves Berube.  
*Agriculture and Food*, Jean Garon.  
*Energy and Resources*, Yves Duhaime.  
*Social Affairs*, Pierre-Marc Johnson.  
*Municipal Affairs*, Jacques Léonard.  
*Labour and Manpower*, Pierre Marois.  
*Industry, Commerce and Tourism*, Roderigue Biron.  
*Civil Service*, Mme. Denise Leblanc-Bantey.  
*Public Works*, Alain Marcoux.  
*Immigration*, Gérald Godin.  
*Transport*, Michel Clair.  
*Cultural Affairs*, Clément Richard.  
*Revenue*, Raynald Fréchette.  
*Housing and Consumer Affairs*, Guy Tardif.

*AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON*, Gilles Loiselle, 12 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.

**COURT OF APPEAL**

*Chief Justice of Quebec*, Hon. Marcel Crête.

**SUPERIOR COURT**

*Chief Justice of Quebec (Montreal)*, Hon. Jules Deschênes.

*Finance.*—The revenue for the year 1980-81 was \$14,718,305,000; expenditure amounted to \$17,596,659,000. The net debt (March 31, 1981) was \$12,059,002,000.

*Production and Industry.*—The principal manufacturing centres are Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 684,480 sq. km., of which 490,693 sq. km. are productive. Forest products in 1979 included: wood pulp, 6,367,000 metric tons; paper and paperboard, 6,255,000 metric tons.

Total value of shipments in the manufacturing industries in 1981 was \$49,000,023,000. Value of 1981 shipments in the chief industries: Food and beverages, \$8,224,691,000; Paper and allied industries, \$5,088,497,000; Primary metal industries, \$3,578,001,000; Textiles, \$2,333,178,000; Clothing \$2,424,831,000.

*Agriculture and Fisheries.*—In 1981 total farm receipts were: Crops, \$266,899,000; Livestock and livestock products, \$2,112,376,000; Other farm receipts, \$259,633,000. 7,911,426 metric tons of fish to the value of \$46,381,757 were landed in 1981.

*Mineral Production.*—Minerals to the value of \$2,470,077,256 were mined during 1980, compared with \$2,154,987,187 in 1979. Distribution of the 1980 total was: copper, \$253,696,274; zinc, \$83,705,887; asbestos, \$495,526,353.

*Principal Cities.*—*CAPITAL*, ΨQuebec (population (1981), 166,474) historic city visited annually by

thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (municipal population, 980,354) with suburbs, 2,828,349 (Metropolitan Montreal), the commercial metropolis. Other important cities are Laval (268,335); Verdun (61,287) and Sherbrooke (74,075), Montreal-Nord (94,914) and La Salle (76,299).

### SASKATCHEWAN

*Area and Population.*—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles (of which the land area is 220,182 sq. miles), with a population (estimated, 1982) of 988,400. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles. Its northern width is 276 miles.

*Government.*—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 64 members. There is an Executive Council of 17 members. The Legislative Assembly is elected for 5 years and the state of the parties in May 1982 was: Progressive Conservative 56; New Democratic Party 8.

*Lieut.-Governor*, His Honour C. Irwin McIntosh (1978) ..... \$35,000

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

*Premier and President of the Council*, Hon. G. Devine, \$65,472

*Agriculture*, Hon. E. Berntson.

*Attorney-General, Provincial Secretary, Intergovernmental Affairs and Communications*, Hon. G. Lane.

*Consumer and Commercial Affairs, Co-operation and Co-operative Development*, Hon. J. Sandberg.

*Culture and Youth, Urban Affairs*, Hon. P. Schoenhals.

*Education*, Hon. G. Currie.

*Environment*, Hon. N. Hardy.

*Finance*, Hon. R. Andrew.

*Health*, Hon. G. Taylor.

*Highways and Transportation*, Hon. J. Garner.

*Industry and Commerce*, Hon. P. Rousseau.

*Labour*, Hon. L. McLaren.

*Mineral Resources*, Hon. C. Thatcher.

*North Saskatchewan, Tourism and Renewable Resources*, Hon. G. McLeod.

*Revenue, Supply and Services, Government Services*, Hon. J. Duncan.

*Rural Affairs*, Hon. R. Pickering.

*Social Services*, Hon. P. Smith.

Ministers, each \$46,311.

*Agent-General in London.*—M. Johnson, 21 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

*Finance.*—Estimated revenue year ending March 31, 1982, is \$2,760,847,600; expenditure, \$2,759,405,160.

*CAPITAL.*—Regina. Population (estimated 1982), 162,613. Other cities: Saskatoon (154,210), Moose Jaw (33,941) and Prince Albert (31,380).

## The Commonwealth of Australia

### AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population		
		Census (a) June 30, 1976	Census (a) June 30, 1981	Preliminary Estimates Dec. 31, 1981
<i>States</i>				
New South Wales (Sydney) .....	309,433	4,959,600	5,237,100	5,269,800
Queensland (Brisbane) .....	667,000	2,092,400	2,345,300	2,386,200
South Australia (Adelaide) .....	380,070	1,274,100	1,319,300	1,325,900
Tasmania (Hobart) .....	26,383	412,300	427,300	428,600
Victoria (Melbourne) .....	87,884	3,810,400	3,948,600	3,971,000
Western Australia (Perth) .....	975,920	1,178,300	1,299,100	1,317,600
<i>Territories</i>				
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	207,700	227,300	228,200
Northern Territory (Darwin) .....	520,280	98,200	122,800	126,300
Total .....	2,967,909	14,033,100	14,926,800	15,053,600

### Inter-Censal Increases, 1961–1981

Year of Census	Population at Census			Inter-Censal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1961	5,333,185	5,215,082	10,548,267	1,561,737	1954–1961 .. 584,754
1966	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	1,051,231	1961–1966 .. 395,485
1971 (a)	6,567,936	6,499,329	13,067,265	(b) 1,156,140	1966–1971 .. 590,768
1976 (a)	7,032,034	7,001,049	14,033,083	965,818	1971–1976 .. 281,063
1981 (a)	7,449,623	7,477,163	14,926,786	893,703	1976–1981 .. 379,187

(a) Census results adjusted for underenumeration.

(b) Based on 1971 Census figure as enumerated.

## Increase of Population

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	*‡Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	*Overseas Departures	Total		
1976	227,810	141,504	369,314	112,662	115,889	228,551	140,763	109,973
1977	226,291	160,812	387,103	108,790	106,034	214,824	172,279	104,918
1978	224,181	154,745	378,926	108,425	103,122	211,547	167,379	102,958
1979	223,129	167,127	390,256	106,568	98,107	204,675	185,581	104,396
1980	225,527	184,288	409,815	108,695	90,862	199,557	210,258	109,240

\* Excluding short-term movement.

‡ Including the following arrivals under the Australian Government's various schemes for assisted immigration; 1976, 15,840; 1977, 17,532; 1978, 19,549; 1979, 19,063; 1980, 26,324.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia, including Tasmania, comprises a land area of 7,682,300 square kilometres lying between latitudes 10°41'S (Cape York) and 43°39'S (South East Cape, Tasmania) and longitudes 113°09'E (Steep Point) and 153°39'E (Cape Byron). The latitudinal distance between Cape York and South East Cape is about 3,680 kilometres and the longitudinal distance between Steep Point and Cape Byron is about 4,000 kilometres. (The latitudinal distance between Cape York and the most southerly point on the mainland South Point, Wilson's Promontory, is about 3,180 kilometres.)

Australia has three major landforms: the western plateau, the interior lowlands and the eastern uplands. The western half of the continent consists

mainly of a great plateau. The interior lowland includes the Channel country of southwest Queensland (drainage to Lake Eyre) and the Murray-Darling river system to the south. The eastern uplands consist of a broad belt of varied width extending from north Queensland to Tasmania and composed largely of tablelands, ranges and ridges with only limited mountain areas above 1,000 metres.

Australia's large area and latitudinal range have resulted in climatic conditions ranging from the alpine to the tropical. Two thirds of the continent is arid or semi-arid although good rainfalls (over 800 mm annually) occur in the northern monsoonal belt under the influence of the Australian Asian Monsoon and along the eastern and southern highland regions under the influence of the great atmospheric depressions of the Southern Ocean. The



effectiveness of the rainfall is greatly reduced by marked alternations of wet and dry seasons, unreliability from year to year, high temperatures and high potential evaporation.

Fifty per cent of the area of Australia has a medium rainfall of less than 300 mm per year and 80 per cent has less than 600 mm. Extreme minimum temperatures are not as low as those recorded in other continents because of the absence of extensive mountain masses and because of the expanse of ocean to the south. However, extreme maxima are comparatively high, reaching 50 C. over the inland, mainly due to the great east-west extent of the continent in the vicinity of the Tropic of Capricorn.

Only one third of the Australian land mass drains directly to the ocean, mainly on the coastal side of the Main Divide and inland with the Murray-Darling system. With the exception of the Murray-Darling system, most rivers draining to the ocean are comparatively short and account for the majority of the country's average annual discharge.

In 1980-81, 64.5 per cent of the Australian land area consisted of agricultural establishments, with the remainder being urban areas, State forests, mining leases and unoccupied land. Crop-growing areas constituted up to 3.7 per cent of the total agricultural establishments, emphasizing the relative importance of the livestock industries in Australia (sheep in the warm, temperate, semi-arid lands and beef cattle in the tropics).

The wide range of climatic and soil conditions over the agricultural regions of Australia has resulted in a diversity of crops being grown throughout the country. Generally, cereal crops (excluding rice and sorghum) are grown in all States over wide areas, while other crops are confined to specific locations in a few States. However, scanty or erratic rainfall, limited potential for irrigation and unsuitable soils or topography have restricted intensive agriculture. Despite this, agricultural production has increased over time to meet increased demands both in Australia and overseas. Australia is becoming a major world supplier in wheat exports.

Significant mineral resources comprise bauxite, coal, copper, crude petroleum, gems, gold, ilmenite, iron ore, lead, limestone, manganese, nickel, rutile, salt, silver, tin, tungsten, uranium, zinc and zircon. Recently, geological exploration has significantly increased the mineral resources of the nation.

Australia now has fourteen oilfields in production: Alton, Bennett, Conloi, Kincora, Moonie and Trinidad in Queensland; Barracouta, Cobia, Halibut, Kingfish, Mackerel and Tuna in Victoria in the offshore Gippsland Basin and from Dongara and Barrow Island in Western Australia.

Stabilised crude oil production from the Australian fields in the year 1980 amounted to 23-24 million cubic metres or some 69% of the country's total requirement. Work is at present in hand to install the West Kingfish oil production platform and with the fabrication of the platform for the Cobia field. At present crude production for the Cobia field is from Cobia No. 2, Australia's first sub-sea completion. This well is tied into the Mackerel platform.

Production of natural gas for supply to Brisbane from fields in the Roma area began in 1969 and was augmented by the addition of the Kincora field in March 1977 and the Boxleigh-Silverspring fields in October 1978. Natural gas supply to Melbourne from the offshore Barracouta Field, Gippsland Basin, started in April 1969 and to Adelaide from the Cooper Basin fields in November 1969. Perth received its first gas from the Dongara area in October 1971. Sydney was connected to the Cooper Basin gas fields in December 1976 with the completion of the Moomba Sydney line. Commercial production of natural gas in 1980 amounted to 26,980,000 cubic metres per day.

## GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-seven Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate on these and other matters is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

FLAG.—The British Blue Ensign, consisting of a blue flag, with the Union Jack occupying the upper quarter next the staff, differenced by a large white star (representing the six States of Australia and the Territories of the Commonwealth) in the centre of the lower quarter next the staff and pointing direct to the centre of the St. George's Cross in the Union Jack and five white stars, representing the Southern Cross, in the fly.

AUSTRALIA DAY.—January 26.

### Governor-General and Staff

*Governor-General*, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Sir Ninian Stephen, A.K., G.C.M.C., K.B.E., born June 15, 1923; assumed office July 29, 1982.

### Ministry

*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. John Malcolm Fraser, C.H.  
*Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Trade and Resources*, Rt. Hon. J. D. Anthony, C.H.

*Treasurer*, Hon. J. W. Howard.

*Minister for Primary Industry*, Hon. P. J. Nixon.

*Minister for National Development and Energy and Leader of the Government in the Senate*, Senator Hon. Sir John Carrick, K.C.M.C.

*Minister for Industry and Commerce*, Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip Lynch, K.C.M.G.

*Employment and Industrial Relations*, Hon. I. Macphee.

*Transport and Construction*, Hon. R. J. D. Hunt.

*Foreign Affairs*, Hon. A. A. Street.

*Defence*, Rt. Hon. I. Sinclair.

*Social Security*, Senator Hon. F. M. Chaney.

*Finance*, Senator Hon. Dame Margaret Guilfoyle, D.B.E.

*Minister for Communications*, Hon. N. A. Brown, q.c.  
*Attorney-General*, Senator Hon. P. D. Durack, q.c.

*Aviation*, Hon. W. C. Fife.

*Education*, Senator Hon. P. Baume.

*Vice-President of the Executive Council and Leader of the House*, Hon. D. J. Killen.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

*Health*, Hon. J. J. Carlton.

*Aboriginal Affairs*, Hon. I. Wilson.

*Veterans' Affairs*, Senator Hon. T. Messner.

*Science and Technology*, Hon. D. Thomson, M.C.

*Capital Territory*, Hon. M. Hodgman, q.c.

*Administrative Services*, Hon. K. Newman.

*Home Affairs and the Environment*, Hon. D. T. McVeigh.

*Defence Support*, Hon. I. Viner.

AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.  
[01-438-8000]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Victor Garland, K.B.E.  
*Deputy High Commissioner*, R. H. Robertson.  
*Official Secretary*, G. E. C. Gibson.  
*Ministers*, M. S. G. Curtin; G. H. Watkins (*Commercial*); J. H. Cosgrave (*Treasury*); D. R. Prowse.  
*Head of Defence Staff*, Maj.-Gen. A. Clunies-Ross, M.B.E.  
*Counsellors*, B. Matthews (*Political*); Miss B. Higgs (*Commercial*); E. S. Hoffman (*Agriculture*); P. H. Sutton (*Resources*); R. L. Watts (*Consular and Administration*); D. Willshire (*Purchasing*); Dr. A. Jostons (*Atomic Energy*); Dr. R. W. Cumming (*Health*); P. English (*Customs*); B. Friend (*Finance*); B. McKibbin (*Information*); D. C. McKean (*Audit*).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir John Mason, K.C.M.G. (1980).  
*Consuls-General*, E. J. Anglin (*Melbourne*); H. Gilmartin O.B.E. (*Brisbane*); G. Miles, O.B.E. (*Perth*); M. S. Berthoud (*Sydney*).  
*Honorary Consul-General*, H. C. Schmidt (*Adelaide*).  
*Deputy High Commissioner*, A. B. P. Smart.  
*Defence and Military Adviser and Head of British Defence Liaison Staff*, Maj. Gen. M. E. Carlton-Smith, C.B.E.  
*Counsellors*, P. R. Metcalfe (*Information*); B. A. Easey; P. G. Reich (*Defence Research*).  
*First Secretaries*, R. D. C. Scarlett; I. A. Roberts (*Economic, Commercial, Agriculture*); D. E. Kipping (*Administration*); R. C. Russell (*Passports*); J. E. Bent.  
*Naval Adviser*, Capt. A. Short.  
*Air Adviser*, Group Capt. H. Marshall, O.B.E., D.F.C.  
*Cultural Adviser and British Council Representative*, P. J. Prescott, 203 New South Head Road, Edgecliff, Sydney.

### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that the number of members of the House of Representatives shall be, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of Senators. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and as a result the number of members of the House of Representatives was increased from 74 to 123. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including one member for the Northern Territory and two for the Australian Capital Territory. Members of the Senate are elected for six years by universal suffrage, half the members retiring every third year. Each of the six States returns an equal number of 10 Senators, and the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory two each. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The state of parties in the House of Representatives in June, 1982 was Liberal Party 53, National Country Party 20, Australian Labour Party 52. Members of both Houses received \$A33,013 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

*President of the Senate*, Senator Hon. H. W. Young.  
*Speaker, House of Representatives*, Rt. Hon. Sir Billy Sneddon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.

THE JUDICATURE  
HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Gibbs, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.  
*Justices*, Hon. Sir Anthony Mason, K.B.E.; Hon. L. K. Murphy; Hon. Sir Ronald Wilson, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Gerard Brennan, K.B.E.; Sir William Deane, K.B.E.  
*Clerk*, K. M. Crotty.  
*Registrar*, F. W. D. Jones.

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

*Chief Judge*, Hon. Sir Nigel Bowen, K.B.E.  
*Judges*, Hons. Sir Reginald Smithers; R. W. Fox; R. A. Blackburn, O.B.E.; A. A. Sweeney, C.B.E.; Sir William Forster; Sir Albert Woodward, O.B.E.; R. J. A. Franki; J. H. Muirhead; P. G. Evatt, D.S.C.; R. J. B. St. John; R. M. Northrop; J. A. Keely; J. F. L. Toohey; D. G. P. McGregor; F. R. Fisher; J. F. Gallop; J. D. Davies; J. S. Lockhart; I. F. Sheppard; J. J. A. Kelly; T. R. Morling; R. J. Ellicott; G. E. Fitzgerald.  
*Registrar*, J. T. Howard, E.D.

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN  
CAPITAL TERRITORY

*Judges*, Hons. R. A. Blackburn, O.B.E. (*Chief Justice*); J. J. A. Kelly; J. F. Gallop (*Resident Judges*); E. A. Dunphy; Sir Reginald Smithers; Sir Albert Woodward, O.B.E.; R. J. A. Franki; P. G. Evatt, D.S.C.; R. J. B. St. John; R. M. Northrop; J. D. Davies; J. S. Lockhart; D. G. P. McGregor; I. F. Sheppard; T. R. Morling; G. E. Fitzgerald.  
*Registrar*, B. J. Proctor.

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir William Forster.  
*Resident Judges*, Hons. J. H. Muirhead; J. L. Toohey; J. F. Gallop; J. A. Nader; W. J. F. Kearney.  
*Master*, N. Patel.

### DEFENCE

A single Department of Defence was created on November 30, 1973, following the abolition of the Departments of the Navy, Army and Air. The defence research and development elements of the former Department of Supply, along with other research groups on the three services, were incorporated in 1978 into the Defence, Science and Technology Organization.

The separate identities of the three services have been retained. The three Service Boards have been dissolved. Most of their previous powers are now exercised by the Minister for Defence or have been delegated by him to specific military or civilian appointments within the Department of Defence.

A new statutory appointment of Chief of Defence Force Staff has been created, under the Minister for Defence, responsible for command of the Defence Force through the three Service Chiefs of Staff (Navy, Army, Air Force) who are the professional heads of their respective arms of the Defence Force. The Chief of Defence Force Staff is also the principal military adviser to the Minister.

The Secretary to the Department of Defence has generally the powers and functions prescribed for such appointments in the Australian Public Service Act and the Audit Act. He is responsible to the Minister for Defence for advice on policy, resources and organization.

Total defence expenditure amounted to \$A3,646 million in 1980-81.

### Royal Australian Navy

The Royal Australian Navy consists of an Anti-Submarine Warfare and strike aircraft carrier, 4 destroyers, 7 destroyer escorts, 6 submarines, 3 mines

counter-measure vessels, 15 patrol boats, 2 survey ships, 2 fleet support ships, 6 heavy landing craft, 2 oceanographic ships, one training ship, 2 guided missile frigates, one heavy lift ship and one oiler. The Fleet Air Arm is equipped with Skyhawk, Tracker, Macchi, Jindivik and HS748 fixed-wing aircraft, and with Sea King, Wessex, Iroquois and Bell 206 helicopters.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on June 30, 1981 was 17,298.

### Army

On June 30, 1981 the Australian Army comprised a volunteer Regular Army component of 32,898 and a volunteer Army Reserve component (formerly known as the Citizen Military Force) of 32,737.

The command structure of the Australian Army was reorganized in 1973, replacing the previous geographically based organization with a modernized functional organization.

The major development was the raising of three new functional commands which were invested with Australia-wide responsibilities for the command of units allocated to them and for the conduct of their specialist functions. Field Force Command, with its headquarters in Sydney, commands all field force units and is responsible for the operation of the Army's fighting formations. Logistic Command, with its headquarters in Melbourne, commands all logistic units and is responsible for the broad military functions of transport, supply and repair. Training Command, with its headquarters in Sydney, is responsible for the command of operation of all Army schools and training establishments.

### Air Force

The Royal Australian Air Force consists of 16 operational units, operating F111 strike aircraft, Mirage fighters, Hercules and Caribou transports, Orion maritime reconnaissance aircraft, Iroquois and Chinook helicopters, Macchi, HS748, Winjeel and C74A trainers, HS748, Mystere and BAC1-11 special transports, and Canberra photo reconnaissance aircraft. In addition the R.A.A.F. has six maintenance squadrons, two control and reporting units, three aircraft depots, three stores depots, one ammunition depot, and many training and support establishments. Two squadrons of Mirage fighters, backed by a maintenance squadron and supporting personnel, are based at Butterworth in Malaysia. The total strength of the R.A.A.F. at June 30, 1981, was 22,322.

### COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure of the consolidated reserve fund balanced at \$A35,052,000,000 in 1980-81, compared with \$A29,672,000,000 in 1979-80. Total loan fund expenditure was \$A4,831,000,000 in 1980-81 (1979-80, \$A2,333,000,000).

#### DEBT

The total of the Commonwealth Debt on June 30, 1981, was \$A17,653,800,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. \$A14,948,200,000, the "face" or "book" value of Commonwealth government securities on issue amounted (June 30, 1981) to \$A32,635,400,000.

The Debt per head of population at June 30, 1981, was \$A2,198.31.

#### BANKING

The weekly average of liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the 6 major trading banks operating in Australia in March 1982 were: Liabilities in Australia, \$A37,991,000,000 (1981, \$A32,279,000,000); Assets in Australia,

\$A39,738,000,000 (1981, \$A33,924,000,000). Total amount on deposit in savings banks in Australia in March 1982, was \$A24,458,000,000 or \$A1,637 per head of population.

### STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

State	1979-80		
	Outlay \$Amillion	Receipts \$Amillion	Financing items \$Amillion
N.S.W. ....	7,761.9	6,570.3	1,191.7
Victoria ....	6,164.1	5,072.8	1,091.3
Queensland ....	3,508.9	2,950.1	558.8
S. Australia ....	1,994.5	1,780.8	213.7
W. Australia ...	2,199.6	1,859.3	340.3
Tasmania ....	859.6	710.7	148.9
N.T. ....	502.6	384.6	118.1
Total Six States and N.T. ....	22,991.2	19,328.6	3,662.8

### NATIONAL WELFARE FUND EXPENDITURE

Service	1979-80	1980-81
	\$A,000	\$A,000
Age and Invalid Pensions ...	4,305,122	4,816,591
Family Allowances .....	1,012,733	950,413
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service .....	20,145	23,653
Funeral Benefits .....	1,451	1,509
Maternity Allowances .....	..	..
Unemployment, Sickness Special Benefits .....	1,104,758	1,240,210
Widows' Pensions .....	561,393	641,792
Other Welfare .....	346,269	500,237
Hospital Benefits .....	312,426	381,660
Medical Benefits .....	621,036	682,907
Pharmaceutical Benefits .....	274,635	309,215
Tuberculosis Campaign .....	1,207	1,318
Miscellaneous health services	45,491	63,643
Rental .....	..	..
Home Savings Grants (a) ....	128	42
Total .....	8,606,794	9,613,190

(a) In addition to the National Welfare Fund Act, \$44,592,000 was disbursed for home savings grants in 1980-81.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated gross values of agricultural commodities:—

	1979-80 (\$A)	1980-81 (\$A)
Crops .....	5,540,813,000	5,394,707,000
Livestock slaughterings ...	3,658,802,000	3,447,098,000
Livestock products .	2,568,026,000	2,801,534,000

#### PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Year	Wool ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Wheat ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)	Butter ( <sup>'000</sup> tonnes)
1975-76	754	11,982	148
1976-77	703	11,800	118
1977-78	677	9,371	112
1978-79	704	18,090	105
1979-80	709	16,188	84
1980-81	700	10,856	79

*Agriculture and Livestock.*—The principal crops (1980–81) were:—

Crop	Tonnes
Cotton .....	236,562
Sunflower .....	139,002
Wheat .....	10,856,442
Oats .....	1,128,315
Barley .....	2,682,116
Maize .....	172,800
Grain Sorghum .....	1,203,879
Sugar-cane* .....	23,975,654

\* Cut for crushing.

#### Livestock (in thousands)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sheep ..	135,360	131,445	134,222	135,985	134,407
Cattle ..	31,533	29,330	27,112	26,203	25,168
Pigs ...	2,229	2,217	2,301	2,518	2,430

In 1980–81 Australia produced 700,412 tonnes of wool (greasy basis), estimated value, \$A1,672,000,000; 79,182 tonnes of butter; 136,744 tonnes of cheese; and 18,878 tonnes of bone-in and 55,564 tonnes of bone-out bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pig meat) in terms of carcass weight was 2,279,372 tonnes.

*Mines and Minerals.*—In 1980–81 the mine production of gold bullion was 13,806 k.g. and of black coal 96,074,000 tonnes. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals was: pig iron, 7,403,000 tonnes; ingot steel 7,954,000 tonnes; copper (refined), 159,000 tonnes; blister copper, 168,000 tonnes; lead (incl. bullion), 355,154 tonnes; tin, 4,669 tonnes; zinc, 274,000 tonnes; silver, 315,584 k.g. Value added by the mining industry in 1980–81 was estimated at \$A6,213,795,000.

*Manufactures.*—In 1980–81 there were in Australia 27,679 industrial establishments, employing 1,150,408 persons; wages paid amounted to \$A14,913 m; purchases, transfers in and selected expenses \$A46,504 m; value added by manufacture \$A28,515 m; and turnover \$A55,168 m.

*Trade Unions.*—On December 31, 1980, there were 316 separate trade unions in Australia with a total membership of 2,943,900.

#### TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE (including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports	Exports
1976–77 .....	\$A10,410,617,000	\$A11,646,412,000
1977–78 .....	11,166,553,000	12,269,530,000
1978–79 .....	13,751,845,000	14,242,747,000
1979–80 .....	16,217,505,000	18,870,079,000
1980–81 .....	18,964,266,000	19,169,243,000

Country	Imports from	Exports to
	1980–81 (\$A,000)	
United Kingdom ..	1,584,605	715,329
Canada .....	500,192	434,120
India .....	108,682	176,859
Pakistan .....	14,334	36,558
Malaysia .....	186,741	442,431
New Zealand .....	636,194	915,543
Hong Kong .....	394,947	309,252
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	119,300	171,516
China .....	269,789	671,201
France .....	305,229	366,305
Germany (Fed. Rep.) .....	1,079,380	473,677
Indonesia .....	416,875	358,575
Iran .....	33,418	196,471
Italy .....	427,656	393,976
Japan .....	3,628,928	5,227,105
Netherlands .....	198,988	208,048
Norway .....	36,415	25,983
Papua New Guinea .....	73,641	433,430

Poland .....	14,404	82,454
Saudi Arabia .....	1,032,219	276,305
South Africa .....	110,643	132,758
Sri Lanka .....	11,153	53,061
Sweden .....	294,618	56,776
Switzerland .....	177,538	17,147
U.S.A. .....	4,168,673	2,147,012
U.S.S.R. .....	8,974	831,758

#### IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, 1980–81

	\$A'000
Live animals .....	23,427
Meat and meat preparations .....	9,838
Dairy products and eggs .....	39,248
Fish .....	190,319
Cereals .....	19,591
Fruit and Vegetables .....	116,217
Sugar .....	11,070
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc. ....	194,317
Feeding-stuff for animals .....	27,101
Miscellaneous preparations chiefly for food .....	23,691
Beverages .....	91,288
Tobacco .....	77,818
Hides and skins .....	2,504
Oil-seeds, etc. ....	16,905
Crude rubber .....	70,330
Wood, timber and cork .....	189,465
Pulp and waste paper .....	108,549
Textile fibres .....	84,564
Crude fertilizers and minerals .....	213,327
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ..	37,020
Crude animal and vegetable materials ..	40,710
Coal and coke .....	6,211
Petroleum and products .....	2,677,897
Petroleum gases .....	262
Oils and fats .....	63,421
Chemical elements and compounds .....	647,574
Mineral tar, etc. ....	41,525
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	77,058
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	141,044
Essential oils and perfume materials ..	86,090
Fertilizers, manufactured .....	49,003
Explosives .....	9,202
Plastic materials, etc. ....	357,188
Chemical materials and products .....	220,616
Leather .....	38,291
Rubber manufactures .....	241,700
Wood and cork manufactures .....	92,658
Paper, paperboard and manufactures ..	457,999
Textile yarn and fabrics .....	981,229
Non-metallic mineral manufactures .....	395,996
Iron and steel .....	458,231
Non-ferrous metals .....	109,535
Manufactures of metal .....	487,879
Machinery .....	4,995,330
Transport equipment .....	2,037,727
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings .....	37,847
Furniture .....	92,991
Travel goods, etc. ....	62,727
Clothing and clothing accessories .....	306,223
Footwear .....	115,362
Scientific instruments .....	374,603
Photographic apparatus, equipment, etc.	347,024
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ..	126,722
Merchandise trade, not elsewhere shown	258,064
Non-merchandise trade .....	176,309

#### MAJOR EXPORTS 1980–81

	\$A'000
Meat and meat preparations .....	1,586,962
Dairy products and eggs .....	207,493
Fish and fish preparations .....	231,962
Cereal grains and cereal preparations ..	2,325,848
Fruit and vegetables .....	235,644
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey ...	1,168,936



Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed . . .	210,335
Textile fibres and their waste . . . . .	1,873,501
Metalliferous ores and scrap . . . . .	3,603,267
Coal, coke and briquettes . . . . .	1,980,731
Petroleum and petroleum products . . . .	1,516,570
Animal oils and fats . . . . .	80,443
Chemical elements and compounds . . . .	49,902
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s. .	76,584
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. . . . .	121,252
Iron and steel . . . . .	533,536
Non-ferrous metals . . . . .	984,064
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s. . . . .	166,337
Machinery . . . . .	606,153
Transport equipment . . . . .	471,561
Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s. . . . .	125,717
Merchandise trade, not elsewhere classi- fied, etc. . . . .	567,831

## FOOD EXPORTS TO U.K. 1980-81

Meat and meat preparations	\$A'000
Beef . . . . .	21,568
Sheep, lamb and goats . . . . .	2,713
Edible offal . . . . .	10,348
Dairy products	
Butter . . . . .	nil
Cheese . . . . .	7,288
Milk and cream . . . . .	nil
Fruit and nuts, fresh or dried . . . . .	19,323
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey . . .	3,193

## AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Value of Merchandise (\$A,000)	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1976-77 . . . . .	1,132,151	527,348
1977-78 . . . . .	1,275,707	461,941
1978-79 . . . . .	1,484,491	555,441
1979-80 . . . . .	1,637,682	939,115
1980-81 . . . . .	1,584,605	715,329

## COMMUNICATIONS

## Railways.—Gross earnings:

	\$A,000
New South Wales . . . . .	495,833
Victoria . . . . .	230,549
Queensland . . . . .	352,700
South Australia . . . . .	26,943
Western Australia . . . . .	174,258
Tasmania . . . . .	} 157,971
Trans-Australian . . . . .	
Central Australia . . . . .	
Northern Territory . . . . .	
Capital Territory . . . . .	
Total . . . . .	\$A1,438,254

*Shipping.*—Total entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1978-79 were: entered 5,677 (82,755,000 net tonnes); cleared 5,655 (82,509,000 net tonnes).

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1978-79 was: Sydney, 1,560 vessels of 13,247,021 net tons; Melbourne, 1,146 (9,186,408); Brisbane, 867 (6,708,160); Adelaide, 528 (3,459,836); Fremantle, 1,055 (9,649,551); Hobart 147 (1,059,692); Darwin 108 (526,937 tons).

*Posts and Telegraphs.*—In the year ended June 30, 1981, there were 5,169 post offices dealing with 2,325,654,000 letters, 404,689,000 packets and newspapers, 7,004,000 registered articles and 29,543,000 parcels, 5,431,000 internal telegrams and 1,625,000 international telegrams were despatched. At June

30, 1980, there were 5,513 telephone exchanges with 4,742,662 services and 7,152,990 instruments.

*Broadcasting and Television.*—On June 30, 1981, the Australian Broadcasting Commission operated 124 stations, including 6 short-wave stations in Australia. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 135. On June 30, 1981, 217 television stations were in operation.

*Motor Vehicles.*—At June 30, 1980, there were 7,573,600 motor vehicles registered in Australia. These comprised 5,799,300 cars and station wagons, 310,600 motor cycles, and 1,463,500 commercial vehicles.

*Civil Aviation.*—At June 30, 1981, there were 440 licensed public aerodromes in the various States and Territories. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1981, numbered 6,525.

## CAPITAL

Canberra is the capital of Australia. It is situated in the Australian Capital Territory which has an area of 939 sq. miles and was acquired from New South Wales in 1911. Canberra, which is the seat of the federal government, had a population at June 30, 1981, of 220,423. Apart from Parliament House, the city also contains other National institutions, such as the Australian War Memorial, National Library, Royal Australian Mint and the Australian National University. Most Government departments have their headquarters in Canberra. An artificial lake is a central feature of this planned city, based on Walter Burley Griffin's design.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 1,346,200 square km. and lies between 129°-138° east longitude and 11°-26° south latitude.

The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia.

The Northern Territory (Self-Government) Act 1978 established the Northern Territory as a body politic as from 1 July 1978, with Ministers having control over and responsibility for Territory finances and the administration of the functions of government as specified by the Federal Government by regulations made pursuant to the Act. Proposed laws passed by the Legislative Assembly in relation to a transferred function require the assent of the Administrator. Proposed laws in all other cases may be assented to by the Administrator or reserved by the Administrator for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may disallow any laws assented to by the Administrator within six months of the Administrator's assent.

The Northern Territory has federal representation electing one member to the House of Representatives and two members to the Senate.

*Administrator,* His Hon. Cdre. E. E. Johnston, O.B.E.

## THE MINISTRY

*Chief Minister and Attorney-General,* Hon. P. A. E. Everingham.

*Treasurer, Minister of Industrial and Community Development,* Hon. M. B. Perron.

*Health, Mines and Energy,* Hon. I. L. Tuxworth.

*Education, Lands and Housing,* Hon. J. M. Robertson.

*Primary Production and Tourism,* Hon. R. M. Steele.

*Transport and Works, Youth, Sport and Recreation,* Hon. N. Dondas.

The estimated population in the Northern Territory at the 1981 Census was 126,300, of which about a quarter are Aborigines. Various Aboriginal Land Trusts hold title to land previously called Reserves, totalling about one-fifth of the Northern Territory.

The Aboriginal Land Rights (N.T.) Act of 1976 provides for the investigation and determination of Aboriginal traditional claims to vacant Crown land or land already owned by or on behalf of Aborigines. Successful land claims to date have increased Aboriginal ownership to 27% of the Northern Territory whilst a further 18% is the subject of claims.

There are 26 major Aboriginal communities and these were formerly administered by Church Mission Societies and the Federal Government but are now controlled by local Aboriginal Councils. A recent phenomenon is the relocation of some Aborigines to their traditional homeland areas where they feel that their culture will be better preserved.

The beef industry is the main rural activity in the Northern Territory, and production depends primarily on access to the manufacturing meat market in the U.S.A. and a developing live export market in Asia.

The total turn-off for 1979-80 was 472,963, as follows:—

Live cattle—moving interstate	268,198
—exported overseas	20,804
N.T. export licenced abattoirs	149,416
N.T. non-export licenced abattoirs	24,045
Station consumption (estimated)	10,500
	<hr/>
	472,963

In 1979-80 approximately 25,508 buffalo were slaughtered. Egg production was 1,196,500 dozen valued at \$1,405,232. The total value of animal production industries was \$102,797,430. Agricultural and horticultural industries contributed \$1,869,270 making total value for the year \$104,666,700 (Fisheries excluded).

The importance of the Northern Territory fishing industry has increased over the last decade following the development of northern prawn resources, particularly in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The total value (ex-vessel) of commercial fish products landed in the Northern Territory in 1979/80 was \$17.1 million. Of this, the prawn fishing contributed \$15.3 million and the inshore gillnet fishing contributed \$1.8 million.

Mining has played a major part in the development of the Northern Territory and is now its major industry with production mainly of uranium oxide, bauxite-alumina, manganese, gold, copper, oil, gas and lead-zinc. The value of production in 1980 was \$381 million.

The Northern Territory has three main ports; Darwin, managed by the Northern Territory Port Authority, and the private mining ports of Gove, operated by Nabalco Pty. Ltd. and Groote Eylandt, operated by Groote Eylandt Mining Co. Pty. Ltd..

The new standard gauge rail link between Southern Australia and Alice Springs was officially opened in October, 1980, a year ahead of schedule. This replaced the old narrow gauge line. Survey and planning works have commenced on a route north of Alice Springs to Darwin, a distance of about 1500 km. It is intended to start construction as soon as feasible and to complete the rail link by 1988. In the meantime, the link between Alice Springs and Darwin is provided by a fully co-ordinated rail-road service.

The Stuart Highway is constructed to national highways standards and connects Alice Springs to Darwin via Tennant Creek and Katherine. At Tennant Creek, the Barkly Highway runs easterly to Mt. Isa in Queensland and at Katherine, the Victoria Highway runs westwards to Wyndham/Kununurra in north Western Australia. Apart from these, there are various major roads connecting towns, mining, pastoral and tourist areas to the main highway system. Of special interest to

the Northern Territory is the operation of "road trains". These are basically massive trucks hauling two or three trailers and having a net capacity of about 100 tonnes and measuring up to 45 metres in length.

The two national domestic carriers, Trans-Australia Airlines (T.A.A.) and Ansett Airlines of Australia, both operate daily services to and from all Australian capital cities and main Northern Territory centres. In addition to the two national domestic carriers, intra-Territory services are provided by Airlines of Northern Australia (A.N.A.), plus a number of smaller commuter operators. A.N.A. services the major regional centres and Ayers Rock; remote area communities including Aboriginal townships in Arnhemland are serviced by the commuter operators based primarily in Darwin. There are also a number of charter and general aviation operators providing feeder type services. Qantas currently operates one international flight out of Darwin each week and Garuda provides two services weekly to Bali and Jakarta. It is envisaged that other international airlines will operate direct services into Darwin in future.

*Judges of the Supreme Court*, Hon. Sir William Forster (*Chief Judge*); Hon. J. H. Muirhead; Hon. J. L. Toohey; Hon. J. Gallop.

#### NORFOLK ISLAND

The island is situated in latitude 29° 02' S. and longitude 167° 57' E., being about 1,042 miles from Sydney and 400 miles north of New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 20° C. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The island is a popular tourist resort, and a large proportion of the population depends on tourism and its ancillaries for employment. Estimated population (including tourists) (June 30, 1981), 2,175.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. The Norfolk Island Council advises the Administrator on policy and the control of public finance. A Legislative Assembly was elected in 1979, and it is hoped that the island will achieve full self-government as a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth. The island is currently administered by the Australian Government through the Department of Home Affairs and Environment in Canberra.

Regular air services operate from Australia and New Zealand.

*Administrator*, Air Vice-Marshal R. E. Trebileo, A.O., D.F.C.

#### COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857. In 1878 they were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the colony of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about 5½ square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5' South and longitude 96° 53' East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which are the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, where the Cocos Malay community lives; Direction Island, and Horsburgh. The main economic activity is the production of copra: total exports 1980-81 were 187 metric tons. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually

under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. A two weekly air charter service operates between Perth and the Cocos Islands and Christmas Island. Population (estimated June 30, 1980), 487. The islands are administered by the Australian Government through the Department of Home Affairs and Environment in Canberra, although all proposed regulations and laws for the Islands must be submitted to the Islands Council (est. 1979) for its consideration.

*Administrator, C. I. Buffett, O.B.E.*

### CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the then Colony of Singapore. Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 224 miles S. of Java Head. Area 52 sq. miles. Population (estimated, June 30, 1980) is 3,308, consisting of employees of the Phosphate Mining Company and the Administration, and their families. There is no indigenous population.

The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphates, the recovery of which is the sole economic activity. The Christmas Island Phosphate Commission is responsible for mining activities in the Territory on behalf of the Australian and New Zealand Governments. By agreement, the Commission's function of obtaining and distributing phosphates for the Australian and New Zealand markets is carried out by the British Phosphate Commissioners as managing agents. The island is administered by the Australian Government through the Department of Home Affairs and Environment in Canberra.

*Administrator, W. Yates.*

### THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 13,000,000 square kilometres. The greater part of the coastline has been charted, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air. The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60° S. and lying between 160° E. longitude and 45° E. longitude. The Order came into force on August 24, 1936, after the passage of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act, 1933. The boundaries of Terre Adélie were definitely fixed by a French Decree of April 1, 1938, as the islands and territories south of 60° S. latitude lying between 136° E. longitude and 142° E. longitude. The Australian Antarctic Territory Act, 1954 declared that the laws

in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

On February 13, 1954, the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) opened a station in Mac-Robertson Land at latitude 67° 36' S. and longitude 62° 53' E. The station was named Mawson in honour of Sir Douglas Mawson and was the first permanent Australian station to be set up on the Antarctic continent. Scientific research conducted at Mawson includes upper atmosphere physics, cosmic ray physics, meteorology, earth sciences, biology and medical science. Mawson is also a centre for coastal and inland exploration.

A second Australian scientific research station was opened on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on January 13, 1957, at latitude 68° 35' S. and longitude 77° 58' E. The station was named in honour of Captain John King Davis, second in command of two of Mawson's expeditions and master of several famous Antarctic ships. The station was temporarily closed on Jan. 25, 1965 and reopened on Feb. 15, 1969. Scientific programmes carried out at Davis include meteorology, biology, upper atmosphere physics, with field investigations in biology. In February, 1959, the Australian Government accepted from the United States Government custody of Wilkes Station on the Budd Coast, Wilkes Land at about 66° 15' S. and longitude 110° 31' E. The station was closed in February 1969, and activities were transferred to Casey station. Casey station was named in honour of Lord Casey, former Governor-General of Australia, in recognition of his long association with Australia's Antarctic effort. The station, at 66° 17' S., 110° 32' E., is of advanced design and scientific programmes carried out there include geophysics, meteorology with field programmes in glaciology, geology, etc.

Since 1948 ANARE has also operated a station on Macquarie Island, a dependency of Tasmania, situated at 54° 30' S. and 158° 57' E., about 900 miles north of the Antarctic Continent.

On December 1, 1959, Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentine, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States and U.S.S.R., all countries which have been active in Antarctic operations and research. Poland was admitted as the thirteenth full member in 1977 following its establishment of a station in the Antarctic Peninsula region, while West Germany was admitted as a full member in 1981. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area south of 60° S. latitude for peaceful purposes, provides for international co-operation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force on June 23, 1961, and has been acceded to by another eight nations not actively engaged in the area.

For other Commonwealth dependencies in the Antarctic see New Zealand.

## STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

### NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated entirely between the 28th and 38th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 sq. miles of Australian Capital Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—Estimated resident population (June 30, 1981): Males, 2,607,900; Females, 2,629,200. Total, 5,237,100.

### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1978	77,773	40,394	35,904
1979	77,134	38,817	36,906
1980	79,459	40,310	38,965
1981	81,530	39,959	40,679

*Vital Statistics.*—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1981:—Births, 15.51; Deaths, 7.63;

Marriages, 7.77. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 9.92.

#### Religions

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1976, numbered 1,538,786. Roman Catholic (including "Catholic") 1,314,374, Presbyterian 310,200, Methodist 271,814, Baptist 57,866, Lutheran 30,535, other Christian 347,265, Hebrew 21,700 and Muslim 22,206. The religion of 837,829 persons was either not stated in the census schedules or was stated as "none".

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mounts Kosciusko, 7,314 feet, and Townsend, 7,251 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the State is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, as well as many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,712 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Macquarie-Bogan, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

*Climate.*—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 18° C. The mean (shade) temperature ranges for the various divisions of the State are as follows: coastal, 15° C in the south to 20° C in the north; northern and central tableland, 12° C to 16° C; southern tableland, 7° C to 14° C; and for the rest of the State (western slope, central plains, Riverina and western), 15° C in the south to 20° C in the north.

#### GOVERNMENT

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

#### GOVERNOR

*Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Marshal Sir James Anthony Rowland, K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C., assumed office Jan. 20, 1981 . . . . .* \$A63,150  
*Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Laurence Whistler Street, K.C.M.G.*

#### THE MINISTRY

*Premier and Minister for Mineral Resources, Hon. N. K. Wran, q.c.*  
*Deputy Premier, Minister for Public Works and Ports, Hon. L. J. Ferguson.*  
*Transport, Hon. P. F. Cox.*  
*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice and for Aboriginal Affairs, Hon. F. J. Walker.*  
*Industrial Relations and Technology, Hon. P. D. Hills.*  
*Planning and Environment, Hon. E. L. Bedford.*  
*Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. J. R. Hallam.*  
*Energy, Water Resources and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. D. P. Landa.*  
*Local Government and Lands, Hon. A. R. L. Gordon.*

*Police and Emergency Services, Hon. P. T. Anderson.*  
*Health, Hon. L. J. Brereton.*  
*Consumer Affairs and Roads, Hon. P. F. P. Whelan.*  
*Education, Hon. R. J. Mulock.*  
*Treasurer, Hon. K. G. Booth.*  
*Youth and Community Services, Hon. K. J. Stewart.*  
*Corrective Services, Hon. R. F. Jackson.*  
*Industrial Development and Decentralisation, Hon. D. Day.*  
*Housing and Co-operative Societies, Hon. T. W. Sheahan.*  
*Leisure, Sport and Tourism, Hon. M. A. Cleary.*

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, \$A69,880; Deputy Premier, \$A62,618; Leader of the Government members in the Legislative Council, \$A63,373; Deputy Leader of the Government members in the Legislative Council, \$A60,170; other Ministers \$A58,892 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, \$A16,347; Deputy Premier, \$A8,173, and other Ministers \$A7,637 each). In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly receive an Electoral Allowance, ranging from \$A10,208 to \$A18,233 according to the location of their electorate. Ministers who are members of the Legislative Council receive an Electoral Allowance of \$A7,146. A Special Expenses Allowance of \$A6,140 is paid to Ministers who represent (in the case of the Legislative Assembly) or reside in (in the case of the Legislative Council) outlying electorates.

#### N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,

66 Strand, W.C.2

*Agent-General, Hon. J. B. Renshaw (1980)*

#### THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). Under legislation passed in 1978, the *Legislative Council* consists of 45 members, elected by popular vote. Membership is for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the *Legislative Assembly*, 15 members retiring at the same time as the *Legislative Assembly* elections. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 99 members, currently elected for a maximum period of 3 years. Australian citizens and other British subjects aged 18 and over, who have resided 6 months continuously in Australia and in an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in September, 1982, there were 3,212,657 persons enrolled. In contested elections 2,897,033 persons voted, representing 91 per cent. of the persons enrolled.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon. J. R. Johnson . . . . . (incl. allowance)* \$A47,010  
*Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. C. Healey . . (incl. allowance)* 30,860  
*Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. B. Kelly . . . . . (incl. allowance)* 62,679  
*Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, T. J. Cahill . . . . . (incl. allowance)* 44,085  
*Leader of Opposition members, Legislative Assembly, J. R. A. Dowd . . (incl. allowance)* 62,679  
(Office-holders above who are members of the Legislative Assembly also receive electoral and accommodation allowances ranging from \$A10,208 to \$A24,373 according to the location of the electorate.)

#### THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with the Chief Justice, President, nine Judges of Appeal, and 25 Judges), Land and Environment Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

## Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Laurence Street (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A4,278) .....	\$A76,800
Judges of Appeal, Hon. A. R. Moffitt (President, Court of Appeal) (\$A72,400 + <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450); Hon. R. M. Hope; Hon. R. G. Reynolds; Hon. F. C. Hutley; Hon. H. H. Glass; Hon. G. J. Samuels; Hon. D. L. Mahoney; Hon. J. F. Nagle (Chief Judge at Common Law); Hon. M. M. Helsham (Chief Judge in Equity); Hon. J. O. O'Brien (Chief Judge of the Criminal Division) (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	70,400
Judges, Hon. C. E. Begg; Hon. J. A. Lee; Hon. J. P. Slattery; Hon. A. Larkins; Hon. K. J. Holland; Hon. J. H. Wooten; Hon. A. F. Rath; Hon. A. V. Maxwell; Hon. T. W. Waddell; Hon. D. A. Yeldham; Hon. G. D. Needham; Hon. W. P. Ash; Hon. H. L. Cantor; Hon. P. E. Powell; Hon. E. A. Lusher; Hon. J. B. Kearney; Hon. R. F. Cross; Hon. A. Roden; Hon. D. A. Hunt; Hon. M. H. McLelland; Hon. A. J. Rogers; Hon. D. G. Stewart; Hon. M. L. Foster; Hon. T. O. Reynolds; Hon. K. E. Enderby (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	\$A70,400
Government and Related Employees Appeal Tribunal	
Chairman, Hon. W. B. Perrignon (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	70,400
Industrial Commission	
President, Hon. W. K. Fisher; Deputy President, P. McMahon (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	72,400
Members, W. B. Perrignon; J. J. Cahill; F. V. Watson; J. J. Macken; F. J. Liddy; H. W. Bauer; L. C. Glynn; M. J. Sweeney (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) each .....	70,400
Land and Environment Court, Chief Judge, J. R. McLelland; Judges, Hon. J. S. Cripps; Hon. E. T. Perrignon.	
Workers' Compensation Commission Chairman, His Honour C. C. Langsworth (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	70,400
District Court, Chief Judge, His Honour J. H. Staunton (+ <i>allice</i> . \$A3,450) .....	70,400

## FINANCE

Year ended June 30th	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$A	\$A
1978 .....	3,733,273,000	3,733,970,000
1979 .....	4,032,114,000	4,032,717,000
1980 .....	4,691,173,000	4,694,712,000
1981 .....	4,819,498,000	4,848,516,000

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1981, was \$A4,885,370,000, of which an amount of \$A4,335,000 was repayable in London (interest \$A238,000), \$A5,008,000 was repayable in New York (interest \$A275,000), \$A228,000 was repayable in the Netherlands (interest \$A11,000) and \$A4,875,799,000 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of \$A437,116,000.

*Banking, etc.*—There were (March 1982) 10 trading banks with deposits of \$A13,934,200,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to \$A6,699,200,000, representing \$A1,271 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Insurance* in Jan. 1982 was \$A14,606,600,000 ordinary and industrial and \$A3,014,200,000 superannuation. The membership and funds of *Friendly Societies* at June

30, 1981 were 172,667, and \$A68,726,000 respectively. On Dec. 31, 1981, there were 191 separate *Trade Unions* in New South Wales with a total membership of 1,145,600. Balances outstanding on *Instalment Credit* for retail sales on March 31, 1982, were \$A1,303,900,000.

## EDUCATION

*Education.*—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The enrolment in July 1981 in 2,236 state schools was 790,393. In addition to the state schools there were, in 1981, 804 private colleges and schools, with an enrolment of 237,853 scholars. The six universities had an enrolment of 63,532 students in 1981; 17,805 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 18,844 at New South Wales (1948), 8,914 at New England (1954), 10,489 at Macquarie (1964), 4,391 at Newcastle (1965) and 3,089 at Wollongong (1975). Colleges of Advanced Education which provide courses at tertiary level, but with a more vocational emphasis than universities, had 39,907 students enrolled in 1981. Students enrolled in technical and further education colleges in 1981 numbered 314,042. The State expenditure on education was \$A1,634,104,000 in the year 1980-81.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

*Value of Production.*—In 1980-81 the local value of primary commodities produced was \$A2,775,349,000. Of that crops contributed \$A1,132,132,000, livestock products (wool, milk, etc.) \$A757,990,000, and livestock slaughterings \$A885,227,000. Value added in mining and quarrying industries and manufacturing industries in 1980-81 was \$A1,262,843,000 and \$A10,879,442,000 respectively.

*Agriculture.*—The production of wheat in 1980-81 was 2,865,000 tonnes of grain and 67,830 tonnes of hay. Other important crops in 1980-81 were 413,325 tonnes of barley, 309,867 tonnes of oats, 703,530 tonnes of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 86,526 tonnes of potatoes, 47,402 tonnes of oilseed, 173,428 tonnes of cotton and 1,043,404 kilograms of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 1,435,287 tonnes was crushed; while 62,836,060 kilograms of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown.

*Pastoral, etc.*—A large area is suitable for sheep-raising, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On March 31, 1981, there were 5,459,087 cattle, 46,000,000 sheep and lambs, and 786,953 pigs. In 1980-81, 198,213,000 kg. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 1,388,000 kg. of butter, 11,291,000 kg. of cheese, and 25,644,000 kg. of bacon and ham.

*Mining Industry.*—The principal minerals are coal, lead, zinc, tin, rutile, copper and zircon. The total value of minerals won in 1980-81 was \$A1,941,973,000, of which the value of output of the coal mining industry was \$A1,318,104,000 and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, \$A267,291,000. The average number of persons employed in the mining industry during 1980-81 was 28,545. In 1980-81, 58,549,000 tonnes of coal were produced.

*Manufacturing Industry.*—At June 30, 1981, there were 10,333 manufacturing establishments (employing four of more persons). The average number of persons employed during 1980-81 was 436,039, and the value added to materials was \$A10,879,442,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. Products of the regions include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables and tin-plate. The production (1980-81) of pig-iron was 6,269,000 tonnes, and of steel ingots 7,136,000 tonnes.

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Year ended June 30	Overseas Imports \$A(f.o.b.)	Overseas Exports \$A(f.o.b.)
1978	4,635,018,000	3,114,401,000
1979	5,760,063,000	3,770,509,000
1980	6,704,649,000	4,456,550,000
1981	7,951,738,168	4,466,458,742

The chief exports in 1980–81 were coal, wool, meat, iron and steel, cereal grains, machinery, hides and skins, chemicals, metalliferous ores and metal scraps. Chief imports were transport equipment, machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, paper products, textile yarns and fabrics, metal manufactures and plastic materials.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

*Shipping.*—2,739 vessels entered the major ports of N.S.W. from overseas during the year ended June 30, 1981, the gross tonnage being 49,459,852. The shipping entries at Sydney were 1,505 vessels of 21,297,812 gross tonnage.

*Roads and Bridges.*—Expenditures by the State Government and the local authorities on road systems and regulation in 1979–80 was \$A654,800,000. Sydney Harbour Bridge carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 25.6 m, two footways each of 3 m wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 52.6 m.

*Motor Vehicles.*—At June 30, 1981, there were 2,626,900 registered motor vehicles (cars, 1,695,600).

*Railways.*—The railways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates bus and ferry services. At June 30, 1981, the route kilometres of the State railways open for traffic was 9,773, revenue in the year 1980–81 being \$A902,306,000.

*Aviation.*—Sydney is the principal overseas terminal in Australia. Traffic movements at Sydney airport in 1980 were: passengers 8,412,077 (5,999,925 domestic, 2,412,152 international); freight 137,946 tonnes (53,935 domestic, 84,011 international); aircraft, 105,291 (86,748 domestic, 18,543 international).

*Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—The postal, telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Australian Government. At June 30, 1981, there were 1,658 post offices in New South Wales. During the year 1,938,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 672,000 telegrams to places outside Australia. Transmit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone services in operation numbered 1,917,529.

*Radio and Television.*—At June 30, 1981, there were 25 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 43 commercial stations operating under licence. There were also 11 licensed non-profit radio stations providing special interest services not catered for by the national and commercial services. At June 30, 1981, there were 28 television stations (14 national, 14 commercial) in operation.

## TOWNS

ΨSYDNEY, the chief city and capital and the largest city in Australia, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 245 kilometres; the depth of water at the entrance is not less than 24 m and at the wharves up to 12 m. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags. For 21 kilometres Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves

are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is about 55 square kilometres, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 9 m; the average tidal range is 1 m.

According to the preliminary results of the Census held on June 30, 1982, the Sydney Statistical Division has a population of 3,204,211. The Newcastle and Wollongong Statistical Districts contain populations of 389,212 and 222,488 respectively.

The populations of principal municipalities located outside the boundaries of these statistical areas are: Albury 36,686, Wagga Wagga 47,392, Broken Hill 26,913, Tamworth 31,778, Orange 30,350, Goulburn 21,750, Lismore 34,020, Dubbo 28,503, Bathurst 22,702, Shoalhaven 46,773 and Greater Taree, 31,278.

## LORD HOWE ISLAND

Lord Howe Island, which is part of New South Wales, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney. Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 26" E. Area 17 sq. km. Pop. June 30, 1981, 287. The island is of volcanic origin with Mount Gower reaching an altitude of 866 m. The affairs of the island are administered by the Lord Howe Island Board.

## QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 1,727,000 square km. (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1980, the population numbered 2,345,300 persons.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1979	35,195	16,388	16,082
1980	34,972	16,497	17,159
1981	38,834	17,175	18,305

*Vital Statistics.*—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1980–81; Births, 16.2; Deaths, 7.5; Marriages 7.6. Deaths under 1 year, 11.3 per 1,000 live births.

## Religions

At the Census of 1976, there were 560,900 Church of England, 494,300 Roman Catholics (including Catholics undefined), 179,100 Presbyterians, 179,300 Methodists, 46,000 Lutherans, 29,900 Baptists, and 136,000 other Christians.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

## GOVERNMENT

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1959, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 18 members.

## GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Commodore  
Sir James Maxwell Ramsay, K.C.M.G.,  
C.B.E., D.S.C. .... \$A50,000

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen ..... \$A70,360  
Deputy Premier and Treasurer, Hon. L. R.  
Edwards ..... \$A60,340  
Minister for Mines and Energy, Hon. I. J. Gibbs.  
Employment and Labour Relations, Hon. Sir William  
Knox.  
Health, Hon. B. D. Austin.  
Primary Industries, Hon. M. J. Ahern.  
Northern Development and Maritime Services, Hon.  
V. J. Bird.  
Lands and Forestry, Hon. W. H. Glasson.  
Local Government, Main Roads and Police, Hon. R.  
J. Hinze.  
Transport, Hon. D. F. Lane.  
Education, Hon. W. A. M. Gunn.  
Commerce and Industry, Hon. V. B. Sullivan.  
Works and Housing, Hon. C. A. Wharton.  
Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. S. S. Doumany.  
Environment, Valuation and Administrative Ser-  
vices, Hon. W. D. Hewitt.  
Water Resources and Aboriginal and Island Affairs,  
Hon. K. B. Tomkins.  
Welfare Services, Hon. T. A. White.  
Tourism, National Parks, Sport and the Arts, Hon. J.  
A. Elliott.  
Ministers, each \$A55,380.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Queensland, J. Hayward Andrews,  
392-393 Strand, W.C.2.

## THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 82 members, elected by all persons aged 18 years and over. Members of the Assembly receive \$A33,690 per annum and an electorate allowance ranging from \$A8,370 to \$A21,600 p.a. The Assembly, as elected on November 29, 1980, was composed of: National Party, 35; Liberal Party, 22; Australian Labour Party, 25. The National and Liberal parties formed a coalition government.

Speaker, Hon. S. J. Muller ..... \$A46,280  
Chairman of Committees, C. J. Miller. .... \$A37,790

## THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and 14 Puisne Judges; District Courts, with 19 Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President; a Land Appeal Court and a Medical Assessment Tribunal, each presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court; a Local Government Court, presided over by a District Court Judge; and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of 5 members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir  
Walter Campbell ..... \$A76,160  
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. D. G. Andrews.  
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. A. Douglas; D. M.  
Campbell; R. H. Matthews; Sir Joseph  
Kneipp (*Northern Judge*); Sir Edward  
Williams; J. L. Kelly; J. D. Dunn; C. D.  
Sheehan; P. D. Connolly; J. M. Macros-  
san; A. G. Demack (*Central Judge*) B. H.  
McPherson; J. B. Thomas; T. F.  
Shepherdson ..... each 67,700

## EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15, and is free in state primary and secondary

schools. On July 1, 1981 there were 1,268 state schools, including 227 providing secondary education, in operation, with 19,627 teachers and an enrolment of 360,424 children, and 341 private and 8 grammar schools, with an enrolment of 100,503. During 1980, 431 full-time and 333 part-time students were enrolled in tertiary courses at technical colleges and 5,174 full-time and 95,091 part-time students (including correspondence and apprenticeship students, were enrolled in non-tertiary courses at these colleges and rural training schools. At April 30, 1980, there were 10,286 full-time and 12,726 part-time students enrolled in tertiary courses at colleges of advanced education and 150 full-time and 1,949 part-time students enrolled in non-tertiary courses. The three Universities had an enrolment of 12,241 full-time students and 10,151 part-time students at April 30, 1981.

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of agricultural commodity production in 1980-81 was \$A2,411,436,000 (including crops \$A1,452,137,000, livestock disposals \$A711,720,000, livestock products \$A247,578,000.

*Agriculture and Livestock.*—The most important crop in 1980-81 was sugar-cane, producing 3,149,000 tonnes of raw sugar. Wheat yielded 485,255 tonnes, maize 123,190 tonnes, sorghum 1,050,177 tonnes and barley 170,339 tonnes. The livestock on March 31, 1981 included 9,924,586 cattle, 364,012 being dairy cattle, 10,620,092 sheep and 501,824 pigs.

*Forestry.*—Total Australian grown timber processed in 1980-81 amounted to 1,404,938 cubic metres (gross volume measure).

*Minerals.*—There are rich deposits of bauxite, coal, copper, lead, phosphate, silver, uranium, and zinc, and deposits of tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined extensively in Central Queensland and on a lesser scale in North Queensland and Ipswich districts. The output in 1981 included gold, \$A13,418,062; coal, \$A1,067,318,596; copper \$A229,376,087; tin \$A35,707,096; silver \$A112,463,893; lead \$A86,885,743; zinc \$A83,810,984; bauxite \$A110,766,771; mineral sands \$A23,139,660; uranium oxide \$A63,950,640.

*Manufacturing.*—In 1979-80 there were 3,171 establishments with four or more workers, employing 115,605 persons, and producing goods and services worth \$A8,304 million. The value added was \$A2,693 million. Much of the production was the processing of primary products, e.g. meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, flour, sugar and other foods, timber and minerals. Included in other factory production were the products from engineering, transport equipment, basic and fabricated metal, chemical and fertilizer works, cement, paper and textile mills and oil refineries.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt(Gross) <sup>1</sup>
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
1979	1,947,444	1,946,867	1,853,425
1980	2,206,954	2,207,893	1,929,762
1981	2,604,036	2,604,010	2,021,649

<sup>1</sup>At par rates of exchange.

*Banking.*—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1981, totalled \$A2,817,772,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to \$A4,896,330,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1981, \$A3,232,292,000, averaged \$A1,308 for each inhabitant. There were 3,158,000 operative accounts.

## COMMUNICATIONS

**Road and Rail.**—The State is served by 9,932 kilometres of railways, practically all of 1,067 millimetres gauge. During 1980–81, 31,873,000 passengers and 41,504,000 tonnes of goods and livestock were carried. At June 30, 1981, there were 137,360 kilometres of formed roads in the State, and 1,355,600 motor vehicles were on the register.

**Aviation.**—Regular services operate between Brisbane, the main Queensland coastal and inland towns and the southern capitals. Brisbane is also a port of call on several international services.

**Radio and Television.**—On June 30, 1981, 24 national and 28 commercial sound broadcasting and 32 national (including 5 microwave repeater stations) and 11 commercial television stations were operating in Queensland.

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
1978–79	\$A1,028,010,000	\$A3,300,109,000
1979–80	1,321,062,000	4,261,697,000
1980–81	1,873,326,000	4,504,902,000

The chief overseas exports are coal, meat, sugar, wool, and cereal grains.

## TOWNS

**CAPITAL, ΨBRISBANE,** is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 23 kilometres from Moreton Bay. The population of the Brisbane Statistical Division at June 30, 1981 was 1,086,470. This area includes the cities of Brisbane (731,230), Ipswich (72,310), Logan (86,740) and Redcliffe (43,820).

Other cities and towns with population over 10,000 at June 30, 1981, are: ΨTownsville, 82,760; Gold Coast, 104,620; Toowoomba, 73,260; ΨRockhampton, 54,780; ΨCairns, 36,930; ΨBundaberg, 32,550; Mount Isa, 25,760; ΨMaryborough, 22,470; ΨMackay, 21,130; ΨGladstone, 23,960; ΨHervey Bay, 12,330; Gympie, 11,420.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 3 days; by sea 5 to 6 weeks.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

**POPULATION.**—At June 30, 1981, the resident population was estimated to be 1,319,300.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1978	18,558	9,763	9,800
1979	18,478	9,661	9,778
1980	18,499	9,582	10,064
1981	19,310	9,706	10,252

## Religions

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1976, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 275,334; Methodists, 195,895; Congregationalists, 11,504; Baptists, 22,003; Lutherans, 62,341; Roman Catholics, 247,572; Presbyterians, 34,776; Churches of Christ, 20,260; and Greek Orthodox, 34,827.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely

determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, Gulf St. Vincent, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coast-line, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastward. Pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall are experienced in most coastal areas.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32° S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented since 1941 by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

**Climate.**—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 17.1°C, the winter temperature (June-August) averaging 11.8°C, and the summer (Nov.-Mar.) 21.5°C. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 40°C, but is associated with a relatively low humidity. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 139 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas.

## GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 13 Ministers.

## GOVERNOR

*Governor of South Australia,* His Excellency Lt. Gen. Sir Donald B. Dunstan, K.B.E., C.B.E. (1982)

\$A30,000

*Lieut. Governor,* Hon. Sir Condor Laucke, K.C.M.G. (1982).

## THE MINISTRY

(\$A754,181 was voted in 1980–81 as salaries and allowances to Ministers and Members.)

*Premier, Treasurer, Minister of State Development and Minister of Ethnic Affairs,* Hon. D. O. Tonkin.  
*Deputy Premier and Minister of Mines and Energy,* Hon. E. R. Goldsworthy.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Corporate Affairs,* Hon. K. T. Griffin.

*Minister of Industrial Affairs and Public Works,* Hon. D. C. Brown.

*Education,* Hon. H. Allison.

*Chief Secretary and Minister of Fisheries,* Hon. J. W. Olsen.

*Minister of Local Government, Housing and Arts,* Hon. C. M. Hill.

*Agriculture and Forests,* Hon. W. E. Chapman.

*Environment and Planning,* Hon. D. C. Wotton.

*Transport and Recreation, Sport and Marine,* Hon. M. M. Wilson.

*Community Welfare and Consumer Affairs,* Hon. J. C. Burdett.

*Health and Tourism,* Hon. J. L. Adamson.

*Water Resources, Irrigation, Lands, Repatriation and Aboriginal Affairs,* Hon. P. B. Arnold.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

*Agent-General for South Australia,* J. L. Rundle, South Australia House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.



## THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 22 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 47 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female. The number of electors in 1979 was 826,586.

The representation in the House of Assembly is 25 Liberals, 19 Labour, 1 Australian Democrat, 1 Country Party and 1 Independent.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon.

A. M. Whyte ..... \$A50,810

*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. B.

C. Eastick ..... \$A50,810

*Leader of the Opposition*, J. C. Bannon.

## THE JUDICATURE

*Law and Justice*.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and thirteen Puisne Judges.

## EDUCATION

Education at the primary and secondary level is available at Government schools controlled by the Education Department and at non-government schools, most of which are denominational. In 1981 there were 638 Government schools with 213,033 students, and 163 independent schools with 43,312 students. The Department of Further Education administers the South Australian College of External Studies, apprentice training and contributing education in 8 metropolitan and 4 country community colleges and 5 metropolitan and 11 country colleges of further education.

There are two universities: the University of Adelaide, founded in 1874, and the Flinders University of South Australia, opened in 1966. In 1981 there was a total enrolment of 8,503 full-time students. There is also a College of Advanced Education.

## FINANCE

*Banking*.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, having total average deposits of \$A1,813,443,000 in June 1981. The eight savings banks had deposits of \$A2,457,099,000 at June 30, 1981.

*Consolidated Revenue Account*  
(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1978	1,167,196,000	1,192,063,000	1,605,834,000
1979	1,264,705,000	1,258,252,000	1,702,221,000
1980	1,384,589,000	1,384,589,000	1,781,600,000
1981	1,548,299,000	1,554,885,000	1,872,699,000

## PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1980-81 was: crops \$A693,592,000, livestock slaughterings \$A306,896,000, livestock products \$A321,053,000, and fisheries \$A46,603,000.

*Agriculture*.—Wheat harvest 1980-81, 1,650,390 tonnes; barley, 1,158,077 tonnes. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1980-81 220,384,000 litres of wine and 2,779 tonnes of sultanas, currants and raisins were produced. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide,

are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

*Livestock* (March 31, 1981).—There were 17,055,849 sheep, 1,091,301 cattle, 393,516 pigs. Wool production (1980-81), 99,455,885 kg.

*Minerals*.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at \$A226,100,000 in 1980-81, including iron ore valued by the South Australian Director of Mines and Energy at \$A21,143,000.

*Transport and Communications*.—There were (June, 1981) 141 kilometres of railway operated by State Transport Authority, 962 kilometres of tram and bus routes and 102,122 kilometres of roads, including roads and tracks outside local government areas. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. The number of vessels (exceeding 200 net tons) entering South Australia from overseas during 1980-81 was 822 with 2,684,513 import tonnes and leaving with 4,364,838 export tonnes. There are 645 post offices in the State.

*Civil Aviation*.—There are 29 Government and licensed airports; the largest of these, Adelaide airport, recorded 1,930,219 passenger movements during 1980-81.

*Motor Vehicles*.—The registration on 30 June, 1981, were 725,426, equal to 1 per 1.82 persons.

*Wireless and Television* (June 30, 1980)—Broadcasting stations 25; Television stations 13.

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$A	\$A
1976-77	629,309,000	789,872,000
1977-78	628,568,000	661,887,000
1978-79	865,554,000	922,754,000
1979-80	882,457,000	1,599,199,000
1980-81	1,072,425,000	1,400,028,000

The principal exports are live sheep and lambs, wool, wheat, barley, meat, lead and lead alloys.

## TOWNS

ΨADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, according to population Census on June 30, 1981, 952,700, inclusive of suburbs. Other centres (with 1981 populations) are: ΨWhyalla (31,150); ΨMt. Gambier (25,850); ΨPort Pirie (17,550); ΨPort Augusta (15,850); and ΨPort Lincoln (10,600).

*Transit*.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximately 35 days by sea and 5 days by air.

## TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island state of Australia situated in the Southern ocean off the south-eastern extremity of the mainland. It is separated from the Australian mainland by Bass Strait and incorporates King Island and the Furneaux group of islands which are in the Strait. It lies between 40° 38'–43° 39' S. lat. and 144° 36'–148° 23' E. long., and contains an area of 26,383 square miles.

*POPULATION*.—The estimated resident population at June 30, 1981 was 427,300.

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1977	6,735	3,269	3,166
1978	6,788	3,311	3,148
1979	6,757	3,167	3,254
1980	6,735	3,392	3,433
1981	7,188	3,320	3,515

*Vital Statistics.*—The birth rate in 1980 was 16.8, death rate 7.8, marriage rate 8.2 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1980) 11.8 per 1,000 births.

### Religions

In 1981 there were 151,207 members of the Anglican Church of Australia, 78,143 Roman Catholics, 17,668 United Church of Australia, 19,906 Methodists, 11,575 Presbyterians, 1,790 Congregationalists and 7,965 Baptists.

### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,300 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous rivers, the South Esk, Gordon, Derwent and Huon being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not often reach the island. At Hobart the mean maximum temperature ranges from about 12°C in winter to 21°C in summer, the mean minimum from 5°C to 11°C. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side being much drier.

### GOVERNMENT

The island was first settled by a British party from New South Wales in 1803, becoming a separate colony in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 responsible government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), but is exercised by Cabinet Ministers responsible to the Legislature, of which they are members.

### GOVERNOR

*Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James Plimsoll, A.C., C.B.E.; assumed office Oct. 1982.*

### THE MINISTRY

*Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Racing and Gaming, and Energy, Hon. R. T. Gray.*

*Deputy Premier, Attorney-General and Minister for Education, Industrial Relations, and Police and Emergency Services, Hon. E. M. Bingham.*

*Tourism, National Parks and Recreational Lands, the Environment, and Licensing, Hon. G. A. Pearsall.*

*Industry, Small Businesses and Inland Fisheries, Hon. N. M. Robson.*

*Housing, Local Government, Construction, Main Roads and Lands, Hon. I. M. Braid.*

*Health, Ethnic Affairs, Community Welfare and the Elderly, Hon. T. J. Cleary.*

*Primary Industry, Forests, Sea Fisheries and Water Resources, Hon. R. J. Beswick.*

*Transport, Mines and Administrative Services, Hon. F. R. Groom.*

### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for four years in five 7-member constituencies, the electors for both Houses being all Tasmanians of 18 years and over who have resided continuously in the State for at least 6 months. Elections for the Assembly are held every four years.

The election of May 1982 resulted in the election of the Liberal Government. The state of parties after the election was: Liberals 19, Labour 14, Australian Democrats 1, Independent 1.

*President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. C. Hodgman, Q.C., O.B.E.*

*Clerk of the Council, A. J. Shaw.*  
*Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. M. H. Bushby.*  
*Clerk of the House, B. G. Murphy.*

### THE JUDICATURE

*The Supreme Court of Tasmania*, with civil, criminal ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.

*Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Guy Green.*  
*Puisne Judges, Hon. F. M. Neasey; Hon. R. R. Nettlefold; Hon. H. E. Cosgrove; Hon. M. G. Everett; Hon. W. E. Cox.*

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners with a jurisdiction up to \$A1,500 in the case of liquidation claims (\$A1,000, unliquidated claims). Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding \$A100. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Act, 1959, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices. A single justice may hear and determine certain matters.

### EDUCATION

Government schools are of three main types: primary, secondary and matriculation schools. On July 1, 1981, there were 70,932 scholars enrolled in 261 Government schools. There were also 61 independent schools with an enrolment of 14,917. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 2,344 full-time students and 1,173 part-time (including external) students in 1980. A College of Advanced Education offering degree and diploma courses was established in 1972. Enrolments in 1980 were 1,806 full-time students and 1,120 part-time students.

### FINANCE

Revenue and expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and debt of Tasmania at current rates of exchange (June 30) was:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	\$A	\$A	\$A
1977-78	444,262,888	450,706,175	870,097,384
1978-79	495,822,063	492,960,811	922,559,023
1979-80	560,192,127	563,916,672	969,948,332
1980-81	620,307,281	627,440,727	1,020,804,363

*Banking.*—The weekly average of depositors' balances at trading banks in May 1981 was \$A451,190,000; the savings bank balances at the end of May 1981, were \$A690,009,000.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Gross value of agricultural production in 1980-81 was \$A275m. The estimated value added for agricultural enterprises in 1980-81 was \$A107.3m. Total value added in manufacturing in 1980-81 was \$A709.4m.; value added in mining was \$A193m. in 1980-81.

*Agriculture and Livestock.*—The principal crops are apples and other fruit, potatoes, green peas, oil poppies, hops, barley, beans and onions.

The livestock included (March 31, 1981) 659,000 cattle, 4,383,000 sheep and 54,000 pigs. The wool production (1980-81) was 18,091 tonnes.

*Electrical Energy.*—Tasmania, the smallest Australian state, ranks fourth as a producer of electrical

energy—most of it derived from water power, with a total installed generator capacity of 1,862,144 kW. By reason of its low-cost electrical energy, Tasmania has large plants producing ferro-manganese and newsprint. A large aluminium plant is situated at Bell Bay and Tasmania is the source of the bulk of Australian requirements of zinc and fine papers. The Hydro-Electric Commission has completed a network of 24 stations including a dual machine oil fired station at Bell Bay. Work is continuing on three hydro-electric developments in the remote western and south-western regions of the State, which will increase the installed generator capacity to 2·20 million kW.

**Forestry.**—The quantity of timber (excluding firewood) of various species cut in 1980–81 was 4,362,800 cubic metres, including 3,369,800 cubic metres for woodchip and wood-pulp.

**Minerals.**—The chief ores mined are those containing copper, tin, iron, silver, zinc and lead.

**Manufactures.**—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, pelletized iron ore, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, cheese, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery, wood chips and sawn timber. In 1980–81, 558 manufacturing establishments employed 26,487 persons, including working proprietors. Salaries and wages paid totalled \$A345·9m.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

**Road and Rail.**—Tasmania is served by a 1,067 mm gauge Federal Government railway system of 851 route kms. An additional 134 route kms of the same gauge is privately operated. During 1979–80 the Government system carried 2,141,000 tonnes of goods and livestock. Regular passenger services no longer operate. At June 30, 1981 there were 22,190 kilometres of road normally open to traffic. Of this total 7,769 kilometres were sealed. Motor vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1981 were: cars and station wagons, 189,300; commercial vehicles, 50,100 and motor cycles, 5,900.

**Aviation.**—Regular services operate between Tasmania and the other Australian States. During 1981 more than 1,168,800 passengers were carried on these services. The main cities and town in the State are served by regular internal services.

#### OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	\$A'000	\$A'000
1977–78	115,778	381,942
1978–79	140,652	516,495
1979–80	179,780	646,827
1980–81	172,456	658,013

The principal overseas exports are ores and concentrates, refined metals, woodchips, fresh fruit, greasy wool, meat, cheese and hides and skins.

#### TOWNS

**CAPITAL, ΨHOBART**, founded 1804. Population (June 30, 1981), 128,603.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1981) are ΨLaunceston (64,555), ΨDevonport (21,424), Burnie-Somerset (20,368), Ulverstone (9,413), New Norfolk (6,243) and Kingston-Blackmans Bay (8,556).

#### VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at the part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between 34°–39° S. latitude and 141°–150° E. longitude. Its extreme length from east to

west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 1,043 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,876 square miles.

**Population.**—The estimated resident population at June 30, 1981 was 3,948,600.

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1978	58,861	29,096	27,178
1979	57,767	29,078	27,019
1980	58,206	29,374	27,724

**Vital Statistics.**—Annual rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population in 1980: Births, 14·88; Deaths, 7·51; Marriages, 7·09. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 10·17.

#### Religions

Members of the Church of England at the date of the Census in 1976 numbered 791,853, Roman Catholics 990,458, Presbyterians 303,498, Methodists 209,138, Baptists 38,591, Lutheran 36,743 and Hebrew 25,755. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 472,065.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,196 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

**Climate.**—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm to hot summers and rather cold winters. The highest temperature ever recorded in the State is 50·8°C, the lowest being –12·8°C. Normally, rain falls at most places throughout the year, with a maximum in winter or spring. In Melbourne, the mean annual temperature is 14·8°C.

#### GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales and was created a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

**Governor of the State of Victoria**, His Excellency Rear Adm. Sir Brian Stewart Murray, K.C.M.G., assumed office March 1, 1982.

**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. Sir John McIntosh Young, K.C.M.G. (1974).

#### THE MINISTRY

**Premier, Attorney General and Minister for Federal Affairs**, Hon. J. Cain.

**Deputy Premier, and Minister for Education and Educational Services**, Hon. R. C. Fordham.

**Economic Development and Tourism**, Hon. W. A. Landeryou.

**Conservation and Planning**, Hon. E. Walker.

**Housing**, Hon. I. R. Cathie.

**Transport**, Hon. S. M. Crabb.

**Consumer Affairs, and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs**, Hon. P. C. Spyker.

**Treasurer, and Labour and Industry**, Hon. R. A. Jolly.

*Agriculture*, Hon. D. E. Kent.

*Forests, Lands and Soldier Settlement*, Hon. R. A. Mackenzie.

*Arts, and Police and Emergency Services*, Hon. C. R. T. Matthews.

*Health*, Hon. T. W. Roper.

*Employment and Training*, Hon. J. L. Simmonds.

*Minerals, Energy and Water Supply*, Hon. D. R. White.

*Local Government*, Hon. F. N. Wilkes.

*Public Works, and Property and Services*, Hon. J. L. Simpson.

*Community Welfare Services*, Hon. P. T. Toner.

*Youth, Sport and Recreation*, Hon. N. B. Trezise.

#### AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

*Agent-General for Victoria*, Hon. J. A. Rafferty,  
Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 44 members, elected for the 22 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 81 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at March 20, 1979 numbered 2,350,407.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. F. S. Grimwade ..... \$A51,671  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. C. T. Edmunds ..... 51,671

#### THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 20 Puisne Judges, a County Court and Magistrates' Courts.

##### Supreme Court

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir John Young,  
K.C.M.G. .... \$A77,352  
*Puisne Judges*, Hon. Sir John Starke;  
Hon. Sir Murray McInerney; Hon. Sir George Lush; Hon. Sir Kevin Anderson; Hon. W. C. Crockett; Hon. W. Kaye; Hon. P. Murphy; Hon. B. L. Murray; Hon. R. K. Fullagar; Hon. K. J. Jenkinson; Hon. R. E. McGarvie; Hon. N. M. O'Bryan; Hon. R. Brooking; Hon. K. H. Marks; Hon. I. Gray; Hon. A. C. King; Hon. B. W. Beach; Hon. Sir James Gobbo; Hon. A. J. Southwell; Hon. R. C. Tadgell ..... each 68,757

##### County Court

*Chief Judge*, Hon. S. R. D. Waldron ..... \$A68,221  
*Judges*, Their Honours N. A. Vicker; D. W. Corson; J. H. Forrest; C. W. Harris; E. E. Hewitt; C. Just; R. J. Leckie; I. F. C. Franich; T. B. Shillito; J. R. O'Shea; J. G. Gorman; R. J. D. Wright; G. M. Byrne; H. G. Ogden; N. S. Stabey; B. F. McNab; G. H. Spence; S. G. Hogg; M. Ravech; J. F. B. Howse; L. S. Lazarus; J. L. Read; P. U. Rendit; J. E. Cullity; J. E. R. Bland; F. G. Dyett; P. R. Mullaly; N. S. T. Murdoch; A. E. Dixon; W. M. R. Kelly; J. K. Nixon; G. V. Tothurst; F. Walsh ..... each 58,014  
*Senior Master*, C. P. Jacobs, M.B.E. .... 59,722  
*Masters of the Supreme Court*, E. N. Bergere; G. S. Brett; P. A. Barker each 52,555  
*Learning Master*, V. M. Gawne ..... 50,166  
*Taxing Master*, T. P. Bruce ..... 50,166

#### Law Department

*Solicitor-General*, D. Dawson, C.B., Q.C. . . \$A68,757  
*Secretary to the Law Department*, R. T. Vincy ..... 64,500  
*Crown Solicitor*, D. Yeaman ..... 59,722

#### EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 15. At July 1, 1981, there were 1,663 Government Primary Schools attended by 352,383 pupils, 19 Primary-Secondary Schools with 4,263 pupils, and 284 Secondary Schools (excluding Secondary Technical Schools) with an enrolment of 165,511. There were also 109 Government Secondary Technical Schools with 65,175 pupils and 71 Special Schools with 5,627 pupils. In addition there are technical and further education institutions and Colleges of Advanced Education.

At July 1, 1981, 221,611 pupils attended 632 non-Government schools, 488 of which were Roman Catholic.

There are four State-aided Universities—Melbourne, Monash, La Trobe and Deakin. Enrolments for 1981 at Melbourne were 16,242, at Monash 14,161, at La Trobe 8,538 and at Deakin 5,278.

#### FINANCE

Consolidated Fund			Debt at end of year
Year	Receipts	Payments	
	\$A'000	\$A'000	\$A'000
1978-79	3,543,598	3,543,598	3,427,554
1979-80	3,985,502	3,985,502	3,584,874
1980-81	4,514,164	4,514,164	3,758,134

*Banking, etc.*—State Savings Bank deposits at June 30, 1981, amounted to \$A4,259,855,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth Savings Bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to \$A1,731,301,000, and in other savings banks \$A2,630,784,000.

*Insurance (other than Life).*—The total premium of companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1980-81 amounted to \$A1,102,825,000. Expenditure on claims amounted to \$A1,035,729,000.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production (excluding mining and quarrying) in 1980-81 was \$A2,740,020,000, crops \$A1,031,986,000, livestock \$A1,708,034,000, mining and quarries (including oil and natural gas) \$A1,616,651,000. The local value of production of primary industries, excluding mining, was \$A2,488,569,000. Wool, wheat, flour, butter, livestock, fruits, milk and cream, meats, poultry and eggs are staple products.

*Livestock.*—There were on rural holdings in March, 1981, 25,486,993 sheep, 4,312,123 cattle, and 400,179 pigs. The quantity of wool produced in 1980-81 was valued at \$A334,356,000.

*Minerals.*—Minerals raised include oil and natural gas, brown coal, limestone, clays and stone for construction material. Production of brown coal in 1980-81 amounted to 32,103,948 tonnes.

*Crude Oil and Natural Gas.*—In February, 1965 natural gas was first discovered in commercial quantities in the offshore waters of the Gippsland Basin in eastern Victoria. An even larger gas field was found early in 1966, and during 1967 two valuable oilfields were located in the same general area. These fields are still the largest yet found in Australia. Following the development of the four fields, com-

mercial gas began to flow to consumers in Melbourne during April 1969, and crude oil came on stream in October, 1969. Production from the Gippsland fields during the calendar year 1981 was: stabilized crude oil, 21,349,174 cubic metres; treated natural gas, 5,701,778,800 cubic metres; commercial propane, 1,539,434 cubic metres, and commercial ethane, 148,548,992 cubic metres.

**Secondary Industry.**—In 1979–80 there were 11,971 manufacturing establishments in which 287,091 males and 117,096 females were employed. The principal industrial sub-divisions were: Transport equipment, 61,316 persons; basic and fabricated metal products 37,308 persons; other industrial machinery, 55,400 persons; clothing and footwear, 44,637 persons; and food, beverages and tobacco, 54,966 persons. Manufacturing activity is concentrated in the Melbourne Statistical Division. Important manufacturing centres are Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo and in the shire of Morwell. Value added in the course of manufacture by all manufacturing establishments with four or more persons employed was \$A8,505 million.

#### TRANSPORT

**Victoria State Railways.**—At June 30, 1980, there were 6,184 kms of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1980, were \$A230,633,410 and \$A393,009,889 respectively. Total distance travelled was 30,795,460 kms and passenger journeys numbered 88,962,031. Goods and livestock carried amounted to 13,453,431 tonnes.

**Shipping.**—During the year ended June 30, 1980, 2,220 overseas vessels with dead-weight tonnage of 46,717,000 arrived at Victorian ports and 2,257 overseas vessels with dead-weight tonnage of 47,740,000 departed.

**Motor Vehicle Registration.**—The number of vehicles on the register at June 30, 1981, was: cars and station wagons, 1,632,500; utilities and panel vans, 170,900; trucks and omnibuses, 168,300, and motor cycles, 64,200.

#### OVERSEAS TRADE

The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and mining products, machinery and transport equipment. The principal overseas imports of the State are apparel and textiles, electrical and other machines and machinery, motor vehicles and tractors, metals and metal manufactures, iron and steel, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, artificial resins and plastic materials.

Year	Imports		Exports	
	\$A	\$A	\$A	\$A
1976–77	3,665,914,000	2,216,237,000	2,505,768,000	2,708,165,000
1977–78	3,855,619,000	2,708,165,000	3,782,932,000	3,989,429,000
1978–79	4,693,631,000	3,782,932,000	3,989,429,000	
1979–80	5,506,400,000			
1980–81	5,929,278,000			

#### CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS

Ψ**MELBOURNE**, the capital city, which is an archiepiscopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum, art gallery and large churches are the principal features of the city. At the Census of June 30, 1981, the population of Urban Melbourne was 2,578,527. Other urban centres are ΨGeelong, 125,269; Ballarat, 62,640; Bendigo, 52,739; Moe-Yal-lourn, 18,158; Shepparton, 28,369; ΨWarrnambool, 21,415; Morwell, 16,488; Wangaratta, 16,202; Traralgon, 18,059.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 9' E. long. and from 13° 44' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,480 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

**POPULATION.**—At June 1981, the population was estimated to be 1,273,624.

#### Births, Deaths and Marriages

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1977	20,651	7,899	9,063
1978	20,611	7,794	10,404
1979	20,469	8,020	9,239
1980	20,607	8,166	9,594
1981	22,042	8,049	10,111

#### Religions

Census of 1976—Church of England 360,337, Roman Catholics 283,241, Methodists 77,011, and Presbyterians 42,630.

#### PHYSIOGRAPHY

Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Meharry (4,097 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an average elevation of 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clay soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

#### GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 Responsible Government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon the Constitution Act, 1889, the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, and amending Acts. The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected February, 1980) is composed of Liberal Party 26, Australian Labour Party 23, National Country Party 4, National Party 2.

**Governor of Western Australia**, His Excellency Rear Adm. Sir Richard John Trowbridge, k.c.v.o.  
**Lieut.-Governor and Administrator**, Hon. Sir Francis T. P. Burt, k.c.m.g.

#### THE MINISTRY

**Premier, Treasurer, and Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development**, Hon. R. J. O'Connor, M.L.A. . . . . . \$A76,135  
**Deputy Premier, Minister for Transport, and Emergency Services**, Hon. E. C. Rushton, M.L.A. . . . . . \$A69,480

*Attorney General and Minister for Federal Affairs, and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council*, Hon. I. G. Medcalf, E.D., Q.C., M.L.C. \$A65,405

*Minister for Primary Industry, Agriculture, and Fisheries and Wildlife*, Hon. R. C. Old, M.L.A.

*Resources Development, Mines, Fuel and Energy*, Hon. P. V. Jones, M.L.A.

*Local Government, and Urban Development and Town Planning*, Hon. M. J. Craig, M.L.A.

*Works, Water Resources, Education, and Minister assisting the Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development*, Hon. A. Mensaros, M.L.A.

*Health, Community Welfare, Housing, and Consumer Affairs*, Hon. R. L. Young, M.L.A.

*Lands, Forests and Conservation of the Environment*, Hon. I. J. Laurance, M.L.A.

*Chief Secretary, Minister for Cultural Affairs and Recreation*, Hon. R. G. Pike, M.L.C.

*Industrial Development and Commerce, Regional Administration and the North West, and Tourism*, Hon. B. J. Mackinnon, M.L.A.

*Police and Prisons, and Minister Assisting the Minister for Emergency Services*, Hon. W. R. B. Hassell, M.L.A.

*Labour and Industry, and Immigration*, Hon. G. E. Masters, M.L.C.

*Honorary Ministers*, Hon. J. G. Clarke, M.L.A., Hon. R. S. Shalders, M.L.A.

Ministers, each \$A60,830 to \$A70,230, according to location of electorate.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON  
Offices, Western Australia House  
115 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Agent-General, R. Douglas.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* and a *Legislative Assembly*, elected by adult suffrage subject to qualifications of residence and registration. The qualifying age for electors for both the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly is 18 years. There are 32 members in the Legislative Council, two from each Province, for a period of 6 years, one member from each Province retiring triennially. The Legislative Assembly is composed of 55 members, who are elected for a term of 3 years.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. C. E. Griffiths ..... \$A54,617  
*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*, Hon. I. D. Thompson ..... 55,627

#### THE JUDICATURE

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Francis Burt, K.C.M.G. (+ *alce*. \$A3,600) ..... \$A75,000  
*Senior Puisne Judge*, Hon. J. C. L. Wickham (+ *alce*. \$A3,150) ..... 69,000  
*Puisne Judges*, Hons. A. R. A. Wallace; P. F. Brinsden; C. H. Smith; G. A. Kennedy; H. W. Olney (+ *alce*. \$A3,000) ..... each 67,100

#### EDUCATION

In 1981 there were 695 government schools and 206 non-government schools (excluding kindergartens) with 207,126 and 48,507 pupils respectively. The total amount expended on education (by State authorities) during the year ended June 30, 1980, was \$A559,180,000, including grants totalling \$A58,143,000 to the University of Western Australia (9,791 enrolments in 1980), and to Murdoch University (2,485 enrolments in 1980). These amounts included Commonwealth monies.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production (excluding mining) in 1980-81 was: crops \$A773,450,000; live-

stock slaughtering, etc., \$A422,842,000; livestock products \$A485,492,000; fishing \$A82,764,000.

*Crops and Livestock*.—The production of wheat for grain in 1980-81 was 3,315,248 tonnes. On March 31, 1981, the livestock included 2,033,770 cattle, 30,763,684 sheep, and 289,395 pigs. Wool production in 1980-81 was 163,636 tonnes in the grease.

*Manufacturing Industries*.—There were 3,612 manufacturing establishments operating in the State at June 30, 1980. The total number of persons employed (including working proprietors) by these establishments at the end of June, 1980 was 68,595.

*Forestry*.—The forests contain some of the finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of sawn timber produced during 1980-81 was 346,887 cubic metres.

*Minerals*.—The State has large deposits of a wide range of minerals, many of which are being mined or are under development for production. The ex-mine value of all minerals produced during 1980-81 was \$A1,857,802,000.

*Communications*.—On June 30, 1981, there were 5,773 kms. of State government railway open for general and passenger traffic; and 731 kms. of the Trans-Australian railway (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). In the year ended June 30, 1981, 1,871 vessels entered Western Australian ports direct from, and 1,903 were cleared direct to overseas. The number of registered motor vehicles at June 30, 1981, was 773,160 (552,552 motor cars and station wagons, 187,599 light and heavy commercials, and 33,009 motor cycles and motor scooters).

#### FINANCE

Total revenue of Western Australia in 1980-81 was \$A1,860,548,032, compared with \$A1,641,191,281 in 1979-80. Expenditure in 1980-81 totalled \$A1,862,006,834 (1979-80, \$A1,641,191,281). The net public debt of the State at June 30, 1981, was \$A1,422,061,379 (1980, \$A1,359,650,722).

#### OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports		Exports	
	\$A		\$A	
1978-79	1,161,056,686		2,820,134,392	
1979-80	1,449,682,816		3,854,046,635	
1980-81	1,663,189,694		3,791,113,894	

Overseas exports in 1980-81 included iron ore (\$A1,069,086,589), wheat (\$A422,442,739), wool (\$A398,467,478), beef and veal (\$A87,668,549), live sheep and lambs (\$A100,339,684), petroleum and petroleum products (\$A89,857,237), iron and steel (\$A42,423,264), barley (\$A45,675,376), gold (\$A31,340,196), mutton and lamb (\$A57,515,100), rock lobster tails (\$A42,479,503), salt (\$A44,575,832), skins and hides (\$A17,598,730), rutile (\$A22,568,861), transport equipment (\$A160,513,154), ilmenite and leucocoxe (\$A23,725,639), prawns and shrimps (\$A15,624,742), zirconium (\$A19,384,666), machines and machinery (\$A37,295,506), animal oils and fats (\$A17,224,228), whole rock lobster (\$A19,563,024), fruits and nuts—fresh or dried (\$A9,670,287).

#### TOWNS

**CAPITAL**.— $\Psi$ PERTH. Population (estimate for June 30, 1981) of Perth Statistical Division, including the port of Fremantle, 918,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are Kalgoorlie-Boulder and environs (19,848),  $\Psi$ Bunbury (21,749);  $\Psi$ Geraldton (18,773);  $\Psi$ Albany (15,222).

## New Zealand

### AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles	Population	
		Census Mar. 23, 1976†	Census Mar. 24, 1981‡
<i>(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:</i>			
North Island .....	44,281	2,268,393	2,322,989
South Island .....	58,093	860,990	852,748
Stewart Island .....	670	513*	600*
Chatham Islands .....	372	615*	751*
<i>Minor Islands:</i>			
<i>Inhabited—</i>			
Kermadec Islands .....	13	11*	5*
Campbell Island .....	44	7*	10*
<i>Uninhabited—</i>			
Three Kings .....	3	..	..
Snares .....	1	..	..
Solander .....	½	..	..
Antipodes .....	24	..	..
Bounty .....	½	..	..
Auckland .....	234	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories .....	103,736	3,129,383	3,175,737
<i>(b) Island Territories:</i>			
Tokelau Islands .....	..	1,558‡	1,572‡
Niue island .....	..	3,954**	3,226§
<i>(c) Cook Islands†</i>			
Ross Dependency .....	175,000	..	..

\* Included in North Island and South Island totals.

† Excluding 1,333 members of the Armed Forces overseas in 1976, and 979 in 1981.

‡ The Cook Islands have had complete internal self-government since Aug. 4, 1965, as has Niue since Oct. 19, 1974, but Cook Islanders and Niueans remain New Zealand citizens.

\*\* December 31, 1976. †† December 31, 1981. § December 31, 1980. ‡ September 30, 1980.

*Maori Population* included in the totals for New Zealand proper—1976 Census, 257,770; 1981 Census, 280,380 (provisional).

#### Vital Statistics

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Deaths of Infants under one year	Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	Marriages
1978	51,029	24,669	26,360	703	13.78	22,426
1979	52,279	25,340	26,939	653	12.49	22,326
1980	50,542	26,676	23,866	650	12.86	22,981
1981	50,794	25,150	25,644	592	11.65	23,661*

#### Inter-Censal Increases

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Inflow or Outflow from Total Migration
	Males	Females	Total		
1966	1,343,743	1,333,176	2,676,919	261,935	+ 12,950
1971	1,430,856	1,431,775	2,862,631	185,712	+ 8,481
1976	1,562,042	1,567,341	3,129,383	266,752	+ 6,567
1981	1,579,640*	1,600,560*	3,175,737	46,354	- 15,328

\* Provisional.

Excluding 1,936 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1966 census, 1,482 at the 1971 census, 1,333 at the 1976 census and 979 at the 1981 census.

#### Races and Religions

Races	1976	1981*	Religions	1976	1981
				Per cent	Per cent
Europeans .....	2,672,919	2,696,640	Church of England .....	29.2	25.7
Maoris .....	269,954	280,260	Presbyterians .....	18.1	16.7
Chinese .....	14,236	18,450	Roman Catholics .....	15.3	14.3
Polynesians (other than N.Z. Maoris) .....	60,971	91,580	Methodists .....	5.5	4.7
Other races .....	85,185	60,690	Baptists .....	1.6	1.6

\* Provisional



### PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 33° to 53° South latitude, and from 162° East longitude to 173° West longitude.

**Geographical Features.**—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,344 square miles. A large proportion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 234 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 113; and Te Anau, 133) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

**Climate.**—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 15° C. in the North to about 9° C. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is

generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 to 2,500 hours.

### GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642.

The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774 and 1777. From 1800 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

**FLAG:** Blue ground, with Union Jack in top left quarter, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. On June 20, 1968, a new naval ensign bearing the Southern Cross was adopted, replacing the British white ensign.

### Governor-General and Staff

*Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand*, His Excellency Hon. Sir David Stuart Beattie, G.C.M.G. (1981).

*Official Secretary*, J. Brown.

### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, Rt. Hon. R. D. Muldoon, C.H.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*, Rt. Hon. D. MacIntyre, D.S.O., O.B.E.  
*Environment, Science and Technology*, Hon. Dr. I. J. Shearer.

*Minister of State, Minister of State Services, Minister of Defence, Leader of the House of Representatives*, Rt. Hon. D. S. Thomson, M.C.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Hon. J. K. McLay.

*Works and Development, Housing*, Hon. A. P. Friedlander.

*Police and Maori Affairs*, Hon. M. B. R. Couch.

*Social Welfare*, Hon. V. S. Young.

*Labour*, Hon. J. B. Bolger.

*Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade*, Hon. W. E. Cooper.

*Local Government and Internal Affairs*, Hon. D. A. Hight.

*Transport*, Hon. G. F. Gair.

*Education*, Hon. M. L. Wellington.

*Postmaster-General and Minister of Tourism*, Hon. R. L. G. Talbot.

*Health and Immigration*, Hon. A. G. Malcolm.

*Energy, and National and Regional Development*, Hon. W. F. Birch.



*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. H. Elworthy.  
*Trade and Industry*, Hon. H. C. Templeton.  
*Customs*, Hon. K. R. Allen.  
*Statistics*, Hon. J. H. Falloon.

The Prime Minister receives \$79,717 per annum with an allowance of \$14,000 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is \$55,115 with expense allowance of \$5,750 and that of each Minister without portfolio \$44,572, with \$4,500 expense allowance.

#### NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSION

New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency William Young (1982).

*Deputy High Commissioner*, B. M. Brown.

*Minister (Commercial)*, D. J. Walker.

*Senior Defence and Senior Naval Liaison Officer*, Commodore J. O'H. Tobin, R.N.Z.N.

*Counsellors*, R. Beckett (*Finance*); B. C. Wood (*Administration*); J. Jackman (*Agriculture*).

*Senior Air Liaison Officer*, Gp. Capt. B. P. Bygate.

*Senior Army Liaison Officer*, Col. Evan Torrance, O.B.E.

*1st Secretaries*, P. McKay Rodger (*Commercial*); P. J. Duignan (*Economics*); D. N. Lawson (*Press and Information*); K. L. Richardson; Miss E. K. H. Halliday.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building,

2 The Terrace (P.O. Box 1812), Wellington, 1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Richard James Stratton, K.C.M.G. (1980).

*Deputy High Commissioner and Counsellor (Commercial)*, J. H. Fawcett.

*1st Secretary*, P. J. Priestley (*Head of Chancery*).

*Defence Adviser*, Gp. Capt. A. R. Mason, R.A.F.

*1st Secretaries*, R. Crawshaw (*Agriculture and Food*); S. Prince (*Commercial*); D. F. G. Farr (*Chancery, Information*).

*2nd Secretary*, H. C. R. Price (*Consular and Administration*).

*Attachés*, J. J. Burton (*Consular*); J. Waterton (*Commercial*).

*British Council Representative*, D. R. Howell.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 92 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1981, returned 47 National members, 43 Labour and 2 Social Credit. There are four Maori electorates. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 8 women members. Members of the House receive \$NZ32,271 per annum, with an allowance of \$NZ2,500 per annum for expenses, plus an electorate allowance. The Leader of the Opposition receives \$NZ55,115 per annum and \$NZ5,750 per annum for expenses, plus house and travelling allowances.

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hon. J. R. Harrison (*plus expense allowance of \$NZ4,600 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House*) ..... \$NZ51,161

#### THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a High Court and a Court of Appeal; also District Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

*Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Davison, G.B.E., C.M.G. .... \$NZ81,474

*Court of Appeal*, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Owen Woodhouse, K.B.E., D.S.C. (*President*) ..... 77,960

*Judges*, Rt. Hon. Sir Robin Cooke; Rt. Hon. I. L. M. Richardson; Rt. Hon. D. W. McMullin; Hon. E. J. Somers . . . 75,324

*High Court Puisne Judges*, Hons. L. F. Moller; C. M. Roper; J. P. Quilliam; J. B. O'Regan; N. F. Chilwell; M. E. Casey; J. A. Ongley; J. F. Jeffries; R. I. Barker; M. H. Vautier; J. B. Sinclair; G. E. Bisson; A. D. Holland; T. M. Thorp; L. M. Greig; J. P. Cook, O.B.E., E.D.; E. M. Prichard; R. C. Savage; M. Hardie Boys ..... 75,324

*High Court Administrative Divn.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Davison (*Chief Justice*); Hon. D. W. McMullin.

*Judge, Court of Arbitration*, Judge A. P. Blair ..... 75,324

#### POLICE

On March 31, 1981 the strength of the Police Force was 4,946 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 641 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1980-81 was \$NZ139,400,000.

#### DEFENCE

A unified Ministry of Defence was set up on Jan. 1, 1964. The Ministry is responsible, under the Minister of Defence, for the whole field of national defence. Defence expenditure in 1980-81 amounted to \$NZ455,939,248.

#### Navy

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. The naval forces include the Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 4 frigates, 1 survey ship. Active naval personnel at March 31, 1981, 325 officers and 2,486 ratings. A frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

#### Army

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force and the Army Reserve. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1981 was 5,723 and of the Territorial Force 6,150.

The Army is organized into one command—New Zealand Land Forces. Headquarters, New Zealand Land Forces, is responsible for the day to day command of the Army in New Zealand and for the implementation of Army General Staff policy. New Zealand Land Forces consists of four formations which are geographically orientated and responsible for all functions and command within their allotted region. Units and staff deployed overseas remain under national command.

#### Air

Operational elements of the R.N.Z.A.F. include one Strike Squadron, one ground attack squadron, one anti-submarine warfare squadron, one helicopter squadron and three transport squadrons, one of which is based in Singapore. Aircraft operated by the R.N.Z.A.F. include the Skyhawk, Strikemaster, Orion, Hercules and Andover. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1981, was 4,332.

#### FINANCE

Into the Consolidated Account (New Zealand's main public account) are paid the proceeds of income tax, sales tax, customs and excise duties and other

taxes, also interest, profits from trading undertakings, and departmental receipts (departmental expenditure is included gross). Revenue from taxation is also paid into the National Roads Fund principally from a tax on motor spirits and registration and licence fees for motor vehicles.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$NZ	\$NZ
1978	5,487,220,000	5,485,400,000
1979	6,517,986,000	6,512,800,000
1980	7,530,560,000	7,529,100,000
1981	9,005,900,000	9,004,150,000*

\*Includes:

Education	\$NZ1,302,300
Social Welfare	\$NZ2,636,400
Health	\$NZ1,358,000
Development of Industry	\$NZ999,673
Defence	\$NZ455,939
Debt services	\$NZ999,860
Law and order	\$NZ247,100

Revenue from taxation in 1980-81 amounted to \$NZ7,051,000,000 of which \$NZ6,861,500,000 represented receipts into the Consolidated Revenue Account, and \$NZ189,300,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

#### DEBT

The gross *Public Debt* amounted on March 31, 1981, to \$NZ11,617,100,000 of which \$NZ2,356,000,000 was domiciled in Europe, \$NZ1,207,200,000 in U.S.A. and \$NZ586,300,000 in Japan; \$NZ18,600,000 represented World Bank loans.

#### BANKING

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At Dec. 31, 1981, assets of all trading banks in respect of New Zealand business amounted to \$NZ9,349,000,000, including unexercised lending authorities of \$NZ2,164,700,000; liabilities, \$NZ6,665,800,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted, at Nov. 1981, to \$NZ593,500,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. New Zealand's official overseas reserves at Jan. 1982, amounted to \$NZ908,200,000, of which \$NZ517,400,000 represented assets of the New Zealand banking system. Trading banks' advances, including discounts on Dec. 31, 1981 totalled \$NZ3,156,000,000 compared with \$NZ2,649,200,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks on Dec. 31, 1981, amounted to \$NZ6,665,800,000 (1980, \$NZ5,803,500,000).

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1980-81, over 5 million accounts having \$NZ3,764,224,000 to their credit. Private savings banks have been operated by the trading banks since Oct. 1964, and at Dec. 30, 1981, deposits totalled \$NZ1,095,400,000.

#### EDUCATION

Schools are free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. There are opportunities for apt pupils to proceed to university. In 1980 there were 379,558 pupils attending public primary schools, and 45,746 pupils attending registered private primary schools. The secondary education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 265

state secondary schools, 35 state secondary departments of district high schools and 96 private secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1980 was 226,346 and in addition there were 145,075 students attending technical classes and 28,566 receiving part-time tuition from the Technical Correspondence School. Almost all the students attending technical classes are part-time. The university system consists of the University of Auckland, the University of Waikato, Massey University of Manawatu, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. The Lincoln university college of agriculture is associated with the University of Canterbury. The university system is co-ordinated by the University Grants Committee. The Universities had a total of 51,608 students in 1980.

The total expenditure on education out of public funds in 1979-80 was \$NZ1,009,293,000.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

#### Gross Agricultural Production (Gross Output)

	Year ended March		
	1979	1980	1981*
	\$NZ(million)		
<b>Income</b>			
Sheep and lambs	543	565	635
Wool	613	851	846
Cattle	563	668	587
Pigs	47	64	63
Dairy products	530	688	866
Crops and seeds	172	185	215
Fruit	99	151	178
Vegetables	111	142	168
Poultry and eggs	100	112	127
Agricultural services	175	204	226
Other—farm products	34	48	61
—non-farm products	5	6	6
<b>Changes of livestock</b>			
Physical change at average market prices—deer	+17	+28	+21
—sheep	-26	+138	+88
—cattle	-89	+3	+46
—pigs	-3	..	-2
Inter-farm sales of livestock	578	667	586
Gross Agricultural Production (Gross Output)	3,470	4,520	4,717

\*Provisional

#### Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1980	1981
Wheat, metric tons	305,800	..
Wool, metric tons	357,000	..
Butter, metric tons	259,600	264,900
Cheese, metric tons	105,700	84,300
Stock Slaughtered—		
Lambs, No.	28,187,000	32,055,000
Sheep, No.	7,399,000	9,080,000
Cattle, No.	1,993,000	2,047,000
Calves, No.	968,000	994,000
Pigs, No.	710,000	717,000

*Forestry.*—The output of sawn timber for 1980 was 2,010,000 cubic metres, of which 1,815,000 cubic metres represented exotic varieties, mainly radiata pine.

**Livestock.**—Livestock on farms at June 30, 1980, included 2,969,000 dairy cattle (of which 1,999,000 were dairy cows in milk during season), 5,162,000 beef cattle (of which 1,879,000 were beef breeding cows), and 434,000 pigs. Sheep numbered 68,772,000.

**Minerals.**—Coal output in 1981 was 2,196,000 tonnes. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined greatly in recent years. Other minerals produced on a relatively small scale are silver, iron ore, manganese ore and tungsten. Valuable deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Taranaki, and this has been piped to some main North Island centres. New Zealand has large resources of potential iron ore in the black sands of many of its beaches of which 3,193,700 tonnes were exported in 1980 and steelworks have been built near Auckland to utilize such deposits.

## TRADE

The figures of New Zealand's trade during the year ended June, 1981, were: Imports (c.i.f.) \$NZ6,023,628,000 compared with \$NZ5,172,607,000 in 1980; Exports (f.o.b.) \$NZ6,065,277,000 compared with \$NZ5,152,212,000 in 1980.

### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K.	\$NZ692,899,000	\$NZ584,934,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	714,917,000	760,225,000

Figures of New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in the 12 months ending June, 1981, totalled \$NZ760,200,000 and included butter, valued at \$NZ188,132,000; beef (\$NZ21,604,000); wool (\$NZ86,529,000); lamb (\$NZ312,387,000).

**Railways.**—In March, 1981, there were 4,433 kilometres of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1980–81, including season-ticket holders, was 14,934,218. Goods railed amounted to 11,388,128 tonnes. Railway total revenue and expenditure were \$NZ420,461,048 and \$NZ471,497,893 in 1980–81.

**Motor Vehicles.**—On December 31, 1981, there were 2,216,481 motor vehicles licensed, including 1,346,124 cars and 132,730 motor cycles and power cycles. The number of persons per passenger car was 2.4.

**Shipping.**—During 1981 the vessels entered from overseas ports numbered 2,671 (net tonnage 12,738,000) and those cleared for overseas 2,704 (net tonnage 12,867,000).

**Post Office Statistics.**—During 1980–81 internal postal services handled 658,747,000 items, including 544,996,000 letters and 104,191,000 items of printed matter. Overseas mails included 1,612,631 kg. of airmail received and 899,355 kg. despatched. Telephones connected at March 31, 1981 totalled 1,799,528.

**Civil Aviation.**—In 1980 domestic scheduled services flew 26,105,000 kilometres and carried 2,478,000 passengers. Freight carried amounted to 49,000 tonnes. In 1980 international services to and from New Zealand carried 1,814,000 passengers, 61,852 tonnes of freight and 2,890 tonnes of mail.

**CAPITAL.**—ΨWellington, in the North Island (pop. March 24, 1981, Wellington statistical division, 343,982).

Other large centres; ΨAuckland, 829,519; ΨChristchurch, 321,720; ΨDunedin, 114,033; Palmerston North, 91,821; Hamilton, 160,215; ΨNapier-Hastings, 112,045.

NATIONAL DAY (Waitangi Day).—Feb. 6.

## THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

**The Three Kings** (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). **Auckland Islands**, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. **Campbell Island** (used as a weather station). **Antipodes Group** (40° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. **Bounty Islands** (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). **Snares Islands and Solander** (uninhabited).

**The Kermadec Group** (population normally 9 or 10) between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets. All the inhabitants are government employees at a meteorological station.

**Cook and other Islands**, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Manuae, Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn or Tongareva, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Suwarow, Pukapuka or Danger and Nassau. The total population of the group was estimated at 18,000 (Sept. 30, 1980). The chief exports of the Cook Islands are fruit juice, clothing, copra, bananas, citrus fruit and pulp, and pearl shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand, Australia, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A. The New Zealand Government continues to give financial aid to the Cook Islands.

The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands is employed in a dual role, since he represents both the Queen and the New Zealand Government. Since Aug. 4, 1965, the Islands have enjoyed complete internal self-government, executive power being in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of the Premier and five other ministers. The new Constitution Act was passed by the New Zealand Parliament in November 1964, but did not come into force until it had been endorsed by the 22-member Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, elected in April 1965.

The New Zealand citizenship of the Cook Islanders is embodied in the Constitution, and assurances have been given that the changed status of the Islands will in no way affect the consideration of subsidies or the right of free entry into New Zealand for exports from the group.

**Niue**, which is geographically part of Cook Islands, but which is administered separately, had a population on Dec. 31, 1980 of 3,226.

A New Zealand Representative is stationed at Niue, which since October 1974 has been self-governing in free association with New Zealand, which is responsible for external affairs and defence, and continues to give financial aid. Executive power is in the hands of a Premier and a Cabinet of 3 drawn from the Assembly of 20 members.

**Tokelau (or Union Islands).**—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,572 at Dec. 31, 1981), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

## THE ROSS DEPENDENCY

The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between 160° E. and 150° W. longitude which are situated south of the 60° S. parallel. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. For some years there have been permanent bases in the area, staffed by survey and scientific personnel.

## Antigua and Barbuda

Antigua and Barbuda comprises the islands of Antigua (108 square miles; population, 73,000), Barbuda (62 square miles; population, 1,500) 25 miles north of Antigua, and Redonda (½ square mile; uninhabited) 25 miles south-west of Antigua. Antigua is part of the Leeward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean and lies 17° 3' N. and 61° 48' W. It is distinguished from the rest of the Leeward group by its absence of high hills and forest, and a drier climate than most of the W. Indies. Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is very flat with a large lagoon and well wooded in the north east. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. Tourism is the most important industry, with a good choice of resort hotels mostly built to take advantage of the many fine white sand beaches. There are frequent air services to Canada, U.S.A., the United Kingdom and other Caribbean Islands. Rum and some cotton are exported.

CAPITAL.—ΨSt. John's. Population, 22,000.

FLAG.—Inverted triangle (centred on a red field) divided horizontally into three bands of black over blue over white; rising sun device in gold on black band.

### GOVERNMENT

Antigua became internally self-governing in 1967 and fully independent on Nov. 1, 1981, as a constitutional monarchy with H.M. The Queen as Head of State, represented by the Governor-General. There is a Senate of 17 members and a House of Representatives.

*Governor-General*, Sir Wilfred Ebenezer Jacobs,  
K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Q.C.  
*Prime Minister*, Hon. V. C. Bird, Sr.

### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1981 (estimated)
Revenue .....	EC\$77,244,549
Expenditure (recurrent) .....	85,859,391

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£10,931,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,029,000

## The Bahamas

The Bahama Islands are an archipelago lying in the Atlantic Ocean between 20° 55'–25° 22' N. Lat.; 72° 35'–79° 35' W. Long. They extend from the coast of Florida on the north-west almost to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of 700 islands, of which 30 are inhabited and 2,400 cays comprising an area of more than 5,380 square miles. The population, at the census of 1980 was 237,090. The principal islands include: Abaco, Acklins, Andros, Berry Islands, Bimini, Cat Cay, Cat Island, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, Grand Bahama, Harbour Island, Inagua, Long Cay, Long Island, Mayaguana, New Providence (on which is located the capital, Nassau), Ragged Island, Rum Cay, San Salvador and Spanish Wells. San Salvador was the first landfall in the New World of Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492.

The Bahamas were settled by British subjects when the islands were deserted. The ownership of the Bahamas was taken over in 1782 by the Spanish, but the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 restored them to the British.

Tourism is the economic mainstay of the Bahamas, whose salubrious climate and fine beaches attract over 2,000,000 visitors annually.

CAPITAL.—ΨNassau. Population (1980 census), 135,437. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles.

### GOVERNMENT

The Bahamas gained independence on July 10, 1973. There are a Senate of 16 members and an elected House of Assembly of 43 members.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Sir Gerald Cash,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. L. O. Pindling.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance*, Hon. A. D. Hanna.

*Transport*, Hon. P. M. Bethel.

*Education*, Hon. D. E. Rolle.

*Agriculture and Fisheries*, Hon. G. A. Smith.

*Works*, Hon. A. L. Roker.

*External Affairs and Attorney General*, Hon. P. L. Adderley.

*Labour and Home Affairs*, Hon. C. T. Maynard.

*Health*, Hon. L. N. Coakley.

*Youth, Sports and Community Affairs*, Hon. K. W. Nottage.

*Tourism*, Hon. P. G. Christie.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. V. O. S. Blake.

*Puisne Judges*, Sir Denis Malone; Hon. K. C. Henry.

### BAHAMAS HIGH COMMISSION

39 Pall Mall, S.W.1

[01-930 6967]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency R. F. A. Roberts.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Bitco Building, East St.

P.O. Box N7516, Nassau.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Achilles Symeon Papadopoulos, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Deputy High Commissioner*, M. Holmes, M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*).

### INDUSTRIES

Plants for the manufacture of cement and pharmaceuticals and an oil refinery have been established in Freeport, Grand Bahama, where there are also a number of light industries. A rum distillery is in operation in New Providence and a multi-million dollar aragonite operation is in progress off the island of Andros. Other industries are those associated with the treatment of local agriculture and marine produce, salt extraction, handwork, laminated steel pipe, and timber-felling for plywood.

## EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14. More than 62,000 students are enrolled in Ministry of Education and Independent schools in New Providence and the Family Islands.

## CIVIL AVIATION

Facilities for external traffic are provided by Bahamasair, British Airways, Air Canada, Air Jamaica, Eastern Air Lines, Delta Air Line, National Airlines, International Air Bahama, Sabena, and Mackey International Airline. Kwinair and Trans-Island Airways provide internal schedule and charter flights to the Family Islands, and Miami, Fort Lauderdale, etc. There are daily return flights between Nassau and Miami, several daily flights between Nassau-Palm Beach-Fort Lauderdale and Tampa, and a regular service between Nassau, Kingston and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Chicago, Toronto, Mexico City, Panama City, Montreal, Bermuda, Kingston and Haiti.

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are a General Post Office in Nassau, 4 branch offices in New Providence and 109 sub-offices in the Family Islands. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 132 radio-telephone channels among the islands.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1979	1980
Public revenue . . . .	B\$204,300,000	B\$255,273,530
Expenditure . . . . .	202,300,000	241,838,885

## Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. . . . .	B\$79,889,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	21,743,000

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, manufactured articles, building material, lumber and machinery. The chief exports in 1976 were pulpwood, cement, rum, crawfish, salt, aragonite and hormones.

## Bangladesh

AREA, POPULATION, CLIMATE, ETC.—The People's Republic of Bangladesh consists of the territory which was formerly East Pakistan (the old province of East Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam), covering an area of 55,126 sq. miles in the region of the Gangetic delta, and has a population, according to the 1981 census, of 89,940,000.

The country is crossed by a network of navigable rivers, including the eastern arms of the Ganges, the Jumna (Brahmaputra) and the Meghna, flowing into the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical and monsoon; hot and extremely humid during the summer, and mild and dry during the short winter. The rainfall is heavy, varying from 50 inches to 135 inches in different districts and the bulk of it falls during monsoon season from June to September. The mean temperature during the winter (November to February) is about 20°C. (68°F.) and during the hot season 30°C. (86°F.).

Prior to becoming East Pakistan, the territory had been part of British India. It acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947, and became a Republic on March 23, 1956.

By a proclamation of March 26, 1971, Bangladesh purported to secede from the central government, and a government-in-exile was set up in April in Calcutta. The short war between India and Pakistan, in both the East and the West, and India's overwhelming defeat of the Pakistani Army in the East, brought about a *de facto* secession of the East wing. The Indo-Pakistan war was concluded on December 16, 1971, and Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became President on December 20. Sheikh Mujib was sworn in as Prime Minister on January 12. Recognition of the new state was accorded swiftly by many countries. Bangladesh was admitted to the Commonwealth on April 18, and to the United Nations in 1974. Pakistan and Bangladesh accorded one another mutual recognition in Feb. 1974 and established diplomatic relations in Jan. 1976.

CAPITAL.—Dacca. Population 3,458,602, according to the results of the 1974 census.

## GOVERNMENT

From 1975 a non-political administration ran the country under martial law, initially under President Mr. Justice A. M. Sayem (the former Chief Justice) who resigned on April 21, 1977, when Major General Ziaur Rahman became President. A Presidential election was held on June 3, 1978, and President Zia was elected by a considerable majority. Parliamentary elections were held in February 1979 and martial law was lifted in April 1979. The 1974 Proclamation of Emergency, which suspended certain sections of the constitution concerned with fundamental rights, was revoked in November 1979. Zia was assassinated in May 1981 in an unsuccessful coup, but the military, led by Lt.-Gen. Ershad, took over in March 1982 and martial law was again imposed.

President, Mr. Justice A. F. M. Ahsanuddin.  
 Chief Martial Law Administrator, Lt.-Gen. H. M. Ershad.  
 Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrators, Rr. Adm. M. A. Khan; Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud.

Ministers, K. A. Bakr; Maj.-Gen. M. Shamsul Haq; Air Vice Marshal A. G. Mahmood (*retd.*); S. M. Shafiq Azam; Maj.-Gen. A. Mannan Siddiqui; A. M. A. Muhith; Air Vice Marshal Aminul Islam (*retd.*); A. R. S. Doha; Mahbubar Rahman; A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan; Dr. Shafia Khatun; Dr. A. M. Khan.

BANGLADESH HIGH COMMISSION  
 28 Queen's Gate, S.W.7  
 [01-584 0081]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Fakhruddin Ahmed.  
 Deputy High Commissioner, K. M. Shehabuddin.  
 Ministers, Enamul Haq (*Information*); Saifuddin Ahmed (*Economic*); Motahar Hussain Khan (*Consular*).  
 Counsellors, Tariq Karim; A. K. M. Nural Islam.  
 Defence Advisor, Brig. Harun A. Chowdhury.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Abu Bakr House, P.O. Box 6079, Gulsham  
Dacca

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency F. Mills, C.M.G. (1971).

*Deputy High Commissioner*, A. Burgess.

*1st Secretaries*, J. Quinn (*Commerce*); J. W. MacDonald; N. H. McMillan; G. Stegman (*Aid*); M. Foster (*Economic Adviser*); J. Moore (*Consular and Immigration*); A. N. King (*Administration*).

*British Council Representative*, M. C. Foot, 5 Fuller Road, Ramna, Dacca 2.

## EDUCATION

Primary education is free but not universal. Most primary schools are under government management. The majority of secondary schools and colleges are privately managed, but many receive government grants. There are six Universities: Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (at Dacca), Bangladesh Agricultural University (at Mymensingh), and Jahangirnagar (opened in 1970). In 1980 literacy was estimated at 22 per cent of the whole of Bangladesh and 26 per cent of the male population.

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Principal seaports with total import and export tonnages for 1978–79 in millions, were:  $\Psi$ Chittagong

4-53, and  $\Psi$ Chalna 1-7. The Bangladesh Shipping Corporation has been set up by the Government to operate the Bangladesh merchant fleet. The principal airports with runway lengths in feet are Dacca-Kurmitola (10,500) and Chittagong (7,500). The international airline, Bangladesh Biman, serves Europe, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia, and an internal network.

There are about 6,880 miles of roads in Bangladesh; 4,724 miles are metalled. There are 2,798 miles of railway track.

Radio Bangladesh is the main national broadcast-ing service. A television service was introduced in 1965.

## PRODUCTION

Bangladesh is the principal producer of raw jute in the world. Other agricultural products are rice, tea, oil seeds, pulses, and sugar cane. The chief industries are jute, cotton, tea, leather, pharmaceuticals, fertilizer, sugar and natural gas.

## AID

Bangladesh is a major recipient of bilateral and multilateral development aid. Aid disbursement in 1980–81 totalled U.S. \$1,147,000,000. Disbursements were composed of U.S. \$194,000,000 in food aid, U.S. \$393,000,000 commodity aid and U.S. \$560,000,000 project aid.

# Barbados

Barbados, the most easterly of the Carribean islands, is situated in latitude 13° 14' N. and longitude 59° 37' W. The island has a total area of 166 square miles, the land rising in a series of tablelands marked by terraces to the highest point, Mt. Hillaby (1,104 ft.). It is nearly 21 miles long by 14 miles broad. Some 46 acres are covered by forest and 68,875 acres are cultivated.

**CLIMATE.**—Barbados has a pleasant climate with annual average temperature 26-5°C. (79-8°F.) and rainfall varying from a yearly average of 75 inches in the high central district to 50 inches in some of the low-lying coastal areas.

**POPULATION.**—The population of Barbados (census 1980) was 248,983.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Bridgetown (population, estimated April, 1980, 17,552). Populations of other administrative areas (parishes) in 1980 were: St. Michael (92,401); Christ Church (40,790); St. Philip (18,662); St. George (17,361); St. James (17,255); St. Peter (10,717) and St. Thomas (10,709). Bridgetown, the only port of entry, has a deep-water harbour with berths for 8 ships, opened in 1961. Oil is pumped ashore at Spring Gardens and at an Esso installation on the West Coast.

**FLAG.**—Three vertical stripes, dark blue, gold and dark blue, with trident devices on gold stripe.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—Nov. 30 (Independence Day).

## GOVERNMENT

Barbados was first settled by the British in 1627 and was a Crown Colony from 1652 until it became an independent state within the Commonwealth on November 30, 1966. The Legislature consists of the Governor-General, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate comprises 21 Senators appointed by the Governor-General, of whom 12 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 7 by the Governor-General at his discretion to represent religious, economic or social interests in the Island or such other interests as the Governor-General considers ought to be represented. The House of Assembly comprises 27 members elected every five years by adult suffrage. In 1963 the voting age was reduced to 18. The last General Election took place on June 18, 1981 and, as a result, seats in the House of Assembly were distributed as follows: Barbados Labour Party 17; Democratic Labour Party 10.

*Governor-General*, Sir Deighton Ward, G.C.M.G., G.M.V.O. (1976).

## CABINET

*Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning*, Rt. Hon. J. M. G. Adams.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism*, Hon. B. St. John, Q.C.

*Culture and Information*, Hon. N. A. Barrow.

*Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs*, Hon. L. R. Tull.

*Education*, Hon. B. A. Miller.

*Health*, Hon. L. B. Braithwaite.

*Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs*, Hon. Dr. R. L. Cheltenham.

*Labour and Social Security*, Hon. V. L. Johnson.

*Parliamentary Affairs and Leader of the House*, Hon. L. S. Craig.

*Transport and Works*, Dr. Hon. D. G. Blackman.

*Housing and Lands*, Hon. D. O. Bradshaw.

*Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office*, Hon. O'B. Trotman.

*President of the Senate*, Senator Hon. Sir Arnott Cato.

*Speaker, House of Assembly*, Hon. W. C. B. Hinds.

BARBADOS HIGH COMMISSION  
6 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1  
[01-235 8686]

High Commissioner, His Excellency A. W. Symmonds  
(1979).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
147-9 Roebuck Street (P.O. Box 676C)  
Bridgetown

High Commissioner, His Excellency The Viscount  
Dunrossil, C.M.G. (1982).

### JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Judicature consisting of a High Court and a Court of Appeal. In certain cases a further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of H.M. Privy Council. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir William Douglas. Puisne Judges, C. S. Husbands; L. I. Worrell; D. A. Williams.

### EDUCATION

Primary and secondary education is free in Government-aided schools. There are 120 primary schools, 21 Government Secondary schools and 17 approved Government secondary schools.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Barbados has some 840 miles of roads, of which about 780 miles are asphalted. The Grantley Adams International airport is situated at Seawell, 12 miles from Bridgetown, and frequent scheduled services

connect Barbados with the major world air routes. Barbados has a colour television service, a radio broadcasting service both operated by the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation (another radio station, Barbados Broadcasting Service, will be opened in November, 1981), and a wired broadcasting service operated by Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd., a local subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd.

### PRODUCTION, ETC.

The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, clothing, lard and margarine, and the imports food, manufactured goods, machinery, transport equipment and chemicals. Barbados' major trading partners are the U.K., U.S.A., CARICOM and Canada. The tourist industry is a major source of revenue.

### TRADE

Goods to the value of BDS \$337,300,000 were exported in 1980, including sugar (\$105,100,000), molasses (\$11,900,000), and rum (\$3,500,000).

	1980
Total imports .....	BDS \$1,049,000,000
Total exports .....	BDS \$455,400,000

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	\$157,200,000
Exports to U.K. ....	29,900,000

### FINANCE

	1980
Revenue .....	BDS \$420,900,000
Expenditure .....	371,600,000

## Belize

Belize lies on the east coast of Central America, bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico, and on the west and south by Guatemala. The total area (including offshore islands) is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a length and breadth of 174 miles and 68 miles respectively. The climate is sub-tropical, with a mean annual temperature of 79°F, but is tempered by sea breezes. There are two dry seasons, the main one from March to May and the other (the Maugre Season) from August to September. The country is occasionally affected by hurricanes.

The coastal areas are mostly flat and swampy but the country rises gradually towards the interior. The northern and western districts are hilly, and in the south the Maya Mountains and the Cockscombs form the backbone of the country, reaching a height of 3,800 feet at Victoria Peak. There are 17 principal rivers, of which the Belize River is the most important, but few are navigable for any distance.

The population is 144,857 (1980 census, provisional results), of which the main racial groups are Creoles, Mestizos (Maya-Spanish) and Caribs, plus a number of East Indian and Spanish descent. The races are now heavily inter-mixed. The majority of the population is Christian, about 60 per cent Catholic and most of the remainder Protestant.

The early history of Belize is little known, although the numerous ruins in the area indicate that it was heavily populated by the Maya Indians. The first British settlement was established in 1638 but was subject to repeated attacks by the Spanish, who claimed sovereignty over the area, until the decline of Spanish power in the Americas in the 19th century. In 1862 the area was recognised by Britain as a Colony and called British Honduras. On June 1, 1973 the colony was officially renamed Belize, and was granted independence on September 21, 1981. The long-standing territorial dispute with Guatemala, which had delayed independence earlier, remains unresolved despite efforts to reach a settlement.

CAPITAL.—Belmopan (estimated population, Dec. 31, 1975, 4,000). The largest city and the former capital is ΨBelize City (population, estimated, 1978 50,000), which was badly damaged by a hurricane in October 1961. Other towns are ΨCorozal (6,000), San Ignacio (6,000), Dangriga (9,000), Orange Walk (7,000), Punta Jarda (2,700).

### GOVERNMENT

The Queen is Head of State, represented in Belize by a Governor-General, who is a citizen of the

country, appointed in consultation with the Prime Minister of Belize. There is a National Assembly, comprising a House of Representatives (29 members

elected for 5 years) and a Senate (8 members appointed by the Governor-General). Executive power is vested in the Cabinet, which is responsible to the National Assembly.

*Governor-General*, Dr. Minita Alvira Gordon.  
*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. George Price.

#### EDUCATION

Education is compulsory from 6 to 14 years of age. In 1980 free primary education was provided by 21 state schools and 180 grant-aided schools (usually run by the churches), with a total enrolment of 35,000. Secondary education was provided by 5 state and 17 grant-aided schools with an enrolment of over 6,000. There are 4 post-secondary institutions, but no universities although the Government offers scholarships for students to go abroad.

#### ECONOMY

About 42 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Corn (maize), rice, red kidney beans, root crops and fruit are the main food crops, although main agricultural exports are sugar, bananas and citrus products. The country is more or less self-sufficient in beef, pork and poultry, but processed meat and dairy products are imported. About 25 per cent of timber production (mostly mahogany) is exported, and there is a large U.S. market for lobster, conch and scale fish. Tourism is also a valuable source of income.

#### FINANCE

	1979	1980
Revenue .....	\$62,624,655	\$74,225,730
Expenditure .....	62,624,655	74,225,730
Public Debt, \$4,647,667.		

The Canadian Government has made a loan of \$8,000,000 for modern water and sewerage systems in Belize City.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

There is a Government-operated radio service but no television service in the country. An automatic telephone service covers the whole country; internal services are handled by the Belize Telecommunication Authority and external services by Cable and Wireless Ltd. through the earth satellite system (opened 1978).

The principal airport is at Belize City and various airlines operate international flights to U.S. and other Central American states. The main port is also Belize City, where construction of deep water quays was recently completed. There are 1,865 miles of road, including four main highways, but there is no railway system.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION Belize House, Belmopan.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Francis S. E. Trew.

## Botswana

Botswana (formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland) lies between latitudes 18° and 26° S. and longitudes 20° and 28° W. and is bounded by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of South Africa on the south and east, by Zimbabwe and the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers on the north and north-east and by South West Africa on the west. Botswana extends some 500 miles by 550 miles, with a total area of 220,000 square miles. The climate of the country is generally sub-tropical, but varies considerably with latitude and altitude. A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet divides Botswana into two main topographical regions. To the east of the plateau streams flow into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the west lies a flat region comprising the Kgalagadi Desert, the Okavango Swamps and the Northern State Lands area. The Kgalagadi Desert is a level tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the west and bounded by the Makgadikgadi salt pans and the Boteti River in the north. Its rainfall varies from 20 inches in the east to 9 inches in the south-west. The Okavango Swamps, 6,500 square miles in area, lie in the remote north-western corner of Botswana, and, apart from the Limpopo and Chobe Rivers, are the only source of permanent surface water in the country. North of the Boteti River and the Makgadikgadi depression the Kgalagadi Desert gives way to forest and dense bush of the Northern State Lands. Large areas of the country support only herds of game. Elephant numbers have been estimated at 15–30,000.

**POPULATION.**—Botswana has an estimated population (1981) of about 937,000. The eight principal Botswana tribes are Bakgatla, Bakwena, Bangwaketse, Bamalete, Bamangwato, Barolong, Batawana and Batlokwa.

**CAPITAL.**—Gaborone, estimated population 60,000. Other business centres are Francistown (31,000), Lobatse (19,000), and Selebi-Phikwe (30,000).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of blue, white, blue, with a black stripe on the white band.

#### GOVERNMENT

On September 30, 1966, Bechuanaland became a Republic within the Commonwealth under the name Botswana. The President of Botswana is Head of State and appoints as Vice-President a member of the National Assembly who is his principal assistant and leader of Government business in the National Assembly. The Assembly consists of the President, 32 members elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage, 4 specially elected members, the Attorney-General (non-voting) and the Speaker. There is also a House of Chiefs.

*President*, His Excellency Dr. Q. K. J. Masire.  
*Vice President*, Hon. L. M. Seretse.

#### OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*Minister of External Affairs*, Hon. A. M. Mogwe,  
M.B.E.  
*Minister of State for the Public Service and Information*, Hon. D. K. Kwelagobe.  
*External Affairs Secretary*, T. D. Mogami.

#### MINISTRY

*Ministry for Finance and Development Planning*,  
Hon. P. S. Mmusi.  
*Health*, Hon. L. Makgekgenene.  
*Agriculture*, Hon. W. Meswele.  
*Local Government and Lands*, Hon. L. M. Seretse.  
*Works and Communications*, Hon. C. Blackbeard.  
*Commerce and Industry*, Hon. M. P. K. Nwako.



*Education*, Hon. K. P. Morake.  
*Mineral Resources and Water Affairs*, Dr. Hon. Miss  
 G. K. T. Chiepe, M.B.E.  
*Home Affairs*, Hon. Mrs. K. L. Disele.

BOTSWANA HIGH COMMISSION  
 162 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency S. A. Mpuchane.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Private Bag 0023, Gaborone

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Wilfred Jones,  
 C.M.G. (1981)  
*British Council Representative*, S. S. Newton.

### AGRICULTURE

Botswana is a predominantly pastoral country, with a national herd of over 3 million cattle and over 2 million smallstock. Eighty per cent of agricultural income is derived from cattle. The country is embarking on a Tribal Grazing Land Programme which will encourage the adoption of modern ranching techniques. Measures are being taken to combat soil erosion and to increase livestock and crop production.

### MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral extraction and processing has recently become a major source of income for the country, following the opening of large mines for diamonds and copper-nickel. Large deposits of coal have been discovered, and are being mined on a small scale; further development, including coal exports, is anticipated. Much of the country has yet to be fully prospected. Manufacturing industry is expected to grow slowly in the future, as communications improve.

### EDUCATION

In 1981 there were 415 primary schools with an enrolment of 179,564 and 38 secondary schools with 19,129 enrolments. There were also three teacher

training establishments with an enrolment of 844 and one Polytechnic with 193 students and the University College of Botswana with 928 undergraduates. The principal languages in use in the country are English and Setswana.

### COMMUNICATIONS

The railway from Kimberley and Mafikeng in South Africa to Bulawayo in Zimbabwe passes through eastern Botswana. The main roads in the country are the north-south road, which closely follows the railway, and the road running east-west that links Francistown and Maun. A new road from Nata to Kazungula provides a direct link to Zambia from Botswana. Air services are provided on a scheduled basis between the main towns, linking with services from South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### FINANCE

	1979-80	1980-81
Actual Revenue (Recurrent and development) . . . .	P345,287,000	P439,145,249
Actual Expenditure	319,107,413	455,501,864

*Currency*: In August 1976 Botswana introduced its own currency, the *pula*, to replace the South African *rand* formerly in use. It was originally tied to the U.S. Dollar but is now linked to a basket of currencies. P1 = \$US1.21 (May, 1981).

### TRADE

	1980
Total Imports . . . . .	P537,592,000
Exports . . . . .	391,235,000

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	P7,316,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	8,261,000

## Cyprus

**AREA, CLIMATE AND POPULATION.**—Cyprus with an area of 3,572 square miles, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, exceeded in size by Sicily and Sardinia. Its greatest length is 140 miles and greatest breadth 60 miles, situated at latitude 35°N. and longitude 33° 30'E. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, 60 miles from Syria and 240 miles from Port Said. The main topographical features of Cyprus are: (a) A narrow limestone range of mountains extending in an unbroken chain for nearly 100 miles along the north coast, at an average height of 2,000 feet; (b) A broad central plain, running for some 60 miles from west to east; (c) An extensive igneous massif rising to over 6,000 feet in the west of the island; and (d) Narrow coastal plains between the mountains and the sea. The rivers are little more than mountain torrents. There is no permanent stream of any volume.

Cyprus has a somewhat intense Mediterranean climate with a hot dry summer and a variable warm winter, while the intermediate seasons are short and transitional. The winter is generally sunny with frequent cold spells between the beginning of December and end of February. The rainy season lasts from October to April with average total rainfall of about 20 inches. July and August are the warmest months.

In 1978 the estimated population was 618,300. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78 per cent) and Turkish Cypriots (18.2 per cent); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. The population growth in 1978 was 0.7 per cent. The birth rate in 1978 was estimated to be 19.3 and the death rate 8.4 per thousand.

**CAPITAL.**—Nicosia, near the centre of the island, with a population of 233,500 (1974 estimate); the other principal towns are ΨLimassol, ΨFamagusta, ΨLarnaca, Paphos and Kyrenia. Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

**FLAG.**—Gold map of Cyprus on a white ground, surmounting crossed olive branches (green).

### GOVERNMENT

Cyprus passed under British administration from 1878. Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain

on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925 to 1960 it was a Crown Colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected

Legislative Council. Following the launching in April 1955 of an armed campaign by EOKA in support of ENOSIS (union with Greece), a state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, which lasted for four years. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey and the Greek and Turkish Cypriots which provided that Cyprus would be an independent Republic.

#### CONSTITUTION

Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provided for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. The House of Representatives, elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, was to consist of 35 Greek and 15 Turkish members. The 1960 Constitution proved unworkable in practice and led to intercommunal troubles. The mandate of the U.N. Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was last renewed on June 25, 1982.

On July 15, 1974, mainland Greek officers of the Greek Cypriot National Guard launched a *coup d'état* against President Makarios and installed a former E.O.K.A. member, Nikos Sampson, in his place. Turkey reserved to itself the right to maintain constitutional order and the independence and territorial integrity of the island, invaded Northern Cyprus and occupied over a third of the island. In 1975 a "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" under Mr. Rauf Denktaş was declared in this area. This is not recognized by Her Majesty's Government.

Since 1974 attempts to reach a settlement have focused on the procedure of intercommunal talks under the auspices of the U.N. Until September 1980 these talks had taken place only intermittently; but since then there have been regular weekly meetings.

A general election was held for the Greek House of Representatives on May 24, 1981, resulting in the parties gaining the following number of seats: AKEL (Communist) 12; Democratic Rally 12; Democratic Party (Centre) 8; EDEK (Socialist) 3.

*President, Spyros Kyprianou, elected Feb. 28, 1978.*

#### BRITISH SOVEREIGN AREAS

The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas of 99 square miles in all—Akrotiri—Episkopi—Paramali and Dhekelia—Pergamos—Ayios Nicolaos—Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Defence.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Foreign Affairs, Nicos A. Rolandis.*  
*Interior & Defence, Christodoulos Veniamin.*  
*Finance, Simos Vasilou,*  
*Commerce & Industry, Georgios Andreou.*  
*Education, Panos Ioannou.*  
*Communications & Works, Christos Mavrellis.*

*Agriculture & Natural Resources, Demetrios Christodoulou.*  
*Labour & Social Insurance, Pavlos Papageorgiou.*  
*Health, Christos Pelekanos.*  
*Justice, Phivos Clerides.*  
*Deputy Minister of Interior, Elias Eliades.*

CYPRUS HIGH COMMISSION  
 93 Park Street, W.1.  
 [01-499 8272]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Tasos Panayides.*

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Alexander Pallis Street (P.O. Box 1978)  
 Nicosia

*High Commissioner, His Excellency William John Antony Wilberforce, C.M.G. (1981).*  
*British Council Representative, D. Marler, P.O. Box 1995, 3 Museum Street, Nicosia.*

#### ECONOMY

Following a period of sustained growth in the years 1975–79 the economy is now beginning to feel the impact of successive oil-price increases, the inflationary effect on manufactured goods from the main supplier markets and recession in many of its export markets. Nevertheless, growth continues at a modest rate. The latest economic plan (1982–86) states the Government's intention to make the island a services centre for the Middle East.

Agriculture continues to occupy a prime position in the Cyprus economy, the main products being citrus fruits, grapes and wines, potatoes and other vegetables. Surplus labour has been absorbed by the expanding manufacturing, construction and tourist industries. In 1980 receipts from tourism were valued at C£70.5 million. Plans to establish an "industrial free zone" to attract new foreign investment for exportable commodities are in hand.

Britain is still the country's most important trading partner, taking some 18.8 per cent of its exports in 1980 and supplying 14.2 per cent of its imports. Cyprus is seeking to diversify its export markets and now sells more than half its exports to Middle East markets. The trading account nevertheless continues in deficit and is offset by invisible earnings—mainly from tourism, foreign aid and development loans, capital inflows and income derived from the Sovereign Base Areas and United Nations personnel.

#### FINANCE

	1980
Total Revenue .....	C£164,600,000
Ord. Expenditure .....	162,500,000

#### TRADE

	1980	1981
Imports .....	C£424,300,000	C£490,000,000
Exports (including re-exports)	188,000,000	235,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. ..	£153,800,000	£162,200,000
Exports to U.K. ....	128,400,000	147,020,000

## Dominica

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20' and 15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13' and 61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of

Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 290 sq. miles, of which about 41,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°F. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months is very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra, ground provisions, grapefruits, coconut oil and washing soap. Population (1981 census, 74,069). The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population, 8,346 and Portsmouth, population, 2,220.

#### GOVERNMENT

On November 3, 1978, Dominica became an independent republic governed by a President and democratically elected Parliament. On independence the island took the name of Commonwealth of Dominica.

*President*, His Excellency Aurelius Marie (*acting*).  
*Prime Minister*, Hon. Mary Charles.

DOMINICA HIGH COMMISSION  
c/o 10 Kensington Court, W.8.  
(01-937 9522)

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Arden Shillingford, M.B.E.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION (*see* Bridgetown, Barbados).

## Fiji

This is a group of some 840 islands (of which about 100 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,072 square miles. The International Date Line has been diverted to the east of the island group. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is tropical, without extremes of heat and temperatures rarely exceed 32° C. and seldom fall below 15° C.

The population (1980) was 634,151, of which about 44 per cent are indigenous Fijians and about 50% Indians. CAPITAL.—Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population 66,018.

#### GOVERNMENT

Fiji was a British colony from 1874 until October 10, 1970, when it became an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth. Under the Constitution there is a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. An elected House of Representatives (52 members) consists of 12 Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 General members elected on Communal rolls; and 10 Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 General members elected on National rolls. General members are in the main representatives of the European, part-European and Chinese communities.

There is a Senate of 22 members, 8 nominated by the Great Council of Chiefs, 7 by the Prime Minister, 6 by the Leader of the Opposition and one by the Council of Rotuma, an island dependency 400 miles from Suva, discovered in 1879 and annexed in 1881.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Ratu Sir George Cakobau, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1973).

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, K.B.E.

*Deputy Prime Minister*, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

*Attorney-General*, Manikam Vasagam Pillai.

*Minister for Works and Communications*, Livai Nasilivata.

*Finance*, Charles Walker.

*Agriculture and Fisheries and Forests*, Jonati Mavoava.

*Labour, Industrial Relations and Immigrations*, Tomasi Vakatora.

*Education*, Semesa Sikivou.

*Commerce and Industry*, Ratu David Toganivalu.

*Health*, Mohammed Ramzan.

*Urban Development and Housing*, Militoui Leweniqila.

*Tourism, Transport and Civil Aviation*, Edward Beddoes.

*Speaker, House of Representatives*, Hon. Mosese Qionibaravi.

*Deputy Speaker*, Hon. H. L. Sharma.

*President of the Senate*, Hon. Sir Robert Munro, C.B.E.

FJI HIGH COMMISSION  
34 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7  
(01-584 3661)

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Ratu Josua B. Toganivalu, C.B.E.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Suva

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Roger Arnold Rowlandson Barltrop (1982).

#### JUDICIARY

*Chief Justice of Fiji*, Hon. Sir Timoci Tuivaga.

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. G. Mishra; K. Stuart; J. H. Williams; R. Kermodé, C.B.E.; G. O. L. Dyke.

#### FINANCE

	1980	1981
Public Income . . . . .	\$232,630,656	\$259,450,000
Public Expenditure . . . . .	223,119,486	239,582,000

*Currency*.—Currency is the Fiji dollar.

#### TRADE

	1980	1981
Total Imports . . . . .	\$458,753,530	\$541,765,453
Total Exports (including Re-exports)	305,559,190	269,006,956

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . . .	\$33,337,140	\$29,538,485
Exports to U.K. . . . .	61,593,416	67,408,721

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, petroleum products, chemicals, beverages, tobacco and manufactured articles. Chief exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, molasses, ginger, lumber and canned fish. The main industries are the processing of sugar and copra, mining and light manufacturing industries; tourism is also an important source of revenue.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Fiji is approximately 11,000 miles from the United Kingdom; transit time from London via Panama Canal about 28–30 days. Air connections are provided between the United Kingdom and Fiji via Canada, United States of America, Australia and the Middle

East. Flights connecting with Fiji operate to New Zealand, Australia, U.S.A., Vancouver, Honolulu, Tahiti, Pago Pago, Noumea and Tokyo. Fiji is one of the main aerial crossroads in the Pacific.

Air Pacific Ltd. (previously Fiji Airways Ltd.) is based at Nausori Airport near Suva and operates scheduled domestic services within the Fiji islands and from Suva provides services to Tonga, Western Samoa, Vanuatu (Vila); the Solomon Islands (Honiara) and Kiribati. Fiji Air Services Ltd. operates charter flights within the Fiji group of islands and South Pacific and provides scheduled services within the Fiji group.

Fiji has three ports of entry, at Suva, Lautoka and Levuka.

## The Gambia

The Gambia River of West Africa was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It consists of a narrow strip of land, estimated at 4,003 sq. miles, lying on both sides of the River Gambia to a distance of about 200 miles, mainly between 13° 15'–13° 45' N. and 13° 45'–13° 65' W. The river is navigable to ocean-going vessels for 150 miles and to river steamers up to 300 miles from its mouth. The capital and chief port, Banjul, formerly Bathurst, is situated at the mouth of the river. The present population of the country is estimated at 620,000. Except during the rainy season from June to October, when it sometimes becomes uncomfortably humid, Banjul's climate is very pleasant, a factor which underlies the recent rapid growth of tourism. Rainfall, 30–60 inches year.

CAPITAL.—ΨBanjul. Population (estimated), 50,000.

FLAG.—Horizontal stripes of red, blue and green, separated by narrow white stripes.

#### GOVERNMENT

On February 18, 1965, the Gambia became an independent monarchy within the Commonwealth, with the Queen as Head of State. On April 24, 1970, following a referendum, the constitution was changed to that of a Republic (within the Commonwealth) with an executive President. The Gambia's relationship with Senegal has always been an important factor in political and economic policy. Moves towards a closer association were accelerated after an abortive coup in The Gambia in July 1981 was put down with the help of Senegalese troops. In Feb. 1982 the Senegambia Confederation was formerly instituted, based on certain joint institutions and integration of policies, but each country remains sovereign and independent.

The House of Representatives, which elects its own Speaker, consists of 32 elected members, 4 elected Chief Representatives, 3 nominated members and the Attorney General (who is also a nominated member with voting rights). The Vice-President, who is the Government leader in the House, and other Ministers are appointed by the President. The latter's tenure of office is co-terminous with the life of a Parliament. Parliament is elected for five years, the last elections being held in May 1982. The state of the parties for elected members in the House of Representatives in 1982 was: PPP (People's Progressive Party) 27; NCP (National Convention Party) 3, Independents 5.

#### PRESIDENT AND CABINET

*President*, His Excellency Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, G.C.M.G.

*Vice-President*, Hon. Bakary B. Darbo.

*Finance and Trade*, Hon. S. S. Sisay.

*Education, Youth and Sports*, Hon. A. A. N'Jie.

*Works and Communications*, Hon. L. B. M'Boge.

*Agriculture and Natural Resources*, Hon. S. Sabally.

*Labour, Health and Social Welfare*, Hon. M. C. Jallow.

*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Hon. F. M'Bai.

*External Affairs*, Alhaji Hon. L. K. Jabang.

*Information and Tourism*, Alhaji Hon. L. J. Sonko.

*Economic Planning and Industrial Development*,

Hon. Dr. M. S. K. Manneh.

*Local Government and Lands*, Hon. K. J. Jawara.

*Interior*, Hon. A. S. M'Boob, D.S.M.

*Water Resources and the Environment*, Hon. O. J.

Jallow.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir Phillip Bridges, C.M.G., Q.C.

*Speaker*, Alhaji Sir Alieu Jack.

#### GAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION

57 Kensington Court, W.8.

[01-937 6316/7/8]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Abdullah Momadu Kalifa Bojang (1980).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

48 Atlantic Road, Fajara

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency David Le Breton, C.B.E. (1981).

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Banjul is 2,600 miles from London. There are three direct air services weekly from Gatwick and others via Dakar and Freetown. There are no regular passenger or mails service by sea. There is an international aerodrome at Yundum, 17 miles from Banjul. Internal communication is by road and river. There are 1,400 miles of motor road, including some 470 miles of bituminous surface roads, and 470

miles of gravel roads. There are two broadcasting stations and a V.H.F. telephone service linking Banjul with the principal towns in the provinces. There is no television service.

#### EDUCATION

Primary school enrolment in 1980-81 was 43,500 at 148 schools. There are 23 secondary high schools and technical colleges with a total enrolment of 9,000 students. Two High Schools provide 'A' level education. Gambia College provides post-secondary courses in education and agriculture, and there are four vocational training institutions with a total enrolment of 317.

#### PRODUCTION

Agriculture accounts for 30 per cent of production and 85 per cent of the population depend upon it for their livelihood. The chief product, groundnuts, is also the most important export item, being 90 per cent of all exports. Other crops are rice, millet, sorghum, maize and cotton. Fishing and livestock industries are being developed. Thirty per cent of the country's basic food requirements are imported. The Gambia has some generally low quality deposits of minerals but none of these are exploited commercially. Manufactures are limited to groundnut processing, minor steel and metal fabrications,

paints, furniture and bottling. Tourism is being developed but is not yet economically significant. The Gambia's first brewery and soft drinks bottling factory opened in 1977.

#### FINANCE

	1982-83*	
	Re-current D'000	Develop-ment D'000
Revenue .....	101,000	..
Expenditure .....	95,200	95,000

\*estimated

The economy is heavily dependent on external aid funds, which finance over 80 per cent of all development expenditure. The Five Year Development Plan 1981-86 envisages an annual G.D.P. growth rate of 5.1 per cent or 2.5 per cent per capita (at 1980-81 prices).

The Government financial year begins on July 1.

*Currency.*—Decimal currency was introduced in the Gambia on July 1, 1971. The unit is the *dalasi* of 100 *butut*. The present rate of exchange is  $D4 = £1$ .

#### TRADE

	1981
Total imports .....	D243,694,000
Total exports .....	51,011,000

## Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 07' W. long. and 1° 14' E. long. (about 334 miles), and extends 441 miles north from Cape Three Points (4° 45' N.) to 11° 11' N. It is bounded on the north by the Republic of Upper Volta, on the west by the Republic of Ivory Coast, on the east by the Republic of Togo, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Although a tropical country, Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes.

*AREA AND POPULATION.*—Ghana has a total area of 92,100 sq. miles with a total population (Census of 1970) of 8,545,561, some 27 per cent more than the population at the Census of 1960. Almost all Ghanaians are Sudanese Negroes, although Hamitic strains are common in Northern Ghana.

*CAPITAL.*—ACCRA. Population of the Capital District (including Accra Tema City Council area, and Accra Rural area) (provisional, 1970) 851,614. Other towns are Kumasi, Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Sunyani, Ho, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba. Accra is 3,920 miles by sea from Liverpool, transit 12 to 30 days.

*FLAG.*—Equal horizontal bands of red over yellow over green; five-point black star on gold stripe.

*INDEPENDENCE DAY.*—March 6.

#### GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The constituent parts of the State came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony (the coastal and Southern areas) being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1901. The territory of Trans-Volta-Togoland, part of the former German colony of Togo, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. After a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, the territory was integrated with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act, 1957*, and adopted a Republican constitution on July 1, 1960.

A *coup* in June 1979 led to the formation of an Armed Forces Revolutionary Council chaired by

Flt.-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. Civilian rule was restored in Sept. 1979 but overthrown on Dec. 31, 1981, when another *coup* brought back into power Flt.-Lt. Rawlings.

*Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council, Flt.-Lt. J. J. Rawlings.*

GHANA HIGH COMMISSION  
13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
[01-235 4142]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency W. Asare-Brown* (1982).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
P.O. Box 296, High Street, Accra

*High Commissioner, His Excellency James Mellon, C.M.G.* (1978).

*British Council Representative, G. W. Shaw, Liberia Road, Accra, and an Office in Kumasi.*

#### PRODUCTION, ETC.

*Agriculture.*—Agriculture forms the basis of Ghana's economy, employing 70 per cent. of the

working population. Crops of the *Forest Zone* include cocoa, which is the largest single source of revenue, rice and a variety of other foodstuff crops grown on mixed-crop farms. Fruits such as avocado pears, oranges and pineapples are grown. Cassava is the most important crop of the *Coastal Savannas Zone*, which consists of the Accra Plains (1,400 sq. miles) and Ho-Keta Plains (2,600 sq. miles) of the lower Volta area. Fishing is important in coastal areas and in the Volta itself. Production of pulses such as groundnuts, tiger nuts and cowpeas is widespread. Near the Togo border oil palms, yams, maize, cassava, fruit and vegetables are produced. Livestock is raised in the uncultivated areas. The *Northern Savanna Zone* is Ghana's principal cattle rearing area and other livestock production there is important for home consumption. Corn and millet crops are produced in the far north and maize, yams, rice and groundnut crops in more southerly parts of the Zone.

A State Farms Corporation, established in 1963 to further larger scale farming enterprise, has more than 100 farms in various parts of the country and operates from eight regional centres.

**Fisheries.**—Some 150,000 of the country's population are engaged in fisheries which now produce about 180,000 tons annually. Ghana's estimated annual requirements is at least 250,000 tons and there are considerable imports of fish products. About 80 per cent of home supply is obtained from sea fisheries, but production from the Volta Lake and other inland fisheries is increasing rapidly thanks to greatly increased fish population.

**Mineral Production.**—The area within a 60 mile radius of Dunkwa produces 90 per cent of Ghana's mineral exports. Manganese production from Nsuta ranks among the world's highest and gold, industrial diamonds and bauxite are also produced. Some 30,000 persons are employed by the mining companies.

**Manufactures.**—Examples of the small-scale traditional industries are tailoring, goldsmithing and carpentry. Priority has been given in recent years to the establishment of a number of "Pioneer Industries" including sawmill furniture, prefabricated doors, plywood, vehicle assembly, cigarettes, boatbuilding, refrigerator assembly, food processing (biscuits, edible oils, confectionery, brewing, etc.), cotton textiles, clothing, footwear, printing and other light industries. A modern industrial complex is growing in the Accra-Tema area.

**Volta River Project.**—The Volta River is formed at the confluence of the Black and White Voltas, both of which rise in the neighbouring republic of Upper

Volta. With its tributaries the Volta drains an area of 150,000 sq. miles of which 61,000 sq. miles lie in Ghana. The Volta Dam at Akosombo was inaugurated in January, 1966, to generate hydro-electric power for the processing of bauxite and feed a power transmission network for the Accra-Kumasi-Takoradi area. Electricity is now also sent to Togo and Dahomey. The lake raised by the Volta Dam has a maximum area of 3,275 sq. miles, a length of 250 miles and a shore line of 4,500 miles. A water transport service from Akosombo to various points on the lake has been instituted.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern, Ashanti and Western Regions.

Railway communications consist of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 357 miles. From Huni Valley on the Kumasi line north of Takoradi a line runs to Kotoku on the railway about 17 miles north of Accra. Branch lines run to Sekondi, Prestea, Kade, Awaso and Tema. Total railway mileage open to traffic is 600. There are 20,245 miles of motorable roads, of which 2,335 are bitumen.

Takoradi Harbour consists of two breakwaters enclosing a water area of 220 acres. Seven quay berths are situated on the lee breakwater—five are used for the handling of general cargo, one is leased specially for manganese exports and one is used for shallow draft colliers. Tema Harbour—Africa's largest artificial harbour and a prospective major port of the South Atlantic—was opened in 1962. There are 10 berths for larger ocean going vessels and the harbour also has the largest dry dock on the West African coast. An oil berth has also been built to serve the Ghaip refinery which has been constructed at Tema.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1977	1978
Imports from U.K. . . .	£100,072,000	£118,975,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	126,632,000	110,122,000

#### FINANCE

The currency of Ghana is the *cedi* (c) (of 100 *pesawas*) equivalent to 17 pence sterling.

## Grenada

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 35' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 80 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and about 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, including the Grenada Grenadines about 133 square miles; estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 109,200 (1980). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783. It became an Associated State in 1967 and an independent nation on Feb. 7, 1974.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, bananas, nutmeg and other spices, coconuts, sugar cane and fruit are grown. The imports are chiefly dry goods, wheat, flour, dried fish and rice.

†St. George's (population 7,500) on the southwest coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

#### GOVERNMENT

The government of Sir Eric Gairy was overthrown on March 13, 1979. A People's Revolutionary Government was set up, headed by Mr. Maurice Bishop, one of the leaders of the revolution. The P.R.G.

consists of seven ministers and seven deputy ministers called secretaries.

*Governor-General*, Sir Paul Scoon, G.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1978).

*Premier*, Maurice Bishop.

GRENADA HIGH COMMISSION  
1 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5  
[01-373 7808/9 and 7800]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Fennis Augustine (1979).

*British High Commission* (see Barbados).

## TRADE

Total value of imports in 1980 was EC\$135.9 million. Principal domestic exports for 1980 were cocoa (EC\$18m), nutmeg (EC\$8.6m), mace (EC\$1.8m) and bananas (EC\$10.5m).

## Guyana

GUYANA, the former colony of British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America, bordering on Venezuela, Brazil and Suriname. It has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of about 270 miles. The population at December 31, 1980, was estimated at 795,000. There are three distinct areas. (1) A narrow alluvial coastal belt 10 to 40 miles deep, the eastern part of which is intensively cultivated and contains some 90 per cent of the population. Much of this is below the level of the sea and is drained and irrigated by an intricate system of canals constructed by the Dutch. (2) A mountainous area of dense rain forest behind the coastland, still partly unexplored, which reaches its highest point at *Mount Roraima* (9,000 ft.) on the junction of the Guyana-Brazil-Venezuela borders. (3) The open savannah country of the Rupununi in the south-west where cattle ranching is practised and oil deposits have been discovered.

The entire country is intersected by numerous large rivers, though these are of limited navigational use because of rapids and waterfalls, the most notable of which are the *Kaieteur Fall* on the Potaro River with a sheer drop of 741 ft., the *Horse Shoe Falls* on the Essequibo and the *Marina Fall* on the Ipohe River.

The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons normally lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast is pleasant and healthy for the greater part of the year. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 87 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is nearly 7 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

CAPITAL.—ΨGeorgetown. Estimated population, including environs, 185,000. Other towns are: Linden (population 29,000); ΨNew Amsterdam (population 23,000); Corriverton (population 17,000).

FLAG.—Red triangle with black border, pointing from hoist to fly, on a yellow triangle with white border, all on a green field.

## GOVERNMENT

Guyana became independent on May 26, 1966, with a Governor-General appointed by the Queen. It became a Cooperative Republic on Feb. 23, 1970, and Mr. Arthur Chung was elected first President on March 17, 1970, for a term of six years. The electoral system is a Proportional Representation or "single list" system, each voter casting his vote for a party list of candidates. The voting age is 18. Under the Independence Constitution the Prime Minister and Cabinet were responsible to a National Assembly of 53 members elected by secret ballot every 5 years. The last election under this Constitution was in 1973 and the term of that Assembly was later extended to October 1980.

On April 10, 1978, the Constitution Amendment Bill was passed in the National Assembly. The Bill sought to amend Article 73 of the existing Constitution so as to remove the requirement for the holding of a Referendum and to enable provisions of that kind to be amended by a Bill which has been supported by the vote of not less than two-thirds of all the elected members of the National Assembly. After the Constitution had been so amended it would be competent for the Assembly to repeal the existing Constitution and to replace it by another without the necessity for a Referendum. A Referendum permitting the Assembly so to act was held on July 10, 1978. The new Constitution was passed into law in February 1980 and promulgated in October 1980. It provides for an Executive President, a National Assembly of 65 members, and also for a National Congress of Local Democratic Organs responsible for local government. The Supreme Congress of the People consists of all members of these two assemblies.

*President*.—L. F. S. Burnham, *elected*, December 15, 1980.

## CABINET

*President and Minister of Defence and National Security*, L. F. S. Burnham.

*Prime Minister and First Vice-President*, P. A. Reid.

*Vice-President (Economic Planning and Finance) and Minister of Regional Development*, H. D. Hoyte.

*Vice-President and Minister of Agriculture*, Hamilton Green.

*Vice-President (Parliamentary Affairs and State and Party Relations)*, B. Ramsaroop.

*Vice-President (Works, Transport and Housing)*, S. S. Naraine.

*Home Affairs*, J. R. Thomas.

*Attorney-General and Minister for Justice*, M. Shahabuddeen.

*National and Regional Development*, R. H. O. Corbin.

*Energy and Mines*, H. O. Jack.\*

*Public Corporations, Internal Trade and Consumer Protection*, F. E. Hope.\*

*Foreign Affairs*, R. E. Jackson.\*

*Education, Social Development and Culture*, R. Chandisingh.

*Regional Development*, O. E. Clarke.

\* Non-Elected Minister.

GUYANA HIGH COMMISSION  
3 Palace Court, Bayswater Road, W.2  
[01-229 7684]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Cedric Joseph.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
44 Main Street (P.O. Box 10849),  
Georgetown

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency William Kenneth Slater, c.v.o (1982).

## JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court. There are also Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, as President, and nine Puisne Judges. It is a court with unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty, and certain other matters. It also sits as a Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court of Judicature comprising not less than 2 Puisne Judges and then its jurisdiction is almost entirely appellate.

## PRODUCTION, ETC.

Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 600,000 acres, of which 107,182 are under sugar-cane and 316,950 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, bauxite and mica.

## COMMUNICATIONS

The Georgetown Automatic Exchange had 11,952 direct extension lines in 1977, involving 20,741 telephones. Twenty-four subsidiary exchanges provided a total of 4,141 direct exchange lines with 6,485 telephone stations. Thirty-nine land-line telegram stations are maintained at coastal post offices and telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown a central radio station, operated by the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation, provides radio-telephone communication with 10 branches, 201 operated by other Government departments, and 190 by private concerns. Overseas telephone, telex and telegraph services are provided by the Guyana Telecommunications Corporation. In 1982 there were 58 district post offices at which all classes of postal business were transacted, 60 postal agencies and 63 telegraph

stations. There are two state-owned broadcasting stations operated on a commercial basis. The Guyana Airways Corporation provides internal and international air services.

## EDUCATION

In September 1976 Government assumed total control of the education system and made education free from nursery to university level. At Aug. 1981 there were 374 nursery schools with 27,955 pupils which is 65 per cent of the 3 years 9 months to 5 years 9 months age-group. Enrolment in the 425 primary schools stands at 130,832, representing 92 per cent of the 6–12 age group. There were 75,325 students in secondary schools. Government trains teachers for primary and secondary schools at its own institutions.

In 1979–80, 1,518 students were enrolled at the University of Guyana in degree programmes and certificate and diploma courses in the Faculties of Arts, Social Science, Natural Science, Technology, Education and Agriculture. In 1980, 417 students graduated.

There are five technical and vocational institutions: Georgetown and New Amsterdam Technical Institutes, Carnegie and Fredericks Schools of Home Economics and the Guyana Industrial Training Centre. Besides these there are 36 Home Economics and Industrial Arts Centres in various parts of the country and many primary and secondary schools have departments attached to them. There are also a number of technical and vocational institutions not under the aegis of the Ministry of Education.

It was estimated that in 1980 the Government spent G\$107.2 million on education, of which G\$14.3 million was spent on capital works.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£30,191,000
Exports to U.K. ....	47,143,000

The leading exports are bauxite, sugar, alumina, rice, balata, rum, timber, molasses and diamonds.

## India

AREA AND POPULATION.—The land area of the Republic of India is 1,261,816 sq. miles, and is composed of 3 well-defined regions; the mountain range of the Himalayas, the Indo-Gangetic plain, and the Southern Peninsula. India is the world's second most populous country, and the population at the census of 1981, was 683,880,051.

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

CAPITAL.—Delhi (population in 1971 was 4,065,698).

NATIONAL DAY.—January 26 (Republic Day).

*President of the Republic of India*, Giani Zail Singh, elected July 12, 1982.

*Vice-President*, M. Hidayatullah.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

*Minister of Defence and Home Affairs*, Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

*Finance*, P. K. Mukerjee.

*Agriculture*, Rao Birendra Singh.

*External Affairs*, P. V. Narasimha Rao.

*Energy and Irrigation*, A. B. A. Ghani Khan Choudhury.

*Railways*, P. C. Sethi.

*Information and Broadcasting*, Vasani Sathe.

*Law and Justice*, Jagannath Kaushal.

*Shipping and Transport*, Veerendra Patil.

*Tourism and Civil Aviation*, Anant Prasad Sharma.

*Works and Housing, and Parliamentary Affairs*,

Bhishma Narain Singh.

*Commerce*, Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

## INDIAN HIGH COMMISSION

India House, Aldwych, W.C.2

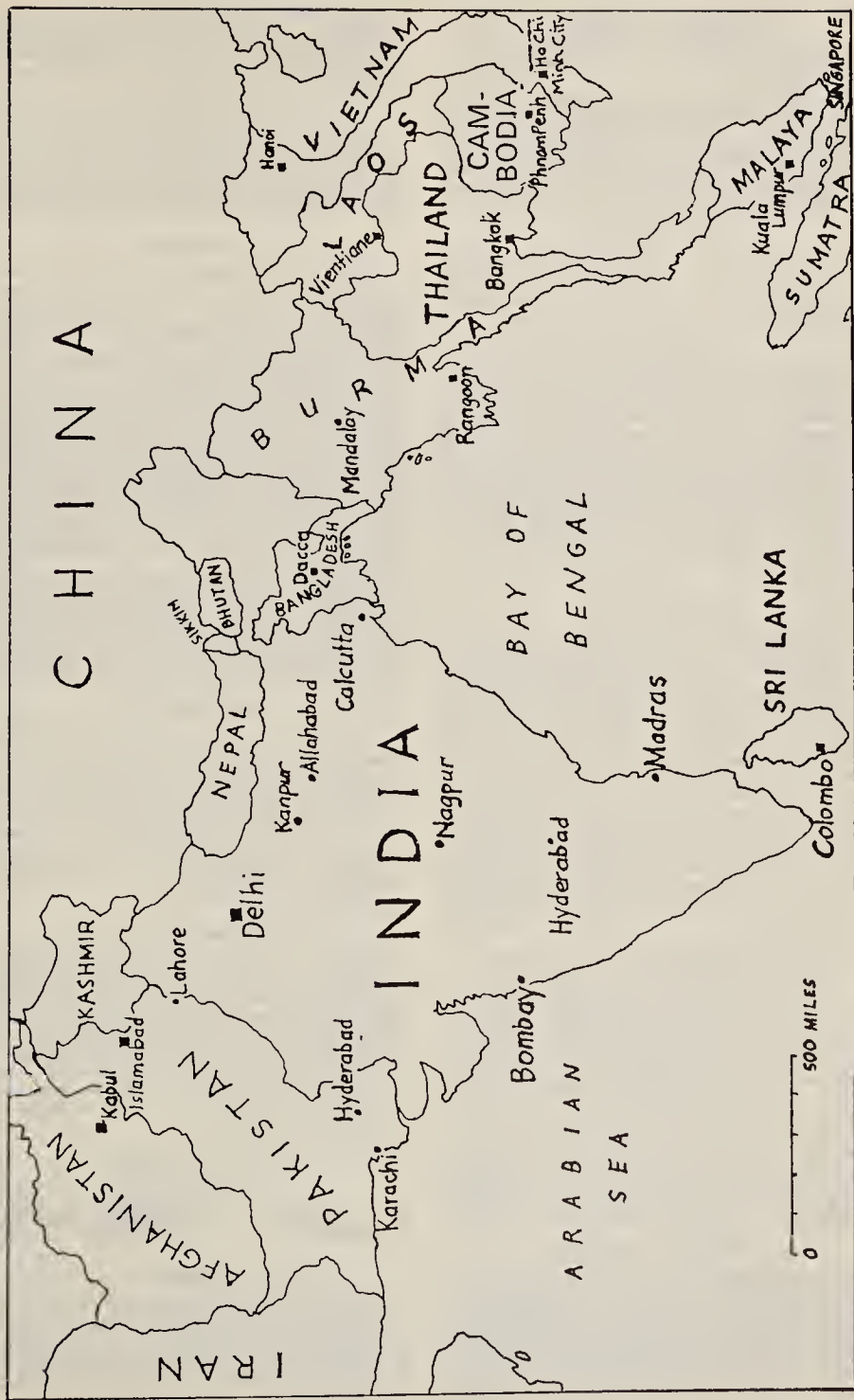
[01-836 8484]

*High Commissioner*, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad.

*Deputy High Commissioner*, P. Johari.

*Ministers*, S. E. Joshi (*Consular*); M. Varadarajan (*Supply*); Mahesh Prasad (*Economic*); R. S. Kalha (*Political and Financial*); N. N. Desai (*Information*).





BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Chanakyaपुरi, New Delhi, 21.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Robert L. Wadegery, C.M.G. (1982).

British Council Representative in India, J. M. Ure, O.B.E., AIFACS Building, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Offices also at *Bombay, Madras and Calcutta*. There are British Council libraries at these four centres and British libraries at *Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Patna, Poona, Ranchi and Trivandrum*.

## CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right to vote for every adult citizen.

## EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

## LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12, having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art or social service, are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected representatives of the State and Union Territories. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People at present consists of 524 members. Of these, 506 are directly elected from 21 States and 15 from eight Union Territories. One member is nominated by the President to represent the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh and two to represent the Anglo-Indian community. The House has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 65 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 48 subjects of common interest to the Union and the States.

## OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English, which was originally to continue as the official language for a period of 55 years from the commencement of the Constitution

(January 1950), will, under the Official Language Act, 1963, as amended, continue to be used for all the official purposes for which it was used before Jan. 26, 1965, and also for the transaction of business in Parliament.

## THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and not more than 13 other judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

## DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has five Commands, Southern, Eastern, Northern, Western and Central.

The *Indian Navy* consists of an aircraft-carrier, two cruisers, a number of frigate squadrons, including some of the latest type of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates, a squadron of anti-submarine patrol vessels, a minesweeping squadron, conventional type submarines, a submarine depot ship and fast boats carrying surface-to-surface guided missiles. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. India has started building her own naval craft.

The *Indian Air Force* is organized in five major formations, the Western, Eastern and Central Air Commands, and the Training and Maintenance Commands and an independent Operational Group. Aircraft in use include SU-7, Hunter, Gnat, Mig 21 and HF24; Canberra bomber, helicopter and training planes.

## PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food grains occupy three-fourths of the total cropped area. Main crops are rice, cereals, pulses, sugar cane, jute, cotton and tea. There are about 176,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population. Agricultural production has grown by 3 per cent each year since 1951.

## Industrial

The output of coal in 1980-81 was 125 million tonnes; iron ore 423 lakh tonnes; finished steel 7.3 million tonnes; aluminium 209,000 tonnes; cement 195 lakh tonnes; machine tools Rs.200 crores; automobiles (commercial vehicles, passenger cars, etc.) 121,000; diesel engines (stationary) 174,000; sewing machines 319,000; sulphuric acid 2,056,000 tonnes; fertilizers 3,000,000 tonnes; petroleum products (refined), 241 lakh tonnes; cotton cloth 8,400,000 metres; cotton yarn, 1,211 tonnes.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£829,000,000	£600,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	315,900,000	320,000,000

## FINANCE

The budget estimates for 1982-83, placed expenditure (on revenue account) at Rs.18,227 crores. Revenue (excluding States' shares) was estimated at Rs.17,131 crores. The deficit on capital budget was Rs.989 crores, leaving an overall uncovered deficit of Rs.1,365 crores.

## COMMUNICATIONS

*Civil Aviation.*—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines and Air India.

Four international aerodromes are managed by the International Airports Authority. The other 84 aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

*Railways.*—The railways are grouped into nine administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western,

Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern, South-Eastern and South-Central.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1980-81), crores of rupees, 2,642. Working expenses, 2,232. Net railway revenues, 127.

*Ports.*—The chief seaports are Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Kandla, Paradip, Mangalore and Tuticorin. There are 167 intermediate and minor ports with varying capacity.

*Shipping.*—On Dec. 31, 1981, 403 ships totalling 58.89 lakh gross tons were on the Indian Register.

## Jamaica

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea south of the eastern extremity of Cuba and lies between latitudes 17° 43' and 18° 32' North, and longitude 76° 11' and 78° 21' West. The island was discovered by Columbus on May 4, 1494, and occupied by the Spanish from 1509 until 1655 when a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Admiral Penn and General Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a token resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. Jamaica became an independent state within the British Commonwealth on August 6, 1962.

*AREA AND POPULATION.*—Jamaica is 4,243.6 square miles in area and is divided into three counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The surface of the island is extremely mountainous, the highest peak being 7,402 ft. above sea level. The greatest length from east to west (Morant Point to Negril Point) is 146 miles and the extreme breadth 51 miles. At Dec. 31, 1981 Jamaica's population was estimated to be 2,223,400. Jamaica for climatic and other reasons is a popular tourist resort, attracting visitors mainly from the U.S.A. The total number of visitor arrivals in 1981 was 551,878. Tourist expenditure in 1981 was estimated at US\$284,300,000.

*PHYSICAL FEATURES.*—The topography consists mainly of coastal plains, divided by the Blue Mountain Range in the east, and the hills and limestone plateaux which occupy the central and western areas of the interior. The central chain of high peaks of the Blue Mountains is over 6,000 feet above sea level, and the Blue Mountain Peak, the highest of these, reaches an elevation of 7,402 feet. The rivers flow down from the central mountainous area. Most of the rivers are narrow and fast flowing, and some have rapids. In general those flowing south are longer and are fed by more tributaries than those flowing north. None is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

*CAPITAL.*—The seat of government is Kingston, the largest town and seaport (estimated population of the Corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew in 1979, 662,501). Other towns are Montego Bay, Spanish Town, Mandeville and May Pen.

*FLAG.*—Gold diagonal cross forming triangles of green at top and bottom, triangles of black at hoist and in fly.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—First Monday in August (Independence Day).

## GOVERNMENT

The Legislative consists of a Senate of 21 nominated members and a House of Representatives consisting of 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The Senate has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides for a Leader of the Opposition.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Sir Florizel Glaspole, G.C.M.G.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning and Minister of Mining and Energy*, Rt. Hon. E. Seaga, P.C., M.P.

*Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade*, Rt. Hon. H. Shearer.

*Minister without Portfolio*, Hon. Dr. R. Irving.

*Minister of Construction*, Hon. B. Golding.

*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Dr. P. Broderick.

*Minister of National Security and Justice*, Hon. W. Spaulding.

*Minister of Local Government*, Hon. A. Ross.

*Minister of Labour and the Public Service*, Hon. J. A. G. Smith.

*Minister of Public Utilities and Transport*, Hon. P. Charles.

*Minister of Education*, Hon. Dr. M. Gilmour.

*Minister of Industry and Commerce*, Hon. D. Vaz.

*Minister of Social Security*, Hon. N. Lewis.

*Minister of Youth and Community Development*, Hon. E. Anderson.

*Minister of Tourism*, Hon. A. Abrahams.

*Minister of Health*, Hon. Dr. K. Baugh.

## JAMAICAN HIGH COMMISSION

50 St. James's Street, S.W.1  
[01-499 8600]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency H. S. Walker.

## BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 575, Trafalgar Road, Kingston

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Barry Granger Smallman, C.M.G. (1982).

## JUDICATURE

*Chief Justice and Keeper of Records*, Hon. K. G. Smith.

*Judges of the Court of Appeal*, Hon. L. H. U. Robinson (*President*); Hons. V. C. Melville; H. D. Carberry; K. C. Henry; E. Zacca; J. S. Kerr; I. D. Rowe.

*Senior Puisne Judge*, Hon. U. N. Parnell.

*Puisne Judges*, Hons. W. B. Wilkie; H. V. T. Chambers; O. D. Marsh; C. A. B. Ross; R. O. C. White; B. H. Carey; V. O. Malcolm; G. M. Vanderpump; C. S. B. Orr; M. L. Wright; W. D. Marsh; T. N. Theobalds; Miss M. E. Morgan; Miss A. E. McKain; U. V. Campbell; D. O. Bingham.

## COMMUNICATIONS

There are several excellent harbours, Kingston being the principal port. The island is intersected by about 3,000 miles of main road, of which 2,648 are asphalted. There are about 226 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages.

There are two international airports capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft, the Norman Manley International Airport on the south coast serving Kingston, and the Donald Sangster Airport on the north coast serving the major tourist areas. In addition there are licensed aerodromes at Port Antonio, Ocho Rios, Tinson Pen, Mandeville and Negril, which are used by Trans Jamaica Airlines on scheduled domestic flights. There are 16 privately owned, seven public and two military airstrips.

Air Jamaica, the national airline formed by the Government of Jamaica in association with Air Canada, operates scheduled services between the U.K., Canada, U.S.A., Nassau, Europe, Cayman, Port-au-Prince, San Juan and Jamaica. Twelve other international carriers provide air communication with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean islands. They are: British Airways, British West Indian Airways, Air Canada, A.L.M. Antillean, Cubana, Cayman Airways, Eastern Airlines, American Airlines, Air Florida and Aeroflot.

Scheduled internal routes are operated by Trans-Jamaica Airlines. There are also three non-scheduled air services catering for various services and activities.

## PRODUCTION

Most of the staple products of tropical climates are grown. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported (the latter is still counted the best in the world), and fine quality coffee is grown in certain areas of the Blue Mountains. Chief products exported in 1981 were sugar (121,274 tons), bananas (19,000 tons), cocoa (156,400 kilos) and coffee (862,000 kilos). Citrus exports amounted to 6,199,000 kilos. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as Jamaica Hope and a beef breed, the Jamaica Black. Jamaica is the fourth largest producer of bauxite in

the world; output for 1981 was 6.3 million metric tonnes, of which 2.5 million metric tonnes were processed into alumina before being exported. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and four U.S. companies; the Canadian company, a U.S. company and a consortium of three U.S. companies process bauxite into alumina. The Government has entered into partnership with three of the U.S. companies and has acquired majority shareholding in the operations. Gypsum is also mined, production in 1981 being 216,200 metric tonnes. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 161,928 long tons in 1981. The Esso Oil Refinery processed 5,271,620 barrels of crude oil during 1980. The Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation is responsible for implementing the Government's industrial development programme. This Corporation administers incentive legislation which was enacted to stimulate the establishment of industries locally. In addition to undertaking promotional activities both locally and abroad, the Corporation maintains offices in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the last decade, manufacturing has grown from the processing of a few agricultural products into the production of a whole range of commodities dependent on both local and foreign raw materials.

## FINANCE

	1980-81*	1981-82*
Revenue . . . . .	J\$1,949,808,780	J\$2,545,172,172
Expenditure . . . . .	2,075,705,568	2,680,742,811

\*Estimates

Public Debt (March 1982) J\$3,183,343,145

## TRADE

	1980	1981
Total imports . . . . .	J\$2,098,709,000	J\$2,098,708,715
Total exports . . . . .	1,679,023,000	1,679,023,456

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	J\$33,122,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	95,578,000

## Kenya

Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somalia in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie Uganda and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanzania. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,171 square miles of water). The population is estimated to be 15,332,000 and to be increasing by 3.9 per cent annually. The country is divided into 7 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central Coast, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern).

CAPITAL.—Nairobi situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 49' E. at 5,453 feet above sea level, covers an area of 266 sq. miles and has a population of about 1,000,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the country's main port. Mombasa (400,000) possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Nakuru (47,800), Kisumu (30,700), Eldoret (16,900), Thika (18,100) and Nanyuki (11,200).

Nairobi: transit from London about 25 days by sea; by air, 10 hrs.

FLAG.—Three equal horizontal bands of black over red over green; red and white spears and shield device in centre.

NATIONAL DAY.—December 12.

## GOVERNMENT

Kenya became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 12, 1963, after six months of internal self-government. The national assembly consists of a single House of Representatives. Kenya became a Republic on Dec. 12, 1964. In 1982 the Government introduced amend-

ments to the constitution and election law, making the country a one-party (K.A.N.U.) state.

On July 4, 1974, the executive of the ruling Kenya African National Union decided that Swahili should become Kenya's official language, to be used in the National Assembly and in the country's administration, instead of English, but English and Swahili can now be used officially in the National Assembly.

President, D. T. arap Moi.  
 Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs, M. Kibaki.  
 Agriculture, M. Waiyaki.  
 Attorney-General, J. Kamere.  
 Commerce, J. Okwanyo.  
 Constitutional Affairs, C. Njonjo.  
 Economic Planning, Z. Onyonga.  
 Energy, G. M'bijjewe.  
 Finance, A. Magugu.  
 Foreign Affairs, R. Ouko.  
 Industry, A. Omanga.  
 Labour, P. Ngei.  
 Tourism and Wildlife, E. W. Mwangale.  
 Water Development, J. Nyagah.

KENYA HIGH COMMISSION IN LONDON  
 45 Portland Place, W.1.  
 [01-636 2371]

High Commissioner, His Excellency Bethuel A. Kiplagat (1981).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Bruce House, Standard Street, P.O. Box 30465  
 Nairobi

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Leonard Allinson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1982).  
 British Council Representative, D. Aspinell, O.B.E., P.O. Box 40751, Kenya Cultural Centre, Harry Thaku Road, Nairobi. There are offices at *Kisumu* and *Mombasa*.

### PRODUCTION

Agriculture provides about 35 per cent of the national income. The great variation in altitude and ecology provide conditions under which a wide range of crops can be grown. These include wheat, barley, pyrethrum, coffee, tea, sisal, coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, maize and a wide variety of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables. The total area of well-farmed land on which concentrated mixed farming can be practised is small and the remainder is arid or semi-arid country suitable for stock raising. Most of the old, large-scale farms, formerly farmed by Europeans, have been bought by the Government for settlement of landless people and for transfer to other large-scale farmers.

Prospecting and mining are carried on in some parts of the country, the principal minerals produced being soda ash, salt and limestone. Major deposits of fluorite and galena are also being exploited. Small amounts of gold are mined.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River. Kenya is now almost self-sufficient in electric power generation but the connection with Owen Falls in Uganda is still in being. Work is in progress on the final stage of the

£37,000,000 Seven Forks Project which is expected to provide 300 MW on completion in the early 1980s.

There has been considerable industrial development over the last 15 years and Kenya has a wide variety of industries processing agricultural produce and manufacturing an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials. New industries have recently come into being such as steel, textile mills, dehydrated vegetable processing and motor tyre manufacture as well as many smaller schemes which have added to the country's already considerable consumer goods. There is an oil refinery in Mombasa supplying both Kenya and Uganda, and a fuel pipeline now connects Mombasa and Nairobi. Industrial areas have been developed in all the principal towns and light industrial estates are being developed for African entrepreneurs. The Kenya Government is actively encouraging investment in the industrial sector and has a Foreign Investments Protection Act to protect such investments.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related fuels and chemicals.

### COMMUNICATIONS

The Kenya Railways Corporation is self-contained and self-financing; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of 1,700 miles. There are also 31,000 miles of road, of which 2,700 are bitumen surfaced. The Kenya Harbour Authority controls operations at Mombasa.

Scheduled airline services are operated to and from Kenya, through Nairobi airport, by Kenya Airways, British Airways, Air India, Air France, Scandinavian Airlines System, Alitalia, Pan Am, K.L.M., Ethiopian Airlines, El Al Israel Airlines, Pakistan International Airlines, Lufthansa German Airlines, Sabena, Swissair, Olympic Airways, T.W.A. and Egyptair, while regional scheduled services are also run by Kenya Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Air Zaire, Air Malawi, Zambia Airways, Sudan Airways and Air Madagascar. Moi airport at Mombasa has been extended to cater for international flights.

### TRADE

A large part of Kenya's trade is with the United Kingdom. The principal exports are coffee, tea, maize, meat products, pyrethrum flowers, powder and extract, and hides and skins.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£105,443,000
Exports to U.K. ....	259,103,000

## Kiribati

Kiribati, the former Gilbert Islands, became an independent Republic in 1979. Kiribati comprises 33 islands—the Gilberts Group (17) including Ocean Island, the Phoenix Islands (8) and the Line Islands (8)—situated in the South West Central Pacific around the point at which the International Date Line cuts the Equator. The total land area of 264 square miles is spread over some 2 million square miles of ocean. Few of the atolls are more than half a mile in width or more than 12 feet high. The vegetation consists mainly of coconut palms, breadfruit trees and pandanus. The total population based on a census in 1978 is 56,452. Tarawa is the capital with an est. population of 20,000. The Phoenix and Line Islands now have no indigenous populations. Christianity is widespread, roughly half of the population being Protestant and the other half Roman Catholic. Most people still practise a subsistence economy, the main staples of their diet being coconuts and fish.

The unit of currency is the Australian dollar. Estimated revenue for 1981 is \$A14,659,590, of which \$A2,225,000 is provided by the United Kingdom as budgetary assistance under the Independence Financial

Settlement. This assistance is necessary following the expiry of the phosphate industry, which previously accounted for approximately 50 per cent. of recurrent revenue. The principal imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. The only export is copra, most of which is produced by small landowners, and marine products.

Air communication exists between most of the islands, and is operated by Air Tungaru, a statutory corporation. The Corporation also operates a weekly flight to Christmas (Line Islands), and Honolulu. International flights are operated thrice weekly by Air Nauru. Inter-island shipping is operated by a statutory corporation, the Shipping Corporation of Kiribati.

The Government maintains a teacher training college and a secondary school. Four junior secondary schools are maintained by missions. Throughout the Republic there are about a hundred primary schools. The total enrolment of children of school age is about 14,000. The Marine Training School at Tarawa trains seamen for service with overseas shipping lines. There is a general hospital at Tarawa. The other inhabited islands have dispensaries, the larger ones being in the charge of qualified medical officers.

*President and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Hon. Teremia Tabai, C.M.G..

*Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs*, Hon. T. Teannaki.

*Minister of Finance*, Hon. T. Awira.

*Minister of the Line and Phoenix Groups*, Hon. I. Tata.

*Attorney-General*, R. L. Davey.

The President is Head of State as well as Head of Government and is elected nationally. There is an elected House of Assembly (35 members); executive authority is vested in the Cabinet.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION,  
P.O. Box 61, Bairiki Tarawa

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Donald Henry Gair Rose (1979).

## Lesotho

Lesotho is a landlocked mountainous state entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. Of the total area of 11,716 sq. miles a belt between 20 and 40 miles in width lying across the western and southern boundaries and comprising about one-third of the total is classed as Lowlands, being between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea level. The remaining two-thirds are classed as Foothills and Highlands, rising to 11,425 ft. The land is held in trust for the nation by the state. The population was estimated at 1,204,000 in 1981.

CAPITAL.—Maseru, population, 240,081.

FLAG.—Blue with conical white Basotho hat in centre, red and green vertical stripes (next staff).

### GOVERNMENT

Lesotho became a constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth on October 4, 1966. The independence constitution was suspended in January 1970, when the country was governed by a Council of Ministers, until the establishment of a nominated National Assembly in April 1974.

The country is divided into ten administrative districts. In each district there is a District Coordinator who co-ordinates all Government activity in the area, working in co-operation with hereditary chiefs.

*Head of State*, His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II.

*Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Internal Security*, Rt. Hon. Dr. Leabua Jonathan.

*Interior*, Hon. N. S. Maseribane.

*Foreign Affairs*, Hon. C. Molapo.

*Finance*, Hon. K. T. J. Raketla.

*Agriculture and Marketing*, Hon. P. N. Peete.

*Water, Energy and Mining*, Hon. P. M. Majara.

*Trade, Industry and Tourism*, Hon. M. Molapo.

*Works*, Hon. J. Masithela.

### JUDICIARY

The Lesotho Courts of Law consist of: the Court of Appeal, the High Court, Magistrates' Courts, Judicial Commissioners' Court, Central and local Courts, Magistrates' and higher courts administer the laws of Lesotho which are framed on the basis of the Roman-Dutch law. They also adjudicate appeals from the Judicial Commissioner's and Subordinate Courts.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. T. S. Cotran, C.B.E.

LESOTHO HIGH COMMISSION  
10 Collingham Road, S.W.5.  
[01-373 8581]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Joseph M. K. Mollo (1982).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
P.O. Box 521, Maseru

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Clive Carruthers Clemens, M.C. (1981).

*British Council Representative*, B. P. Chenery, Hobson's Square, P.O. Box 429, Maseru.

### EDUCATION

There were 1,080 primary schools with 235,604 students enrolled in 1979, 96 secondary schools with 21,406 pupils and a teacher training college, with 822 trainees. There are also 13 vocational training schools with 1,140 students and a training centre for civil servants. There is an Agricultural College with 203 students. The National University of Lesotho situated at Roma was established in 1975. There is a high literacy rate of about 70 per cent.

### HEALTH SERVICES

There are nine Government General hospitals, the largest being the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital in Maseru, one mental hospital, eight Mission hospitals and a leprosanium as well as 105 health centres and clinics run by Government, Missions and other voluntary organizations.

### COMMUNICATIONS

The main north-south tarred road of 110 miles links Maseru and the lowlands. The mountainous areas are linked by a 1,300 miles of gravelled and earth roads and tracks. Roads link border towns in South Africa with the main towns in Lesotho. Maseru is connected by rail with the main Bloemfontein-Durban line of the South African Railways. Scheduled international air services are operated daily between Maseru and Johannesburg and twice weekly to Manzini and Maputo. There are 30 airstrips. Internal scheduled services are operated by the Lesotho Airways Corporation. The telephone

network is fully automated in all urban centres. Subscribers can dial direct to telephone exchanges in South Africa. Similar facilities exist for telex subscribers, who can also dial direct to a number of overseas countries. Radio telephone communication is used extensively in the remote rural areas.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The economy of Lesotho is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. At the last enumeration livestock numbers were: cattle 560,000, sheep 974,000, goats 618,000, horses 102,000, poultry 660,000 and pigs 78,000. A project for providing basic agricultural services in the lowlands is planned.

#### FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The main sources of revenue are customs and excise duty. Estimates of expenditure and revenue

(1982) are recurrent revenue M127,000,000; recurrent expenditure M107,900,000; capital revenue M77,000,000; capital expenditure M104,000,000. Lesotho has few known and developed natural resources but it is intended to develop commercially the mineral resources of water and diamonds. Drilling is being carried out for oil. Tourism is being developed and is rapidly playing a major role in the economic progress of the country. A National Park has been established at Sehlabathebe in the Maluti mountains. A number of light industries have recently been established. They include the manufacture of clothing, tapestries, carpets, sheepskin products, jewellery, pharmaceuticals, bricks and building materials; together with milling, diamond cutting and tractor assembly.

On Jan. 19, 1980 the *Maloti* was introduced as Lesotho's currency, on the basis of parity with the S. Africa *rand*.

## Malawi

MALAWI, formerly the Nyasaland Protectorate, comprises Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) and its western shore, with the high table-land separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, the watershed forming the western frontier with Zambia; south of the lake, Malawi reaches almost to the Zambesi and is surrounded by Mozambique, the frontier lying on the west on the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers, and to the east on the Ruo, a tributary of the Shire, and Lakes Chiuta and Chirwa. This boundary reaches the eastern shore of Lake Malawi and extends up to the mid-point of the lake for about half its length where it returns to the eastern and northern shores to form a frontier with Tanzania.

Malawi has a total area of 45,747 sq. miles. The population of Malawi according to the Census held in September 1977 is 5,547,460.

**CAPITAL.**—Lilongwe (population, 102,924). The city of Blantyre in the Southern Region, incorporating Blantyre and Limbe (population, 222,153), is the major commercial and industrial centre. Other main centres are: Mzuzu, Thyolo, Mulanje, Mangochi, Salima, Dedza and Zomba, the former capital.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of black, red and green, with rising sun in the centre of the black stripe.

#### GOVERNMENT

Malawi became a republic on July 6, 1966, having assumed internal self-government on February 1, 1963, and achieved independence on July 6, 1964, and is a member of the Commonwealth. There is a Cabinet consisting of the life President and other Ministers. The Parliament consists of 87 members, each elected by universal suffrage. Under the 1981 Amendment to the Constitution, the life President has the power to nominate as many Members of Parliament as he wishes. Being a one-party State (the Malawi Congress Party), all elected members are required to be members of the Party. The Parliament, which usually meets twice a year, is presided over by a Speaker.

*President, Minister of External Affairs, Works and Supplies, Agriculture and Justice*, Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, elected 1966, sworn in as President for Life July 6, 1971.

#### CABINET

*Minister for the Southern Region*, E. C. I. Bwanali.  
*Central Region*, A. E. Gadama.  
*Northern Region*, R. W. Chirwa.  
*Finance*, L. C. Chaziya Phiri.  
*Transport and Communications*, E. B. Muluzi.  
*Education and Culture*, S. C. Hara.  
*Local Government*, L. Chimango.  
*Trade and Industry*, H. Y. Kayira.  
*Health*, J. T. Sangala.  
*Youth and Sports*, (vacant).  
*Labour and Social Welfare*, W. B. Deleza.  
*O.A.U. and U.N. Affairs*, M. M. Lungu.  
*Housing and Community Development*, D. D. Chiwanga.  
*Forestry and Natural Resources*, S. Demba.  
*Minister without Portfolio*, D. T. Matenje.

#### JUDICIARY

*Chief Justice*, J. J. Skinner.  
*Puisne Judge*, N. S. Jere.

MALAWI HIGH COMMISSION  
33 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.  
[01-491 4172/7]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency C. M. Mkona (1981).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Lingadzi House (P.O. Box 30042), City Centre,  
Lilongwe.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency William Peters, C.M.G., M.V.O., M.B.E.

*Deputy High Commissioner*, P. J. Sullivan.

*British Council Representative*, J. Mulholland, O.B.E., British Council Centre (P.O. Box 30222), Lilongwe. There is also a library at Blantyre.

#### EDUCATION

Primary education is the responsibility of local authorities in both urban and rural areas. The ministry is responsible for policy, school curricula, secondary education teachers' and technical training. Religious bodies, with Government assistance, still play an important part in primary and secondary education and teacher training. In 1977-78 there were 675,740 pupils enrolled in primary schools and 15,140 pupils in secondary schools. There were 11,115 primary school teachers. Further training is pursued at the University of Malawi, opened in September 1965. For the academic year 1977-78 there were 1,153 students studying for degrees and diplomas at the three constituent colleges. A fourth college, Kamuzu College of Nursing, has now been incorporated into the University.

## COMMUNICATIONS

A single-track railway runs from Mchinji on the Zambian border, through Lilongwe and Salima on Lake Malawi (itself served by two passenger and a number of cargo boats) through Blantyre to the southern frontier into Mozambique, crossing the Zambezi River by a bridge 12,050 feet long, and connecting with the Mozambique port of Beira, which handles the bulk of the country's imports and exports. In 1970 a 70-mile line was opened from Liwonde to Nayuchi, linking the Malawi rail system with the Mozambique network to the port of Nacala. There are about 11,000 miles of maintained roads in Malawi of which about 2,000 are bituminized.

## FINANCE

	1980-81	1981-82
Revenue .....	K178m	K187m
Expenditure .....	189m	207m
(excluding Development Account)		

The unit of currency is the *kwacha* (K1.80 = £1 sterling approx.).

## TRADE

Imports .....	1980 K355m
Exports .....	239m

## Trade with U.K.

Imports from U.K. ....	1980 £26m
Exports to U.K. ....	46m

Agriculture is the country's mainstay. Principal exports in 1980 were tobacco (K105m); tea (K30m); sugar (K36m); groundnuts (K16m) and cotton (K5m). Other cash crops include coffee and tung oil. Main imports are fuels and fertilizer, transport and agricultural machinery and equipment.

## Malaysia

Malaysia, comprising the 11 states of Peninsula Malaya plus Sabah and Sarawak, forms a crescent well over 1,000 miles long between latitudes 1° and 7° N. and longitudes 100° and 119° E. It occupies two distinct regions—the Malay Peninsula which extends from the Isthmus of Kra to the Singapore Strait and the North-West Coastal area of the Island of Borneo. Each is separated from the other by 400 miles of the South China Sea.

*Area and Population.*—The total area of the 13 states of Malaysia, including the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur (94 sq. miles), is estimated to be 130,000 sq. miles, containing a population of 13,435,588 (1980 census). The principal racial groups are the Malays, the Chinese and those of Indian and Sri Lankan origin, as well as the indigenous races of Sarawak and Sabah.

*Climate.*—The whole region is open to maritime influences and is subject to the interplay of wind systems which originate in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The year is commonly divided into the Southwest and Northwest monsoon seasons. Rainfall averages about 100 inches throughout the year, though the annual fall varies from place to place. The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from 70° F. to 90° F., though in higher areas temperatures are lower and vary widely.

*CAPITAL.*—Kuala Lumpur was proclaimed Federal Territory on February 1, 1974. Its population is about 937,875. The chief town of Sarawak is Kuching, and of Sabah is Kota Kinabalu.

Bahasa Malaysia (Malay) is the national language. In Sarawak English continues as an official language as well as Bahasa Malaysia.

*RELIGION.*—Islam is the official religion of Malaysia, each Ruler being the head of religion in his State, though the Heads of State of Sabah and Sarawak are not heads of the Muslim religion in their States. The Yang di-Pertuan Agung is the head of religion in Malacca and Penang. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom. *NATIONAL DAY.*—August 31 (*Hari Kebangsaan*).

*FLAG.*—Equal horizontal stripes of red (7) and white (7); 14 point yellow star and crescent in blue canton.

## GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation. On Sept. 16, 1963, the Federation was enlarged, by the accession of the further states of Singapore, Sabah (formerly British North Borneo) and Sarawak, and the name of MALAYSIA was adopted from that date. On Aug. 9, 1965, Singapore seceded from the Federation.

The Constitution was designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung*) to be elected for a term of five years by the Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Royal Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agung*) to be similarly elected. The Malay Rulers are either chosen or succeed to their position in accordance with the custom of the particular

state. In other states of Malaysia choice of the Head of State is in the discretion of the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives. He also has the powers to promulgate emergency ordinances. The National Operations Council was dissolved on February 19, 1971, and the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* promulgated the reconvening of Parliamentary democracy the following day.

*Supreme Head of State*, His Majesty Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Ibni al-Marhuam Sultan Abu Bakar (Sultan of Pahang), assumed office for a term of 5 years, April 1979.

*Deputy Supreme Head of State*, His Royal Highness Tuanku Ja'afar Ibni al-Marhuam Tuanku Abul Rahman (Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan).



## MINISTRY

- Prime Minister and Minister of Defence*, Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed.
- Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs*, Dato Musa bin Hitam.
- Ministers without Portfolio in Prime Minister's Department*, Senator Dato Haji Mohammad bin Nasir; Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad.
- Minister of Transport*, Datuk Lee San Choon.
- Minister of Science, Technology and Environment*, Datuk Stephen Yong.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Tan Sri Dato Seri Dr. Haji Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie.
- Minister of Welfare Services*, Datin Paduka Hajjah Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani.
- Minister of Trade and Industry*, Tengku Dato Ahmad Rithauddeen Al-Haj bin Tenku Ismail, Tengku Sri Maha Raja.
- Minister of Finance*, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.
- Minister of Health*, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan.
- Minister of Land and Regional Development*, Datak Rais Yatim.
- Minister of Information*, Encik Adib Adam.
- Minister of Labour and Manpower*, Datuk Mak Hon Kam.
- Minister of Primary Industries*, Dato Leong Khee Seong.
- Minister of Agriculture*, Dato Haji Abdul Manan bin Othman.
- Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts*, Datuk Leo Moggie Anak Irok.
- Minister of Housing and Local Government*, Dato Dr. Neo Yee Pan.
- Minister of Works and Utilities*, Dato S. Samy Vellu.
- Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport*, (vacant).
- Minister of Public Enterprises*, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz.
- Minister of Education*, Dr. Sulaiman bin Haji Daud.
- Minister of Federal Territory*, Datuk Pengiran Othman bin Pengiran Haji Rauf.
- Minister of National and Rural Development*, Datuk Sanusi bin Junid.

NOTE.—The words "Tunku/Tengku", "Tun", "Tan Sri", and "Datuk" are titles. The word "Tunku/Tengku" is equivalent to "Prince". "Tun" denotes membership of a high Order of Malaysian Chivalry and "Tan Sri" and "Datuk" ("Datuk Seri" in Perak and "Datu" in Sabah) are each the equivalent of a knighthood. The wife of a "Tun" is styled "Toh Puan", that of a "Tan Sri" is styled "Puan Sri" and of a "Datuk" "Datin". The honorific "Tuan" or "Encik" is equivalent to "Mr." and the honorific "Puan" is equivalent to "Mrs.". The words "Al-Haj" or "Haji" indicate that the person so named has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

MALAYSIAN HIGH COMMISSION  
45 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1  
[01-235 8033]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Raja Tan Sri Aznam (1979).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan  
(P.O. Box 1030), Kuala Lumpur.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency William Bentley, C.M.G.  
*British Council Representative*, E. T. J. Phillips, Jalan Bukit Aman, Kuala Lumpur, and offices at Kota Kinabalu (Sabah) and Kuching (Sarawak).

## LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 58 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 26 elected

by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 32 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The House of Representatives (*Dewan Rakyat*), consists of 154 members (Peninsular Malaysia, 114; Sarawak, 24; and Sabah, 16). Members are elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker who is either a member of the House or is qualified to be elected as a member. *Speaker*, Tan Sri Datuk Syed Nasir bin Ismail.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have its own Constitution not inconsistent with the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Menteri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single chamber Legislative Assembly. Three *ex officio* members sit in the Executive Council besides these elected members. They are the State Secretary, the State Legal Adviser and the State Financial Officer. The State Constitutions provide for the Ruler or Governor to appoint as *Menteri Besar* or Chief Minister, to preside over the Executive Council, a member of the Legislative Assembly who in his judgement is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

A State of Emergency was declared after disturbances on May 13, 1969. As Parliament was not then sitting, the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* did not summon Parliament and instead established the National Operations Council and Y.A.B. Tun Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein, the then Deputy Prime Minister, was appointed Director of Operations vested with the executive authority of the Federation including the powers to make essential regulations. The *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* remained as the Supreme Head of Federation with powers to promulgate emergency ordinances.

## JUDICATURE

The Judicial System consists of a Federal Court and two High Courts, one in Peninsular Malaysia and one for Sabah and Sarawak (sitting alternately in Kota Kinabalu and Kuching). The High Court in Peninsular Malaysia known as the High Court in Malaya has its principal registry in Kuala Lumpur while the High Court in Sabah/Sarawak known as the High Court in Borneo has its principal registry in Kuching.

The Federal Court comprises a President, the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and other judges.

This court possesses appellate, original and advisory jurisdiction. In its capacity as an appellate court it has exclusive jurisdiction to determine appeals from the decisions of a High Court or of a judge thereof (except decisions of a High Court given by a registrar or other officer of the court and appealable under federal law to a judge of the Court). This appellate jurisdiction is subject to

limitations imposed by or under federal law. It also has jurisdiction to determine disputes between the Federation and any of the States within the Federation, any challenge to the competence of the Federal or any State legislature to enact a particular law and any question as to the effect of any of the provisions of the Constitution which question has arisen in proceedings before another court. It also renders advisory opinions on questions referred to it by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agung* as regards the effect of any provisions of the Constitution which has arisen or is likely to arise.

Each of the High Courts consists of a Chief Justice and not less than 4 other judges. The Federal Constitution allows for a maximum of twelve such judges for Malaya and eight for Borneo. In Peninsular Malaysia the Subordinate Courts consist of the Sessions Courts and the Magistrates' Courts. In Sabah/Sarawak the Magistrates' Courts constitute the Subordinate Courts.

#### DEFENCE

The Malaysian Armed Forces consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer forces for each arm. The defence of the country is largely borne by the army in its role of providing defence against external threat and counter-insurgency operations and also to assist the police in the performance of public order duties. The *Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN)* has the responsibility of defending the 3,000 miles of the country's coastline and maintaining constant patrol of 500 miles of the high seas that separate Sahah and Sarawak from the mainland. The *Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF)* is capable of providing close strategic and tactical support to the army and police in the defence and internal security of the country.

#### FINANCE

	1979	1980
Revenue .....	\$10,505,000,000	\$13,835,000,000
Expenditure ...	14,191,000,000	20,948,000,000

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The agricultural sector continues to be the mainstay of the Malaysian economy. However, diversification of crops and rapid growth in the manufacturing sector has made Malaysia less vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of its primary crop, natural rubber.

Malaysia is the largest exporter of natural rubber, tin, palm oil and tropical hardwoods. Other major export commodities are manufactured and processed products, petroleum, oil, and other minerals, palm kernel oil, tea and pepper.

Exports of the four major primary commodities: rubber, tin, palm oil and tropical hardwoods accounted for 47.7 per cent of the total exports in 1980 (preliminary figures). With the rapid expansion in the manufacturing sector, Malaysia is also increasing her export of manufactured products.

Another commodity which is produced throughout Malaysia is rice, the staple food of Malaysians. Total output of *padi* in the 1979 season amounted to 1,759,760 tons. To achieve self-sufficiency, various measures aimed at increasing output and productivity are being introduced. They include wider use of improved seeds and fertilizers, expansion of double-cropping through the provisions of large scale irrigation schemes and research programmes to improve rice yields. The rapid increase in oil production means that Malaysia is a net exporter, and as her own oil is almost sulphur free, she obtains a considerably higher price than she has to pay for her imports.

Imports consist mainly of machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foods, mineral fuels, chemicals and inedible crude materials for her growing population and to accelerate the pace of her economic growth and development.

	1979	1980
	\$M'000,000	\$M'000,000
Imports .....	17,161.1	23,539.1
Exports .....	24,218.9	28,201.3
Balance of trade ....	+7,057.8	+4,662.2

#### Malaysia's Trade by Countries (\$M000,000)

Countries	1978			1979			1980		
	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
Singapore .....	1,166.6	2,761.6	3,928.2	1,580.4	4,225.9	5,806.3	2,750.2	5,393.7	8,143.9
Japan .....	3,169.0	3,703.0	6,872.0	3,840.3	5,668.2	9,508.5	5,373.1	6,447.7	11,820.8
U.K. ....	1,018.0	821.9	1,839.9	1,096.2	943.4	2,039.6	1,274.1	779.0	2,053.1
Western Europe .....	2,776.5	3,411.8	6,188.3	3,416.6	4,666.5	8,083.1	4,197.4	5,178.4	9,375.8
U.S.S.R. ....	15.9	325.6	341.5	22.6	567.0	589.6	59.2	35.9	95.1
Rep. of China .....	509.4	250.8	760.2	486.9	397.3	884.2	550.9	471.2	1,022.1
Australia .....	878.9	304.5	1,183.4	1,039.1	424.3	1,463.4	1,289.9	402.8	1,692.7
Indonesia .....	108.2	44.2	152.4	166.3	51.5	217.8	175.9	74.6	250.5

## Malta

Malta lies in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 miles from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. Malta includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles); *Comino* and minor islets. The estimated population at June 1980 was 316,850. Malta's climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer.

Malta was in turn held by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans and Arabs. In 1090 it was conquered by Count Roger of Normandy. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese

rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and the island was subsequently blockaded by the British fleet. The Maltese people freely requested the protection of the British Crown in 1802 on condition that their rights and privileges would be preserved and respected. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

**CAPITAL**—Valletta. Population (estimated, Dec., 1979), 14,042. Valletta Grand Harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call and ship repairing centre for vessels, being half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said.

**FLAG**—Two equal vertical stripes, white at the hoists and red at the fly. A representation of the George Cross is carried edged in red in the top corner of the white stripe.

**NATIONAL DAY**—March 31.

*President*, Her Excellency Miss Agatha Barbara, *elected* 16 Feb. 1982.

### GOVERNMENT

On Sept. 21, 1964, under the Malta Independence Order, 1964, Malta became an independent state within the Commonwealth; on December 13, 1974, Malta became a republic within the Commonwealth. In the 1981 general election the Malta Labour Party was returned to office. State of the parties; Malta Labour Party, 34 seats; Nationalist Party, 31 seats. The Nationalist Party received 51% of the votes cast but failed to obtain a majority of seats and have boycotted Parliament since the election; they were unseated by the Speaker in late April 1982.

Maltese and English are the official languages of administration and Maltese is ordinarily the official language in all the courts of law and the language of general use in the islands.

### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Hon. Dom Mintoff.

*Senior Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice and Parliamentary Affairs*, Hon. Joseph Cassar.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Development*, Hon. Wistin Abela.

*Interior*, Hon. Lorry Sant.

*Labour and Social Services*, Hon. Danny Cremona.

*Foreign Affairs*, Hon. A. Seeberras Trigona.

*Finance*, Hon. Lino Spiteri.

*Industry*, Hon. Joseph Grima.

*Works*, Hon. Carmelo Vella.

*Tourism*, Hon. Reno Calleja.

*Parastatal and People's Investments*, Hon. Patrick Holland.

*Health*, Hon. Vincent Moran.

*Fisheries and Agriculture*, Hon. F. Micallef.

*Education*, Hon. Philip Muscat.

### MALTESE HIGH COMMISSION

24 Haymarket, S.W.1  
[01-930 9851]

*High Commissioner*, (vacant).

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

7 St. Anne Street, Floriana, Malta

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Charles L. Booth,  
C.M.G., C.V.O.

### EDUCATION

In October 1981 there were 80 Government Primary Schools with 24,748 pupils and 31 Secondary Schools and new Lyceums, with a total of 15,324 pupils.

Tertiary education is available at the University of Malta (922 students in Oct. 1981). The Government also runs Technical Institutes and 15 Trade Schools (with an enrolment of 3,795 students), a School of Art, a School of Music, a School of Secretarial Studies and evening courses in a number of academic, commercial, technical and practical subjects. There is also a School of Catering, a School of Nursing and an Academy of Dramatic Art sponsored by the Government.

A number of Private Schools offer more or less the

same facilities that exist in Government Schools. With one exception, St. Paul's Missionary College, private schools are fee-paying.

In religion, the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin and held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Phoenician tongues.

### PRODUCTION

The total labour force in 1981 was 121,903 of whom 116,223 were gainfully employed.

### AGRICULTURE

Agriculture plays a significant role in the economy. There are 7,236 full time farmers and about 10,500 part time farmers. The yearly crop production is about 87,988 metric tonnes consisting mainly of tomatoes, potatoes, onions, cabbages and cauliflower, and some 3,512 metric tonnes of fruit. Grape is the largest fruit crop.

### INDUSTRY

The island's leading industry is the state-owned Malta Drydocks, employing about 5,000 people. Local manufactures include textiles, footwear, furniture, detergents, plastics, rubber products, electronic equipment and components, glass products and carpets. The private sector employs 88,476 people.

### TOURISM

In 1981, some 705,000 tourists visited the island. Gross income from this industry stood at £M110 million.

### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1981	1982
Revenue . . . . .	£M209,600,000	£M218,800,000
Expenditure . . . . .	197,000,000	220,500,000

The Central Bank of Malta has the sole right of issuing legal tender currency notes and coins. The Maltese pound is divided into 100 cents and 1,000 mils. The Malta £ was revalued in June 1981 and the rate of exchange fell to £stg1 = £M0.77.

### TRADE

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are potatoes, tomatoes, onions, smoking requisites, textile fabrics, rubber goods, gloves, hosiery, beer, mineral waters, edible oil, fresh flowers, fibres and yarns, rubber seals, flower cuttings, plastic goods, wine, mattresses, knitwear, stainless steel sinks, electronic equipment and components, etc. Imports in 1981 were £M331,600,000, as against exports worth £M171,000,000.

## Mauritius

Mauritius is an island group lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'–57° 46' E. long. and lat. 19° 58'–20° 33' S., and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The estimated resident population in 1979 was: Mauritius, 924,243; Rodrigues, 29,973; Lesser Dependencies about 350, made up of Asiatic races (Hindus 52.6 per cent, Muslims 16.5 per cent), and persons of European (mainly French extraction), mixed and African descent (28.3 per cent).

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese; the Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. From 1638 to 1710 it was held as a small Dutch colony and in 1715 the French took possession but did not settle it until 1721. Mauritius was taken by a British Force in 1810. A British garrison remained on the island until its withdrawal in June 1960. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule. English is the official language but French is in common use.

**CLIMATE.**—Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony; further variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts.

**CAPITAL.**—Port Louis, population (1980), 145,817; other centres are Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (85, 875); Curepipe (56,024); Vacoas and Phoenix (53,966) and Quatre Bornes (55,278) (all figures provisional). **FLAG.**—Red, blue, yellow and green horizontal stripes.

### GOVERNMENT

A Crown Colony for 158 years, Mauritius became an independent state within the Commonwealth on March 12, 1968. The Constitution defined by Order in Council in 1964 was slightly altered in 1966 on the recommendation of the Banwell Commission, the effect being to increase the membership of the Legislative Assembly to 70, 62 elected by block voting in multi-member constituencies (including 2 members for Rodrigues) and 8 specially-elected members. Of the latter, 4 seats go to the "best loser" of whichever communities in the island are under-represented in the Assembly after the General Election and the four remaining seats are allocated on the basis of both party and community. The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Governor-General who acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. However the new M.M.M./P.S.M. Government is committed, over the next 12 months, to change Mauritius into a Republic with a non-executive president.

In the June 1982 General Election the Labour Party, in power since independence, failed to gain any seats, all 60 being won by the coalition of the M.M.M. (*Mouvement Militant Mauricien*) and P.S.M. (*Parti Socialiste Mauricien*). The 2 seats for Rodrigues were won by the O.P.R. (*Organisation du Peuple Rodriguais*).

*Governor-General*, Sir Dayendranath Burrenchobay,  
C.M.G., C.V.O.

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Premier and Minister of Defence, Internal Security, and External Communications*, Anerood Jugnauth.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information*, Harish Boodhoo.

*Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration*, Jean Claude de L'Estrac.

*Minister of Finance*, Paul Berenger.

### MAURITIUS HIGH COMMISSION

32–33 Elvaston Place, S.W.7

[01–581 0294]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency V. C. Joypaul  
(acting).

**BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION**  
Cerne House, Chaussée Street,  
Port Louis

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency James Nicholas Allan, C.B.E. (1981).

### EDUCATION

Primary education is free and is provided for over 125,000 children at 254 primary schools. Although education is not compulsory it is estimated that about 90 per cent of children of primary age attend school. At post-primary level there are a total of 81,946 students attending 8 government secondary schools, 6 government junior secondary schools, 3 junior technical schools and 127 private secondary schools: fees and teachers' salaries in the private secondary schools are paid by government. 194 students attend the Industrial Trade Training Centre. The College of Education trains primary school teachers. The Institute of Education is responsible for training secondary school teachers and for curriculum development. The University of Mauritius consists of Schools of Agriculture, of Administration and of Industrial Technology. There are 646 students at the University. Estimated expenditure on education in 1980–81 was: recurrent Rs.360,800,000; capital Rs.88,000,000.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Port Louis, on the N.W. coast, has an excellent harbour which handles the bulk of the island's external trade. A bulk sugar terminal capable of handling the total crop began operating in 1980. The international airport is located at Plaisance in the southeast of the island about 5 miles from Mahébourg, and the Government has decided to build a new international airport in the north of the island. There are 30 telephone exchanges serving 35,000 individual telephone installations on the islands. There are 8 daily newspapers and 2 weeklies, mostly in French with occasional articles in English, and 2 Chinese daily papers and one weekly paper. The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation has a monopoly of radio broadcasting in the country. Television was introduced in February 1965, and colour television in 1975; there are over 78,000 licensed T.V. sets. There is a satellite communications ground station near Port Louis.

### PRODUCTION

In 1979, sugar cane was cultivated over an area of 213,000 acres compared with 15,000 acres under tea, 1,905 acres under tobacco and about 3,500 acres devoted to vegetables and other crops. In 1979 the sugar crop was 688,383 metric tonnes and manufactured tea amounted to 4,998 metric tonnes.

### FINANCE

The main sources of Government revenue are private and company income tax, customs and excise duties, mainly on imports, but also on sugar exports.

	1980-81 (Estimates)
Public revenue .....	Rs. 3,065,500,000
Public expenditure .....	3,790,000,000
The National Debt in June 1980 was approx. Rs.	
3,227,400,000.	

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 6p.

### TRADE

Most foodstuffs and raw materials have to be imported from abroad. Apart from local consumption (about 35,000 long tons per annum), the sugar produced is exported, mainly to Britain, U.S.A. and Canada.

	1980
Total imports .....	Rs. 4,721,400,000
Total exports .....	3,341,300,000

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£24,688,000
Exports to U.K. ....	145,227,000

### RODRIGUES AND DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

*Rodrigues*, formerly a dependency but now part of Mauritius, is about 350 miles east of Mauritius. Area, 40 square miles. Population (1980) 30,275. Cattle, salt fish, sheep, goats, pigs and onions are the principal exports. The island is administered by a Resident Commissioner. *Resident Commissioner*, M. G. Magnien.

The islands of Agalega and St. Brandon are dependencies of Mauritius. Other small islands, formerly Mauritian dependencies, including Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Salomon, Diego Garcia and Trois Frères, have since 1965 constituted the British Indian Ocean Territory.

## Republic of Nauru

The Republic of Nauru is an island of 8.2 sq. miles in size, situated in 166° 55' E. longitude and 32' S. of the Equator. It has a population (Census Jan. 1977) of 7,254 (Nauruans 4,174; other Pacific Islanders 1,890; Chinese 626; Caucasians 564). About 43 per cent of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church and there is a Roman Catholic Mission on the island.

FLAG.—Twelve-point star (representing the 12 original Nauruan tribes) below a gold bar (representing the Equator), all on a blue ground.

### GOVERNMENT

From 1888 until the First World War Nauru was administered by Germany, in 1920 becoming a British mandated territory under the League of Nations administered by Australia. A Trusteeship superceding the Mandate was approved in 1947 by the U.N. and Nauru continued to be administered by Australia until it became an Independent State on February 1, 1968. It was announced in November, 1968, that a limited form of membership of the Commonwealth had been devised for Nauru at the request of its Government. The Cabinet is chosen by the President and comprises not fewer than five nor more than six members including the President.

*President and Minister for External Affairs, Internal Affairs, Island Development and Industry, Civil Aviation Authority and the Public Service*, His Excellency Hammer DeRoburt, O.B.E.

### CABINET

*Minister for Finance*, Hon. K. Aroi.  
*Health and Education*, Hon. J. D. Audoa.  
*Works and Community Services*, Hon. R. B. B. Detudamo.  
*Justice*, Hon. L. D. Keke.  
*Chief Justice*, Hon. I. R. Thompson.

### LEGISLATURE

Parliament has eighteen members including the Cabinet and Speaker. Voting is compulsory for all Nauruans over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances. Elections are held every three years.

### JUDICIARY

A Supreme Court of Nauru is presided over by the Chief Justice. The District Court, which is subordinate to the Supreme Court, is presided over by a Resident Magistrate. Both the Supreme Court and the District Court are Courts of Record. The Supreme Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction.

### EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Nauru has a hospital service and other medical and dental services. There is also a maternity and child welfare service. Education is available in 9 primary and 2 secondary schools on the island with a total enrolment of about 1,600 pupils receiving primary education and 500 secondary education.

### PRODUCTION, ETC.

There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom for £3,500,000 and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners. Royalties on phosphate exports (about £5,000,000 annually) have been paid partly to the Nauruans and partly into a trust fund which uses income from investments abroad to pay for Nauru's administrative and social services.

The assets on Nauru of the British Phosphate Commissioners have been purchased by the Nauruans, control of mining and marketing passing to the Nauru Phosphate Corporation on July 1, 1970.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION (see Suva, Fiji).

## Nigeria

AREA AND POPULATION.—The Republic of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west by the Republic of Benin, on the north by Niger and on the east by Cameroon. It has an area of 356,669 sq. miles with a population (1963 Census) of 55,654,000. Estimates of the present population range from 80 to 100 million. The population is almost entirely African.

A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palms. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is semi-desert. There are few mountains, but in Northern Nigeria the central plateau rises to an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about April to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 172 inches on the coast line. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert; it is cool and laden with fine particles of dust.

**CAPITAL.**—ΨLAGOS, estimated population, 3,000,000. Other important towns are Ibadan, Kaduna, Kano, Benin City, Enugu, ΨPort Harcourt, Calabar, Ilorin, Zaria, Abeokuta, Onitsha, Sokoto and Katsina.

**FLAG.**—Three equal vertical bands, green, white and green.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 1 (Republic Day).

### GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Nigeria achieved independence and became a member of the Commonwealth on Oct. 1, 1960. The country became a Federal Republic in 1963. Following the military take-over of January 16, 1966, the Federal and Regional Constitutions were suspended, and Parliament and the Regional Legislatures were dissolved. The country was divided into 12 States by decree in May, 1967, and this number was increased to 19 in January 1976. A Federal Military Government performed the functions of the former Federal Government and Council of Ministers. Following the promulgation of a new Constitution (based on the United States model) and elections in July–August, 1979, a civilian Government was installed on Oct. 1, 1979. There is a bicameral Federal Legislature and each State has an elected Governor and a State House of Assembly.

*President*, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

*Vice President*, Dr. A. Ekwueme.

*Minister of Agriculture*, M. A. Ciroma.

*Defence*, Alhaji A. M. Oniyangi.

*External Affairs*, Prof. I. Audu.

*Industry*, I. Gusau.

*Internal Affairs*, Alhaji A. Baba.

*Justice*, Chief R. O. A. Akinjide (*Attorney-General*).

#### NIGERIAN HIGH COMMISSION

Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2  
[01-839 1244]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Awak.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, Lagos

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Mervyn Brown, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1979).

*British Council Representative*, E. H. Semmens, Western House, 8–10 Broad Street, Lagos. Branch offices at Kano, Kaduna and Enugu.

### EDUCATION

There are 13 Universities, situated in Lagos, Ife, Zaria, Benin, Nsukka, Ibadan, Calabar, Jós, Ilorin, Kano, Port Harcourt, Sokoto and Maiduguri.

### COMMUNICATIONS

The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in West Africa. There are 2,178 route miles of lines. The principal international airlines operating from Lagos and Kano bring Nigeria within about six hours of the Western European capitals. There are also services to other parts of Africa and to the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main centres. The principal seaports are served by a number of shipping lines, including the Nigerian National Line. A nationwide television

and radio network is being developed, with each State eventually having its own television and radio station. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Nigeria has a traditional but increasingly mixed economy: farming, forestry, and fishing activities still contribute some 25 per cent of the country's gross domestic product but petroleum and, to a lesser extent, manufacturing play an increasingly important part. Oil revenues account for over 90 per cent of export earnings. Secondary export commodities are groundnuts, cocoa, palm products and rubber. Other crops include benniseed, capsicum, cassava, coffee, copra, cotton, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, tobacco, and yams. About three out of four Nigerians live by the land. There are important tin and coal-mining industries at Jós and Enugu respectively. The coal is at present used within the country. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other important commodities, though, to satisfy growing domestic demand, timber exports have been stopped since late 1975. Some of the country's more important industrial installations include a steel-rolling mill, a tin smelter, four petroleum refineries, flour mills, a sugar factory, several cement plants and textile factories. Of growing importance is the local assembly of motor vehicles, bicycles, radio sets, fans and sewing machines. Other major manufactures include soap, cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, vegetable oils, canned food, confectionery, metal containers, plywood, footwear, tyres and tubes, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastic goods, glass containers, cement products, and roofing sheets. Major developments under construction or planned include two steel plants and a petro-chemicals complex. There are plans for liquefaction of natural gas.

### TRADE

The principal imports include food, cotton yarn and thread, medicines and drugs, milk, motor vehicles and spares, general machinery and iron and steel bars, electrical goods, pipes and sheets. The principal export is crude oil. Due to the balance of payments deficit and a sharp fall in revenues from oil, Nigeria was obliged to halt imports in March 1982.

	1981
Total imports .....	N9,411,900,000
Total exports .....	N13,523,000,000
£1 = Naira 1.27.	

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,204,358,000
Exports to U.K. ....	£149,496,000

## Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea extends from the equator to Cape Baganowa in the Louisiade Archipelago at 11° S. latitude and from the border with Irian Jaya to 160° E. longitude. The total area of Papua New Guinea is 178,260 square miles, of which approximately 152,420 are on the main island.

The main group of islands in Papua New Guinea is the Bismark Archipelago, portion of the Solomon Islands, the Trobriands, the D'Entrecasteaux Islands and the Louisiade Archipelago. The main islands of the Bismark Archipelago are New Britain, New Ireland and Manus. Bougainville is the largest of the Solomon Islands within Papua New Guinea.

Papua New Guinea lies wholly within the tropics between the continents of Asia and Australia and has a typically monsoonal climate. Atmospheric temperature and humidity are uniformly high throughout the year. The temperature may be slightly less in the dry areas around Port Moresby. The average rainfall is about 80 inches per year but there are wide variations—from 47 inches *per annum* at Port Moresby to 200 inches at Kikori in the Gulf of Papua.

**POPULATION.**—At Feb 1981 the estimated total indigenous population of Papua New Guinea was 3,006,799. The indigenous inhabitants of the country comprise a great diversity of physical types and a large number of linguistic groups. The population increases by approximately 2.7 per cent annually.

**CAPITAL.**—Port Moresby. Estimated population 131,000. Other major towns are Lae, Rabaul, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen.

**FLAG.**—A rectangle divided diagonally from the top of the hoist to the bottom of the fly, the upper segment scarlet and containing a soaring yellow bird of paradise. The lower segment is black charged with five white five-pointed stars representing the Southern Cross.

### GOVERNMENT

New Guinea was sighted by Portuguese and Spanish navigators in the early sixteenth century. In 1884 Germany formally took possession of what came to be known as the Trust Territory of New Guinea. In 1914 the Territory was occupied by Australian troops and remained under military administration until 1921. In 1884, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the southern coast of New Guinea and the islands adjacent thereto. British New Guinea, by which name the Protectorate was called, was annexed outright in 1888. In 1906 the Territory of British New Guinea was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia. In 1921 the League of Nations conferred on the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia a mandate for the government of the Territory of New Guinea.

New Guinea was administered under the Mandate and Papua under the Papua Act until the invasion by the Japanese in 1942 when the civil administration was suspended. With the surrender of the Japanese in 1945, civil administration of Papua New Guinea was progressively restored between October 1945 and June 1946, under the provisions of the Papua-New Guinea Provisional Administration Act 1945-1946.

The first House of Assembly opened in 1964 and had 64 members who included an elected indigenous majority and only ten nominated official members. After 1970 there was a gradual assumption of powers by the Papua New Guinea Government, culminating in formal self-government in December 1973. Final reserve powers held by Australia over defence and foreign relations were relinquished to Papua New Guinea in March 1975. In June 1975, the Coalition Government obtained the approval of the House of Assembly for Papua New Guinea to achieve full independence on September 16, 1975.

Elections are at present held every four years. The House of Assembly comprises 100 elected Members, 18 from Regional electorates, the remainder from Open electorates. There are 20 provinces, 19 of which have their own provincial governments with certain legislative and administrative powers.

*Governor-General*, Sir Tore Lokoloko, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (CABINET)

*Prime Minister*, Michael Somare.

*Primary Industry*, Puis Wingti.

*Defence*, Epel Tito.

*Deputy P.M. and Decentralisation*, John Nilkare.

*Commerce and Industry*, K. Kitchens-Stack.

*Foreign Affairs and Trade*, R. Namalii.

*Culture and Tourism*, M. Javopa.

*Environment and Conservation*, H. Mai.

*Finance*, P. Bourago.

*Health*, M. Tovadek.

*Lands*, B. Korowaro.

*Transport and Civil Aviation*, M. Bendum.

*Works and Supply*, P. Kakaraya.

*Public Utilities*, M. Pondros.

*Media*, B. Sali.

*Justice*, T. Bais.

*Home Affairs*, R. Evara.

*Urban Development*, K. Swokim.

*Police*, J. Gihena.

*Education*, B. Hollowe.

*Correction and Licensing*, P. Kange.

*Forests*, L. Waka.

*Labour and Employment*, C. Anggua.

*Minerals and Energy*, F. Didiman.

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA HIGH COMMISSION

3rd Floor, 14 Waterloo Place, S.W.1

[01-930 0922]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency, Dr. Alexis H. Sarei, C.B.E.

### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

P.O. Box 739, Port Moresby

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Arthur John Collins, O.B.E. (1982).

### COMMUNICATIONS

The most important roads are those linking Lae with the populous and developing Highlands and with Wau, and those in the hinterlands of Port Moresby, Rabaul, Madang and Wewak.

Air Niugini (the National Airline) and Qantas operate regular air services from Australia to Port Moresby. Air Niugini also operates regular services to Manila (Philippines), Honiara (Solomon Islands), Jayapura (Indonesia), Hong Kong, Honolulu and Singapore. Internal air services are operated by Air Niugini, Douglas Airways, Panga Airways and Talair.

Several shipping companies operate regular cargo and passenger services between Papua New Guinea and Australia, Europe, the Far East and U.S.A. Over 100 coastal vessels up to 1,000 tons provide cargo and limited passenger services between Papua New Guinea main ports, outports, plantations and missions.

Papua New Guinea is linked *via* the Seacom international cable to Australia, Guam, Hong Kong, Kota Kinabalu and Singapore. Further connections *via* the Compac cable are made to Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Direct dialling is available between the major towns and also with Australia. Telex services are also available.

### ECONOMY

Papua New Guinea is essentially an agricultural nation and relies on primary industries for most of its overseas income. Before the mineral resources were tapped in any large quantities its wealth came from primary crop products; the most commercially important are coffee, copra, timber, palm oil, rubber, tea and peanuts.

New crops for Papua New Guinea with considerable export value are palm oil and tea. Commercial plantings started in the mid 1960's and central processing factories on nucleus estates provide points of sale and processing facilities for smallholder blocks in their neighbourhood. To meet local demand for meat, the Government is increasing extension effort and providing transport assistance to the cattle industry. As a result local cattle production has increased in recent years. The cattle industry is supplying about 60 per cent of domestic beef needs.

Since the mid 1970's the North Solomon Province's low-grade copper deposits have become the country's major overseas money earner. Indications are that

extensive mineral deposits exist in other parts of the country. Developers are investigating these and they could contribute significantly to the country's economic prosperity and development in the future.

Secondary industry was originally orientated towards the processing of the local primary products. Emphasis has now swung to industries that service the expanding local market. Amongst those in successful operation are beer brewing, bottle and other packaging factories, paint manufacture, plywood, nails and other wire products, steel drums, clothing, match manufacture, louvred windows and doors, furniture, cement bricks and pipes and many others.

More and more Papua New Guinean entrepreneurs are starting their own businesses or are taking up equity in overseas operated companies. Papua New Guineans are increasingly entering the fields of retail trading, road transport and all aspects of the building industry.

### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	K17,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	46,324,000

### CURRENCY

Currency is the Kina, against which the £ Sterling floats.

## St. Lucia

St. Lucia, the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 50' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1980) of 120,300. About 56,000 acres are devoted to agriculture. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being Mt. Gimie (3,145 feet) and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Castries (estimated population 1980, 48,782) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season.

**FLAG.**—Blue, bearing in centre a device of yellow over black over white triangles having a common base.

### GOVERNMENT

St. Lucia became independent within the Commonwealth on Feb. 22, 1979. The Head of State is H.M. The Queen, represented in the island by a St. Lucian Governor-General, and there is a bicameral legislature. The Senate has 11 members, 6 appointed by the ruling party, 3 by the Opposition and 2 by the Governor-General. The House of Assembly, which has a life of five years, has 17 elected Members and a Speaker, who may be elected from outside the House. *Governor-General*, His Excellency Boswell Williams. *Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Development and Foreign Affairs*, Hon. J. G. M. Compton.

### St. Lucia High Commission

10 Kensington Court, W. 8.  
[01-937 9522]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Dr. Claudius C. Thomas, C.M.G.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION (see Barbados).

The principal exports are bananas, coconut oil (raw and refined), cardboard boxes, copra, beer and textile manufactures. The chief imports are flour, meat, machinery, building materials, motor vehicles, cotton piece goods, petroleum and fertilisers.

## St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The territory of the State of St. Vincent includes certain of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands stretching 40 miles across the Caribbean Sea between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of the larger of which are Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Mustique, Union Island, Petit St. Vincent and Prune Island. The whole territory extends 150 square miles (96,000 acres).

The main island, St. Vincent, is situated between 13° 6' and 14° 35' N. latitude and 61° 6' and 61° 20' W. longitude, approximately 21 miles south west of St. Lucia and 100 miles west of Barbados. The island is 18 miles long and 11 miles wide at its extremities comprising an area of 133 square miles and an estimated population of 119,942 (1979). St. Vincent was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It was granted



by Charles I to the Earl of Carlisle in 1627 and after subsequent grants and a series of occupations alternately by the French and English, it was finally restored to Britain in 1783.

CAPITAL and principal port is  $\Psi$ Kingstown, population approximately 34,000.

GOVERNMENT

St. Vincent and the Grenadines achieved full independence within the Commonwealth on Oct. 27, 1979.

St. Vincent has a constitution under which there is a Governor-General who is Her Majesty's Representative. Except where otherwise provided, the Governor-General is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The House of Assembly consists of 13 elected members, 6 Senators appointed by the Governor-General and the Attorney-General. It is presided over by a Speaker elected by the House from within or without it.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Sir Sydney Douglas Gun-Munro, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

*Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Information and Grenadine Affairs*, Rt. Hon. R. M. Cato.

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES  
HIGH COMMISSION  
10 Kensington Court, W.8  
[01-937 9522]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Dr. Claudius C. Thomas, C.M.G.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION (see Barbados).

*Economy*.—This is based mainly on agriculture but the tourist and manufacturing industries have been expanding. The main products are bananas, arrow-root, coconuts, sugar, cocoa, spices and various kinds of food crops. The main imports are foodstuffs (meat, rice, beverages), textiles, lumber, cement and other building materials, fertilizers, motor vehicles and fuel.

*Education*.—Primary and secondary education in Government schools is free but not compulsory. In 1979-80 there were 24,346 enrolments in primary schools and 5,421 enrolments in secondary schools.

Seychelles

The Republic of Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, consists of two distinct collections of islands—the relatively compact granitic group, 45 islands in all, with high hills and mountains (highest point about 2,990 ft.), of which Mahé is the largest and most populated; and the outlying coralline group, numbering 49 more and, for the most part, only a little above sea-level. The total land area of the islands is 171.4 square miles, spread over about 400,000 square miles of ocean. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the climate is pleasant though tropical. The population was estimated at the end of 1980 to be 64,303. The average natural growth rate (1981) was 0.9 per cent. Proclaimed as French territory in 1756, the Mahé group began to be settled as a dependency of Mauritius from 1770, was captured by a British ship in 1794 and was finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of September, 1903, these islands, together with the coralline group, were formed into a separate Colony. On June 29, 1976, the Islands became an independent republic within the Commonwealth. A *coup d'état* took place on June 5, 1977.

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$ Victoria (population, 1981, 25,000), on the N.E. side of Mahé.

GOVERNMENT

A new constitution making Seychelles a one-party state came into force in June 1979 and provides for a President with executive power elected by popular vote, a Council of Ministers a People's Assembly of 25 members, an independent judiciary commission and an integrity commission.

*President*, France Albert René, *assumed office* June 5th, 1982.

SEYCHELLES CONSULATE GENERAL  
30 Woburn Place, W.C.1.  
[01-631 4085]

*Consul General*, R. F. Delpech.

TRADE

	1980	1981
Imports .....	Rs.650,000,000	Rs.578,753,445
Exports .....	32,000,000	24,900,000
Re-exports .....	80,000,000	66,100,000

The principal imports are foodstuffs, mineral oils, machinery and vehicles, manufactured items and building materials. The chief exports are copra, cinnamon bark and guano. Re-exports cover a large proportion of exports from Seychelles and include such items as petroleum products, fuel and services for both aviation and shipping needs.

Letters to and from London—5 to 10 days.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Victoria House, P.O. Box 161,  
Victoria Mahé.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Eric Young, O.B.E.

Sierra Leone

AREA AND POPULATION, ETC.—Sierra Leone, with a total land area of 27,925 square miles and a population of 14,600,000 (1981 census; preliminary reports), is on the west coast of Africa, between Guinea and Liberia. The origins of the country date back to the late 18th century when a project was begun to settle destitute Africans from England on Freetown peninsula. In 1808 the settlement was declared a Crown Colony and became the main base in West Africa for enforcing the 1807 Act outlawing the slave trade. The Colony was

also used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships, also settled there. Their descendants, known as Creoles, still live on Freetown peninsula. The southern half of Sierra Leone is inhabited by peoples whose languages fall into the Mende group; the northern half by the Temne, and smaller groups such as the Limba, Loko, Koranko and Susu.

**CAPITAL.**—Freetown (population, 274,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes of leaf green, white and cobalt blue.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 19.

#### GOVERNMENT

Sierra Leone became a fully independent state within the Commonwealth on April 27, 1961. On April 19, 1971 a Republican Constitution was adopted and Dr. Siaka Stevens became the first Executive President. In June 1978 Sierra Leone became a one-party State, following approval by Parliament and a Referendum. Opposition Members of Parliament declared for the ruling A.P.C., rather than lose their seats.

The first General Election under the one party system was held on May 1, 1982. The Parliament now comprises 85 elected members and 12 Paramount Chiefs, plus four nominated members, two of whom are the Army Commander and the Commissioner of Police.

*President*, His Excellency Dr. Siaka P. Stevens, G.C.M.G.

*First Vice-President*, Hon. S. I. Koroma.

*Second Vice-President*, Hon. C. A. Kamara-Taylor.

SIERRA LEONE HIGH COMMISSION  
33 Portland Place, W.1  
[01-636 6483]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Victor E. Sumner (1980).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Standard Bank of Sierra Leone Building  
Lightfoot Boston Street, Freetown

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Terence Daniel O'Leary, C.M.G. (1981).

*British Council Representative*, B. T. Chadwick, P.O. Box 124, Tower Hill, Freetown.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Since the phasing out of the railway system in 1974 the road network has been developed considerably and there are now 5,000 miles of roads in the country, over 2,000 miles being surfaced. A bridge has been constructed over the Mano River linking Sierra Leone and Liberia.

The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where there is a deep water quay providing about six berths for medium sized ships. There are smaller ports at Pepel (at present not used) and Bonthe.

Radio and television are operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government. There are two shortwave transmitting and

receiving stations in Freetown. A 250 KW radio transmitter has been installed which covers the whole country. Broadcasts are made in several of the more important indigenous languages in addition to English. There is also a weekly broadcast in French. The television service was established in 1963 and transmits five hours of programmes each evening. Transmissions cover about two-thirds of the country.

#### EDUCATION

There are 1,277 primary schools in Sierra Leone and 153 secondary schools. Technical education is provided in the two Government Technical Institutes, situated in Freetown and Kenema, in two Trade Centres and in the technical training establishments of the mining companies. Teacher training is carried out at the university, six colleges in the Provinces and in the Milton Margai Training College near Freetown. The University of Sierra Leone (1967), consists of Fourah Bay College (1827) and Njala University College (1964).

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

On the Freetown Peninsula, farming is largely confined to the production of cassava and garden crops, such as maize and vegetables, for local consumption. In the hinterland, the principal agricultural product is rice, which is the staple food of the country, and cash crops such as cocoa, coffee, palm kernels, and ginger.

The economy depends largely on mineral exports (66 per cent), mainly diamonds and bauxite. Rutile production recommenced in 1979 and iron ore in 1981. Exports of diamonds in 1981-82 totalled Le60 million.

Total exports in 1980-81 were estimated at Le177,236,000.

#### FINANCE

In August 1964, Sierra Leone adopted decimal currency. The basic unit is the Leone. In October 1978, President Stevens announced that the Leone was to be delinked from the pound and pegged to the SDR (Special Drawing Rights). This resulted in a 5 per cent devaluation.

Total revenue was estimated at Le220.7 million in 1981-82; total expenditure Le362.3 million (extra-budgetary expenditure resulting in a deficit of Le141.6 million).

## Singapore

The Republic of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and 54 smaller islands, covering a total area of 230 square miles. Singapore Island is 26 miles long and 14 miles in breadth and is situated just north of the Equator off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by the Straits of Johore. A causeway, carrying a road and railway, crosses the three-quarters of a mile to the mainland. The highest point of the island is 581 feet above sea level.

**CLIMATE.**—The climate is hot and humid and there are no clearly defined seasons. Rainfall averages 96 inches a year and temperature ranges from 24°-31° C (76°-87° F).

**POPULATION.**—At the 1980 census this was 2,362,700. The population is multiracial with a preponderance of Chinese. The racial groups were in 1980: Chinese—1,819,600; Malays—359,700; Indians—162,800; others

(Europeans, Eurasians, etc.)—48,700. At least 8 Chinese dialects are used and Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English are the official languages.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red over white; crescent with five five-point stars on red band near staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 9.

GOVERNMENT

Singapore, where Sir Stamford Raffles had first established a trading post under the East India Company in 1819, was incorporated with Penang and Malacca to form the Straits Settlements in 1826. The Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony in 1867. Singapore fell into Japanese hands in 1942 and civil government was not restored until 1946, when it became a separate colony. Internal self-government and the title "State of Singapore" were introduced in 1959. Singapore became a state of Malaysia when the Federation was enlarged in September, 1963, but left Malaysia and became an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth on August 9, 1965. Singapore adopted a Republican constitution from that date, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara being re-styled President. There is a Cabinet collectively responsible to a fully-elected Parliament of 69 members.

HEAD OF STATE

*President*, C. V. Devan Nair, *elected* Oct. 23, 1981.

CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Lee Kuan Yew, G.C.M.G., C.H.  
*First Deputy Prime Minister (Education)*, Dr. Goh Keng Swee.  
*Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs)*, M. S. Rajaratnam.  
*Minister for Finance*, Hon. Sui Sen.  
*Defence*, Goh Chok Tong.  
*Foreign Affairs and Culture*, S. Dhanabalan.  
*Home Affairs*, Chua Sian Chin.  
*National Development*, Teh Cheang Wan.  
*Communications and Labour*, Ong Teng Cheong.  
*Social Affairs*, Dr. Ahmed Mattar (*acting*).  
*Environment*, Ong Pang Boon.  
*Health*, Howe Yoon Chong.  
*Law*, E. W. Barker.  
*Trade and Industry*, Tony Keng Yam.  
*Minister Without Portfolio*, Lim Chee Onn.  
*Speaker of Parliament*, Dr. Yeoh Ghim Seng.

SINGAPORE HIGH COMMISSION  
 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1  
 [01-235 8315]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Jek Yeun Thong (1977).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Tanglin Circus, Singapore 10

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Sir Peter Moon, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1982).  
*British Council Representative*, J. L. Munby, Ground Floor, Rubber House, Collyer Quay, Singapore 1.

COMMUNICATIONS

Singapore is one of the largest seaports in the world, with deep water wharves and ship repairing facilities. Ships also anchor in the roads, unloading into lighters. 73,339,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1978. The Airport is at Paya Lebar, 7½ miles from the centre of the city, and a new international airport is being built at Changi. There are 16 miles of metric gauge railway connected to the Malaysian rail system by the causeway across the Straits of Johore, and 2,285 kilometres of roads. There are both wireless and wired broadcasting services carrying commercial advertising. Television was introduced in 1963 and a colour service on two channels in 1974. Radio Singapore and Television Singapore amalgamated to form the Singapore Broadcasting Authority Corporation in February 1980.

PRODUCTION, ETC.

Historically Singapore's economy was largely based on the sale and distribution of raw materials from surrounding countries and on entrepot trade in finished products. In the last decade, however, new manufacturing industries have been introduced, including ship building and repairing, iron and steel, textiles, footwear, wood products, micro-electronics, scientific instruments, detergents, confectionery, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, sanitary-ware, building materials, domestic electrical appliances, plastic articles, transport equipment, etc. Singapore has also become a financial centre with over ninety banks established in the Republic, and an oil-refining centre.

Projects now being undertaken include the construction of a rail underground system; further reclamation of marshy land at Jurong Town; extension of other industrial estates; the building of more low-cost housing units by the Housing & Development Board; a new drainage system throughout the island; and the development of additional water-supply catchments.

FINANCE

	1979-80
Revenue .....	S\$8,232,500
Expenditure .....	4,868,300

TRADE

	1980
Total imports .....	S\$51,344,800
Total exports .....	41,452,300

Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£328,100,000
Exports to U.K. ....	535,900,000

Solomon Islands

Forming a scattered archipelago of mountainous islands and low-lying coral atolls, Solomon Islands stretches about 900 miles in a south-easterly direction from Bougainville, in Papua New Guinea, to the Santa Cruz islands. The archipelago covers an area of about 249,000 square nautical miles while the land area is approximately 11,500 square miles. Solomon Islands lies between the east longitudes 155° 30' and 170° 30' and between south latitudes 5° 10' and 12° 45'. The six biggest islands are: Choiseul, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Guadalcanal, Malaita and San Cristobal. They are characterised by precipitous, thickly-forested mountain ranges intersected by deep, narrow valleys, and vary between 90 to 120 miles in length and between 20 to 30 miles in width.

Distribution of population at the Census of 1976 was: Melanesian 183,665; Polynesian 7,821; Micronesian 2,783; European 1,359; Chinese 452; Others 773. Total 196,823.

CAPITAL, Honiara (population 14,942).

*Governor-General*, Sir Baddeley Devesi, G.C.M.G. (1978).

*Prime Minister*, Solomon Mamaloni.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs and National Development*, Kamilio Teke.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

Revenue (1980), \$56,121,000 (incl. British Development Aid \$10,340,000 and grant \$1,500,000).

The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods, machinery and transport materials. Principal exports are copra, timber, fish and palm oil. Other exports include cocoa, marine shells, tobacco and scrap metal.

#### JUDICIARY

The High Court of Solomon Islands, constituted by the Solomon Islands Independence Order, consists of a Chief Justice and not fewer than two nor more than three Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal Act was enacted on May 8, 1978.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

An internal air service, Solair, serves 22 airstrips throughout the country, four of which are designated international airports. Air Pacific makes two air connections weekly to Brisbane via Honiara, one of which is a combined service with Solair. Air Nauru makes two flights a week, and Air Niugini also

provides flights between Honiara/Port Moresby twice a week. Solair has also extended its services to Bougainville three times a week and to Santo in the New Hebrides once a week.

There are about 52 miles of secondary and minor roads in the urban areas of Honiara, Auki and Gizo. About 18 miles of road in and around Honiara and one mile in Auki and Gizo are bitumen sealed, the remainder being coral or gravel surfaced. In the rural areas there are some 800 miles of road, including those in private plantations, forestry areas and roads built and maintained by councils. All main islands have transreceivers to maintain communications with Honiara and there is a VHF link between Honiara and Auki and also between Honiara and Tulagi.

A new company, Soltel, jointly owned by Cable and Wireless Limited and Solomon Islands Government operates the international telephone circuits from a ground station in Honiara via the Intelsat Pacific Ocean communication satellite.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Soltel House, Mendana Avenue,  
Honiara.

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency George N. Stansfield (1982).

## Sri Lanka

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 33 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Sri Lanka being more than 80 miles from the sea.

The population at the 1981 census was 14,800,001.

**RACES AND RELIGIONS.**—At the 1981 Census the total population was found to be 14.8 million. Of these 74 per cent were Sinhalese, 12.6 per cent Sri Lankan Tamils, 5.6 per cent Indian Tamils, 7.1 per cent Sri Lankan Moor and 0.7 per cent Burghers, Malays and others. The religion of the great majority of inhabitants is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 247 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

**PHYSIOGRAPHY.**—From a central massif of mountains the land slopes down to the sea on all sides in a series of three peneplains. These lie at approximately 6,000 feet, 1,600 feet and 100 feet. The lowest is broadest towards the north and continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf; a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. The highest peaks are Pidurutalagala (8,281 ft.), Kirigalpota (7,857 ft.), Totapola Kanda (7,741 ft.), Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), a place of pilgrimage for Buddhists, Hindus and Moslems, and Great Western (7,269 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaweli-Ganga, 208 miles long, is the largest river of Sri Lanka, rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, and flowing north east into Trincomalee Bay. None of the rivers is navigable by ocean-going vessels. Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyuluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Hatton Plateau) and Perawella are among the outstanding waterfalls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found.

**CLIMATE.**—The climate of Sri Lanka is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year in the lowlands, falling off in the hills to 60° F. at elevations over 6,000 ft. Day humidity is over 70 per cent and night humidity over 85 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In the hills the climate is more temperate. Traces of ground frost appear occasionally at night and thunderstorms occasionally give hail, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; the heaviest falls (200–250 inches) are recorded on the south-west slopes of the central hills. The two main monsoon seasons are mid-May to September (south-west) and November to March (north-east).

**CAPITAL.**—ΨColombo, population (1981, 585,776). Other principal towns are ΨJaffna (118,215), Kandy (101,281), ΨGalle (77,183), ΨNegombo (51,376) and ΨTrincomalee (44,913).

FLAG.—On a dark red field, within a golden border, a golden lion passant holding a sword in its right paw, and a representation of a bo-leaf, issuing from each corner; and to its right, two vertical stripes of saffron and green also placed within a golden border, to represent the minorities of the country.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—Feb. 4.

### GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815, all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing state and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act 1947*. A republican Constitution was adopted on May 22, 1972, providing for a unicameral legislature, the National State Assembly, which has a six year term, and the country was renamed the Republic of Sri Lanka (meaning 'Resplendent Island'). On Feb. 4, 1978, Mr. Junius Jayewardene became the first Executive President and on Sept. 5 the position was consolidated by a new Constitution which also introduced the title the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and a system of proportional representation. (A Presidential election is arranged for Oct. 20, 1982).

*President, Minister of Defence, Plan Implementation, Energy and Power, Higher Education, Janata Estates Development and State Plantations, His Excellency Junius Jayewardene, acceded, Feb. 4, 1978.*

*Prime Minister, Minister of Local Government, Housing, Construction and Highways, and Leader of the House of Parliament, Hon. R. Premadasa.*

SRI LANKA HIGH COMMISSION  
13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2  
[01-262 1841]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency A. T. Moorthy (1981).*

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Galle Road, Kollupitiya (P.O. Box 1433),  
Colombo 3

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir John Nicholas, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1979).*

*British Council Representative, Dr. V. A. Atkinson.*

### THE LEGISLATURE

According to the Constitution, the legislative power of the people is to be exercised by Parliament, the executive power being exercised by the President.

### THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System provides for a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal, a High Court and other Courts of First Instance.

### PRODUCTION

*Agriculture.*—The staple products of the island are tea, rubber, copra, spices and gems. There is increasing emphasis on local production of food, especially rice, and plans for the large-scale production of sugar cane, cotton and citrus fruits.

*Industry.*—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic ware, vegetable oils and by-products, paper, tobacco, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, flour, salt, textiles, ilmenite, tiles, tyres, fertilizers, clothing, jewellery and hardware and there is a petroleum refinery.

### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£84,369,457	£59,817,538
Exports to U.K. . . . .	33,641,508	36,078,870

### COMMUNICATIONS

There are over 15,660 miles of motorable roads in Sri Lanka and a government-run railway system with 984 miles of lines.

On May 6, 1976, Sri Lanka inaugurated a satellite earth station at Padukka, in south-west Sri Lanka. Constructed with assistance from the Asian Development Bank, the earth satellite station provides instant telecommunication links *via* satellite with any part of the globe.

The principal airports are at Katunayake, 19 miles north of Colombo, and Ratmalana, nine miles south of the capital. Air Lanka operates on 52 flights weekly to Bangkok, Singapore, Trivandrum, Madras, Bombay, the Republic of Maldives, Bahrain, Dubai, London, Paris, Frankfurt and Zürich.

## Swaziland

Surrounded by South Africa on its northern, western and southern borders and by Mozambique to the east, this small land-locked country is geographically and climatically divided into three principal areas. The broken mountainous Highveld along the western border with an average altitude of 4,000 feet has been densely afforested mainly with conifers and eucalyptus; the Middleveld, averaging about 2,000 feet, is a mixed farming area including rice and pineapples; and the Lowveld in the east which was mainly scrubland until the introduction of large sugar cane plantations west of the Lubombo mountain range and the Mozambique border. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Mbuluzi and Ngwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the Middle and Lowveld, where irrigation schemes have

promoted the introduction of sugar cane and have effectively altered the landscape of the Bushveld (Lowveld). The total area of Swaziland is 6,782 sq. miles and the population is estimated at some 600,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Mbabane (population, estimated 25,000), the headquarters of the Government, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 3,800 ft. Other main townships are: Manzini (population 26,000), Hlatikulu, Seteki, Nhlanguano, Pigg's Peak, Havelock, Big Bend, Mhlume, Lusoti and Ngomane.

**FLAG.**—Five horizontal bands, crimson, bearing shield and spears device, bordered by narrow yellow bands; blue bands at top and foot.

#### GOVERNMENT

The Kingdom of Swaziland came into being on April 25, 1967, under a new internal self-government constitution and became an independent kingdom, headed by H.M. Sobhuza II, in membership of the Commonwealth on September 6, 1968. On April 12, 1973, the King, in response to a motion passed by both Houses of Parliament, repealed the Parliamentary Constitution of 1968 and assumed supreme legislative, executive and judicial power, to be exercised in collaboration with a Council constituted by his Cabinet Ministers. A new electoral law was introduced (experimentally) in 1978, under which each of the 40 traditional Tinkhundla elect two members to the electoral college who elect 40 members to the House of Assembly. The King nominates 10 members to the House of Assembly, making 50 in all, who then elect 10 members (not of their own number) to the Senate. To these are added 10 senators nominated by the King, bringing the full membership of the Senate to 20. Under the Establishment of the Parliament of Swaziland Order, 1978, the King continues to reserve a large measure of executive, legislative and judicial authority.

*King of Swaziland*, (Queen Dzewile will act as Regent until a successor to H.M. Sobhuza II is crowned).

*Prime Minister*, Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, M.P.

*Deputy Prime Minister*, Sen. B. M. Nzibandze.

SWAZILAND HIGH COMMISSION  
58 Pont Street, S.W.1  
[01-589 5447]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency G. M. Mamba (1978).

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Mbabane

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Desmond Moore Kerr, O.B.E.

#### EDUCATION

In 1979 the primary school enrolment was 105,607;

junior secondary schools, 22,091; senior secondary schools, 4,123.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Swaziland's railway was completed in 1964 and is for goods traffic only. It is about 140 miles long starting at Ngwenya in the Highveld and running across the eastern border to the Mozambique port of Maputo. A rail link to South Africa *via* Gollel was opened in 1978.

All passenger and most goods traffic is carried by privately-owned motor transport services. There are daily scheduled air services from Matsapha International Airport to Johannesburg by Royal Swazi National Airways and South African Airlines. Royal Swazi National Airways also have scheduled routes to Durban, Lusaka, Mauritius, Nairobi, Salisbury, Blantyre, Seychelles and Madagascar. Modern telephone and telex services provide international communications through Mbabane and Manzini via South Africa.

#### FINANCE

Government revenue and expenditure for 1982-83 was estimated at E.190,000,000. It is expected that E.117,000,000 of the Government's revenue will come from their share of the receipts of the Common Customs Union with South Africa, Botswana and Lesotho. Capital expenditure for 1982-83 was estimated at E.55,000,000. Aid from foreign donors including the U.K. was estimated at E.35,000,000.

#### CURRENCY

Swaziland is a member of the Rand Monetary Union and its unit of currency Emalangeni (singular Lilangeni) has a par value with the South African Rand.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£671,000
Exports to U.K. ....	£30,438,000

## Tanzania

Tanganyika, the mainland part of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanganyika and Zanzibar), occupies the east-central portion of the African continent, between 1°-11° 45' S. lat. and 29° 20'-40° 38' E. long. It is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on the S.W. by Lake Malawi, Malawi and Zambia; on the S. by Mozambique; on the W. it is bounded by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coastline of about 500 miles and an area of 362,820 sq. miles (including 20,650 sq. miles of water). The greater part of the country is occupied by the Central African plateau from which rise, among others, Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point on the continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,974 ft.). The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 6,000 sq. miles in the Arusha, Mwanza and Mara Regions, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The African population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The total population of Tanzania at the Census held in August, 1978 was 17,551,925; Africans form a very large majority, while the Europeans, the Asians, and other non-Africans form a small minority. Annual average population growth is 3.3 per cent. The total population of Zanzibar at the 1978 census was 475,655. Swahili is the national and official language. English is the second official language, both for educational and government purposes.

*Zanzibar.*—Formerly ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and a British Protectorate until Dec. 10, 1963. Zanzibar consists of the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Latham. It has a total area of approximately

1,000 sq. miles. The islands produce a large part of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil, and coconuts, coconut oil and copra are also produced.

Zanzibar became internally self-governing on June 24, 1963, and fully independent on Dec. 10, 1963. The revolutionary Afro-Shirazi party seized power on Jan. 12, 1964, and the Sultan was forced to leave the country. Later Zanzibar united with Tanganyika (see below).

**CAPITAL.**—Dar es Salaam (population about 757,346 (mid-1978)). Other towns (1978 population) are ΨTanga (103,409); Mwanza (110,611); Arusha (55,281); Moshi (52,223); Morogoro (61,890); Dodoma (45,703); Tabora (67,392) and Mtwara (48,510). In Zanzibar, the chief town and seaport of that name (population, 110,669) provides facilities for shipping and trade. The principal international airports are Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro. Other airports include Zanzibar, Arusha, Mwanza and Tanga.

**FLAG.**—Green (above) and blue; divided by diagonal black stripe bordered by gold, running from bottom (next staff) to top (in fly).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 26 (Union Day).

### GOVERNMENT

Following a constitutional conference held in Dar es Salaam in March, 1961, Tanganyika became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on December 9, 1961.

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on December 9, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. Tanzania is a one-party state. General and Presidential elections have been held every five years since 1965. The President is elected by a national referendum on a simple majority. Two candidates stand in each parliamentary constituency, selected by the ruling party in primary elections. In 1977 the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) and the Afro-Shirazi party of Zanzibar merged to form the C.C.M. Party.

On April 25, 1964, following a Parliamentary ratification of an agreement signed by the President of the Republic of Tanganyika and the President of the People's Republic of Zanzibar and Pemba, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar to form a new sovereign state. The present Constitution of April 1977 provides that the President should come from one part of the Union and the Vice-President from the other. Zanzibar retains some internal autonomy with a Revolutionary Council, but Zanzibar Ministers and MPs take part in the Union government. Tanganyika has a separate government. 111 members of the National Assembly are elected, 10 nominated, 20 *ex officio*, 40 indirectly elected and 64 from Zanzibar (from the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council as chosen by the Zanzibar House of Representatives) and the Vice-President—a total of 246 members. In addition there is a speaker. The C.C.M. (Revolutionary Party) is the supreme organ of the state in policy matters. The National Assembly is the legislature and subordinate to the Party, which is the only one permitted.

*President of the United Republic, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, b. 1922; elected Nov. 1962; took office Dec. 9, 1962; re-elected Sept., 1965, Nov., 1970, Oct., 1975 and Oct. 1980.*

*Vice-President, Hon. Alhaj Aboud Jumbe.*

### CABINET

*Prime Minister, C. D. Msuya.*  
*Foreign Affairs, S. A. Salim.*  
*Agriculture, J. B. Machunda.*  
*Finance, A. H. Jamal.*  
*Trade, Lt. Col. A. Mchumo.*  
*Industries, B. Mramba.*  
*Defence and National Service, Lt.-Gen. A. Twalipo.*  
*Communications and Transport, J. W. S. Malecela.*  
*National Education, Mrs. T. Siwale.*  
*Land, Housing and Urban Development, M. S. Nyang'anyi.*  
*Home Affairs, Brig. M. M. Kimario.*  
*Health, Dr. A. D. Chiduo.*  
*Information and National Culture, (vacant).*

*National Resources and Tourism, A. H. Movingi.*  
*Water and Energy, A. N. Kassum.*  
*Minerals and Mines, J. M. Makweta.*  
*Labour and Social Welfare, A. C. A. Tandau.*  
*Works, S. J. Sitta.*  
*Justice, Miss J. M. Manning.*  
*Attorney General, J. S. Wariboba.*

**TANZANIA HIGH COMMISSION**  
 43 Hertford Street, W. 1  
 [01-499 8951]

*High Commissioner, His Excellency Anthony B. Nyakyi (1982).*

**BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION**  
 Dar es Salaam.

*High Commissioner, His Excellency John A. Sankey (1982).*  
*British Council Representative, E. C. Pugh.*

### EDUCATION

Education, almost entirely under state control, is characterised by official insistence that education must serve the aims of overall Government policy and planning. All Tanzanian Secondary Schools are expected to include practical subjects in the basic course. All who receive secondary (or equivalent) education are called up for a period of National Service. The school system is administered in Swahili and the intention is for the national language to become the medium at all levels. For higher education most Tanzanian students go to the University of Dar es Salaam, other East African universities, or to Universities and Colleges outside East Africa, mainly in Britain.

### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief export crops are coffee, cotton, sisal, cloves, tea, tobacco and cashew nuts. The most important minerals are diamonds. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw material for either export or local consumption. There is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries, including factories for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear, knitwear, razor blades, cigarettes and textiles, and a wheat flour mill.

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£110,900,000
Exports to U.K. ....	36,500,000

## Tonga

The Kingdom of Tonga, or Friendly Islands, is an independent constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth. Prior to June 4, 1970 it had been a British-protected state for 70 years. The islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 450 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 288 sq. miles, and population (end 1981 estimate) of 98,000. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W.

CAPITAL.—Nuku'alofa (18,396).

FLAG.—Truncated red cross on rectangular white ground (next staff) on a red field.

### GOVERNMENT

The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 24 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of Island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially.

*Head of State*, H.M. King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., *acceded* Dec. 16, 1962. *Heir*, H.R.H. Crown Prince Tupouto'a.

*Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture*, H.R.H. Prince Fatafehi Tu'ipelehake, K.B.E.

*Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Survey and Natural Resources*, Hon. Baron Tuita, C.B.E.

*Governor of Vava'u*, Hon. Dr. Ma'afu Tupou.

*Governor of Ha'apai*, Hon. Ve'e'hala.

Soil generally is fertile, the principal exports are copra, other coconut products and bananas. Revenue 1981–82 T\$14,744,237; expenditure T\$14,735,833 (estimated). The national debt is T\$17,870,240 (1981). Total imports (1980–81) T\$35,307,200. Total exports (1980–81) T\$6,917,300. Tongan currency is at parity with Australia.

TONGA HIGH COMMISSION  
New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1  
[01-839 3287]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency 'Inoke Potu Faletau.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
Nuku'alofa

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Bernard Coleman.

## Trinidad and Tobago

AREA AND POPULATION.—*Trinidad*, the most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3'–10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'–61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 miles in width, with an area of 1,864 sq. miles. *Population*.—Of the population (estimated at 1,136,900 in June 1978), 42 per cent are Negro, 42 per cent East Indian, 2 per cent European, Chinese, and others and 14 per cent of mixed descent.

The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 82° F. by day and 74° F. by night, and a rainfall averaging 82.7 inches a year. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

*Tobago* lies between 11° 9' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ wide, and has an area of 116 sq. miles. The population was 33,333 in the 1961 census and was estimated at 40,950 in June 1978. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is Scarborough.

*Other Islands*.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important.

CAPITAL.—Port of Spain (population approximately 120,000) is the administrative centre of the island. Programmes are currently being planned to extend and improve the supply of utilities to the city which are at present inadequate to meet the demand largely created by recent building development. A town of growing importance is San Fernando, about 33 miles south of the capital (population about 60,000), which is emerging as the business centre of Trinidad, near which a number of large industrial plants are being constructed.

FLAG.—Black diagonal stripe bordered with white stripes, running from top by staff, all on a red field.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 31 (Independence Day).

### GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state and a member of the British Commonwealth on August 31, 1962, under the Trinidad and Tobago Independence Act, 1962, and a republic in 1976. The President is elected for 5 years by all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage and

the Senate has 31, of whom 16 are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 6 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 9 on the advice of the President. Legislation was passed in Sept. 1980 which afforded Tobago a degree of self-administration.

*President*, His Excellency Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke, G.C.M.G.



CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Planning*, Hon. G. Chambers.  
*Agriculture, Lands and Food Production*, Hon. K. Mohammed.  
*National Security*, Senator Hon. J. S. Donaldson.  
*Labour, Co-operatives and Social Security*, Hon. E. Mahabir.  
*Health and Environment*, Senator Dr. Hon. N. Connell.  
*Attorney-General and Legal Affairs*, Senator Hon. S. R. Martineau.  
*Education*, Hon. O. R. Padmore.  
*Works, Maintenance and Drainage*, Hon. H. Francis.  
*Public Utilities and National Transportation*, Senator Hon. J. Eckstein.  
*Housing and Resettlement*, Senator Hon. W. Mottley.  
*Energy and Natural Resources*, Hon. P. Manning.  
*Local Government and Community Development*, Dr. Hon. C. Joseph.  
*Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs*, Hon. D. Cartey.  
*External Affairs*, Senator Dr. Hon. B. Ince.  
*State Enterprises*, Hon. R. J. Williams.  
*Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs*, Hon. Marilyn Gordon.  
*Information*, Senator Hon. Muriel Green.  
*President of the Senate*, Dr. the Hon. W. Ali.  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Hon. C. A. Thomasos.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO HIGH COMMISSION  
 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
 [01-245 9351]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Eustace E. Seignoret (1977).  
*Deputy High Commissioner*, H. H. Broomes.  
*Counsellors*, Mrs. Joan Massiah; B. Weston.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Port of Spain

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency David Neil Lane (1980).

EDUCATION

The education system is based on the British model and covers primary and secondary schools and university. The system provides for free education at all state-owned and government-assisted denominational schools and certain faculties at the University of the West Indies. In addition there are various private teaching establishments. Selection to secondary schools is by common entrance examination at 11 years. There are two technical institutes, two teachers' training colleges, and one of the three branches of the University of the West Indies is located in Trinidad, at the St. Augustine campus.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are some 4,000 miles of all-weather roads. The only general cargo port is Port of Spain but there

are specialized port facilities elsewhere for landing crude oil, loading refinery products and sugar and for landing, storing and trans-shipping bauxite and cement. Regular shipping services call at Port of Spain, which is also a port for the many small inter-island craft. International scheduled airlines, including the national airline, Trinidad and Tobago Airways (BWIA) Corporation, use Piarco International Airport outside Port of Spain. The airline also flies between Piarco and Crown Point Airport in Tobago.

There are four commercial broadcasting stations and one commercial television station. There is an internal telephone system and external telephone and telegraph connections.

PRODUCTION

Oil, which is extracted from both offshore and on-shore, is the main source of the country's revenue. Present production is averaging 212,000 b.p.d., the majority of which is exported in crude form. The two major oil refineries which have a combined capacity of 450,000 b.p.d., refine in the main imported crude. With large reserves of natural gas, currently estimated at 14 trillion cubic feet, there is emphasis on the development of manufacturing industries, which are energy intensive. An integrated steel plant and an anhydrous ammonia plant have been constructed; a methanol and a urea plant, an aluminium smelter and an LNG plant are planned. Large scale water projects and extensive highway improvements are being undertaken. Fertilisers, tyres, clothing, soap, furniture and some foodstuffs are manufactured locally while motor vehicles, radios, TV sets, and electro-domestic equipment are assembled.

Total exports in 1980 amounted to TT\$9,755 million, of which TT\$9,156 million was on account of crude oil and petroleum products. Other main exports were sugar and chemicals. Total imports in 1980 were TT\$7,585 million, of which TT\$2,876 million was accounted for by imports of crude oil.

FINANCE

The following statistics show figures in TT\$ millions.

	1980	1981
Revenue .....	4,302	5,889
Expenditure .....	5,060	6,815
Grass public debt .....	1,519	N/A

TRADE

	1980
Imports .....	7,585
Exports .....	9,755

Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£120,270,000
Exports to U.K. ....	35,088,000

Tuvalu

Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice islands, formed part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony until October 1, 1975. Separation from the Gilbert Islands took place on January 1, 1976.

Tuvalu comprises nine coral atolls situated in the South West Pacific around the point at which the International Date Line cuts the Equator. The total land area is only about 10 square miles. Few of the atolls are more than 12 feet above sea level or more than half a mile in width. The vegetation consists mainly of

coconut palms. The resident population according to the 1979 Census was 7,349, but it is estimated that about 1,500 Tuvaluans work overseas, mostly in Nauru, or as seamen. The entire population is Christian and is predominantly Protestant. Most people still practise a subsistence economy, the main staples of their diet being coconuts and fish. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. The only export is a small amount of copra, but philatelic sales provide a major source of revenue.

On October 1, 1978, Tuvalu became fully independent as a sovereign state within the Commonwealth. The Constitution provides for a Prime Minister and four other Ministers who must be members of the 12-member elected Parliament. The Prime Minister presides at meetings of the Cabinet, which consists of the five Ministers, and is attended by the Attorney General. Local Government services are provided by elected Island Councils.

The unit of currency is the Australian dollar.

**CAPITAL.**—Funafuti. Estimated population 2,120. The capital has a grass strip airfield from which a service operates regularly to Fiji and Kiribati. An internal air service connects five islands with the capital, which is also the only port.

There are eight primary schools in Tuvalu and a church secondary school run jointly with the Government. The total of enrolled children of school age in 1980 was 1,573. A Maritime Training School started in 1979.

There is a 31-bed hospital at Funafuti. All islands are served by a dispensary and a primary school.

*Governor-General*, His Excellency Sir Fiatau Penitala

Teo, G.C.M.G., I.S.O., M.B.E.

*Prime Minister*, Hon. Dr. Tomasi Puapua.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance*,  
Hon. Henry Naisali.

*Commerce and Natural Resources*, Hon. Lale Seluka.

*Works and Communications*, Hon. Metia Tealofi.

*Social Services*, Hon. Falaile Pilitai.

*Attorney-General*, Hon. Neil Davidson

## Uganda

Situated in Eastern Africa, Uganda is flanked by Zaire, the Sudan, Kenya and on the south by Tanzania and Rwanda. Large parts of Lakes Victoria, Edward and Albert (Mobuto) are within its boundaries, as are Lakes Kyoga, Kwana, George and Salisbury and the course of the River Nile from its outlet from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Despite its tropical location, Uganda's climate is tempered by its situation some 3,000 ft. above sea level, and well over that altitude in the highlands of the Western and Eastern Regions. In South Uganda, temperatures seldom rise above 85° F. (29° C.) or fall below 60° F. (15° C.). The rainfall averages about 50 inches a year which means that the country is covered in a lush green cloak for most of the year. Uganda has three National Parks with a wide variety of wildlife and flora, and a fourth (Lake Mboro) is to open soon.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—Uganda has an area of 91,000 sq. miles (water and swamp 16,400 sq. miles) and population (estimated, 1980) of 12,600,000. The official language of Uganda is English. The main local vernaculars are of Bantu, Luo and Hamitic origins. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres.

**CAPITAL.**—Kampala (population of Greater Kampala, 331,000).

**FLAG.**—Six horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red (repeated) with a crested crane emblem on a white orb in the centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 9 (Independence Day).

### GOVERNMENT

Uganda became an independent state and a member of the Commonwealth on October 9, 1962, after some 70 years of British rule. A Republic was instituted on September 8, 1967, under an executive President, assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers.

Early on Jan. 25, 1971, while the President, A. Milton Obote, was in Singapore at the 1971 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meeting, the Uganda Army, with the co-operation of the police forces, assumed control of the country. All political activity in Uganda was suspended. On Jan. 26, 1971, Maj.-Gen. Idi Amin, the Army Commander, proclaimed himself Head of State, later suspending those sections of the constitution dealing with executive and legislative powers, and subsequently ruling by decree. There was some short-lived military opposition in northern parts of Uganda, by troops loyal to Dr. Obote. In 1979, following on risings and military intervention by Tanzania, President Amin was overthrown. Dr. Yusuf Lule became President in April, but in June and was succeeded by Mr. Godfrey Binaisa. Mr. Binaisa was in turn replaced by the Military Commission of the Uganda National Liberation Front, which governed the country until elections were held in December 1980, as a result of which Dr. Obote was returned to power.

Diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Uganda, which had been broken off in 1976, were resumed in April 1979.

#### UGANDA HIGH COMMISSION

Uganda House, 58–59 Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

[01–839 5783]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Shafiq Arain.

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION

Kampala

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency William Norman Hillier-Fry, C.M.G. (1980).

### EDUCATION

Education is a joint undertaking by the Government, Local Authorities and, to some extent, Voluntary Agencies. The education system is divided into three distinct sectors—Primary, Secondary and Post-Secondary. The Primary course covers the first seven years of schooling. Education at secondary level falls into four categories—Secondary schools, which are of the Grammar type of school with a course extending over six years to Higher School Certificate; Technical Schools; Farm Schools; and Primary Teacher Training Colleges. Further education is provided at the Uganda Technical College,

the National Teachers' College, the Uganda College of Commerce; and Agricultural Colleges. There are also in addition to these, several departmental training schools training staff for different departments. The Medical Department alone has eight such schools training nurses, midwives, medical assistants, health inspectors, and other medical staff.

The National University is Makerere University, Kampala. Founded as a trade school in 1921 it gained university college status in 1949 and became an independent University on the break-up of the University of East Africa in 1970. Long regarded as the principal seat of learning in East Africa, the University has some 3,500 students.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is an international airport at Entebbe, with direct flights to many places in Africa, Asia and Europe. There are 8 other state airports and airfields in Uganda. There are 2,226 kilometres of bituminized

and 25,310 kilometres of gravel roads. The state of the roads at present is very poor. A railway network joins the capital to the western, eastern and northern centres. National Corporations have been established recently to replace the former East African Railways and Airways Corporations of the East African Community which has been in liquidation since early 1977.

TRADE, ETC.

The principal export earners are coffee, cotton, tea and copper. Hydro-electricity is produced from the Owen Falls power station which has a capacity of 150 MW and about 30MW is exported to Kenya. The principal food crops are plantains and bananas, cassava and sweet potatoes.

Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£24,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	27,200,000

Vanuatu

The former Condominium of the New Hebrides became an independent republic and a member of the Commonwealth under the name of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. The *Vanuatu* Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, is situated between 13° and 21° S. and 166° and 170° E. It includes 13 large and some 70 small islands, of coral and volcanic origin, including the Banks and Torres Islands in the North, and has a total land area of about 6,050 square miles. The principal islands are Vanua Lava and Gaua (Banks), Espiritu Santo, Maewa, Pentecost, Aoba, Malekula, Ambrym, Epi, Efate, Erromango, Tanna and Anietyum. Most islands are mountainous and there are active volcanoes on several. The climate is oceanic tropical, moderated by the south-east trade winds which blow between May and October. At other times winds are variable and cyclones may occur. Temperatures range between 60° F. and 29° F, with annual rainfall averaging 90 in. in the south and 155 in. in the north.

The 1979 Census showed a population of 112,596. The national language is Bislama (Pidgin), but English and French are also official languages.

Principal products are copra, frozen fish, timber, canned and chilled beef, coffee and cocoa. Tourism is now an important revenue earner. The currency in use is the *Vatu*.

Seat of Administration—Ψ Vila, Efate, population (1979), 14,801.

President, Ati George Sokomanu, M.B.E., elected 1980.  
 Prime Minister, Fr. Walter Lini.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Melitco House, Rue Pasteur, Vila.  
 High Commissioner, His Excellency Richard B. Dorman (1982)

Western Samoa

Formerly administered by New Zealand (latterly with internal self-government), Western Samoa became, on January 1, 1962, the first fully-independent Polynesian State. The State was treated as a member country of the Commonwealth until its formal admission on August 28, 1970.

Western Samoa consists of the islands of Savai'i (662 sq. miles) and of Upolu, which, with seven other islands, has an area of 435 sq. miles. All islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of Ψ Apia and Ψ Saluafata and Savai'i the harbour of Ψ Asau. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. The population at the 1981 census was 158,130, the largest numbers being on Upolu (114,980) and Savai'i (43,150). The main languages spoken are Samoan and English.

The chief exports are copra and cocoa; the chief imports are tobacco, textiles, fuel, chemicals, machinery and other manufactured goods.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Apia (population 33,100). Robert Louis Stevenson died and was buried at Apia in 1894.

FLAG.—Five white stars (depicting the Southern Cross) on a quarter royal blue at top next staff, and three quarters red.

Head of State, H. H. Malietoa Tanumafili II, C.B.E. (April 15, 1963).

Prime Minister, Minister of Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Legislative, Police and Prisons, Attorney-General and Immigration, Hon. Va'ai Kolone.

Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£619,000
Exports to U.K. ....	837,000

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION (see New Zealand)

## Zambia

The Republic of Zambia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. It has an area of 290,587 square miles within boundaries 3,515 miles in length and a population (mid-year estimate, 1980) of 5,834,000, including about 50,000 non-Africans.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambesi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers, and the Luano valley, the greater part of Zambia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 6,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country.

Although Zambia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambesi, Luangwa and Kaufe rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

**CAPITAL.**—Lusaka, situated in the Central Province. Population (estimated, 1980), 641,000. Other centres are Livingstone, Kabwe, Chipata, Mazabuka, Mbala, Kasama, Solwezi, Mongu, Mansa, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Chililabombwe, Kalulushi and Kitwe, the last six towns being the main centres on the Copperbelt.

**FLAG.**—Green with three small vertical stripes, red, black and orange (next fly); eagle device on green above stripes.

### GOVERNMENT

At the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, on December 31, 1963, Northern Rhodesia (as Zambia was then known) achieved internal self-government under a new constitution. Zambia became an independent republic within the Commonwealth on October 24, 1964—75 years after coming under British rule and nine months after achieving internal self-government. Until December 1972, when the 1964 Constitution was superseded, the country had a multi-party constitution. In July 1973, a new Constitution was introduced, providing that the United National Independence Party shall be the only party.

*President*, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, *assumed office* October 24, 1964; *re-elected*, December 1973 and December 1978.

### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, N. Mundaia.  
*Secretary-General of the Party*, H. Mulemba.  
*Secretary of State for Defence and Security*, A. G. Zulu.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Prof. L. K. Goma.  
*Home Affairs*, F. Chomba.  
*Legal Affairs*, G. Chigaba.  
*Health*, B. C. Kakoma.  
*Information and Broadcasting Services*, M. M. Tambatamba.  
*Agriculture and Water Development*, U. G. Mwila.  
*Power, Transport and Communications*, R. Kunda.  
*Education and Culture*, F. Hapunda.  
*Labour and Social Services*, B. Kabwe.  
*Mines*, M. Mumbuna.  
*Finance*, K. S. Musokotwana.  
*Commerce and Industry*, R. Chisupa.  
*Works and Supply*, H. Y. Mwale.  
*Lands and Natural Resources*, C. M. Mwananshiku.  
*Defence*, W. M. Chakulya.  
*Youth and Sports*, Gen. K. Kinsley Chinkuli.  
*Tourism*, R. Sakuhuka.  
*National Commission for Development Planning*, Dr. H. S. Meebelo.

ZAMBIA HIGH COMMISSION  
 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1  
 [01-580 0691]

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Peter D. Zuze.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION  
 Lusaka

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency John Rodney Johnson, C.M.G. (1980).  
*British Council Representative*, G. Tindale.

### JUDICATURE

There is a Chief Justice appointed by the President, all other judges being appointed on the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission consisting of the Chief Justice, the chairman of the Public Service Commission, a senior Justice of Appeal and one Presidential nominee.

### PRODUCTION

Principal products are tobacco, maize, groundnuts, cotton, livestock and vegetables.

Mineral production was valued at K1,152 million in 1980. The production of copper in 1980 totalled 596,000 tonnes.

### FINANCE AND TRADE

Zambia adopted decimal currency on Jan. 16, 1968, the unit being the *Kwacha*.

Government revenue in 1980 was K719 million. Current expenditure was at K838 million and capital expenditure at K191 million; total public expenditure equalled K1,118,900 million.

	1979
Imports .....	K597.7m
Exports .....	1,083.1m

## Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe, the former Southern Rhodesia (named after Cecil Rhodes) comprising eight provinces (Manicaland, Victoria, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Mashonaland West, Central and East), lies south of the Zambesi river. The political neighbours are Zambia and Mozambique on the N.; the Transvaal and Botswana on the S. and W., and Mozambique on the E. It has a total area of 150,820 square miles

and a population (estimated 1979) of 7,260,000 (Africans over 7 million; Europeans, Asians and coloured, approximately 250,000). The population is increasing at around 3·5 per cent. annually.

**CAPITAL.**—Harare (Salisbury) situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,850 ft., population (December 1977), 601,000 (African 470,000, European 119,000, Asians and coloured 12,500). Bulawayo—the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,450 ft., population (December 1977), 359,000 (290,000 Africans, 57,000 Europeans, 11,000 Asians and coloured). Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Fort Victoria and Wankie. Harare is 5,600 miles from London (air route), transit 12 hours; by sea via Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).

**FLAG.**—Seven horizontal stripes (green, gold, red, black, red, gold, green) with white triangle at the hoist containing the Zimbabwe bird superimposed on red five-point star.

#### GOVERNMENT

Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government in 1923. An illegal declaration of independence on November 11, 1965 was finally terminated on December 12, 1979. Following elections in February 1980 the country obtained independence on April 18, 1980 as the Republic of Zimbabwe, a member of the British Commonwealth. The Parliament consists of a House of Representatives of 100 members (20 European) and a Senate of 40 Senators and has a maximum life of five years. The President is elected by the Members of Parliament and holds office for a period of six years.

Recent legislation has now reformed the system of local government and established a series of new district councils for rural areas (elections in the autumn of 1980).

*President*, Rev. Canaan Banana, *elected* April, 11 1980.

#### MINISTRY

*Prime Minister and Minister of Defence*, Robert G. Mugabe.

*Deputy Prime Minister*, S. V. Muzenda.

*Justice and Constitutional Affairs*, S. V. Mubako.

*Home Affairs*, H. S. M. Ushewokunze.

*Foreign Affairs*, W. M. Mangwende.

*Finance, Economic Planning and Development*, B. Chidzero.

*Trade and Commerce*, R. C. Hove.

*Industry and Energy Development*, S. H. S. Makoni.

*Mines*, T. M. Nyagumbo.

*Agriculture*, Sen. D. R. Norman.

*Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development*, M. E. Mahachi.

*Health*, O. M. Munyaradzi.

*Labour and Social Services*, K. M. Kangai.

*Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office*, J. L. Nkomo.

#### ZIMBABWE HIGH COMMISSION Zimbabwe House, Strand, W.C.2

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency R. T. Zwinoinra (1980).

#### BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION Stanley House, Stanley Avenue, PO Box 4490, Harare

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Ronald Archer Campbell Byatt, C.M.G.

#### EDUCATION

Since independence, a policy of free primary education has resulted in rapidly expanding enrolment. In 1981, an estimated 1,830,000 children were enrolled in Government and Government aid schools. Although about 90 per cent of schools are private, many receive grants and all teaching staff are paid by the Government.

#### ECONOMY

Agriculture is the chief source of income for more than 70 per cent of the population, and the source of more than one third of the country's earnings. Major crops are maize, wheat, cotton, tobacco and sugar, with diversification occurring significantly in livestock; Zimbabwe's beef herd exceeds 5 million head of cattle, and there are thriving dairy and sheep industries.

Although mining accounts for only 7·5 per cent of the Gross National Product and employs only 6 per cent of the labour force, it plays an important role in the economy as almost 90 per cent of output is exported. Direct mineral exports in 1980 were valued at Z\$300 million. The most important minerals are gold and silver (accounting for nearly 40 per cent of total output in 1980), asbestos, nickel, copper, coal, chrome ore, tin, iron ore and cobalt.

Manufacturing industries contributed more than 25 per cent of the Gross National Product in 1980, employing about 16 per cent of the labour force. Principal products in the light industry sector are foodstuffs, drink and tobacco, textiles, clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, and paper, printing and publishing. Heavy industry includes chemical and petroleum products, non-metallic mineral products, metal and metal products, and transport equipment. Growth in this sector, however, continues to be inhibited by a shortage of skilled labour.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1980
Revenue .....	\$687,200,000
Expenditure .....	1,162,100,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£16,209,000
Exports to U.K. ....	£28,632,000

### Associated States, Colonies, etc.

#### ASCENSION See St. HELENA

#### BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are

inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 18' N. lat. and 64° 46' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20·59 sq. miles which includes 2·3 sq. miles leased to, or claimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The civil population was 54,670

at the 1980 Census. The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609, when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the casuarina and the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. and the growing shortage of arable land made further growing for export unprofitable. The lively trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on tourism, which continues to be the major industry and source of revenue. In 1978 a total of 557,466 visitors arrived in Bermuda. The airport is used by British Airways, American Delta, Eastern Airlines and Air Canada Cruise ships dock at Hamilton and St. George.

Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. Free secondary education was introduced in 1965 for those children in the aided and maintained schools who were below the upper limit of the statutory school age (16 from 1969 onwards).

There are 5 radio and 2 television stations, one daily and 2 weekly newspapers and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained.

#### GOVERNMENT

Internal self-government was introduced on June 8, 1968. There are a Senate of 11 Members and an elected House of Assembly of 40 Members. The Governor retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the police, although administrative matters for the Police Service have been delegated to the Minister of Home Affairs.

Voters must be British subjects of twenty-one years of age or older and if they do not possess Bermudian status, they must have been registered as electors before May 1, 1976. Registration is held every year. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and must possess Bermudian status.

*Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Sir Richard Posnett, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1980) (*excluding allowances*) ..... \$62,000

#### Executive Council

##### CABINET

*Premier*, Hon. J. W. Swan.

*Finance*, Hon. David Gibbons.

*Tourism*, Hon. C. V. Woolridge.

*Education*, Hon. W. M. Cox.

*Community Affairs*, Sen. Hon. Q. L. Edness.

*Works, Housing, Agriculture and Fisheries*, Dr. Hon. J. D. Stubbs.

*Health and Social Services*, Hon. E. W. P. Vesey.

*Marine, Air and Transport Services*, Hon. S. D. W. Phee.

*Planning and the Environment*, Hon. T. E. Davis.

*Home Affairs*, Hon. Sir John Sharpe.

*Minister without Portfolio*, Sen. Hon. C. T. M. Collis.

*President of the Legislative Council*, Hon. H. Richardson.

*Speaker of the House of Assembly*, Hon. F. J. Barritt.

*Deputy Governor*, B. Watkins.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Sir James R. Astwood, C.B.E.

*Puisne Judge*, Hon. J. W. Robinson.

#### FINANCE

1980-81

Public revenue ..... \$125,231,881

Public expenditure ..... 123,109,073

Public debt (March 31) ..... 4,300,000

*Currency*.—Bermuda Monetary Authority notes \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$1) and metal coinage (50c, 25c, 10c, 5c and 1c) became the currency of Bermuda on Feb. 6, 1970.

#### Trade with U.K.

1979

Imports from U.K. ... £27,407,000 £39,893,000

Exports to U.K. .... 994,000 827,000

CAPITAL.—Hamilton, (population (1980), 1,617).

## THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are uninhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola, the largest (situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., area, 21 sq. miles), Virgin Gorda (8½ sq. miles), Anegada (15 sq. miles) and Jost Van Dyke (3½ sq. miles). The 1980 Census of Population showed a total population of 12,034 (Tortola (9,322); Virgin Gorda (1,443); Anegada (169); Jost Van Dyke (136); and other islands (82). Apart from Anegada, which is a flat coral island, the British Virgin Islands are hilly, being an extension of the Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands archipelago. The highest point is Sage Mountain on Tortola which rises to a height of 1,780 feet. The islands are very picturesque and form one of the finest sailing areas in the world on account of their sheltered waters. The sea is rich in gamefish and there are said to be over 400 wrecks off Anegada. Tourism is the main industry, but there is some cattle raising and fishing. Other products are vegetables, fruit, charcoal and rum.

The islands lie within the Trade Winds belt and possess a pleasant and healthy sub-tropical climate. The average temperature varies from 71° to 82° F. in winter and 78°-88° F. in summer. The summer heat is tempered by sea breezes and the temperature usually falls by about 10° at night. Average rainfall is 53 inches. Hurricanes are very rare—the last occurrence being in 1928.

The principal airport is on Beef Island, linked by bridge to Tortola, and an extended runway of 3,600 feet enables larger aircraft to call. There is a second airfield on Virgin Gorda and a third on Anegada. There are direct shipping services to the United Kingdom and the United States and fast passenger services connect the main islands by ferry.

#### GOVERNMENT

The British Virgin Islands are partially internally self-governing, with a ministerial system. The Governor, appointed by the Crown, remains responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, the civil service and the administration of the courts, and acts in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as Chairman, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), the Chief Minister and three other ministers. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker chosen from outside the Council, one *ex officio* member (the Attorney-General), and nine

elected members returned from nine one-member electoral districts. The islands are proud of their tradition of stable government.

*Governor*, His Excellency David R. Barwick, C.B.E., Q.C.

*Chief Minister and Minister of Finance*, Hon. H. L. Stoutt.

*Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources*, Hon. A. U. Anthony.

*Communications, Works and Public Utilities*, Hon. T. B. Lettsome.

*Social Services*, Hon. R. T. O'Neal, O.B.E.

*Attorney-General*, Hon. S. M. H. de Silva.

*Financial Secretary*, K. Bain.

*Deputy Governor*, A. E. Penn.

*Permanent Secretary, Chief Minister's Office*, E. Georges.

*Permanent Secretary, Environment and Natural Resources*, L. Walters (acting).

*Permanent Secretary, Communications, Works and Industry*, Miss Ethlyn Smith.

*Chief Education Officer*, C. Wheatley.

*Chief of Police*, R. Bretterton.

*Chief Engineer, Public Works*, I. Wright.

*Chief Agricultural Officer*, E. N. Vanterpool.

*Commissioner of Inland Revenue*, S. E. Braithwaite.

**CAPITAL**.— $\Psi$ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, 2,479.

#### FINANCE

	1981	1982 (estimated)
Revenue . . . . .	\$U.S. 14,462,599	\$U.S. 14,750,000
Expenditure . . .	14,211,871	13,035,615

#### BRUNEI

*Sultan*, H.H. Sir Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzadin Waddaulah, G.C.M.G., *acceded* 1967, *crowned* Aug. 1, 1968.

Brunei is situated on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (estimated 1979), 212,840 of whom 68 per cent are of Malay or other indigenous race and 25 per cent Chinese. The chief town, Bandar Seri Begawan, with its nearby water village (groups of houses on stilts on the Brunei River) has a population of about 58,000. The country has a humid tropical climate.

In 1959, the Sultan of Brunei promulgated the first written Constitution, which provides for a Privy Council, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. Britain's responsibility under the 1959 Agreement, as amended in 1971, for external affairs and an obligation to consult the Brunei Government on the defence of the State will continue until Brunei becomes fully independent under the terms of a Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation signed by the governments of the U.K. and Brunei in January 1979. The post of British Resident was abolished in 1969 and many of his functions were transferred to the Sultan in Council. A *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) is appointed by the Sultan, and is responsible to him for the exercise of executive authority. The Sultan presides over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

**FLAG**.—Yellow, with diagonal bands of white over narrow black band (from top by staff), with red device on diagonal bands.

**BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION**  
Jalan Residency, Brunei

*High Commissioner*, His Excellency Arthur Christopher Watson, C.M.G. (1978).

#### FINANCE

	1980
Revenue . . . . .	B\$6,266 million
Expenditure* . . . . .	965 million

\*Including development expenditure.

**Currency**.—Brunei issues its own currency, the *Brunei dollar* of 100 cents, which is fully interchangeable with the currency of Singapore.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,610 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,090 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the population at the Census of Dec. 5, 1980 being 1,813. Mount Osborne (E. Falkland), the loftiest peak, rises 2,312 feet above the level of the sea.

The Falklands were sighted first by Davis in 1592, and by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. Argentina has long claimed sovereignty over the Islands (known to them as las Islas Malvinas), and in pursuance of this claim invaded the Islands on April 2, 1982 and also occupied South Georgia. A Task Force despatched from Great Britain recaptured South Georgia on April 25, and after landing at San Carlos Bay on May 21, recaptured the Islands from the Argentines, who surrendered on June 14, 1982. A large British naval and military presence remains in the area.

The climate is cool. At Stanley the mean monthly temperature varies between 49° F. in January and 35.5° F. in July. The air temperature has never been known to exceed 77° F. or to fall below 12° F.; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland.

The population is almost totally British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 663,367 sheep being carried in 1979–80. Wool, hides and skins are exported. Main imports are foodstuffs, manufactured goods, timber and machinery. The only town is  $\Psi$ Stanley on the coast of East Falkland.

#### GOVERNMENT

The Civil Commissioner is advised by an Executive Council, over which he presides, composed of the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary, two nominated members, and two elected members, elected by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council from among the elected members of that same body. The Legislative Council is composed of two *ex officio* members, namely, the Chief Secretary and the Financial Secretary, and six representatives elected by the people, with the Civil Commissioner as President.

*Civil Commissioner*, Rex M. Hunt.

*Military Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief*,

*Land Forces*, Maj.-Gen. David Thorne.

*Chief Secretary*, F. E. Baker, O.B.E.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE

	1980/81	1981/82†
Public Revenue . . . . .	£2,298,325	£2,478,311
Expenditure . . . . .	2,475,697	2,411,004

†Estimated.

**Falkland Islands and Dependencies**  
Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . .	£2,359,000	£2,083,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,319,000	2,846,000

**CHIEF TOWN.**— $\Psi$ Stanley, population 1,050 (1980). The size of the British garrison had not been decided when this edition went to press but the number of servicemen on the Islands at autumn 1982 was about 4,000. Stanley is distant from England about 8,103 miles. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct.

**DEPENDENCIES.**—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland group, with an area of 1,450 sq. miles. The population comprises the staff of the British Antarctic Survey Station at King Edward Point, about 20 people in 1980. *The South Sandwich Islands* lie some 470 miles S.E. of South Georgia. The group is a chain of uninhabited, actively volcanic islands about 150 miles long, with a wholly Antarctic climate. (See Index for other entries).

**GIBRALTAR**

Gibraltar is a rocky promontory, 2½ miles in length, ¼ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. In a total area of 2½ sq. miles, the population at the census of Nov. 1981 was 29,648 (provisional).

Gibraltar is a naval base of strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779–83, when General Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade and is a popular shopping centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on consumer items. The free port tradition of Gibraltar is still reflected in the low rates of import duty. The gradual change from a fortress city to an attractive holiday centre has led to a flourishing tourist trade.

A total of 2,710 merchant ships (17,689,248 net registered tons) entered the port during 1981. Of these 1,533 were deep-sea ships (17,347,034 net registered tons). In addition 6,180 yachts (55,206 net registered tons) called at the port. There are 26-75 miles of roads.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 5 and 15 and scholarships are available for higher education in Britain. The total enrolment in Government schools was 4,415 in Dec. 1981. Government expenditure on education in 1981 was £3,787,200.

**FINANCE AND TRADE**

	1979/80	1980/81
Revenue . . . . .	£32,338,141	£41,024,866
Expenditure . . . . .	28,784,105	36,479,117
	1980	1981
Total imports . . . . .	£63,142,000	£65,826,000
Total exports . . . . .	16,994,000	25,556,000

**Trade with U.K.**

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . .	£40,510,000	£42,506,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,914,300	1,576,800

**GOVERNMENT**

The Constitution of Gibraltar, approved in 1969, made formal provision for certain domestic matters to devolve on Ministers appointed from among elected members of the House of Assembly then set up to replace the former Legislative Council. The House of Assembly consists of an independent Speaker, 15 elected members and the Attorney-General and Financial and Development Secretary.

- Governor and Commander-in-Chief*, His Excellency Admiral Sir David Williams, G.C.B.
- Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supr., H.M. Naval Base, Gibraltar*, Rear Admiral D. J. Mackenzie.
- Chief Minister*, Sir Joshua Hassan, C.B.E., M.V.O., Q.C.
- Chief Justice*, Sir Dermot Davis, O.B.E. . . . . £20,000
- Speaker*, A. J. Vasquez, C.B.E.
- Deputy Governor*, R. A. Neilson, M.V.O. . . . . £20,000
- Financial and Development Secretary*, R. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E. . . . . £19,500
- Attorney-General*, D. Hull, Q.C. . . . . £19,500

Distance from London 1,209 miles; transit. 3¼ days. British Airways operate regular direct air services to the U.K. Transit times average 3 hours.

**HONG KONG**

Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'–114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is about 81 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese province of Macau at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (23 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which are situated Kowloon and the New Territories. The total area of the territory is 404 sq. miles (including recent reclamation) with a population which at the beginning of 1981 was estimated at 5,108,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. The island was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898. Hong Kong Island is now linked to the Kowloon peninsula by a mile-long underwater road tunnel and an underground railway system which began operation on Oct. 1, 1979.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 ft.

**CLIMATE**

Although Hong Kong lies within the tropics it enjoys unusually varied weather for a tropical area. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 15° C. in February to 29° C. in July. Spring is cloudy and humid, often with spells of fog and drizzle. Summer days are hot with temperatures exceeding 33° C. several times in most years. The average annual rainfall is 2,246 mm., of which nearly 80 per cent falls between May and September. Tropical cyclones



passing at various distances from Hong Kong occur between July and September, causing high winds and heavy rain. The severe weather associated with a tropical cyclone usually affects Hong Kong for one to three days. Autumn and early winter are the most pleasant seasons, with sunny, dry and mild weather. In late winter there is more cloud and strong northerly winds can cause temperatures to drop below 10° C.

### COMMUNICATIONS

Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves. The Kwai Chung container terminal is the third busiest in the world. It has six berths but there are hopes of adding three more to ease serious congestion. An ocean terminal pier with an overall length of 1,250 ft. can accommodate large liners and cargo vessels. Tankers up to 920 ft. in length and 51 ft. draught can be berthed. Buoy moorings in the harbour are available to vessels of up to 37 ft. draught. Excellent dockyard facilities are available and include five floating drydocks, the largest of which has a lifting capacity of over 100,000 tonnes. In 1981 some 10,600 ocean-going vessels called at Hong Kong and loaded and discharged more than 33,000,000 tonnes of cargo.

Hong Kong International Airport, Kai Tak, situated on the north shore of Kowloon Bay, is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. It is regularly used by over 30 international airlines, providing some 1,000 frequent scheduled passenger and cargo services each week between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom, the People's Republic of China, North and South America, Europe, East and South Africa, the Middle East, Australasia, the South Pacific region, and Asian countries. In addition, some 11 airlines operate about 30 non-scheduled services a week.

British Airways operate 10 passenger services per week from and to London, Africa and Japan. Cathay Pacific Airways, the Hong Kong based airline, operate 415 passenger and cargo services from Hong Kong weekly to points in the Far East, Australia and the Middle East and, since 1980, the U.K. British Caledonian Airways also flies the London-Hong Kong route.

During 1981, 55,393 aircraft on international flights arrived and departed, carrying more than 8,200,000 passengers and over 290,000 metric tonnes of freight.

### EDUCATION

In 1981 there were 2,639 schools with 1,404,219 pupils. In 1980 free education for all children up to the age of 15 was made compulsory. Post-secondary education is provided by five technical institutes (enrolment, 29,800), four teacher training colleges, three post-secondary colleges, two universities and a polytechnic. The University of Hong Kong has five faculties and three schools, with an undergraduate enrolment of 5,099. The Chinese University of Hong Kong comprises three foundation colleges and has four faculties with 4,809 undergraduate places. The Hong Kong Polytechnic has an enrolment of 24,796 full-time and part-time students.

### FINANCE

	1980-81 HK\$	1981-82 HK\$
Public revenue ...	30,290,300,000	32,887,700,000
Public expenditure	23,593,500,000	25,061,800,000

### TRADE

Hong Kong is an industrial territory with an economy based on exports rather than the domestic

market. Domestic industry, producing mainly light manufactures, has grown rapidly in recent years and now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade; but the secondary role as an *entrepôt*, has also been sustained. In 1981 the value of the re-export trade was 34 per cent of total exports.

Hong Kong produces a wide range of articles, although the economy is very dependent upon textiles (40 per cent production and jobs) and plastics, optical goods and metalware (25 per cent of production).

Diversification of manufacture continues to be a major feature of recent industrial development, as are industrial partnerships with overseas companies in a wide and varied field of manufactures. Modern manufacturing processes have also been introduced to local industry. The marked improvement in both quality and output of items for which precision engineering is required, has continued.

Attempts are being made to promote the high technology and financial services sectors in the interests of broadening the base of the economy.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account-remittances from overseas Chinese, investments, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1981 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, China, Australia, Canada, Singapore, the Netherlands and France. Japan was its principal supplier, followed by China, U.S.A., Taiwan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and South Korea.

	1980 H.K.\$	1981 H.K.\$
Total Exports ...	98,243,000,000	122,162,000,000
Total Imports ...	111,651,000,000	138,375,000,000

### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. ...	£496,000,000	£571,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	617,000,000	701,000,000
	\$11 = £1.	

### GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 9 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of 27 official and 27 unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council, financially autonomous, in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation, culture and recreation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Youde, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1982).

Commander, British Forces, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Chapple, C.B.E.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Denys Roberts, K.B.E.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Sir Philip Haddon-Cave, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Griffiths, Q.C.

Secretary for Home Affairs, Hon. D. C. Bray, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Financial Secretary, Hon. J. Bembridge, O.B.E..

Secretary for the Civil Service, Hon. J. M. Rowlands, C.B.E.

Secretary for Economic Services, Hon. P. Jacobs, O.B.E.  
Secretary for City and New Territories Administration, Hon. D. J. C. Jones, C.M.G.

Secretary for Housing, Hon. D. Liao, O.B.E.

Secretary for Security, Hon. D. G. Jeaffreson.

Secretary for Social Services, Hon. E. P. Ho.

Secretary for Education, Hon. K. W. J. Topley, C.M.G.

Secretary for Transport, Hon. A. J. Scott, C.B.E.  
British Council Representative, O. R. Siddle,  
Easey Commercial Building, Hong Kong.

LONDON OFFICE  
Hong Kong Government Office  
6 Grafton Street, W.1.

Commissioner in London, Sir Jack Cater, K.B.E.

## PITCAIRN ISLANDS

Pitcairn, a small volcanic island of less than two square miles in area, is the chief of a group of Islands situated about midway between New Zealand and Panama in the South Pacific Ocean at longitude 130° 06' W. and latitude 25° 04' S.

The island rises in cliffs to a height of 1,100 feet and access from the sea is possible only at Bounty Bay, a small rocky cove, and then only by whale-boats. Mean monthly temperatures vary between 66° F. in August and 75° F. in February and the average annual rainfall is 80 inches. Moderate easterly and north-easterly winds predominate but short easterly and south-easterly gales occasionally occur from April to September. With an equable climate, the island is very fertile and produces both tropical and sub-tropical trees and crops.

The small community, descendants of the Bounty mutineers and their Tahitian companions who did not wish to remain on Norfolk Island and returned here, numbers about 54 (1982). The Islanders live by subsistence farming and fishing, and their limited monetary needs are satisfied by the manufacture of wood carvings and other handicrafts which are sold to passing ships and to a few overseas customers. Other than small fees charged for gun and driving licences there are no taxes and Government revenue is derived almost solely from the sale of postage stamps. Communication with the outside world is maintained by cargo vessels travelling between New Zealand and Panama which call at irregular intervals; and by means of a telegraphic link with Fiji.

The other three islands of the group (Henderson lying 105 miles E.N.E. of Pitcairn, Oeno lying 75 miles N.W. and Ducie lying 293 miles E.) are all uninhabited. Henderson Island is occasionally visited by the Pitcairn Islanders to obtain supplies of "miro" wood which is used for their carvings. Oeno is visited for excursions of about a week's duration every two years or so.

The New Zealand Education Department provides assistance in recruiting a teacher for the sole-charge school. Education is compulsory between the ages of five and fifteen. Secondary education in New Zealand is encouraged by the Administration which provides scholarships and bursaries for the purpose. Medical care is provided by a registered nurse. Since 1887 the islanders have all been adherents of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

Pitcairn became a British Settlement under the British Settlement Act, 1887, and was administered by the Governor of Fiji from 1952 until 1970, when the administration was transferred to the British High Commission in New Zealand and the British High Commissioner was appointed Governor. The local Government Ordinance of 1964 provides for a Council of ten members of whom four are elected.

Governor of Pitcairn, Ducie, Henderson and Oeno Islands, Sir Richard J. Stratton, K.C.M.G. (British High Commissioner to New Zealand).

Island Magistrate and Chairman of Island Council, I. Christian.

Education Officer and Government Adviser, A. K. Cox.

## ST. HELENA

Probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, St. Helena is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America, 1,694 from Cape Town and 4,477 from Southampton (transit 5 days and 16 days respectively), in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area, of 47 square miles, with a population (1976 census) of 5,147.

St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. Since the collapse of the New Zealand flax (*phormium tenax*) industry in 1965, there have been no significant exports, but a second five year development plan, launched in 1979, seeks primarily to increase the island's productivity in its limited land and sea resources. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

## GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, two *ex-officio* members (Government Secretary and Treasurer) and twelve elected members. Five committees of the Legislative Council are responsible for general oversight of the activities of Government Departments and have in addition a wide range of statutory and administrative functions. The Governor is also assisted by an Executive Council of the two *ex-officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council committees.

Governor, His Excellency J. D. Massingham.

Government Secretary, P. Dale, O.B.E.

Colonial Treasurer and Development Secretary, R. J. Saltwell.

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. D. W. Young (acting).

Agricultural Officer, K. R. Sim (acting).

Forestry Officer, N. E. Williams (acting).

Education Officer, C. S. Huxtable.

## FINANCE AND TRADE

	1979-80	1980-81
Public revenue . . . . .	£4,226,899	£4,488,257
Expenditure . . . . .	4,325,410	4,551,657
Total imports . . . . .	1,835,791	2,117,126
Imports from U.K. in 1980-81 were valued at		£986,758.

CAPITAL.—St. Jamesstown. Population (1978), 1,516.

## ASCENSION

The small island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic (7° 56' S., 14° 22' W.) some 700 miles north-west of the island of St. Helena. It is said to have

been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. It was uninhabited until the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815 when a small British naval garrison was stationed on the island. It remained under the supervision of the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Royal Letters Patent.

Ascension Island is a main relay point of the coaxial submarine cable system laid between South Africa, Portugal and the United Kingdom, which is operated by the South Atlantic Cable Company. Cable & Wireless Ltd operates the international telephone and cable services, maintains an internal telephone service, and also operates an Earth Station on behalf of N.A.S.A. The B.B.C. opened its Atlantic relay station broadcasting to Africa and South America in 1967. The British Foreign Secretary appoints the Administrator. There is a small Police Force and Post Office.

The British organizations provide and operate various common services for the island (school, hospital, public works etc).

Ascension is a rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, the highest point (Green Mountain) some 2,817 ft. is covered with lush vegetation, which with each rainy season is slowly creeping down to the lower areas. Cable & Wireless Ltd. maintains a farm of some 10 acres on the mountain, permitting the production of vegetables and livestock. The island is famous for turtles, which land on the beaches from January to May to lay their eggs. It is also a breeding area for the sooty tern, or wideawake, large numbers of which settle on the south-western coastal section every eighth month to hatch their eggs. Other wild life on the island includes feral donkeys and cats, rabbits and francolin partridge. All wild life except rabbits and cats is protected by law. The ocean surrounding the island abounds with shark, barracuda, tuna, bonito and many other fish.

The only inhabitants of the island consist of the employees and families of the British organizations, of the contractors for the U.S. Air Force and N.A.S.A. (Pan American Airways, Radio Corporation of America and Bendix Field Engineering Corporation) and of the St. Helena Government. The total population in March 1982 totalled 1,051, of whom 689 were from St. Helena, 181 from the United Kingdom, 170 from U.S.A. and 11 from the Republic of South Africa.

Administrator, B. E. Pauncefort.

### TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles. The main island, with a peak rising to 6,760 ft., is about 1,500 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery (*died* 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with five others, formed a settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party.

The islands form a dependency of St. Helena, being administered by the Foreign and Commonwealth

Office through a resident Administrator, with headquarters at the settlement of Edinburgh. Under a new constitution introduced in 1969, he is advised by an elected Island Council of 8 members of whom one must be a woman, and three appointed members, with universal suffrage at 18. The population numbered 295 persons in 1980, plus 9 expatriate Government officers and their families.

In October, 1961, a volcano, believed to have been extinct for thousands of years, erupted and lava was thrown up in some cases to a height of 75 feet. In view of the danger of further volcanic activity, the inhabitants were evacuated and reached the United Kingdom on Nov. 23, 1961, where they remained for nearly two years. An advance party returned to Tristan da Cunha in the spring of 1963, and the main body of the islanders has now returned to the island.

A boat harbour was completed in 1967. The first freezing factory was re-established in 1966. There are no taxes on Tristan, income being derived from royalties paid by the fishing company and from the sale of stamps. The new Camogli Hospital was opened early in 1971 and a new school was opened in 1975.

Administrator, C. F. Redston.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937, but has been abandoned.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhof and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS, see BRITISH

### THE WEST INDIES

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS; III. LESSER ANTILLES. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles. The West Indian Islands which lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds which in this area generally blow from the east.

British Government Representative, West Indies Associated States, The Viscount Dunrossil, C.M.G. (147 Roebuck Street, Bridgetown, Barbados).

## THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (1981), 17,955. The constitution provides for a Governor, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Governor, three official members and 12 elected members. The Governor presides over the Executive Council, which consists of three official members appointed by the Governor, and four elected members, chosen by the elected members of the Assembly from among their own number. The normal life of the Assembly is four years.

Governor, His Excellency George Peter Lloyd, C.M.G.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, The Governor.

Chief Secretary, Hon. D. H. Foster, C.B.E.

Financial Secretary, Hon. T. C. Jefferson.

Attorney-General, Hon. M. J. Bradley.

Member for Health, Education and Social Services, Hon. T. M. Bodden.

Member for Communications and Works, Hon. G. H. Bodden.

Member for Tourism, Aviation and Trade, Hon. J. M. Bodden.

Member for Agriculture, Lands and Natural Resources, Hon. J. McLean.

The principal town is  $\Psi$ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1981) 8,200.

## FINANCE

	1980	1981
Revenue .....	CI\$35,558,833	CI\$43,754,350
Expenditure .....	31,660,512	37,542,082
Public Debt .....	7,879,223	7,324,952

## TRADE

	1980	1981
Total imports ....	CI\$85,826,344	(estimated) CI\$109,000,000
Total exports ....	2,227,075	3,000,000

## MONTSERRAT

Situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua, the island is about 11 miles long and 7 wide, with an area of 39 square miles; population (1980), 12,073. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen in 1632, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains two active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest capable of cultivation. The chief exports are flour bags, sea island cotton, tomatoes, hot peppers and other fruits and vegetables. Real estate development and tourism have done much to aid the island's economy. Revenue (1981) EC\$18,460,964; Expenditure EC\$18,033,706.

A Ministerial system was introduced in Montserrat in 1960. The Executive Council is composed of 4 elected members (the Chief and 3 other Ministers) and two official members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary). The 4 Ministers are appointed from the members of the political party holding the majority in the Legislative Council. The present composition of the Legislative Council consists of the Speaker, two official members, two

nominated unofficial members and 7 elected members. Governor, His Excellency D. K. H. Dale, C.B.E.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, The Governor.

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Hon. J. A. Osborne.

Minister of Education, Health and Welfare, Hon. F. A. L. Margetson.

Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing, Hon. N. Tuitt.

Communications and Works, Hon. J. B. Chalmers.

Attorney-General, Hon. J. Wilson.

Financial Secretary, Hon. W. A. Fergusson.

Speaker, Hon. H. A. Fergus, O.B.E.

Secretary to the Executive Council, K. A. Cassell, O.B.E.

CHIEF TOWN.— $\Psi$ Plymouth (1,623).

## ST. KITTS-NEVIS

The State of St. Kitts-Nevis is located at the northern end of the Eastern Caribbean. It comprises the islands of St. Kitts (65 sq. miles, population about 35,000) and Nevis (36 sq. miles, 9,300).

St. Kitts, lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W. was the first island in the British West Indies to be colonised (1623). Its economy has been based on sugar for over three centuries. Tourism and light industry is being developed. The central area of the island is forest-clad and mountainous, rising to the 3,792 ft. Mount Misery. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry. Golden Rock airport can take large jet aircraft.

Nevis, lat. 17° 10' N. and long. 62° 35' W. is separated from the southern tip of St. Kitts by a strait two miles wide. The sea ferry route from Basseterre, St. Kitts to Charlestown, Nevis is 11 miles. Newcastle airstrip can take small aircraft, e.g. Islanders: no night landing facilities are available. The economy of Nevis centres on small peasant farmers. A sea-island cotton is being developed for export to Japan. The island is dominated by the central Nevis Peak, 3,232 ft. The chief town,  $\Psi$ Charlestown (pop. 1,200), is a port of entry.

The Territory of St. Kitts-Nevis became a State in Association with Britain on Feb. 27, 1967. The State became responsible for internal affairs, while Britain became responsible for defence and external affairs. Her Majesty the Queen is represented by a Governor, appointed by her. There is a Cabinet Government with a Ministerial system.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Clement Athelston Arrindell (1981).

## CABINET

Premier and Minister of Home Affairs, External Affairs, Trade, Industry and Development, Hon. Dr. K. A. Simmonds.

Finance and Nevis Affairs, Hon. S. Daniel. Agriculture, Lands, Housing, Labour and Tourism, Hon. M. O. Powell.

Education, Health and Social Affairs, Hon. S. E. Morris.

Communications, Works and Public Utilities, Hon. I. A. W. Stevens.

Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. R. L. Caines.

Attorney-General, Hon. S. W. T. Seaton.

Cabinet Secretary, C. Farier.

CAPITAL: Basseterre (St. Kitts), population 15,000. FLAG: Tricolor of green (next staff), yellow and blue vertical stripes; palm tree device on yellow stripe.

## ANGUILLA

Anguilla is a flat coralline island about 70 miles N.W. of St. Kitts. The island is rather less than 16

miles in length, 3½ miles in breadth at its widest point and its area is about 35 sq. miles. The population is approximately 7,000. Salt and lobster are the principal products. Much work has been done in recent years, with British aid, in developing the island's infrastructure, and tourism is being developed.

The island is covered with low scrub and fringed with some of the finest white coral-sand beaches in the Caribbean. The climate is pleasant and healthy with temperatures in the range of 75-85°F. throughout the year.

Three months after the associated State of Saint Christopher (St. Kitts)-Nevis-Anguilla came into being in 1967 the Anguillans repudiated government from St. Kitts. A Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty the Queen was installed in 1969 and additional powers were conferred upon him in 1971 by the Anguilla (Administration) Order in Council under the provisions of the Anguilla Act 1971. On February 10, 1976 the Anguilla (Constitution) Order came into effect giving a new status and a separate constitution to Anguilla. Cabinet government was introduced with an Executive Council composed of the Commissioner, three elected and two official Members, and an eleven member Legislative Assembly headed by the Commissioner. Further constitutional changes were introduced on April 1, 1982. These included a change of title from H.M. Commissioner to Governor, provision for a fourth elected Minister, and for the Commissioner to be replaced by a Speaker in a restyled House of Assembly.

Final separation from St. Kitts-Nevis was effected on Dec. 19, 1980 and Anguilla reverted to a British Dependency.

Governor, Charles Henry Godden, C.B.E. (1978).

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, The Governor.

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance and Home Affairs, J. R. Webster.

Minister of Public Utilities, N. Webster.

Minister of Social Services, V. Banks.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Tourism, O. Fleming.

Secretary to the Executive Council, E. Hughes.

#### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands are situated between 21° and 22° North latitude and 71° and 72° West longitude, about 100 miles north of the Dominican Republic and 50 miles West of the Bahamas of which they are geographically an extension.

There are over 30 islands of which eight are inhabited covering an estimated area of 192 square miles. The principal is Grand Turk. The present population is 7,436 (Grand Turk 3,146). The most important industry is fishing but tourism is of increasing importance with about 11,887 visitors in 1980.

The Islands lie in the Trade Wind but with an excellent climate. The average temperature varies from 75°-80°F. in the winter and 85°F.-90°F. in the summer and humidity is generally low. Average rainfall is 21 inches per annum. Hurricanes are rare, the last occurring in 1960.

The principal airports are on the islands of Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales. There are direct shipping services to the U.S.A. (Miami). There is an air service between Miami and Grand Turk via the Dominican Republic. An internal air service provides a twice daily service between the principal islands. A comprehensive telephone and telex service is provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd.

#### FINANCE

	1980
Revenue .....	U.S.\$6,144,337
Expenditure .....	5,558,341

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports .....	U.S.\$13,805,270
Exports .....	2,159,814

A new Constitution was introduced in 1976, providing for an Executive Council and Legislative Council, and for the appointment of a Chief Minister and three other Ministers from elected members of the Legislative.

Governor, His Excellency J. C. Strong, C.B.E.

Chief Minister, Hon. N. B. Saunders.

## UNIVERSITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

(outside the United Kingdom)

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head  
(*Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal*)

## Australia

- ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 6,166).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. R. Stranks, Ph.D.
- AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (3,567).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. P. H. Karmel, A.C., C.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., D.Litt., D. Univ.
- DEAKIN (1974), Geelong. (1,554).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. R. Jevons, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- FLINDERS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA (1966), Adelaide. (2,337).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. J. Hancock, Ph.D.
- GRIFFITH (1971), Brisbane. (1,619).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. J. Willett, D.Sc., LL.D.
- JAMES COOK, NORTH QUEENSLAND (1970), Townsville. (1,177).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. J. C. Back, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- LA TROBE (1964), Melbourne. (5,039).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. F. Scott.
- MACQUARIE (1964), Sydney. (3,969).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. E. C. Webb, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- MELBOURNE (1853). (11,594).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. E. Caro, O.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D.
- MONASH (1958), Melbourne. (9,594).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. L. Martin, Ph.D., sc.d.
- MURDOCH (1973), Perth. (1,090).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. M. G. Willson, D.Phil.
- NEWCASTLE (1965). (2,121).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. W. George, A.O., Ph.D.
- NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (2,323).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. C. Gates, A.O., DECON.
- NEW SOUTH WALES (1949), Sydney. (13,211).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. L. M. Birt, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Phil.
- QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (9,392).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. G. Wilson, Ph.D.
- SYDNEY (1850). (13,691).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. M. Ward.
- TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (2,344).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Lazenby, Ph.D.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1911), Perth. (6,510).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. Street, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- WOLLONGONG (1975). (1,450).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. McKinnon, D.Ed.

## Bangladesh

- BANGLADESH AGRICULTURAL (1961), Mymensingh. (Full-time students, 2,966).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. K. M. Aminul Haque, Ph.D.
- BANGLADESH U. OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Dacca. (2,641).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Wahiduddin Ahmad, Ph.D.
- CHITTAGONG (1966). (29,680).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. A. Aziz Khan, Ph.D.
- DACCA (1921). (69,239).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. H. Chowdhury, Ph.D.
- JAHANGIRNAGAR (1970), Dacca. (1,543).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Z. R. Siddiqui.
- RAJSHAHI (1953). (42,761).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. R. Sarkar, Ph.D.

## Botswana

- BOTSWANA (1976), Gabarone. (Full-time students, 928).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. D. Turner.

## Canada

- ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 3,068).—*President*, J. R. C. Perkin, D.Phil.
- ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (19,535).—*President*, M. Horowitz, Ed.D.
- ATHABASCA (1970), Edmonton.—*President*, S. Griew, Ph.D.

- BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (746).—*Principal*, C. I. H. Nicholl, Ph.D.
- BRANDON (1967). (1,085).—*President*, H. J. Perkins, Ph.D.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (19,992).—*President*, D. T. Kenny, Ph.D.
- BROCK (1964), St. Catharines. (2,634).—*President and Vice-Chancellor*, A. J. Earp, LL.D.
- CALGARY (1966). (12,106).—*President*, N. E. Wagner, Ph.D.
- U. COLL. OF CAPE BRETON (1982), Sydney (1,208).—*President*, Rev. D. F. Campbell, Ph.D.
- CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (8,746).—*President*, W. E. Beckel, Ph.D.
- CONCORDIA (1929), Montreal. (11,170).—*Principal*, J. W. O'Brien, Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
- DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (7,238).—*President*, W. A. MacKay, Q.C., LL.D.
- UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (414).—*President*, J. F. Godfrey, D.Phil.
- DOMINICAN COLL. OF PHILOSOPHY AND THEOLOGY (1967), Ottawa. (121).—*President*, Rev. Father G.-D. Mailhiot.
- GUELPH (1964). (10,098).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. F. Forster.
- LAKEHEAD (1965), Thunder Bay. (2,998).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. A. Harrower, Ph.D.
- LAURENTIAN, SUDBURY (1960). (2,509).—*President*, H. B. M. Best, D.Ph.
- LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (17,907).—*Rector*, J.-G. Paquet, D.Sc.
- LETHBRIDGE (1967). (1,771).—*President*, J. H. Woods, Ph.D.
- MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (15,999).—*Principal*, D. L. Johnston, LL.D.
- MCMMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (9,899).—*President*, A. A. Lee, Ph.D.
- MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (13,165).—*President*, A. Naimark, M.D.
- ST. JOHN'S COLL. (1866), Winnipeg.—*Warden*, Rev. M. R. McLean, D.Phil.
- ST. PAUL'S COLL. (1926), Winnipeg.—*Rector*, Very Rev. J. V. Driscoll.
- MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949), St. John's. (7,458).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. Harris, Ph.D.
- MONCTON (1963), Moncton, Edmundston and Shipagan. (3,194).—*Rector*, G. Finn, O.C., LL.D.
- MONTREAL (1876). (18,542).—*Rector*, P. Lacoste, D.U.
- MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,579).—*President*, G. R. MacLean, Ph.D.
- MOUNT ST. VINCENT (1925), Halifax. (1,465).—*President*, E. Margaret Fulton, Ph.D.
- NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton and St. John. (6,411).—*President*, J. Downey, Ph.D.
- ST. THOMAS (1934), Fredericton.—*President*, Fr. G. W. Martin.
- NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (440).—*Principal*, H. F. MacRae, Ph.D.
- NOVA SCOTIA COLL. OF ART AND DESIGN (1887), Halifax. (473).—*President*, G. N. Kennedy.
- OTTAWA (1848). (11,744).—*Rector*, Rev. Father R. Guindon, C.C., D.Th., LL.D.
- ST. PAUL (1848), Ottawa (409).—*President*, Rev. Father H. Gouldreault, D.Th.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (1969), Charlottetown (1,390).—*President*, P. P. M. Meincke, Ph.D.
- QUEBEC (1968), Chicoutimi, Hull, Montreal, Rimouski, Trois-Rivières, and other centres (20,806).—*President*, G. Boulet.
- QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (10,824).—*Principal*, R. L. Watts, O.C., D.Phil.

- REGINA (1974). (4,033).—*President*, L. I. Barber, o.c., ph.d.  
 CAMPION COLL. (1918), Regina.—*President*, Rev. J. B. Gavin, ph.d.  
 LUTHER COLL. (1926), Regina.—*President*, M. A. Anderson, LL.D.  
 ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (716).—*Principal*, D. E. Tilley, ph.d.  
 ROYAL ROADS MILITARY COLLEGE (1942), Victoria. (269). *Principal*, Prof. E. S. Graham, ph.d.  
 RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE (1963), Toronto. (9,176).—*President*, B. Segal, ph.d.  
 STE-ANNE (1892), Church Point, N.S. (132).—*President*, C. Gaudet.  
 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (2,356).—*President*, Rev. G. A. MacKinnon, ph.d.  
 ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (2,383).—*President*, K. L. Ozmon, ph.d.  
 SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon (10,683).—*President*, L. F. Kristjanson, ph.d., LL.D.  
 ST. THOMAS MORE COLL. (1936), Saskatoon.—*Principal*, Rev. J. T. Hanrahan.  
 SHERBROOKE (1954). (6,913).—*Rector*, C. Hamel.  
 SIMON FRASER (1963), Burnaby. (6,729).—*President*, K. G. Pedersen, ph.d.  
 TECHNICAL U. OF NOVA SCOTIA (1909), Halifax. (780).—*President*, J. C. Callaghan.  
 TORONTO (1827). (33,874).—*President*, Prof. J. M. Ham, o.c., sc.d., d.s.c.a., d.sc., LL.D., d.Eng.  
 UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (2,766).—*President*, Rev. P. J. M. Swan, ph.d.  
 UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (1,061).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. K. Hare, o.c., ph.d., LL.D., d.sc.  
 VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (2,594).—*President*, G. S. French, c.d., ph.d.  
 ONTARIO INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN EDUCATION (1965), Toronto. (660).—*Director*, B. J. Shapiro, ed.d.  
 TRENT (1963), Peterborough. (2,284).—*President*, D. F. Theall, ph.d.  
 VICTORIA (1963), British Columbia. (6,259).—*President*, H. E. Petch, ph.d., d.sc.  
 WATERLOO (1959). (14,306).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. T. Wright, ph.d., d.Eng., LL.D., d.sc.  
 ST. JEROME'S COLL., Waterloo.—*President*, Rev. N. L. Choate.  
 WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (18,680).—*President*, G. E. Connell, ph.d.  
 BRESCIA COLL. (1919), London.—*Principal*, Sister Dolores Kuntz, ph.d.  
 HURON COLL. (1863), London.—*Principal*, Ven. J. G. Morden, d.d., d.Th.  
 KING'S COLL. (1912), London.—*Principal*, J. D. Morgan, ph.d.  
 WILFRED LAURIER (1973), Waterloo. (4,006).—*President*, J. A. Weir, ph.d.  
 WINDSOR (1857). (7,444).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Franklin, ph.d.  
 WINNIPEG (1967). (2,629).—*President*, R. H. Farquhar, ph.d.  
 YORK (1959), Toronto. (13,117).—*President*, H. I. Macdonald, o.c., LL.D.

## Ghana

- CAPE COAST (1962). (Full-time students 1,424).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. B. Dickson, ph.d.  
 GHANA (1961), Legon. (3,738).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. A. Bekoe, d.Phil.  
 UNIV. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1961), Kumasi. (2,847).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. O. Kwami, dr.ing.

## Guyana

- GUYANA (1963), Georgetown. (Full-time students, 1,295).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. H. Irvine, c.c.h., ph.d.

## Hong Kong

- CHINESE UNIV. OF HONG KONG (1963). (Full-time students, 4,665).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Ma Lin, ph.d.

- HONG KONG (1911). (4,613).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. L. Huang, c.B.E., d.Phil., d.sc.

## India

- AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 34,970).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. N. Mehrotra, ph.d.

- AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (1964), Bangalore. (3,438).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. Dwarakinath, ph.d.

- ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (11,365).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Hamid.

- ALLAHABAD (1887). (28,003).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. U. N. Singh.

- ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (1956), New Delhi. (931).—*Director*, H. D. Tandon, m.d.

- ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (46,818).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Sambasiva Rao.

- ANNA (1978), Madras. (3,297).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. C. Kulandaiswamy, ph.d., d.Litt.

- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalaiagar. (5,833).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. V. Chittibabu.

- ASSAM AGRICULTURAL (1969), Jorhat. (874).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Motiramani, ph.d.

- AVADH (1975), Faizabad. (35,505).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. P. Mehrotra, d.phil.

- AWADHESH PRATAP SINGH VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1968), Rewa. (35,662).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. G. Sharma, ph.d.

- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (16,717).—*Vice-Chancellor*, I. Narain, ph.d.

- BANGALORE (1964). (59,956).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. N. Viswanathiah, ph.d.

- BARODA (1949). (19,338).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. C. Parekh, ph.d.

- BERHAMPUR (1967). (17,772).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. H. Patnaik, ph.d.

- BHAGALPUR (1960). (43,630).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Q. Towheed, ph.d.

- BHAVNAGAR (1978). (4,358).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. I. J. Dhruv.

- BHOPAL VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1970). (20,138).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. Sharma, ph.d.

- BIDHAN CHANDRA KRISHI VISWA VIDYALAYA (1974), Kalyani. (967).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. L. N. Mandal.

- BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (75,621).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. M. Jha.

- BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE (1964), Pilani. (2,303).—*Director*, C. R. Mitra, sc.d., eng.sc.d.

- BOMBAY (1857). (113,401).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. Joshi.

- BUNDELKHAND (1975), Jhansi. (38,550).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. H. L. Sharma.

- BURDWAN (1960). (49,164).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. Mukherji, ph.d., d.Litt.

- CALCUTTA (1857). (119,601).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. K. Poddar, ph.d.

- CALICUT (1968). (82,180).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. A. Jaleel.

- CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES (1958), Hyderabad. (475).—*Director*, R. Mohan, ph.d.

- COCHIN (1971), Tripunithura. (681).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Gopalan, dr.ing.

- DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA (1918), Madras. (85).—*Hon. Vice-Chancellor*, P. V. Narasimha Rao.

- DAYALBAGH EDUCATIONAL INST. (1981), Agra. (1366).—*Director*, Mrs G. P. Sherry, ph.d.

- DELHI (1922). (55,264).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Gurbaksh Singh, ph.d.

- DIBRUGARH (1965). (50,092).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. D. Gogoi, ph.d.

- GANDHIGRAM RURAL INSTITUTE (1956), Madurai. (622).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Aram, Ph.D.
- GARHWAL (1973), Srinagar. (26,969).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. S. Rawat, Ph.D.
- GAUHATI (1948). (78,406).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. M. Choudhury, Ph.D.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (7,309).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. C. Chaturvedi.
- GOVIND BALLABH PANT U. OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY (1960), Pantnagar. (2,235).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Sarup.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (93,932).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. S. Shastri.
- GUJARAT AGRICULTURAL (1969), Ahmedabad. (1,633).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. B. Shukla.
- GUJARAT AYURVED (1966), Jamnagar. (1,881).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. J. Parikh.
- GUJARAT VIDYAPITH (1920), Ahmedabad. (242).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. J. Naik.
- GURUKULA KANGRI VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1900), Saharapur. (192).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. G. B. K. Hooja.
- GURU NANAK DEV (1969), Amritsar. (70,860).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. S. Grewal, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- HARYANA AGRICULTURAL (1970), Hissar. (1,652).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. D. R. Bhumbra.
- HIMACHAL PRADESH (1970), Simla. (16,630).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. P. Singh.
- HYDERABAD (1974). (537).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. S. Ramakrishna.
- INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1905), New Delhi. (472).—*Director*, H. K. Jain, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (1909), Bangalore. (1,071).—*Director*, S. Ramaseshan, D.Sc.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY (1958). (2,491).—*Director*, Dr. A. K. De.
- Indian Inst. of Technology, Delhi (1961). (2,670).—*Director*, Prof. O. P. Jain, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KANPUR (1960). (1,984).—*Director*, Prof. S. Sampath.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR (1951). (2,358).—*Director*, Prof. S. Lal, Ph.D.
- INDIAN INST. OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS (1959). (2,412).—*Director*, Prof. P. V. Indiresan, Ph.D.
- INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES (1926), Dhanbad. (584).—*Director*, Prof. G. S. Marwaha.
- INDIRA KALA SANGIT VISHAVIDYALAYA (1956), Khairagarh. (112).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. R. Gautam, Ph.D.
- INDORE (1964). (22,370).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Sharma, D.Phil.
- JABALPUR (1957). (18,823).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. P. Naik.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (4,381).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. M. Chakrabarty, Ph.D.
- JAMMU (1969). (7,600).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Bhushan.
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU KRISHI VISHWA VIDYALAYA (1964), Jabalpur. (2,676).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. V. Arya.
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL (1972), Hyderabad. (3,071).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Lakshminarayana, Ph.D.
- JAWAHARLAL NEHRU U. (1969), New Delhi. (2,410).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Y. Nayudamma, Ph.D.
- JIWAJI (1964), Gwalior. (37,538).—*Acting Vice-Chancellor*, M. Robson, D.Ed.
- JODHPUR (1962). (9,610).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. M. Mehta, D.Phil., D.Litt.
- KAKATIYA (1976), Warangal. (8,259).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. Nizam, Ph.D.
- KALYANI (1960). (1,923).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Mookerjee, Ph.D.
- KAMESHWARA SINGH DARBHANGA SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1961), Darbhanga. (559).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Mishra, Ph.D.
- KANPUR (1965). (126,132).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mrs. Hemlata Swarup, Ph.D.
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharmwar. (42,447).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa, Ph.D.
- KASHI VIYAPITH (1921), Varanasi. (3,199).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. N. Saksena.
- KASHMIR (1969), Srinagar. (16,500).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Wahid-Ud-Din Malik, Ph.D., D.Sc.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (165,690).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. V. Varughese, Ph.D.
- KERALA AGRICULTURAL (1971), Trichur. (1,594).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. Kaleeswaran.
- KONKAN KRISHI VIDYAPEETH (1972), Ratnagiri. (576).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. V. Salvi, Ph.D.
- KURUKSHETRA (1956). (46,648).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. C. Gupta, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- L. N. MITHILA (1972), Darbhanga. (75,623).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Singh.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (10,291).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. P. Pandey.
- MADRAS (1857). (121,366).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Santappa, Ph.D.
- MADURAI KAMARAJ (1966). (113,436).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. S. Manickam, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- MAGADH (1962), Gaya. (98,064).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. Ahmad.
- MAHARSHI DAYANAND (1976), Rohtak. (36,109).—*Acting Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. S. N. Rao.
- MAHATMA PHULE AGRICULTURAL (1967), Ahmednagar. (1,782).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. K. Salunkhe, Ph.D.
- MANIPUR (1980), Imphal. (11,449).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. T. Ratho, D.Phil.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad. (30,326).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. G. Gokhale.
- MARATHWADA AGRICULTURAL (1972), Parbhani. (1,176).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. V. S. Khuspe.
- MEERUT (1966). (41,601).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. L. Singh.
- MYSORE (1916). (51,643).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. S. Hegde.
- NAGARJUNA (1976), Nagarjunanagar. (18,409).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. B. Reddy.
- NAGPUR (1923). (56,105).—*Acting Vice-Chancellor*, G. B. Kadam.
- NORTH BENGAL (1962), Darjeeling. (11,993).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. K. Sen.
- NORTH-EASTERN HILL (1973), Shillong. (24,212).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. B. D. Sharma, Ph.D.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (51,585).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. G. R. Reddy, Ph.D.
- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (64,744).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. C. Paul, Ph.D., Sc.D.
- PATNA (1917). (17,514).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. S. P. Sinha.
- POONA (1948). (68,380).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. R. G. Takwale, Ph.D.
- PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL (1962), Ludhiana. (3,078).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. S. Singh.
- PUNJABI (1961), Patiala. (34,281).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Bhagat Singh, Ph.D.
- PUNJABRAO KRISHI VIDYAPEETH (1969), Akola. (2,269).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. K. R. Thakare.
- RABINDRA BHARATI (1962), Calcutta. (2,857).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Bhattacharya, Ph.D.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (117,194).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. T. K. N. Unithan, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- RANCHI (1960). (49,828).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. K. Dhan, Ph.D.
- RAVISHANKAR (1963), Raipur. (30,646).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. P. Chaube.
- ROHILKHAND (1975), Bareilly. (30,221).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. L. Sahayak, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- ROORKEE (1949). (2,408).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Narain, Ph.D.
- SAMBALPUR (1967). (22,810).—*Administrator*, Prof. B. Misra.



- SAMPURNANAND SANSKRIT VISHWAVIDYALAYA (1958), Varanasi. (43,143).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Sastri, D.Litt.
- SARDAR PATEL (1955), Vallabh Vidyanagar. (11,001).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. N. Shah.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (6,617).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. K. Modi.
- SAURASHTRA (1966), Rajkot. (32,795).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Dave.
- SHIVAJI (1962), Kolhapur. (42,699).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. K. Kanbarkar.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S (1951), Bombay. (12,351).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mrs. Jyoti H. Trivedi.
- SOUTH GUJARAT (1966), Surat. (21,934).—*Vice-Chancellor*, U. Baxi.
- SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA (1981), Anantapur. (998).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Abel, ph.D.
- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (35,056).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. M. V. Rama Sarma, ph.D.
- TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL (1971), Coimbatore, (2,702).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Venkataraman.
- TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (1936), Bombay. (221).—*Director*, M. S. Gore, ph.D.
- UDAIPUR (1962). (10,760).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. N. Bhandari.
- UTKAL (1943), Bhubaneswar. (87,170).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. K. Rout, ph.D., d.sc.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain. (29,239).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. K. Dave.
- VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (3,167).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Datta.

## Kenya

- NAIROBI (1970). (Full-time students, 6,311).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. M. Mungai, ph.D.
- KENYATTA UNIV. COLL. (1972), Nairobi. (2,201).—*Principal*, Prof. J. K. Maitha, ph.D.

## Lesotho

- NATIONAL U. OF LESOTHO (1975), Roma. (Full-time students, 1,091).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. M. Setsabi.

## Malawi

- MALAWI (1964), Zomba. (2,423).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Kimble, O.B.E., ph.D.

## Malaysia

- UNIV. OF AGRICULTURE, MALAYSIA (1971), Serdang. (Full-time students, 3,497).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Nayan bin Ariffin.
- MALAYA (1962), Kuala Lumpur. (8,559).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Royal Prof. Ungku A. Aziz, D.ECON., D.LITT.H., ed.D.
- NATIONAL UNIV. OF MALAYSIA (1970), Kuala Lumpur. (5,787).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Dato Awang Had Salleh.
- SCIENCE U., MALAYSIA (1969). (3,405).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Y. B. Tan Sri Datuk Haji Hamdan bin Sheikh Tahir, LL.D.
- U. OF TECHNOLOGY (1972), Kuala Lumpur. (4,085).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Tan Sri Dato Hj. Ainuddin bin Abdul Wahid.

## Malta

- MALTA (1980), Msida. (1,262 Full-time and part-time students).—*Rector*, Prof. G. P. Xuereb, D.Phil., M.D.

## Mauritius

- MAURITIUS (1965), Réduit. (306).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Manrakhan.

## New Zealand

- AUCKLAND (1882). (Full-time students, 8,314).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. J. Maiden, D.Phil.

- CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (5,299).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. D. Brownlie.
- LINCOLN COLL. (1878). (1,602).—*Principal*, Emeritus Prof. J. D. Stewart, ph.D.
- MASSEY (1964), Palmerston North. (4,632).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. N. M. Waters, ph.D., D.Sc.
- OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (5,222).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. O. H. Irvine, M.D.
- VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (4,466).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. I. Axford, ph.D.
- WAIKATO (1964), Hamilton. (2,014).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. R. Llewellyn, D.Phil., D.Sc.

## Nigeria

- AHMADU BELLO (1962), Zaria. (Full-time and part-time students, 15,731).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. Abdullahi, ph.D.
- ANAMBRA STATE U. OF TECHNOLOGY (1980), Enugu and Awka. (483).—*President*, Prof. K. O. Dike, ph.D., D.Sc., D.Litt., LL.D.
- BAYERO (1975), Kano. (Full-time students 2,997).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. I. H. Umar, ph.D.
- BENIN (1970). (5,622).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. A. Baikie, ed.D.
- CALABAR (1975). (2,798).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. N. Mohammed, ph.D.
- FEDERAL U. OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE (1980).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. T. I. Francis.
- FEDERAL U. OF TECHNOLOGY, BAUCHI (1980).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. O. Adekola, ph.D., D.Sc.
- FEDERAL U. OF TECHNOLOGY, MAKURDI (1980). (192).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. G. Igboeli, ph.D.
- FEDERAL U. OF TECHNOLOGY, OGWERRI (1980). (395).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. U. D. Gomwalk, ph.D.
- FEDERAL U. OF TECHNOLOGY, YOLA (1981).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. E. N. Chukwu, ph.D.
- IBADAN (1948). (10,281).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. O. Olayide, ph.D.
- IFE (1961), Ile-Ife. (8,712).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. C. A. Onwumechili, ph.D., D.Sc.
- ILORIN (1975). (2,803).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. A. Toye, ph.D.
- Jos (1975). (3,924).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. E. U. Emovon, ph.D.
- LAGOS (1962). (12,198).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. O. Adesola.
- MAIDUGURI (1975). (1,013).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Aminu, ph.D.
- NIGERIA (1960), Nsukka and Enugu. (10,761).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. N. Ndili, ph.D.
- PORT HARCOURT (1975). (2,317).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. E. U. Ekong, Dr.rer.nat.
- RIVERS STATE U. OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1980), Port Hartcourt. (3,000).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. T. T. Isoun, D.V.M., ph.D.
- SOKOTO (1975). (911).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. A. S. Galadanci, ph.D.

## Papua New Guinea

- PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1965), Port Moresby. (Full-time students, 1,512).—*Vice-Chancellor*, (vacant).
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA UNIV. OF TECHNOLOGY (1973), Lae. (1,052).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. P. Mead, O.B.E., ph.D.

## Sierra Leone

- SIERRA LEONE (1966), with colleges at Freetown and Njala. (2,187).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. T. Porter, ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D.

## Singapore

- NATIONAL U. OF SINGAPORE (1980). (Full-time students, 10,485).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Lim Pin m.D.
- NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL INST. (1981), Singapore.—*President*, Cham Tao Soon, ph.D.

## South Pacific

SOUTH PACIFIC (1967), Suva and Alafua. (Full-time students, 1,868).—*Vice-Chancellor*, (vacant).

## Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (1979). (3,110).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. Wijesundera, D.Phil.

JAFFNA (1979). (1,507).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. Vithiananthan, Ph.D.

KELANIYA (1979). (2,795).—*Vice-Chancellor*, (vacant).

MORATUWA (1979), Katubedda. (850).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. C. Patuwathavithane.

OPEN U. OF SRI LANKA (1980), Nugegoda, (3,290).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. P. D. Gunatilake, Ph.D.

PERADENIYA (1979). (5,439).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. B. L. Panditharatna, Ph.D.

BATTICALOA U. COLL. (1981). (77).—*Director*, Prof. S. Rajaratnam.

SRI JAYAWARDENEPURA (1979), Gangodawila. (3,033).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. Jinadasa Perera, Ph.D.

RUHUNA UNIV. COLL. (1979), Matara. (802).—*Director*, D. A. Kotellawe, Ph.D.

## Swaziland

SWAZILAND (1976), Kwaluseni. (819).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. M. Guma, D.Litt. & Phil.

## Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM (1970). (Full-time students, 2,678).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. A. Kuhanga.

## Uganda

MAKERERE (1970), Kampala. (Full-time students, 4,739).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Wandira.

## West Indies

UNIV. OF THE WEST INDIES (1962), Jamaica, with campuses in Trinidad and Barbados. (Full-time students, 6,947).—*Vice Chancellor*, A. Z. Preston.

## Zambia

ZAMBIA (1965), Lusaka. (Full-time students, 3,523).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Mwanza, Ph.D.

## Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 2,580).—*Principal*, Prof. W. J. Kamba.

## H.M. COASTGUARD

Her Majesty's Coastguard, which is administered by the Department of Trade, is responsible for co-ordinating all civil marine search and rescue operations around the 2,500 mile coastline of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 1,200 miles into the Atlantic, as well as co-operating with search and rescue organizations of neighbouring countries both in Western Europe and around the Atlantic seaboard. In addition the Service maintains a 24-hour watch on the Dover Strait, providing a Channel Navigation Information Service for all shipping in one of the busiest sea lanes in the world.

Since 1978 H.M. Coastguard has been organized into six major Regions, each with a Regional Controller operating from a Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre. Each Region is subdivided into Districts under District Controllers, operating from Maritime Rescue Sub-Centres. In all there are 26 of these major centres. They are on 24-hour watch and are fitted with a comprehensive range of communications and rescue equipment. They are supported by some 400 smaller stations manned by Auxiliary Coastguards under the direction of the Regulars, each of which keeps its parent centre fully informed of day to day casualty risk, particularly on the more remote danger spots around the coast.

Between January 1 and December 31, 1981, the 560 Regular and 9,000 Auxiliary Coastguards co-ordi-

nated 3,942 incidents requiring search and rescue facilities, resulting in assistance being given to 7,753 persons. All distress telephone and radio calls are centralized on the 26 centres, which are particularly on the alert for people or vessels in distress, shipping hazards and oil slicks. Using their modern telecommunications equipment and the extensive facilities provided by British Telecom's Coast Radio Stations, they can alert the most appropriate rescue facilities: RNLi lifeboats, ships in the vicinity, Royal Navy or RAF helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft, Naval vessels, and Coastguard shore and cliff rescue teams.

For those who regularly sail in local waters, or make longer passages, the Coastguard Yacht and Boat Safety Scheme provides an invaluable free service. Its aim is to give the Coastguard a record of the details of craft, their normal operating areas and their passage plans. Yacht and Boat Safety Scheme Cards are available from all Coastguard stations, harbourmasters' offices and most yacht clubs and marinas.

Founded in 1822 to guard our coasts against smuggling, the Coastguard's role today is a very different one—that of complete dedication to the guarding and saving of all life at sea. Members of the public who see an accident or a potentially dangerous incident on or around the coast should without hesitation dial '999' and ask for the Coastguard.

## THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This

retrograding of the equinox by about 50° a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellation whose names they bear.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Baghdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Capitals and by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

## AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*President*, Babrak Karmal.  
*President of the Council*, Sultan Ali Kishmand.  
*Vice-President and Minister of Higher Education*, Gul Dad.  
*Vice-President and Minister of Information and Culture*, Abdul Majid Sarbuland.  
*Vice-President and President of State Planning Committee*, Dr. Khalil Ahmad Abawi.  
*Education*, Dr. Faqir M. Yaqubi.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Shah M. Dost.  
*Interior*, Sayed M. Gulabzoi.  
*Defence*, Maj. Gen. M. Rafie.  
*Communications*, Lt. Col. M. Aslam Watanjar.  
*Finance*, Abdul Wakil.  
*Justice*, Abdurrashid Aryan.  
*Frontier and Tribal Affairs*, Suleiman Laeq.  
*Transport*, Lt. Col. Sherjan Mazdoorary.  
*Power*, Dr. Raz M. Pakteen.  
*Mines and Industries*, M. Ismail Danesh.  
*Public Works*, Nazar Mohammad.  
*Agriculture and Land Reform*, Fazil Rahim Mohmand.  
*Commerce*, Mohammad Khan Jalalar.  
*Public Health*, Dr. M. Nabi Kamyar.  
*Justice*, Abdul Wahab Safi.

AFGHAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
 31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.  
 [01-589 8891/2]

*Chargé d'Affaires*, Mohammad Azam Shahim.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population (Government estimate, 1979) 15,500,000, although it is estimated that two to three million have become refugees in Pakistan and Iran since the Soviet invasion. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal Family came, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tadjiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Nuristanis who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Iran (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by the U.S.S.R. (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895) and China. The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Iran frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, and thence N.E. to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother

of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. An Afghan-Chinese border treaty was signed in 1963 and the border demarcation in 1964. The Pakistan-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893.

By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into 29 provinces each under a Governor.

*Government*.—The Constitutional Monarchy, introduced by the 1964 Constitution, was overthrown by a *coup d'état* on July 17, 1973. The country was ruled by Presidential decree until February 1977 when a constitution was approved by a Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly). Mohammad Daoud was elected President of the Republic for a term of six years.

On April 27, 1978, President Daoud was overthrown by the Armed Forces and power handed to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). Noor Mohammad Taraki was appointed Secretary-General of the PDPA, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister. He was ousted and succeeded by Hafizullah Amin in September 1979. In December 1979 Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan and Babrak Karmal was installed in place of Amin, becoming Secretary-General of the PDPA, President of the Revolutionary Council and Head of State.

*Judiciary*.—Hitherto Afghanistan has been ruled on the basis of Shariat or Islamic law. However, the Constitution introduced in 1965 provided for the creation of a legal code, and for a new structure of courts, consisting of a lower court in each *wulusual* (sub province), and a court of appeal in each province, with a Supreme Court in Kabul. The complete separation of executive and judiciary in this constitution was abolished by Presidential Decree in July, 1973. In late 1976 and early 1977 new Penal and Civil Codes were published.

*Defence*.—The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by yearly calls. Service is for one year for officers and 2 years for other ranks. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern.

*Production*.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woolen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul-Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar-Herat (350 miles); Herat-Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul

(380 miles). Also Kabul-Khanabad-Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North was shortened by the completion in 1964 of the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar-Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Iranian borders. Five of the major roads in Afghanistan were surfaced by U.S. and Soviet Aid. The Kabul-Khyber, Kandahar-Spin Baldak and Kabul-Kunduz-Qizil Qala roads are also surfaced. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Motor transport has taken the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). In 1982 the Afghan and Soviet shores of the River Oxus were linked by a road and rail bridge which joins the Afghan port of Hairatan and the Soviet port of Termez. A network of internal air services operates between the main towns.

*Language and Literature.*—The principal languages of the country are Dari (a form of Persian) and Pushtu, although a number of minority languages are also spoken in various provinces. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and two universities, one in Kabul (established 1932) and one in Jalalabad (established early 1970's).

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have become eligible for income-tax.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£6,800,000
Exports to U.K. ....	20,200,000

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakul), dried fruits, nuts, cotton, raw wool, carpets, spice and natural gas, while the imports are chiefly oil, cotton yarn and piece goods, tea, sugar, machinery and transport equipment.

**CAPITAL**, Kabul (about 970,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (185,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (145,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (105,000), Jalalabad (55,000).

**FLAG.**—Black, red and green horizontal stripes with a device in top left-hand corner.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (Kabul)

*Chargé d'Affaires*, J. D. Garner, M.V.O.

Kabul is distant 5,000 miles from London.

### ALBANIA

*Head of State*, Haxhi Lleshi, *assumed office*, July 24, 1953.

*Chairman, Council of Ministers*, Adil Çarçani.

#### Labour (= Communist) Party

*Politbureau of the Central Committee*, R. Alia; M. Asllani; A. Carcani; H. Celiku; K. Haziu; Enver Hoxha; H. Isai; R. Marko; P. Miska; M. Myftiu; L. Cuko; S. Stefani (*full members*); L. Gegprifti; Q. Mihali; P. Peristeri; B. Bektashi; F. Çami; P. Murro (*candidate members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Enver Hoxha (*First Secretary*); R. Alia; H. Isai; P. Murra; S. Stefani.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1980) of 2,670,600.

In 1946 Albania was declared an independent Republic. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1939 and have so far not been restored.

Although Albania was almost entirely an agricultural country (staple crops are wheat and maize), industrial expansion of her natural resources is now in process.

**CAPITAL**, Tirana (pop. 200,000).

**FLAG.**—Black two-headed eagle surmounted by yellow outline star, all on a red field.

### ALGERIA

*President of State, Secretary-General of the Party*, Bendjedid Chadli, *elected*, February, 1979.

#### CABINET

*Secretary-General of the Presidency*, Abdelmalek Benhabyles.

*Secretary-General of the Government*, Mohamed Tayebi.

#### Ministers:

*Prime Minister*, Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani.

*Foreign Affairs*, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim.

*Interior*, Mohamed Yala.

*Finance*, Boualem Benhamouda.

*Trade*, Abdelaziz Khellef.

*Heavy Industry*, Kasdi Merbah.

*Light Industry*, Said Ait-Messaoudène.

*Energy and Petrochemicals*, Belkacem Nabi.

*Information*, Boualem Bessaïeh.

*Education*, Mohamed Kharroubi.

*Higher Education and Scientific Research*, Abdelhak Brerhi.

*Transport*, Salah Goudjil.

*Labour*, Mouloud Oumeziane.

*Agriculture and Agrarian Revolution*, Salim Saâdi.

*Justice*, Boualem Bakì.

*Tourism*, Abdelmadjid Allahoum.

*Youth and Sports*, Adenour Bekka.

*Planning and Organization of National Territory*, Abdelhamid Brahimi.

*Health*, Abderrazak Bouhara.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Bachir Rouis.

*Public Works*, Mohamed Kortebi.

*Housing and Construction*, Ahmed Ali Ghazali.

*Religious Affairs*, Abderrahman Chibane.

*Secretary of State for Fisheries*, Ahmed Benfreha.

*Secretary of State for Forests and Afforestation*, Mohamed Rouighi.

#### ALGERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON 54 Holland Park, W.11 [01-221 7800]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Redha Malek (1982).

*Minister Counsellor*, Mouloud Ali-Khodja.

*Ministers Plenipotentiary*, Mohamed Azzeddine Azouz; Abdelhalim Hammat.

*Counsellors*, Hadj Osman Bencherif; Mohammed Larabi Si-Ahmed; Tabey Saadi.

Algeria lies between 8° 45' W. to 12° E. longitude 27° 6' N. to a southern limit about 19° N. Area, 855,200 sq. miles (estimated). The population is estimated at about 18,250,000.

*Government.*—Algiers surrendered to a French

force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. Between 1955 and 1960 these were reorganized to form 13 departments. The Southern Territories of the Sahara, formerly a separate colony, became an integral part of Algeria on the attainment of independence. In June 1974 there was a further administrative reorganisation resulting in 31 departments. An armed rebellion led by the Moslem *Front de Liberation Nationale (F.L.N.)* against French rule broke out on Nov. 1, 1954. French control of Algeria came to an end when President de Gaulle declared Algeria independent on July 3, 1962; by October, 1963, all agricultural land held by foreigners had been expropriated and by 1965 more than 80 per cent. of the French population had left Algeria. More have left since.

Ben Bella was elected President of the Republic in Sept., 1963, but was deposed and a Council of the Revolution presided over by Col. Boumediène assumed power on June 19, 1965.

A new constitution was established by referendum on Nov. 19, 1976, and on Dec. 10, 1976 President Boumediène was elected for a six-year term of office. Elections for a national popular assembly were held in Feb. 1977. Following President Boumediène's death in December 1978, M. Bendjedid Chadli was elected President in February 1979.

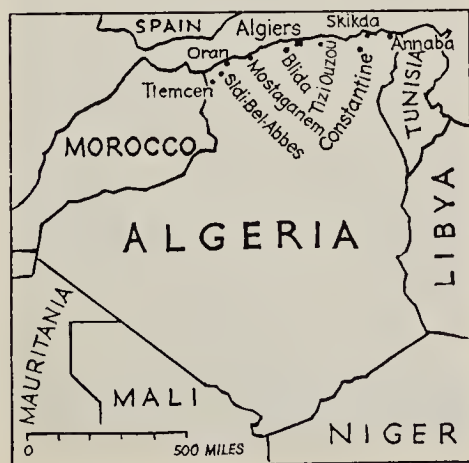
Development in Algeria is regulated by a series of national development plans. The 1970-73 Plan placed particular emphasis on industrial development. The 1974-77 Plan provided for expenditure of the order of £13,000 million on infrastructure development and social services. The 1980-84 Plan concentrates on housing, water supply and agriculture.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£142,500,000
Exports to U.K. ....	114,000,000

Algeria's main exports are crude oil and liquefied natural gas. Principal imports from the United Kingdom are capital plant and equipment for industrial use.

Algeria's main industry is the hydrocarbons industry. Oil and natural gas are pumped from the Sahara to terminals on the coast before being exported; the gas is first liquefied at liquefaction plants at Skikda and Arzew.



Other major industries being developed include a steel industry, motor vehicles, building materials, paper making, chemical products and metal manufactures. All major industrial enterprises are now under State control.

Algeria has a rapidly expanding network of roads and railways. Considerable sums are also being spent on the development of the State airline, the national shipping company and telecommunications.

CAPITAL.—Algiers, population 3,250,000 (approx). It is one of the principal ports of the Mediterranean as well as an important industrial center. Other towns include Oran; Constantine; Annaba; Blida; Setif; Sidi-Bel-Abbes; Tlemcen; Mostaganem; Skikda; Bejaia and Tizi Ouzou.

FLAG.—Red crescent and star on vertically divided green and white background.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Résidence Cassiopee, 7 Chemin de Glycines, Algiers.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Benjamin Leckie Strachan, C.M.G. (1978).*

*Cultural Attaché, British Council Representative, J. M. S. Whittell, 6 Avenue Souidani Boudjemaa, Algiers. There is a British Council library in Algiers.*

## ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality (formed by a treaty in 1278), situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 190 square miles and population of about 31,000, one quarter of whom are native Andorrans. It is surrounded by mountains of 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Andorra is divided into seven Parishes, each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-eight. Constitutionally, the sovereignty of Andorra is vested in two "Co-Princes", the President of the French Republic and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. These two "co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. They are represented by Permanent Delegates of whom one is the French Prefect of the Pyrenees Orientales Department at Perpignan and the other is the Spanish Vicar-General of the Diocese of Urgel. They are in turn represented in Andorra la Vella by two resident "Viguiers" known as the Viguier Français and the Viguier Episcopal, who have a joint responsibility for law and order and overall administration policy, together with judicial powers as members of the Supreme Court.

The language of the country is Catalan, but French and Spanish (Castilian) are also spoken. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency and the Budget is expressed in *pesetas*. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open all year. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes have been developed for skiing, and it is estimated that 8,000,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year.

There are two radio stations in Andorra, one privately-owned and one operated by a French Government corporation. Both pay dues to the Council of the Valleys.

## 790 Foreign Countries—Andorra, Angola, Arabia, Argentina [1983

**CAPITAL:** Andorra la Vella (population 11,750).  
**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.  
*H.M. Consul-General, E. V. Vines, O.B.E. (Resident at Barcelona).*

### ANGOLA

*President, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.*

Angola, which has an area of 488,000 square miles lies on the western coast of Africa; its population in 1972 was estimated at 5,798,000 although in the wake of fighting between the rival liberation movements the white population formerly of several hundred thousand has been greatly reduced, by a mass exodus.

After a Portuguese presence of at least four centuries, and an anti-colonial war since 1961, Angola became independent on Nov. 11, 1975 in the midst of civil war. Soviet-Cuban military assistance to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (M.P.L.A.) enabled it to defeat its South African-assisted rivals early in 1976. Cuban troops remain in Angola.

Angola exports diamonds and oil, which make up 75-80 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. Otherwise, economic activity has fallen since independence although marked progress has been made in the provision of electricity supplies, health services and primary education.

**CAPITAL.**—Luanda (Est. 480,613 in 1972).

**FLAG.**—Red and black with a yellow star, machete and cog-wheel.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£27,811,000
Exports to U.K. ....	83,125,000

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Rua Diogo Cao 4 (Caixa Postal 1244), Luanda.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Francis Kennedy, C.B.E. (1981).*

### ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E, long, and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from 'Aqaba at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

**Language and Literature.**—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt

and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand and One Nights"), historical and biographical studies, and, resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic-speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

*See also*—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; THE YEMEN REPUBLICS; UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (República Argentina)

*President, Maj.-Gen. Reynaldo Bignone, acceded July 1, 1982.*

#### CABINET

*Interior, Maj. Gen. Llamil Reston.*

*Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Aguirre Lanari.*

*Labour, Sr. Hector Villaveiran.*

*Economy, Sr. Jorge Wehbe.*

*Education, Dr. Cayetano Licciardo.*

*Defence, Dr. Julio Martinez Vivot.*

*Justice, Dr. Lucas Lennon.*

*Social, Dr. Adolf Navajas Artaza.*

*Public Works, Conrado Bauer.*

*Public Health and the Environment, Dr. Horacio Rodriguez Castells.*

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

The Embassy closed after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. Argentine interests in Great Britain are currently handled by the Brazilian Embassy.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from Cordoba in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentine thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Córdoba by the San Luis and Córdoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra De La Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme



west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 22 provinces, one territory (Tierra del Fuego) and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with a population (Census of 1980) of 27,862,771, an increase of 19.3 per cent. since 1970.

**Government.**—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán.

The first decades after independence were dominated by the dictatorship of Juan Manuel de Rosas. Following his overthrow in 1852, constitutional rule was restored and Buenos Aires was finally established as the seat of the federal government. Compulsory male suffrage was introduced in 1912, but in 1930 the government of Hipólito Irigoyen was overthrown in a military *coup*. In 1945 Juan Domingo Perón became President and supported by his popular wife Evita, established a strong populist regime. Following Evita's death in 1952, Perón's administration became increasingly repressive and he was overthrown in 1955. There followed eighteen years of political and economic instability during which both civilian and military governments failed to match the popularity of Perón's first administration, and eventually in 1973, he was recalled from exile. Elected President he died within a year and was succeeded by his widow, Vice President María Estela Perón, but control of the government passed into the hands of warring factions of the Perónist movement. Increasing terrorist activity eventually led to a bloodless *coup* by the armed forces on March 24, 1976; President

Perón and many of her senior advisers and officials of her Government were arrested. A Junta, consisting of the three commanders of the Armed Forces, was established and one of their number, Lt.-General Videla, was also sworn in as President on March 29, 1976 and was later nominated to serve until March 1981. His successor, former Army Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Viola, was ousted in December 1981 and replaced by Gen. Galtieri. Following the Falkland Islands defeat Gen. Galtieri resigned and the Army appointed Gen. Bignone as President. The Navy and Air Force withdrew from the Junta.

**Agriculture.**—Of a total land area of approximately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflower seed, alfalfa, sugar, fruit and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic food-stuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide about 85 per cent. of Argentina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of some of the more important crops:

	1980-81 metric tons
Maize .....	11,000,000
Wheat .....	7,830,000
Linseed .....	510,000
Oats .....	501,000
Barley .....	239,000
Rye .....	178,000
Rice .....	240,000
Sunflower seed .....	200,000
Cotton .....	573,000
Sugar cane .....	16,575,000
Millet .....	200,000
Tobacco .....	78,000
Soya .....	3,700,000

**Livestock.**—Livestock population in 1980 was: cattle, 60,000,000; sheep, 35,000,000; and pigs, 4,000,000. Meat exports to UK were 33,096 tons in 1980.

**Mineral Production.**—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. There are a natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires, an oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé), a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires and a natural gas pipeline between Neuquen and Bahía Blanca. The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial development. Total petroleum output for 1980 was 28,400,000 cubic metres compared with 27,467,000 cubic metres in 1979.

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold, silver and tin. Coal production in 1980 was 4,156,000 tons, compared with 7,270,000 tons in 1979; this is produced at the Rio Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other materials is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural

resources, especially copper for which the Government and private companies are carrying out exploration.

**Industries.**—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile, plastic and machine tool industries and engineering, especially in the production of motor vehicles and steel manufactures.

**Communications.**—There are 25,386 miles of railways of which 14,000 miles are broad gauge (5' 6"), 2,000 miles standard (4' 8½"), 8,720 miles of narrow 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. Plans are in hand for complete re-organization of the railways in order to improve their operating efficiency and reduce a very large financial deficit. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 137,000 miles of which 23,180 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring republics, Europe, Asia, Canada, the U.S.A. and South Africa. Total tonnage entering Argentine ports in 1979 was 13,879,391.

There are 16 short-wave broadcasting stations, 150 medium wave (of which 65 are official). In addition there are 65 television stations, of which 4 are in Buenos Aires. About 3.8 million television receivers are in use.

**Defence.**—The Army consists of four corps organized into 12 brigades, including mountain, jungle, airborne and armoured troops. It numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65–70,000 conscripts who serve 1 year.

The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 9 destroyers, 4 frigates/corvettes, 3 submarines, 4 minesweepers, 1 minehunter and ancillary craft. Strength is about 3,000 officers and 30,000 ratings, including 11,000 conscripts.

The Air Force consists of 9 brigades and a training force, with a strength of 1,600 officers, 15,000 other ranks and 20,000 civilians.

**Education—Primary and Secondary.** The government is formulating a new education policy. At the moment, education is compulsory for the 7 grades of primary school (6 to 13). Secondary schools (14 to 17+) are available in and around Buenos Aires and in most of the important towns in the interior of the country. Most secondary schools are administered by the Central Ministry of Education in Buenos Aires, while primary schools are administered by the Central Ministry or by Provincial Ministries of Education. Private schools, of which there are many, are also loosely controlled by the Central Ministry. **Teacher-Training** now takes place at post school level, courses lasting from 2 to 5 years. **Universities**—Many new universities have been created over the last two years. The total is now over 50 with 24 national (including the Federal Technological University), 25 private and a small number of provincial universities.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century. About 450 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 7 major ones in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspaper is the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily). There are several other foreign language newspapers.

## TRADE

1979  
Dollars U.S.  
Total Imports ..... 7,569 m.  
Total Exports ..... 8,142 m.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£172,830,000
Exports to U.K. ....	144,286,000
For Exchange Rate see p. 83.	

**CAPITAL.**—ΨBuenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1980), Metropolitan area 2,908,000; with suburbs, 9,677,200. Other large towns are: ΨRosario de Santa Fé (798,292), Córdoba (798,663), ΨLa Plata (408,300), ΨMar del Plata (317,444), San Miguel de Tucumán (326,000), Santa Fé (312,427) and Mendoza (118,568).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of blue, white, blue; gold sun in centre of white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 9.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

The British Embassy was closed after the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. British interests are currently handled by a section at the Swiss Embassy, Dr. Luis Agote 2412, Buenos Aires.

## AUSTRIA

*President of the Austrian Republic*, Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, born 1915; elected June 23, 1974, re-elected May 18, 1980.

## CABINET

*Chancellor*, Dr. Bruno Kreisky.  
*Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Education*, Dr. Fred Sinowatz.

*Minister for the Interior*, Erwin Lanc.

*Justice*, Dr. Christian Broda.

*Finance*, Dr. Herbert Salcher.

*Transport*, Karl Lausacker.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Willibald Pahr.

*Agriculture and Forestry*, Dip. Ing. Günter Haiden.

*Defence*, Otto Rössch.

*Trade and Industry*, Dr. Josef Staribacher.

*Building*, Karl Sekanina.

*Science and Research*, Frau Dr. Hertha Firnberg.

*Health and Environment*, Dr. Kurt Steyrer.

*Social Affairs*, Alfred Dallinger.

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W. 1  
[01-235 3731]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Reginald Thomas (1982).

*Defence Attaché*, Col. G. S. M. Trofaier.

*Counsellor*, Dr. B. Stillfried (*Cultural*).

*Attachés*, Dr. F. S. Hennerbichler (*Press*).

*Consul-General*, Frau M. Ballod.

*Attachés*, J. Kellner (*Administration*); Frau T. Stockert (*Social Welfare*).

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 32,376 square miles and its population (1981), 7,553,380.

**Government.**—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German Reich under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and a freely-elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the





U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938.

There is a National Assembly of 183 Deputies. In the elections of October 1975, the Socialists won an overall majority of the votes.

The state of the parties in May 1979, was:

Socialist Party .....	95
People's Party .....	77
Freedom Party (right wing) .....	11

**Religion and Education.**—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Linz and Klagenfurt.

**Language and Literature.**—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are 6 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

**Communications.**—Internal communications in Austria are partly restricted because of the mountainous nature of the country, and road and rail routes must, of necessity, follow the river valleys. The railways in Austria are state-owned and have 5,901 km. of track of which 2,949 km. had been electrified by June, 1979. While road surfaces in many cases are not up to British standards, the main roads linking the major towns are generally good and relatively fast. The *Westautobahn*, completed in 1967, links Munich, Salzburg, Linz and Vienna. A second major autobahn (*Inntal Autobahn*) is now complete between Kufstein, Innsbruck and the Brenner pass, thus linking the West German and

Italian autobahn networks through Austria. A third major autobahn (*Südautobahn*) linking Vienna with Graz, Klagenfurt and Villach is under construction and about half of it is already open for use.

**Tourism.**—14,241,392 tourists visited Austria in 1981. Net receipts from tourism were 44,211 million Schillings—a major contribution to the balance of payments.

**Production and industry.**—Agriculture and forestry accounted for 4.65 per cent of the Domestic Product in 1981. The arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth, about 44.2 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1980 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 3,485, steel 4,629, rolled products 3,827.9. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper, chemical pulp and synthetic fibres are produced in quantity. In addition, motor cycles, scooters, buses, tractors and motor lorries are produced. Mining and manufactures provided 30.25 per cent and construction 7.3 per cent of the total G.D.P. in 1981.

**Energy.**—Of Austria's energy requirement in 1981, 32 per cent. was supplied from internal sources. Production of crude oil was 1.34 million metric tons in 1981, 12 per cent of annual consumption. Imports of crude oil were 7.5 million tonnes, of which 1.7 million from the U.S.S.R., and 3.1 million from Saudi Arabia. Austria produced 1,436 million cubic metres of natural gas in 1981 and imported 3,990 million cubic metres, of which 3,961 million cubic metres came from the U.S.S.R. In 1981 production of electricity reached 42,894 million kwht, and exports of electric power totalled 7,445 million kwht. A 700 mw nuclear power station had already been constructed when in November 1978 the Austrian people

decided by a very small margin in a national referendum not to allow the introduction of nuclear power stations in Austria.

**Minerals.**—Production of iron and magnesite ore in 1980 was 3.2 million tonnes; of lead and zinc ore 694,545 tonnes; crude magnesite 1.3 million tonnes; gypsum 698,652 tonnes and brown coal 2.9 million tonnes. In addition there are useful deposits of salt and limited deposits of copper, antimony and tungsten.

## FINANCE

	1981
	Schillings '000,000
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure .....	339,456
Revenue .....	287,791

## Trade with U.K.

	1981
	Schillings '000,000
Imports from U.K. ....	7,838
Exports to U.K. ....	10,530

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. For rate of exchange see p. 83.

**CAPITAL.** Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,580,600. Other towns are Graz (248,500), Linz (202,874), Innsbruck (115,197), Salzburg (128,845), and Klagenfurt (82,512).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of red, white, red, with eagle crest on white stripe. **NATIONAL DAY.**—October 26.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Vienna

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Michael O'Donel Bjarne Alexander (1981).

*1st Secretaries*, A. L. Free-Gore (*Head of Chancery*); J. R. Bruce-Lockhart; J. A. Towner; D. G. Blunt; D. J. Harding (*Commercial*); B. J. G. Cauty (*H.M. Consul*); F. Holroyd (*Administration*).

*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. M. Legg.

There is a British Consular Office at Vienna, and an Honorary Consulate at Innsbruck.

*British Council Representative*, J. G. Mills, Schenkenstrasse 4, A-1010 Vienna.

## BAHRAIN

*Amir*, H.H. Shaikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifa, G.C.M.G., born 1932; *acceded* Dec. 16, 1961.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister*, H.E. Shaikh Khalifa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa.

*Minister of Defence*, H.E. Shaikh Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa, K.C.M.G. (*Heir Apparent*).

*Foreign Affairs*, Shaikh Mohammed bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa.

*Justice and Islamic Affairs*, Shaikh Abdullah bin Khalid Al-Khalifa.

*Development and Industry*, Yusuf Ahmad Shirawi.

*Education*, Dr. Ali Fakhroo.

*Health*, Jawad Salim Al-Arayed.

*Legal Affairs*, Dr. Hussain Al-Baharna.

*Transportation*, Ibrahim Mohammed Humaidan.

*Interior*, Shaikh Mohammed bin Khalifa Al-Khalifa.

*Information*, Tariq Abdulrahman Almoayyed.

*Labour and Social Affairs*, Shaikh Khalifa bin Sulman bin Mohammed Al-Khalifa.

*Works, Power and Water*, Majid Jawad Al-Jishi.

*Housing*, Shaikh Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Khalifa.  
*Finance and National Economy*, Ibrahim Abdulkarim Mohammed.

*Commerce and Agriculture*, Habib Ahmed Kassim.

BAHRAIN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
98 Gloucester Road, S.W.7  
[01-370 5132]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sheik Abdul-Rahman Faris Al-Khalifa.

**Area and population.**—Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated about half-way down the Gulf, some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The capital, Manama, is situated on the north shore of this island. The next largest, Muharraq, with the town and Bahrain International Airport, is connected to Manama by a causeway 1½ miles long.

The population (1981) is 358,857, of whom 142,779 are foreign. The Bahrainis are about equally divided between Sunnis and Shias; the ruling family and many of the most prominent merchants are Sunnis.

**Climate.**—The climate is humid all the year round, with rainfall of about 3 in., concentrated in the mild winter months, December to March; in summer, May to October, temperatures can exceed 110° F.

**Government.**—Bahrain has been a fully independent state since 1971. Government takes the form of a constitutional monarchy, in which traditional consultative procedures continue to play an important role.

**Economy.**—The largest source of revenue is oil. The Bahrain field, discovered in 1932, is now wholly owned by the Bahrain National Oil Co. Production in 1981 was 16.86 million barrels. The Sitra refinery derives about 70 per cent. of its crude oil by submarine pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Bahrain also has a half share with Saudi Arabia in the profits of the offshore Abu Sa'afa field. A reservoir of unassociated gas has recently been developed on Bahrain island.

Heavy industry is currently limited to the Aluminium Bahrain smelter, with an annual capacity of 181,000 tonnes of ingots, billets and slabs; it used alumina from Australia and the local natural gas. The Bahrain Government owns 77.9 per cent. of the shares. A dry dock built for a consortium of the OPEC countries and capable of taking tankers of up to 500,000 dwt was opened in 1977. A large petrochemical plant to produce ammonia and methanol is part of Bahrain's industrial development.

The pearling industry, once the basis of the economy, has virtually ceased to exist. There is however a variety of light industries.

The state is being developed as a financial centre. Apart from commercial banks, led by the National Bank of Bahrain, the Chartered Bank, the British Bank of the Middle East and the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, many international banks are being licensed as "offshore banking units"; there are also money brokers and merchant banks.

The currency is the Bahraini Dinar (BD) divided into 1,000 fils. In May 1981 it was worth approximately US \$2.65.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
	million
Imports from U.K. ....	BD115.6
Exports to U.K. ....	25.1

**Communications.**—The port of Mina Sulman has sixteen alongside berths for ships up to 36' draft.

Bahrain International airport is the main air traffic centre of the Gulf; it is the headquarters of Gulf Air, and a stopping point on routes between

Europe and Australia and the Far East, including British Airways.

A world-wide telephone and telex service, by satellite, is operated by Bahrain Telecommunications Company.

FLAG.—Red, with vertical serrated white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL.—Manama; population (1979) 120,000.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Government Road-North, Manama

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, William R. Tomkys.

*1st Secretary*, M. J. Copson, O.B.E. (Commercial).

*2nd Secretaries*, R. M. Doherty (Consul); S. P. Collis.

*British Council Representative*, H. B. Bending [P.O. Box 452, Manama].

## BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique)

*King of the Belgians*, H.M. King Baudouin, k.g., born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950; married Dec. 15, 1960, Doña Fabiola de Mora y Aragón.

*Heir Presumptive*, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has issue Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, b. April 15, 1960; Princess Astrid Josephine-Charlotte Fabrizia Elisabeth Paola Marie, b. June 5, 1962; Prince Laurent, b. Oct. 20, 1963.

*Prime Minister*, Dr. Wilfred Martens (CVP).

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade*, Mr. W. de Clerq (PVV).

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Justice and Constitutional Reform*, Mr. Jean Gol (PRL).

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior*, Mr. Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb (PSC).

*Public Works*, Mr. Louis Oliver (PRL).

*Foreign Affairs*, Mr. Léo Tindemans (CVP).

*Defence*, Mr. Freddy Vreven (PVV).

*Flemish Education*, Mr. Daniel Coens (CVP).

*French Language Education*, Mr. Michel Tromont (PRL).

*Economic Affairs*, Mr. Mark Eyskens (CVP).

*Labour and Employment*, Mr. Michel Hansenne (PSC).

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Mr. Herman de Croo (PVV).

*Budget, Scientific Policy and Research*, Mr. Philippe Maystadt (PSC).

*Brussels Regional Affairs and the Middle Classes*, Mr. Albert Demuyter (PRL).

*Social Affairs and Institutional Reform*, Mr. Jean-Luc Dehaene (CVP).

#### BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[01-235 5422]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency M. Robert Vaes, k.c.m.g.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. N. Cockx.

*Minister Counsellor*, M. B. Lauwaert (Economic).

*Military, Naval and Air Attaché*, Col. D. X. Gysemans.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,781 square miles and a population, (1981) of 9,848,647. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S.



by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 898 miles, and a seaboard of 41 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Signal de Botranges, rises to a height of 2,276 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is divided linguistically between those who speak Dutch (the Flemings, in the North) and those who speak French (the Walloons, in the South) with a small German-speaking region east of Liège. Nearly all Belgians are Roman Catholics.

*Government*.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 4, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September 1944.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The parliamentary term is four years.

The last general election was held on November 8, 1981. The results were as follows (seats):

*Chamber of Deputies*: CVP, 43; PVV, 28; BSP, 26; VU (Flemish Nationalists), 20; Ecology, 4; PSC, 18; PRL (Liberal), 24; PSB, 35; RW (Walloon Regional

ist)/FDF, 18; UDRT (anti-tax), 3; Communists, 2.

*Senate:* Christian Socialists, 60; Socialists, 55; Liberals, 47; Flemish Nationalists, 14; Ecologists, 5; Walloon Regionalists, 2; Communist, 1; Brussels Francophone, 1; UDRT (anti-tax), 1. Besides these directly elected representatives the Senate also includes a number of members who are elected by the Provincial Councils and 25 who are co-opted in the proportions of the directly elected seats. H.R.H. Prince Albert is a "sénateur de droit".

*Production.*—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to 6,590,000 metric tons in 1978 following the closing of uneconomic pits. Industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. In 1978 3.1 per cent. of the active population was engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Crude steel output in 1978 was 12,600,000 metric tons.

*Education.*—In 1980, the budget for education (200,000,000,000 Belgian francs) represents 17.3 per cent of the national budget and does not include the amount spent by the Communes, provinces and the church in subsidized schools. The nursery schools provide free education for the 2½ to 6 age group. There are over 8,000 primary schools (6 to 12 years) of which approximately 5,000 are administered by the State, province or commune and the remainder are free institutions (predominantly Roman Catholic). There are more than 1,100 secondary schools offering a general academic education slightly over half of which are free institutions (predominantly Roman Catholic but subsidized by the State) and the remainder official institutions. The official school leaving age is 14.

*Language and Literature.*—Dutch is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. Dutch is recognized as the official language in the northern areas and French in the southern (Walloon) area and there are guarantees for the respective linguistic minorities. Brussels is officially bilingual. There is a small German-speaking group along the German border, east of Liège.

In July, 1971, the Belgian Parliament passed three Bills together implementing the constitutional amendments introduced in December 1970, to ease friction between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities. The first Bill established a cultural council for each linguistic group, in operation from Dec. 1, 1971, all members of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate being members of one council or the other. A Cultural Council for the German-speaking community also has since been established. The second Bill defined the powers of the cultural councils, providing that the councils would be responsible for certain aspects of cultural life; commission for co-operation with the other council would be set up, with a statutory obligation to hold at least two meetings with the other council in each Parliamentary session. The third Bill provided for the establishment of five "agglomerations" of municipalities centred on Antwerp, Brussels, Charleroi, Ghent and Liège and the federation of small municipalities, with special provision in respect of the border boroughs of Brussels (which have a predominantly Flemish population) designed gradually to reduce the influence of the French

speakers in that area. Regional councils for Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels were established in 1974.

The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by an indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Dutch. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Emile Verhaeren (1855-1916) was a poet of international standing. Of contemporary Belgian writers, perhaps the most celebrated is Georges Simenon (born at Liège in 1903). There are 44 daily newspapers (French, Dutch and some German) in Belgium.

## FINANCE

Budget	1981 B. Fr. (millions)
Revenue .....	1,158,800
Expenditure .....	1,609,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian *franc*. (See also p. 83.) External trade figures relate to Luxembourg as well as Belgium since the two countries formed an Economic Union in 1921.

## TRADE

	1981 B. Fr. (millions)
Total Imports .....	2,296,600
Total Exports .....	2,059,900

*Communications.*—On Dec. 31, 1979, there were 4,050 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 1,301 kilometres were electrified; the length of regional railways operated in 1979 was 200 kilometres. The Belgian National Light Railways (SNCV) also operated 25,124 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1978, there were 2,159,000 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands) which permits the passage to Ghent of ships up to 60,000 tons; the Canal of Willebroek Rupel-Brussels (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6½ miles). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. The modernization of the port of Antwerp is well advanced. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal are being widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons.

In 1977 there were 11,277 km. of trunk roads of which about 1,082 km. are motorways. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried in foreign shipping, the mercantile marine consisting (in 1977) of 90 vessels (2,530,812 metric tons), in addition to which there were 216 fishing boats.

The Belgian National Airline *Sabena* operates regular services between Brussels and London, and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, Zaire, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, Middle East, Far East, India, etc. Many foreign airlines call at Brussels.

*Cities and Towns.*—The Capital, BRUSSELS, has a population (1981) of 997,293 (with suburbs). Other towns are Antwerp, the chief port (918,144); Ghent (485,565), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp; Liège (605,123), the centre of the iron

industry, and Charleroi (450,110), an important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; ΨBruges (252,430); ΨOstend (270,888); Malines (291,459). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, 50 mins.

**NATIONAL FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 21 (Accession of King Leopold I, 1831).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY.

28 Rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John E. Jackson, C.M.G. (1982).

*Counsellers*, J. D. N. Hartland-Swann (*Head of Chancery*); P. Yarnold (*Commercial*); S. Relton (*Administration*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. The Hon. P. Trustram-Eve, O.B.E.

*Air and Naval Attaché*, Wing Cdr. J. Tucker.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and Liège*.

*British Council Representative to Belgium and Luxembourg*, D. Beard, C.B.E., Galilée Building, Avenue Galilée 5, 1030, Brussels (Council Library at Brussels).

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG (INC.)**, 30 Rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels.

## BENIN

(People's Republic of Benin)

*President of the Military Revolutionary Government and Head of State*, Lt.-Col. Mathieu Kerekou; *assumed office*, October 26, 1972.

A republic situated in West Africa, between 2° and 3° W. and 6° and 12° N., Benin (formerly known as Dahomey) has a short coast line of 78 miles on the Gulf of Guinea but extends northwards inland for 437 miles. It is flanked on the west by Togo, on the north by Upper Volta and Niger and on the east by Nigeria. It has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population (estimate, 1976) of 3,200,000. Although poor in resources, Benin is one of the most thickly populated areas in West Africa, with a high level of education. It is divided into four main regions running horizontally: a narrow sandy coastal strip, a succession of inter-communicating lagoons, a clay belt and a sandy plateau in the north.

The first treaty with France was signed by one of the kings of Abomey in 1851 but the country was not placed under French administration until 1892. Benin became an independent republic within the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 1, 1960. In October, 1963, a popular revolution led to the fall of the government of the first President of Benin, Hubert Maga. The Army held power until Sourou-Migan Apithy was elected President and Justin Ahomadegbé Chief of Government in January, 1964, after a new constitution had been agreed. This government was overthrown in November, 1965, following a long-standing disagreement between Maga and Apithy. It was replaced by President Tahirou Congacou, who was in turn dismissed in December of the same year by the Army. Christophe Soglo then assumed control and dismissed the Assembly. Soglo was in his turn overthrown by an Army *coup d'état* on December 17, 1967. Seven months later Dr. Zinsou was installed, with the

support of the Army, as President, an appointment which was confirmed by a national referendum on July 28, 1968.

Dr. Zinsou was overthrown by a military coup on December 10, 1969 and for five months the country was ruled by a military "Directoire". Following abortive elections in March, 1970, a Presidential Council was set up in May, 1970 consisting of MM. Maga, Ahomadegbé and Apithy, with M. Maga as President of the Council and Head of State. He was succeeded in May, 1972 by M. Ahomadegbé, who in turn would have been succeeded in May 1974 by M. Apithy, but for the *coup d'état* of October 26, 1972 which brought the Military Revolutionary Government, headed by Lt.-Col. Kerekou, to power. General elections were held in Nov. 1979, and a new Constitution and National Assembly were established.

Benin is a member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, the *Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache* (OCAM), the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The official language is French.

**Finance.**—The currency of Benin is the *Franc CFA* (*Francs CFA* 50=1 French *Franc*).

**Trade.**—The principal exports are palm products (80 per cent.) followed by ground nuts, shea-nuts, cotton and coffee. Small deposits of gold, iron and chrome have been found; oil production is scheduled to begin in 1983.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . . .	£13,120,000
Exports to U.K. . . . . .	2,860,000

**CAPITAL.**—Porto Novo (104,000). Political capital and principal commercial town and port, ΨCotonou (178,000).

**FLAG.**—Green, with five pointed red star in the top left corner.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—November 30.  
*British Embassy* (see Lagos, Nigeria).

## BHUTAN

*King of Bhutan*, H.M. Jigme Singye Wangchuck, born 1955; *succeeded his father*, July, 1972; *crowned*, June 2, 1974.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*H.M. Representative in the Ministry of Finance*, H.R.H. Ashi S. C. Wangchuk.

*H.M. Representative in the Ministry of Development*, H.R.H. Ashi D. W. Wangchuk.

*Trade, Industry and Forests*, H.R.H. Namgyel Wangchuk.

*Home Affairs and Speaker of the National Assembly*, Lyonpo Tamji Jagar.

*Foreign Affairs*, Lyonpo Dawa Tshering.

*Communications and Tourism*, Lyonpo Sangye Penjor.

*Deputy Minister of Defence*, Col. Lam Dorji.

Bhutan, with an area of about 18,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1978) of 1,247,000, mainly Buddhists, is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a State of the Indian Union. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives at the United Nations, India and in Bangladesh.

It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of Rs.500,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. India provides 75% of the budget for Bhutan's 6-year plan (1981-7).

Bhutan has a National Assembly which meets twice a year. The Royal Advisory Council, nominated by the King and the National Assembly, acts as a consultative body when the National Assembly is not in session. The King is also assisted by a Council of Ministers.

The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. Tourism and postage stamps are increasingly important sources of foreign exchange. A motor road runs 107 miles from Paro, the winter capital, to Phuntsholing. Three other roads linking Bhutan with India are under construction or projected. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative in Bhutan.

The State Religion is Mahayana Buddhism. There are a number of Hindus living in the south of the country. The official language is Dzongkha, a dialect of Tibetan; there are many local variations.

CURRENCY.—Ngultrum (parity with Indian rupee).

CAPITAL.—Thimphu.

FLAG.—Orange and crimson divided diagonally, with dragon device in centre.

## BOLIVIA (República de Bolivia)

*President of the Republic, General Guido Vildoso, took office, July 22, 1982.*

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
106 Eaton Square, S.W.1  
[01-235 4248]

*Minister Counsellor, Sr. Humberto Zannier.*

*1st Secretary, Srta. Marta Bosacomá Bonel.*

*Civil Attaché, Sr. Fernando Gaya.*

*Attaché, Sra. Maria Elena Diaz.*

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool, Birmingham and Hull.*

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W. It has an area estimated at 415,000 square miles with a population (1976) of 4,700,000. (*For MAP, see Index.*) The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenez, Beni, Mamore and Madre de Dios.

Mining, natural gas, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of Malaysia, the largest in the world. Copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth salt and sulphur are found. 30,000 tons of tin are produced, and together with other minerals provide over half of Bolivia's exports.

In 1980 Bolivia produced about 22,000 barrels of oil a day, sufficient for internal consumption. Production should increase to about 28,000 barrels a day by late 1981. Gas (currently providing about a quarter of Bolivia's export income) is piped to Argentina and there are plans to build a pipeline to Sao Paulo, Brazil, by 1985. Bolivia's agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, wheat, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts etc. Total exports (F.O.B.) in 1980 were U.S. \$1,033 million.

*Transport and Communications.*—There are 2,200 miles of railways in operation including the lines from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (312 miles). There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and microwave telephone communications between La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Oruro and Sucre; there are plans to include other cities in the network soon. Most other towns of any size have radio/telephone communication with the main cities. There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (34 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Río Mulato to Potosí, and from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital. The Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia Railroad was formerly an all-British concern, but the Bolivian sector has now been nationalized. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across lake Titicaca to the railhead at Puno.

Commercial aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Braniff International Airways (American), Lufthansa, Avianca, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), and Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (Bolivian), providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Europe, Brazil and Argentina; local flights provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano and Transporte Aéreo Militar link La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, Sucre, Trinidad and other towns.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1884.

*Language and Literature.*—The official language of the country is Spanish, but many of the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak Quechua or Aymará, the two linguistic groups being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion was disestablished in 1961 but relations between it and the State are good. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are six other universities, the largest being the University of San Andrés at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are four principal daily newspapers in Bolivia.

### FINANCE

The economy has deteriorated since 1977, with disappointing petroleum reserves and a large external debt. The position worsened in 1981 when world tin prices remained low. The peso was devalued to 25 to 1 U.S. dollar in November 1979. The inflation rate in 1980 was just below 60 per cent.

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£8,684,000
Exports to U.K. ....	33,179,000

Mineral exports represent about 83 per cent of

these totals. A large part of Bolivia's minerals were shipped to U.K. for smelting and re-export, but Bolivia is now developing her own smelters and will in future be exporting metals. The chief imports are wheat and flour, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

*Seat of Government.*—La Paz. Population (census 1976) 654,700. Other large centres are Cochabamba (194,000), Oruro (124,000), Santa Cruz (237,000), Potosí (77,000), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (63,000) and Tarija (38,500).

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands; red, yellow, green.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 6 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Casilla 694, La Paz.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Stanley Frederick St. Clare Duncan (1981).

*1st Secretary*, T. H. Steggle (*Commercial and Head of Chancery*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *La Paz* and *Cochabamba*.

BRAZIL  
(The Federative Republic of Brazil)

*President*, General João Baptista de Figueiredo; *elected*, October 15, 1978; *inaugurated*, March 15, 1979.

*Vice-President*, Aureliano Chaves.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
32 Green Street, W.1.  
(01-499 0877)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Roberto de Oliveira Campos (1975).

*Minister-Counsellor*, José Olympio Rache de Almeida.

*Minister*, S. de C. Weguelin Vieira (*Consular*).

*Air Attaché*, Col. U. S. N. Batista.

*Naval and Military Attaché*, Capt. P. C. de A. Adriaio.  
*Consular Section*, 6 Deanery Street, W.1 (01-499 7441).

*Commercial Section*, 15 Berkeley Street, W.1 (01-499 0877).

There are also a Brazilian Consulate-General at *Liverpool* and honorary consular offices at *Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

POSITION AND EXTENT

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles, with a population (1980 census) of 119,098,922.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central states of Mato Grosso are principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are

*Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra da Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet) and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paraná*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aimorés*; which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Arapize*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingú* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaia* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguai*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguaçu* or *Iguassú*, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguaçu* (200 ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

*Government.*—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King Joao VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed.

The Federative Republic of Brazil is made up of the Federal District, 23 States and 3 Territories (the most under-developed frontier regions). The constitution of January 1967 draws on the same conceptual basis as that of the United States, and envisages an equal distribution of power between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The President, who heads the Executive of the Federal Government, will in future be elected for a 6-year term by an electoral college consisting of the Congress and representatives of the State Legislative Assemblies. The next Presidential elections will be in January 1985.

The Congress consists of a Senate (3 Senators per State elected for an 8-year term) and a Chamber of Deputies which is re-elected every 4 years. (The number of Deputies per State depends upon the State's population). Each State has a Governor, and a Legislative Assembly with a 4-year term.

*Production.*—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is being exploited to an increasing extent. The iron ore deposits of Minas Gerais and the untapped ones of the Amazon region are particularly rich and plans for mining them are advanced. Production is increasing all the time.

Electric power production in 1981 was 143,580 Gwh. In the same year, the total output of pig-iron was 10,791,200 tonnes and oil output was 12,384,000 cubic metres.

Agriculture production in 1981 was:

Black Beans .....	2,345,000 tonnes
Casava .....	25,638,000 "
Castor Beans .....	303,900 "



Cocoa .....	304,000	tonnes
Coffee .....	3,775,000	"
Cotton .....	1,758,000	"
Maize .....	21,141,000	"
Oranges .....	57,339,000	"
Peanuts .....	324,000	"
Potatoes .....	1,891,000	"
Rice .....	8,495,000	"
Sisal .....	203,000	"
Soya .....	15,290,000	"
Sugar .....	154,660,000	"
Tobacco .....	354,000	"
Jute .....	98,000	"
Wheat .....	2,029,000	"

*Defence.*—The peace-time strength of the Army is 182,750 of which 15,280 are officers and warrant officers and 35,500 are N.C.O.s and 132,000 conscripts. The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 8 submarines, 10 destroyers, 6 frigates, 10 patrol vessels, 5 river patrol ships, 1 river monitor, 1 river transport, 6 coastal mine sweepers, 7 survey ships, and 29 other vessels. The strength of the Navy is 49,000. The Air Force, with a strength of 43,000, has 696 aircraft, of which 192 are fast-jet.

*Education.*—Primary education is compulsory and is the responsibility of State governments and

municipalities. At this level approximately 10 per cent. attend private schools. Secondary education is largely the responsibility of the State and Municipal Governments, although a small number of very old foundations (the Pedro II Schools) remain under direct federal control. Over 50 per cent. of all pupils at this level attend Private Schools. Higher education is available in Federal State, Municipal and private universities and faculties.

*Language and Literature.*—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers.

*Communications.*—In 1976 there were 1,489,065 km. of highways. The route-length of railways in 1977 was 28,763 km. Seventy-eight aviation com-



panies (25 foreign) provide air-mail and passenger services. There are 21,944 miles of navigable inland waterways. During 1975, 6,919 vessels entered Rio de Janeiro and Santos, the two leading ports.

FINANCE

	1981 <i>Cruzeiros</i>
Revenue .....	2,261,969 million
Expenditure .....	1,899,323 million

In 1981 Brazil's foreign debt stood at U.S.\$61,410.8 million. Reserves in 1981 were \$7,506.8 million.

TRADE (1981)

Total imports .....	U.S.\$22,080 million
Total exports .....	U.S.\$23,293 million

Trade with U.K. (1981)

Imports from U.K. ....	U.S.\$329,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	U.S.\$734,900,000

Principal imports are fuel and lubricants, machinery, chemicals, wheat, metals and metal manufactures. Principal exports are coffee, iron ore, cotton, sugar and pinewood. In 1981 the Brazilian automobile industry produced 1,062,197 vehicles. Of these, 779,836 vehicles (worth U.S. \$2,200,000,000) were exported.

**CAPITAL.**—Brasilia (inaugurated on April 21, 1960). Population (Census 1980), 1,176,748. Other important centres are São Paulo (8,490,763); the former capital  $\Psi$ Rio de Janeiro (5,094,396);  $\Psi$ Belo Horizonte (1,774,712);  $\Psi$ Recife (1,204,794);  $\Psi$ Salvador (1,017,591);  $\Psi$ Porto Alegre (1,125,091);  $\Psi$ Fortaleza (1,308,859); and Belem (934,330).

**FLAG.**—Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 7 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Setor de Embaixadas Sul, Quadra 801, Conjunto K, Lote 8, Brasilia, D.F.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George William Harding, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1981).*

There are British Consulates-General at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—*Representatives in Brazil, J. A. Barnett, O.B.E., P.O. Box 142336, Brasilia D.F.* Regional Directors in *Rio de Janeiro, Recife and São Paulo.* Book supply to libraries of *Sociedade Brasileira de Cultura Inglesa at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.*

**BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre.)**

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 15 days.

**BULGARIA**  
(Bulgariya)

COUNCIL OF STATE

*Chairman of the Council of State, Todor Zhivkov, elected, July 7, 1971; re-elected, June 1981 (Head of State).*

*First Deputy Chairman, Petur Tanchev. Deputy Chairmen, Peko Takov; Georgi Djagarov; Mitko Grigorov; Georgi Atanasov; Yaroslav Radev.*

*Secretary, Nikola Manolov.*

*Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, Georgi Atanasov.*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chairman and Prime Minister, Griša Filipov.*

*First Deputy Prime Minister, Todor Bozhinov.*

*Deputy Prime Ministers, Kiril Zarev (Chairman of the State Planning Committee); Andrei Lukanov; Grigor Stoichkov; Georgi Yordanov; Stanish Bonev.*

*Finance, Belcho Belchev.*

*Interior, Lt. Gen. Dimitre Stoyanov.*

*Defence, Gen. Dobri Dzhurov.*

*Foreign Affairs, Peter Mladenov.*

*Education, Alexander Fol.*

*Metallurgy and Mineral Resources, Todor Bozhinov.*

*Power, Nikola Todoriev.*

*Chemical Industry, Georgi Pankov.*

*Mechanical Engineering and Electronics, Toncho Chakurov.*

*Light Industry, Roumen Serbezov.*

*Building and Architecture, Ivan Sakarev.*

*Internal Trade and Services, Georgi Karamanev.*

*Foreign Trade, Khristo I. Khristov.*

*Forests and Forest Industry, Yanko Markov.*

*Communications, Pando Vanchev.*

*Health, Prof. Radoy Popivanov.*

*Justice, Svetla Daskalova.*

*Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., Dimitre Zhulev.*

*Chairmen of the Committees, Nacho Papazov (Science and Technical Progress); Kimi Zarev (State Planning); Alexander Petkov (National Agro-Industrial Union) and Georgi Pavlov (Environment Conservation).*

*Chairman of the Bulgarian National Bank, Vesselin Nikiforov.*

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

*The Politbureau of the Central Committee, A. Lilov; G. Filipov; P. Kubadinski; S. Todorov; T. Zhivkov; T. Dragoicheva; D. Dzhurov; O. Doinov; P. Mladenov; T. Bozhinov; M. Balev (full members); A. Lukanov; G. Yordanov; P. Dyulgerov (candidate members).*

*The Secretariat of the Central Committee, Todor Zhivkov (Secretary-General); A. Lilov; O. Doinov; G. Atanasov; D. Stanishev; S. Michailov; M. Balev; M. Mishev; C. Alexandrov; V. Tsanov; X. Zarev.*



BULGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON  
186-188 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.  
[01-584 9400]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Kiril Shterev* (1980).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population in December, 1975 of 8,730,000. The largest religion of the Bulgarians is the Bulgarian Orthodox Church. The Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465.

On May 16, 1971 a referendum was held, at which a new Constitution was adopted. According to the Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage for a maximum term of 5 years and consisting of 400 deputies representing constituencies of equal size. The 1971 Constitution also established the Council of State, being the supreme permanent body of the National Assembly with both legislative and executive functions. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed in 1947, but its remnant was later revived as the Agrarian Union which now constitutionally shares power with the Communist Party.

*Production*.—Until 1939 Bulgaria was a predominantly agricultural country, but has since pursued

an elaborate programme of industrialization. About 90 per cent of the country's agriculture has been turned over to co-operatives, and a smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. The livestock includes cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

There is now a substantial engineering industry producing *inter alia* machine tools, electric trucks of all kinds, agricultural machinery, cranes, electric motors and electronic components, which accounts for about two-thirds of Bulgaria's exports; and considerable production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. In 1975 production of electricity was 25,232 million kilowatt-hours, of steel 2,265,000 tons and of coal 28,920,000 tons (of which about one-quarter was soft coal).

There are mineral deposits of varying importance. Bulgaria's heavy industry includes the Kremilkovski Steel Plant near Sofia and the Lenin steel mill at Pernik, the chemical complex at Devnia, the petro-chemical plant at Bourgas with an annual capacity of 6 million tons of processed oil and various other chemical and metallurgical works situated around the country. The Soviet-designed nuclear power station at Kozlodui will have four reactors, each with a capability of producing 800 million kilowatt/hours; in 1976 two were in operation.

*Defence*.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 152,000 strong.

*Education*.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1975 there were 7,553 kindergartens, and a total of 4,485 educational establishments for primary and secondary education including vocational, technical and other specialized schools for secondary age pupils. The total number of pupils attending these establishments was 1,529,857. There are three Universities (at Sofia, Plovdiv and Veliko Turnovo) and 21 higher educational establishments whose pupils total 106,055.

*Language and Literature*.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Serbo-Croat and Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic. In 1967 there were 8 daily newspapers in Sofia.

*Finance*.—Estimated budget revenue for 1980 was 13,187,000,000 *levs*, expenditure 13,167,000,000 *levs*. Currency in Bulgaria is the *lev*.

#### TRADE

The principal imports are industrial and agricultural machinery, industrial raw materials, machine tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, rubber, paper. The principal exports are non-ferrous metals, electric trucks and motors, pumps, ships, accumulators and machine tools, cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals and oils including attar of roses. In 1978, 80 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade was with the Soviet bloc, including 57 per cent with the Soviet Union.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£27,324,000
Exports to U.K. ....	12,082,000

*CAPITAL*.—Sofia, Pop. (1980), 1,056,945, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338

miles from the Black Sea port of ΨVarna (291,224) and 125 miles from Lom (28,500), on the Danube; Ψ Bourgas (168,412) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being ΨRousse (172,782), ΨVidin (59,434). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plodiv (350,438), Plevn (127,716), Stara Zagora (136,177), Pernik (92,653), Sliven (97,714), Yambol (82,523), Haskovo (84,117) and Tolbukhin (95,672).

FLAG.—3 horizontal bands, white, green, red; national emblem on white stripe near hoist.

NATIONAL DAY.—Sept. 9 (Day of Freedom).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Residence*, 65 Boulevard Tolbukhin, Sofia.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Giles Lionel Bullard, c.m.g. (1980).

*1st Secretaries*, P. Longworth (*Consul and Head of Chancery*); D. K. Sprague (*Commercial*).

*2nd Secretary*, C. R. V. Stagg (*Chancery and Cultural*).  
*Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. G. A. Attard Manche.

*3rd Secretaries*, J. W. P. Bradley (*Administration*); P. J. Karmy (*Consular*).

## BURMA

(The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma)

*Government of the Union*

President, Gen. U San Yu, *elected* Nov. 9, 1981.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister*, U Maung Maung Kha.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Planning and Finance*, Thura U Tun Tin.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Defence*, General Thura Kyaw Htin.

*Home and Religious Affairs*, Col. B. Ni.

*Agriculture and Forests*, U Ye Gaung.

*Industry I*, Tint Swe.

*Education*, U Kyaw Nyein.

*Industry II*, Maung Cho.

*Trade*, Khin Maung Gyi.

*Co-operatives*, Sein Tun.

*Labour and Social Welfare*, U Ohn Kyaw.

*Foreign Affairs*, U Chit Hlaing.

*Culture and Information*, U Aung Kyaw Myint.

*Construction*, Hla Tun.

*Transport and Communications*, Thura Saw Pru.

*Health*, U Tun Way.

*Mines*, Brigadier-General Than Tin.

#### BURMESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

[01-499 8841]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency U Myo Aung (1981).

*Area and Population*.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. It has a sea coast on the Bay of Bengal to the south and west and a frontier with Bangladesh along the Naaf River, defined in 1964 by a Memorandum of Agreements, and India to the north-west defined in 1967. In the north and east the frontier with China was determined by a treaty with the People's Republic in October, 1960, and has since been demarcated; there is a short frontier with Laos in the east, while the long finger of Tenasserim stretches southward along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, forming a frontier with Thailand to the east. (*For MAP, see Index*). The total area of

the Union is about 262,000 square miles, with an officially estimated population of 33,310,000 in 1979—about 127 persons to the square mile.

*Political Divisions*.—The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma is comprised of fourteen States and Divisions. Amongst the former are the Kachin State (34,000 sq. miles), Kayah State (4,500 sq. miles); Karen (formerly Kawthoolei) State (12,000 sq. miles), Chin State (14,000 sq. miles), Mon State, Arakan State and the Shan State (60,000 sq. miles).

*Physical Features*.—Burma falls into four natural divisions. Arakan (with the Chin Hills region) the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan State. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

*Races, Language and Religions*.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Thai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians, Chinese and those from the former East Pakistan. Numbers of resident foreigners have shown a sharp decline in recent years. Burmese is the official language, but minority languages include Shan, Karen, Chin, Kayah and the various Kachin dialects. English is still spoken in educated circles in Rangoon and elsewhere. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent of the people, with 5 per cent Animists, 4 per cent Moslems, 4 per cent Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent Christians.

*Government*.—Burma became an independent republic outside the British Commonwealth on January 4, 1948, and remained a parliamentary democracy for 14 years.

On March 2, 1962 the army took power, and suspended the parliamentary Constitution. A Revolutionary Council of senior officers under General Ne Win took measures to create a Socialist State.

In January 1974 a new Constitution was adopted after a national referendum. On March 2 the Revolutionary Council transferred power to the bodies elected under the new Constitution. The highest authority is the People's Assembly (450 representatives) which meets twice a year. When the Assembly is not in session the Council of State (29 members) is vested with wide powers. The senior executive body is the Council of Ministers. The Chairman of the Council of State (U Ne Win) is also President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

*Education*.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asian countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture and retail trade.

Most Burmese children attend primary school, and about 3½ million are said to be currently enrolled; in Middle and High schools, perhaps 900,000. The drop-out rate is high.

There are two Arts and Science Universities, at Rangoon and Mandalay, and in 1978/79 the numbers graduating were 6,200. A number of autonomous institutes of university standard award their own degrees: three Institutes of Medicine (two at Rangoon, one Mandalay), and one each of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science, Economics, Technology, Agriculture, Education and Dental Medi-

cine. Under the two Universities are affiliated colleges at Bassein, Moulmein and Magwe, and the Workers' College, Rangoon. Since 1976, an increasing number of Regional Colleges (now 21) throughout the country have provided two-year pre-University and vocational courses. Attendance at these is compulsory for all students entering higher education.

Teachers' colleges at Rangoon, Moulmein and Mandalay train teachers for Middle and Primary schools, and 13 teacher training Institutes (not to be confused with the professional Institutes, above) for Primary only. There are 9 Vocational schools for weaving, handicrafts and so on, 21 technical institutions of different standards, and 11 Agricultural high schools. Britain grants aid to Burma under the Colombo Plan.

**Finance.**—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1980-81 were: Revenue, K25,068,700,000; Expenditure, K26,610,700,000. The monetary unit is the *Kyat* of 100 *Pyas*. (For rate of exchange, see p. 83.)

**Production, Industry and Commerce.**—Three-quarters of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat, grain, tea, sugarcane, Virginia and Burmese tobacco, jute and rubber. Rice has traditionally been the mainstay of Burma's economy and the quantity of rice and by-products available for export was 671,700 tons in 1980.

The net area sown to all crops in 1978-79 was 24,409,000 acres and reserved forests covered 38,315 square miles. The principal export after rice is teak, of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1980 figure was 123,100 cubic tons.

Burma is rich in minerals, including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin, wolfram and gemstones. Of these, petroleum products are the most important. Oil is now being produced from oilfields in Myanaung, Prome and Shwepyitha and at Chauk, Yenangaung, Mann, and Letpando. Production of crude oil in 1980 totalled 10,410,645 U.S. barrels. There is a refinery at the main oilfield, Chauk, another at Syriam near Rangoon and a third is being built at Mann. Present output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs and some heavy petroleum oil is exported. Oil extraction and the production and distribution of petroleum are monopolies of the Myanma Oil Corporation and the Petroleum & Chemical Industries Corporation respectively. Offshore oil exploration, begun in 1974, was suspended in 1977.

All industrial activity of any size is in the public sector. Under development plans, projects completed or under construction with overseas financial and technical assistance include the production of cement, bricks and tiles, sheet glass, steel sections, jute bags and twine, cotton yarns, cotton and cotton mixture cloth, pharmaceuticals, sugar, paper, plywood, urea fertilizers, soda ash, tractors and tyres; also a hydro-electric scheme and various irrigation works. Japan continues to be the major individual donor of soft loans and grant aid in the industrial and agricultural sectors. West Germany has also been an important contributor of soft loans. In 1980 the British Government made a £3.6 million grant to assist in the fishery development schemes on the Arakanese coast at Sandoway.

Loans amounting to US \$125 million have been extended by the World Bank. As a member of the Colombo Plan since 1952 Burma continues to receive

technical assistance from a number of countries and international agencies.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£20,494,000
Exports to U.K. ....	5,379,000

**Communications.**—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein. Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 35 days; by air (via Bangkok), 16 hours.

The Burma Railways network covers 2,780 route miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958 and there are now 193 diesel locomotives in service, as well as 193 steam. There were 2,452 miles of Union highways and 11,530 miles of other main roads in 1979-80. The airport at Mingaladon, about 13 miles north of Rangoon, only handles limited international air traffic.

**CAPITAL.**—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1973), 3,186,886.

Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma, had a population of 781,819 in 1973, Moulmein of 679,484 and Bassein of 335,588. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

**FLAG.**—The Union flag is red, with a canton of dark blue, inside which are a cogwheel and two rice ears surrounded by 14 white stars.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—January 4.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (80 Strand Road, Rangoon)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Charles Leonard Booth, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1978).

*1st Secretaries*, J. R. Leeland (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); G. G. Collins (*Commercial*).

*2nd Secretary*, R. Milburn.  
*Cultural Attaché*, (vacant).

#### BURUNDI (Republic of Burundi)

*President*, Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, *assumed office* Nov. 1, 1976.

Formerly a Belgian trusteeship under the United Nations, Burundi was proclaimed an independent State on July 1, 1962. Situated on the east side of Lake Tanganyika, the State has an area of 10,747 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1977) of 3,900,000. The majority of the population are of the Bahutu ethnic group, but power rests in the hands of the minority Batutsi ethnic group.

Burundi became independent as a Constitutional monarchy but this was overthrown on November 28, 1966. Since Nov. 1, 1976, when the government of President Micombero was overthrown, the country has been ruled by a Supreme Revolutionary Council led by Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

The chief crop is coffee, representing about 80 per cent of Burundi's export earnings, some 73 per cent of which is exported to the United States. Cotton is the second most important crop. Minerals, tea, hides and skins exports are also important. Joint economic arrangements of Burundi with Rwanda ended in

1964 and each country now has its own national bank, coffee organization, etc.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,881,000
Exports to U.K. ....	583,000

The currency is the Burundi Franc. Government expenditure for 1972 was *Bu. Fr.* 2,400,000,000 and revenue the same.

**CAPITAL.**—Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura), with about 150,000 inhabitants. Kitega (18,000 inhabitants) is the only other sizeable town. Official languages are Kirundi, a Bantu language, and French. Kiswahili is also used.

**FLAG.**—White diagonal cross on green and red quarters, with a circular white panel in the centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 1.

*British Ambassador, His Excellency John Michael Owen Snodgrass (resident at Kinshasa, Zaire).*

## CAMBODIA

(Democratic Kampuchea)

*President, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.*

*Vice-President responsible for Foreign Affairs, Khieu Samphan.*

*Prime Minister, Son Sann.*

**Area and Population.**—Situated between Thailand and the south of Vietnam and extending from the border with Laos on the north to the Gulf of Thailand, Cambodia covers an area of some 70,000 square miles. It has a population (1981) of approximately 6 million. (For MAP, see Index.)

**History.**—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Full independence was proclaimed on November 9, 1953. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, the Kingdom of Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only of France but also of Laos and Vietnam. For the next fifteen years the political life of the country was dominated by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, first as King, then as Head of Government after he had abdicated in favour of his father and finally (following his father's death in 1960) as Head of State.

On March 18, 1970, during his absence from the country, Prince Sihanouk was deposed as Head of State by a vote of the National Assembly. A Republic was declared on October 9, 1970, and the name of the country changed to the Khmer Republic. A constitution was adopted by referendum on April 30, 1972 and Marshal Lon Nol elected President. A bicameral parliament was elected in September 1972.

In April 1970 widespread fighting developed between communist Vietnamese and Khmer forces which gradually developed into a general civil war with republican forces controlling the major centres of population and large areas of the country falling under the control of the Khmer Rouge supported by North Vietnamese. With large-scale assistance from the United States the armed forces of the Republic were increased from 35,000 in 1970 to 250,000 in 1973.

In March 1973 a State of National Emergency was declared, various clauses of the constitution were suspended and a coalition "government of exception" was formed under the premiership of In Tam.

Following In Tam's resignation in December 1973, Long Boret, formerly Foreign Minister, was appointed Prime Minister.

In April 1975 Phnom-Penh fell to the Khmer Rouge. Khieu Samphan ran the government and Prince Sihanouk returned to Cambodia on September 9, to resume his role as Head of State. However, a new Constitution was promulgated in Jan. 1976 and elections to a People's Representative Assembly were held in March. Prince Sihanouk resigned as Head of State in April, and when the Assembly met on April 11 Khieu Samphan was elected President of the State Presidium. A Government led by Pol Pot was appointed.

On Dec. 25, 1978 Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in support of an uprising by the "Cambodian National United Front". The Cambodian capital, Phnom-Penh, fell on Jan. 7, 1979. The following day the "Cambodian National United Front" established a "People's Revolutionary Council", recognised only by Vietnam, U.S.S.R. and Soviet Union-aligned countries. The Khmer Rouge forces and non-communist nationalist groups, however, maintain a guerrilla resistance against the regime, which remains almost totally dependent on the Vietnamese.

**Geography, Economy and Communications.**—Cambodia has an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber used to be the main exports though rubber production was brought to a standstill by the hostilities, and rice exports ceased in 1972, although it was announced that the 1975 rice crop amounted to 2,200,000 tons, which was twice the amount needed to feed the population for a year. Following the Khmer Rouge victory, the populations of Phnom-Penh and other towns were forcibly evacuated to the country to work on the land, and re-establish the plantations producing such crops as cotton, rubber and bananas. Factories, in particular textile mills, iron smelting works and cement works were put back in production. Following the Vietnamese invasion of 1978 the towns were repopulated and commerce revived; currency was reintroduced.

Fifty per cent. of the total land area is forest or jungle, abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country had over 5,000 kilometres of roads, of which nearly half are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There are two railways. One runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border; the other from Phnom-Penh to Kampot and on to Kompong Som. Operations and repairs are hindered by the continuing fighting. Phnom-Penh is on a river capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The deep water port at Kompong Som on the Gulf of Thailand can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway.

**Religion and Education.**—The state religion was Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". The new constitution guaranteed religious freedom, but in practice Buddhism was suppressed by the Khmer Rouge. There has been some revival recently. There were also small Muslim and Christian communities, but many members of them died or fled the country during Khmer Rouge rule. The national language is Khmer. In the years preceding the civil war considerable efforts were devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes had been established. Until April 1975 there was a Buddhist University in Phnom-Penh,

and several residential teachers' training colleges were in operation. However, most of the country's educated elite died under the Khmer Rouge regime, which closed all institutions of higher education.

**CAPITAL.**—Phnom-Penh.

**FLAG.**—Red, with a yellow three-towered temple in the middle.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 17.

**CAMEROON REPUBLIC**  
(United Republic of Cameroon)

*President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, elected for 5 years, May 5, 1960; re-elected for 5 years, May 7, 1965; Mar. 20, 1970, April 5, 1975 and April 7, 1980.*

**MINISTRY**

- Prime Minister, P. Biya.*
- Defence, A. Maikano.*
- Territorial Administration, V. Ayissi Mvodo.*
- Foreign Affairs, P. Dontsop.*
- Economy and Planning, M. Bello Bouba.*
- Education, R. Zeiguele.*
- Public Health, A. Eteme Oloa.*
- Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries, L. Ayang.*
- Agriculture, F. Tonye Mbog.*
- Justice, G. Andze Tsoungui.*
- Finance, G. Ntang.*
- Mines and Energy, P. Yang Yundji.*
- Urbanisation and Habitat, M. Hamadou.*

**CAMEROON EMBASSY**  
84 Holland Park, W.11.  
[01-727 0771]

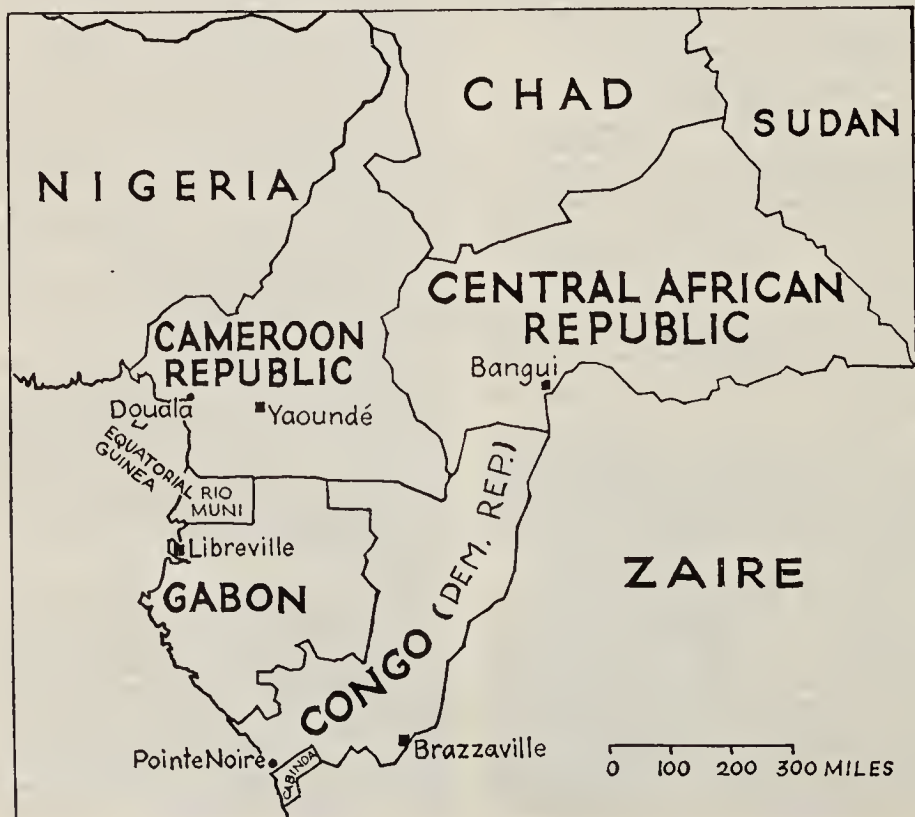
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Benoit Bindzi (1981).*

The United Republic of Cameroon lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo and Gabon and Equatorial Guinea to the south. It has an area of 475,400 sq. km. and a population of 8,320,000 (1980 estimate). Principal products are cocoa, coffee, bananas, cotton, timber, ground-nuts, aluminium, rubber and palm products. There is an aluminium smelting plant at Edéa with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. Annual trade of the United Republic is approximately, (1978) Exports, *FCFA* 191 billion; Imports, *FCFA* 216 billion.

**Trade with U.K.**

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£18,811,000
Exports to U.K. ....	16,278,000

The whole territory was administered by Germany from 1884 to 1916. From 1916 to 1959, the former East Cameroon was administered by France as a League of Nations (later U.N.) trusteeship. On Jan. 1, 1960 it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon. The Republic was joined on October 1, 1961, by the former British administered trust territory of the Southern Cameroons, after a plebiscite held under United Nations auspices. Cameroon became a Fed-



eral Republic governed by a President, Vice-President and 19 Federal Ministers, with separate East and West Cameroon state governments. Subsequently in a plebiscite held in May, 1972, there was an overwhelming vote in favour of the proposal that Cameroon should become a United Republic and on July 3, 1972, the President appointed the first government of the United Republic.

Cameroon is the only country in Africa where French and English are both official languages enjoying equal status, and the government's declared long-term objective is to achieve complete "bilingualism" and "biculturalism".

The main economic emphasis is on agricultural development, both through encouraging small-scale peasant agriculture, and through the development of large-scale agro-industrial complexes, with the aim of making the country agriculturally self-sufficient and a major food exporter.

**CAPITAL.**—Yaoundé (337,000).  $\Psi$  Douala (458,000) is the commercial centre.

**FLAG.**—Vertical stripes of green, red and yellow with single five-pointed yellow star in centre of red stripe.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Yaoundé

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Bryan Sparrow* (1981).

*1st Secretary, J. W. Guy* (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*2nd Secretary, J. C. Northover.*

*British Council Representative, C. H. Mogford.*

## CAPE VERDE ISLANDS (Republic of Cape Verde)

*President, Aristides Pereira born 1924, assumed office, July 5, 1975.*

*Prime Minister, Gen. Pedro Pirió.*

The Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, *Windward* (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau Boa Vista and Sal) and *Leeward* (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 sq. miles and an estimated population (1978) of 306,046.

**CAPITAL,**  $\Psi$  Praia (1970, 6,000).

The Islands, colonized in c. 1460, achieved independence from Portugal on July 5, 1975, under the nationalist party of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. A federation of the islands with Guinea Bissau was planned (till 1879 Guinea-Bissau and the Islands were a single administrative unit) but this was dropped following the 1980 coup in Guinea Bissau.

The Republic is a one-party state with a President elected by the National Assembly. He has a mandate of 5 years, as do Assembly deputies, who are elected by universal adult suffrage.

The main exports are meat, fish and salt.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,047,000
Exports to U.K. ....	207,000

*British Ambassador, His Excellency Clifford William Squire, C.M.G., M.V.O.* (1979) (*resident at Dakar*).

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

*Head of State, Gen. Andre Kolingba, assumed power Sept. 1, 1981.*

Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the

Cameroon Republic, the Republic of Chad, the southern part of Sudan and Zaïre. The Republic has an area of about 234,000 sq. miles and a population of 3,200,000 (est. 1975). On December 1, 1958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960. The first President of the Central African Republic, M. David Dacko, held office from 1960 until Jan. 1, 1966, when he was replaced by the then Col. Bokassa after a *coup d'état*. On Dec. 4, 1976, President Bokassa proclaimed himself Emperor and a new constitution (Parliamentary Monarchy) was introduced, the country being known as the Central African Empire. On Sept. 20, 1979, Emperor Bokassa was deposed by M. David Dacko in a bloodless *coup* and the country reverted to a Republic. President Dacko surrendered power on 1st September 1981 to army commander Gen. Andre Kolingba in a bloodless *coup*.

**Economy.**—A programme of economic reconstruction is under way, concentrating on agricultural production and private investment. Cotton, diamonds, coffee and timber are the major exports. Imports from U.K. 1980 £738,000; Exports to U.K., £1,466,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Bangui, near the border with Zaïre (350,000).

**FLAG.**—Four horizontal stripes, blue, white, green, yellow, crossed by central vertical red stripe with a yellow five-pointed star in top left-hand corner.

## CHAD REPUBLIC

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. (*For MAP, see Index*.) It has an area of 488,000 sq. miles and a population now estimated at 4,000,000. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960. On April 14, 1962, a new Constitution was adopted involving a presidential-type regime. This was suspended on April 13, 1975 when President Tombalbaye was killed in a military coup. The country was run by a Supreme Military Council, under General Felix Malloum until his overthrow in February 1979. Chad is currently governed by a Transitional Government of National Unity, headed by Goukouni Oueddei.

#### Trade with U.K.

Cotton is the main product of the country.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£361,000
Exports to U.K. ....	279,000

**CAPITAL.**—Njaména (formerly known as Fort Lamy) south of Lake Chad (150,000).

**FLAG.**—Vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red.

## CHILE

(República de Chile)

*Head of State, General Augusto Pinochet* (Ugarte), born, November 25, 1915, Army Commander-in-Chief and President of the Republic.

*Junta Members, Admiral José Toribio Merino* (Castro), C.-in-C. Navy; General Fernando Matthei (Aubel), C.-in-C. Air Force; General César Mendoza (Durán), Director-General of Carabineros; General César Raul Benavides Escobar (Army).

## CABINET

*Foreign Affairs*, René Rojas Galdames.  
*Interior*, Enrique Montero.  
*Defence*, Vice Adm. Patricio Carvajal.  
*Education*, Alvaro Ariagada.  
*Mines*, Samuel Lira.  
*Finance*, Rolf Luders.  
*Justice*, Srta. Monica Madariaga Gutiérrez.  
*Public Works*, Brig.-Gen. Bruno Siebert.  
*Transport*, Gen. Caupolicán Boisset Mujica.  
*Agriculture*, Jorge Pardo.  
*National Patrimony*, Gen. René Peri Fagerstrom.  
*Labour and Social Security*, Patricio Mardones.  
*Health*, Rear Adm. Hernán Rivera Calderón.  
*Housing*, Brig. Gen. Rigoberto Villar.  
*Economic Affairs*, Rodolfo Luders.  
*Planning*, Brig. Gen. Sergio Perez.  
*Energy*, Gen. Hernan Brady.  
*Secretary General of the Government*, Hernan Felipe Errazuriz.

CHILEAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE IN LONDON  
 12 Devonshire Street, W.1  
 [01-580 6392]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Miguel Schweitzer.  
*Air Attaché*, Col. Ramón I. Vega.  
*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Sergio Cabezas.  
*Minister Counsellor*, Sra. Lucia Suárez de Ernst (*Consular Affairs*); Sr. Jorge Errazuriz (*Commercial*); Sr. Carlos Ducci (*Chargé d'Affaires*).  
*Counsellors*, Sr. Guillermo Santa Cruz; Srta. Cecilia Gallardo; Sr. Patricio Despouy.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S. and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid. (For MAP, see p. 791.)

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (3 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 12 regions and the Metropolitan Area and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with a population (estimated, 1979) of 11,000,000. Two of these regions, Arica and Antofagasta, were annexed from Peru and Bolivia respectively after the War of the Pacific (1879-84). The province of Tacna was also annexed but under a treaty signed in 1929 was returned to Peru which at the same time received payment of £1,200,000 for Arica. The Chilean population has four main sources: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians,

and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants. Only the few remaining indigenous Indians and some originally Bolivian Indians in the north are racially separate. Following extensive intermarriage there is no effective distinction among the remainder.

*Government*.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipo* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation.

At a general election held on Sept. 4, 1970, the Marxist candidate Dr. Allende was elected President by a narrow margin. A new Cabinet took office on Oct. 30, 1970.

After severe industrial unrest and widespread violent incidents, the Government of Dr. Salvador Allende was overthrown on September 11, 1973, by a coup planned, and carried out within a few hours, by leaders of the Armed Forces and National Police. President Allende was said to have committed suicide.

After a national plebiscite, the Constitution of 1925 was replaced early in 1981 and Gen. Pinochet was sworn in as President, to serve until 1989. Economically, the regime is pursuing a free-market economy and the level of inflation has already been reduced, from 1,000 per cent in 1973 to about 9.5 per cent in 1981.

*Production*.—Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, rice, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chilipepper, potatoes, sugar beet, onions, grapes, peaches and melons are grown extensively and livestock accounts for nearly 40 per cent of agricultural production. The vine and all European fruit trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Good wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. Sheep farming predominates in the extreme south (Province of Magallanes). There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which are exported, along with wood derivatives such as cellulose, to Europe and the Argentine and other markets. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. Copper production in 1981 totalled 1,080,000 metric tons. Copper provides 43 per cent of Chile's exports earnings, the remainder of which are derived mainly from other minerals, wool, fruit, fish and forestry derivatives. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural resources in the world. Production in 1981 of both potassium and sodium nitrate was 624,400 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, mercury, molybdenum, zinc, lead and a small quantity of gold. 995,561 metric tons of coal were produced in 1981. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945. Production in 1981 was 2,520,000 cu. metres of crude oil and 5,100,000 cu. metres of natural gas—all in the Magallanes area from on- and off-shore wells. This total production, which covers approximately 50 per cent of total oil requirement, plus imported crude oil is refined at Concon and San Vicente in the central part of the country. There is a steel plant at Huachipato, near Concepción. Current production capacity is about 625,500 metric tons of steel ingots per year, to be increased to one million metric tons per year.

Some consumer goods are manufactured locally—copper, steel and oil derivatives, pulp and paper, cement and other building materials, tobacco, cut-



lery, food products and beverages, sugar refining, textiles, clothing and footwear, plastic products, household equipment, motor-vehicles, tyres and other rubber products, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, soaps, detergents and cosmetics.

**Communications.**—Chilean ships have a virtual monopoly in the coastwise trade, though, with the improvement of the roads, an increasing share of internal transportation is moving by road and rail. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or via the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine numbers about 63 vessels (of over 100 tons gross) with a total deadweight tonnage of 754,494 (1979). Recently introduced changes to navigation laws now facilitate the operation of regular shipping services on a flag-of-convenience basis. A cargo reserve of 50 per cent to Chilean vessels is only applicable when there are flag protection policies in other countries at whose ports such vessels call.

There are 6,575 miles of railway track. A metre-gauge line (the *Longitudinal*) runs from La Calera, just north of Santiago, to Iquique. The wide gauge railway (1-676 metres) runs from Valparaíso through La Calera, 60 miles inland, and after passing through Santiago ends at Puerto Montt.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaíso to the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft. However services have now been suspended due to financial difficulties.

Chile is served by about 20 international airlines. The domestic traffic is carried by the State-owned Linea Aerea Nacional and the privately-owned LADECO, which also operate internationally, and smaller regional carriers. Chile has an extensive system of airports.

Chile's road system is about 65,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 7,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1981 there were some 730,000 cars, 18,600 buses and taxis, 175,000 goods vehicles and 17,000 tractors in circulation.

**Defence.**—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. The Army's total strength is 50,000, which includes 3,000 officers and 25,000 conscripts (2 years). In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 30,000 officers and men. The Air Force has 800 officers and 8,700 other ranks, with a strength of 200 aircraft. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 12 destroyers, frigates and escorts, some patrol vessels and FPBs and 3 submarines. There is a support force of transports, tankers, 1 submarine depot ship and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,000 officers and 14,000 men, plus a Marine Force of 60 officers and 2,000 men.

**Education.**—Elementary education is free, and has been compulsory since 1920. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaíso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepción and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and

prose, and in 1971 to the poet Pablo Neruda. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

**Finance.**—Total revenue for 1980 is estimated at U.S. \$3,448,200,000, expenditure U.S. \$3,371,790,000. That is a 2.2 per cent surplus. Foreign debt at December 31, 1981 was provisionally quoted at U.S. \$14,500 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE  
(Final figures)  
(\$U.S. ,000)

	1980	1981
Total imports .	\$U.S.5,820,000,000	\$U.S.6,378,500,000
Total exports .	4,818,000,000	3,951,500,000

Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . .	£55,740,000	£62,000,000 (provisional)
Exports to U.K. . . . .	126,273,000	78,800,000

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, iron ore, etc.), wood derivatives, some metal products, fish products, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are wheat, sugar and other food products, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment and spares, oil fuels, lubricants and transportation equipment.

**CAPITAL,** Santiago, 4,000,000 (Greater Santiago), Other large towns are:—ψValparaíso (500,000), Concepción (170,000), Temuco (110,000), ψAntofagasta (110,000), Chillán (79,461), ψTalcahuano (75,643), Talca (75,354), ψValdivia (70,000), ψIquique (50,000), ψPunta Arenas (50,000). Punta Arenas on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

**FLAG.**—2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 18 (National Anniversary).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Avenida La Concepción 177, Piso 4° Santiago  
(Casilla 72D)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,*

John K. Hickman, C.M.G.

*1st Secretary,* D. O. Amy (Commercial).

*Defence Attaché,* Capt. M. N. Johns, R.N.

*Cultural Attaché,* D. J. Harvey.

*Head of Chancery,* R. A. E. Gordon.

*2nd Secretaries,* P. Armstrong (Commercial); J. Cummins (Consul).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Santiago, Arica, Valparaíso and Punta Arenas.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative in Chile,* D. J. Harvey, Calle Eliodoro Yáñez 832, Santiago (Casilla 154-D). The Council supplies books to the libraries of the *Instituto Chileno-Británico* in *Santiago, Viña del Mar/Valparaíso and Concepción.*

Valparaíso is distant from London 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days; by air, 22 hrs.

CHINA

(Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo—  
The People's Republic of China.)

*Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress,* Ye Jianying.

*Premier,* Zhao Ziyang.

*Vice-Premiers,* Wan Li; Yao Yilin.

*Secretary-General,* Du Xingyuan.

## MINISTERS

*Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries*, Lin Hujia.  
*Aviation Industry*, M. Wenxiang.  
*Building Materials*, Song Yangchun.  
*Chemical Industry*, Qin Zhongda.  
*Civil Affairs*, Cui Naifu.  
*Coal Industry*, Gao Yangwen.  
*Commerce*, Lui Yi.  
*Communications*, Li Qing.  
*Culture*, Zhou Muzhi.  
*Economic Relations and Foreign Trade*, Chen Muhua.  
*Education*, He Dongchang.  
*Electronics Industry*, Zhang Ting.  
*Finance*, Wang Bingqian.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Huang Hua.  
*Forestry*, Yang Zhong.  
*Geology and Minerals*, Sun Daguang.  
*Justice*, Liu Fuzhi.  
*Labour and Personnel*, Zhao Shouyi.  
*Light Industry*, Yang Bo.  
*Machine Building Industry*, Zhou Jiannan.  
*Metallurgical Industry*, Li Dongye.  
*National Defence*, Geng Biao.  
*Nuclear Industry*, Zhang Chen.  
*Ordnance Industry*, Yu Yi.  
*Petroleum Industry*, Tang Ke.  
*Posts and Telecommunications*, Wen Minsheng.  
*Public Health*, Cui Yueli.  
*Public Security*, Zhao Cangbi.  
*Radio and Television*, Wu Lengxi.  
*Railways*, Chen Puru.  
*Space Industry*, Zhang Jun.  
*Textile Industry*, Miss Hao Jianxiu.  
*Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection*, Li Ximing.  
*Water Conservancy and Power*, Qian Zhengying.

## MINISTERS IN CHARGE OF STATE COMMISSIONS

*Economic*, Zhang Jingfu.  
*Family Planning*, Qian Xinzhong.  
*Nationalities Affairs*, Yang Jingren.  
*Physical Culture and Sports*, Li Menghua.  
*Planning*, Yao Yilin.  
*Restructuring the Economic System*, Zhao Ziyang.  
*Scientific and Technological*, Fang Yi.

*President of the People's Bank of China*, Lu Pujian.

## THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

*Chairman of the Central Committee*, Hu Yaobang.  
*Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee*, Ye Jianying; Deng Xiaoping; Li Xiannian; Chen Yun; Zhao Ziyang; Hua Guofeng.  
*General Secretary*, Hu Yaobang.  
*The Politbureau of the Central Committee*, Hua Guofeng; Ye Jianying; Deng Xiaoping; Li Xiannian; Chen Yun; Hu Yaobang; Zhao Ziyang (*Standing Committee members*); Chen Yonggui; Chen Yun; Deng Yingchao; Deng Xiaoping; Fang Yi; Geng Biao; Hu Yaobang; Hua Guofeng; Li Desheng; Li Xiannian; Liu Bocheng; Ni Zhifu; Nie Rongzhen; Peng Cheng; Peng Zhen; Ulanhu; Wei Guoqing; Wang Zhen; Xu Shiyou; Ye Jianying; Yu Qiuli; Zhang Tingfa; Zhao Ziyang (*full members*); Chen Muhua; Seypidin (*alternate members*).  
*The Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Fang Yi; Gu Mu; Hu Qiaomu; Hu Yaobang; Peng Chong; Song Renqiong; Wan Li; Wang Renzhong; Xi Zhongxun; Yang Dezhi; Yao Yilin; Yu Qiuli.  
*Membership*, 39,000,000.

## EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Portland Place, W.1  
 [01-636 5726]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, Ke Hua.

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The area of China is about 3,700,000 square miles. Estimates of the present population vary considerably. The Chinese put the figure for the end of 1980 at 982,550,000, excluding Taiwan. This figure is considered low by most Western demographers. The 1979 birth rate is given as 17.9 per thousand and the natural growth rate at 11.7 per thousand. China is now anxious to curb population growth and has set a target rate of 5 per thousand or less by 1985. A nationwide census was held in July 1982 (results not yet released). About 6 per cent of the population belong to around 60 ethnic minorities. Among the largest are the Zhuang of Guangxi, the Uygurs of Xinjiang, the Tibetans and the Mongols.

## THE PROVINCES OF CHINA

Population figures made public in 1980 were as follows:

Anhui	48,030,000
Fujian	24,800,000
Gansu	18,940,000
Guangdong	56,810,000
Guangxi Zhuang	
Autonomous Region	34,700,000
Guizhou	27,310,000
Hebei	51,046,400
Heilongjiang	31,690,000
Henan	71,890,000
Hubei	46,326,000
Hunan	51,000,000
Jiangsu	58,930,000
Jiangxi	32,290,000
Jilin	21,846,000
Liaoning	34,426,000
Nei Monggol	18,510,000
Autonomous Region	
Ningxia Hui	
Autonomous Region	3,640,000
Qinghai	3,720,000
Shaanxi	28,070,000
Shandong	72,310,000
Shanxi	24,472,000
Sichuan	97,740,000
(Taiwan)	17,600,000
Xinjiang Uygur	
Autonomous Region	12,560,000
Tibet	
Autonomous Region	1,830,000
Yunnan	31,350,000
Zhejiang	37,920,000

Xinjiang is the largest region or province in area (about 1/6th of the whole area of the country) and Sichuan the most populous.

**Government.**—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

On September 30, 1949, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C) met in Peking and appointed the National People's Government Council under the Chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung. On October 1, Mao proclaimed the inauguration of the Chinese People's Republic. The Soviet Union broke off relations with the Nationalists and established relations with the new régime on October 2. The régime was recognized by all the Communist bloc countries in quick succession, and soon after by the Asian countries of the Commonwealth, the

United Kingdom and by a number of other countries. Others, led by the United States, continued to recognize the Chiang Kai-shek *régime* on Taiwan as the rightful Government of China. China's ideological quarrel with the Soviet Union flared up into open conflict across the Ussuri River in 1969. In early 1979 China made an incursion into Vietnam. China has concentrated instead on wooing developing countries, the West and Japan. In 1971 the People's Republic won acceptance into the United Nations on the expulsion of Taiwan. Since then many more countries have accorded recognition, including, among the most recent, the United States and Japan. To date, 124 countries have established diplomatic relations with China.

The C.P.P.C.C. continued to be the supreme legislative body of the new state until September 20, 1954, when a new constitution was adopted. It was then replaced as the highest organ of state power by the National People's Congress which exercised legislative power.

With the adoption of the 1954 Constitution, the National People's Government Council was replaced by the State Council, composed of the Premier, 16 Vice-Premiers and the heads of ministries and commissions. This body was the supreme administrative body, responsible for the day-to-day running of the country.

A new Constitution was adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress in February 1978, revising the Constitution adopted by the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975. The Constitution establishes the leading role of the Communist Party in all spheres of national life. The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power. It is supposed to hold one session a year. It is empowered to amend the Constitution, make laws, decide on the choice of Premier and other members of the State Council (upon the recommendation of the Party's Central Committee and the Premier respectively), elect the heads of the judicial system, approve the national economic plan, the state budget and the final state accounts, confirm the administrative divisions of the country, and decide on questions of war and peace. There is no post of State Chairman, but the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is empowered to carry out protocol functions normally associated with a Head of State such as receiving foreign diplomatic envoys. The State Council is the Central People's Government; it is composed of the Premier, currently fifteen Vice-Premiers and the heads of the Ministries and Commissions. Command over the armed forces is vested in the Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

The system of elections to local People's Congresses and to the National People's Congress is maintained. Deputies to congresses at the primary level are "directly elected" by the voters "through a secret ballot after democratic consultation". This is now being extended to county level. These Congresses elect the Deputies to the Congress at the next higher level. Deputies to the National People's Congress are elected by the People's Congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and by the armed forces.

Local government is conducted through People's Governments at provincial, municipal and county levels. Autonomous regions, prefectures and counties exist for national minorities and are described as self-governing. The system prevailing is that found elsewhere, i.e. People's Congresses and People's Governments. Peking, Shanghai and Tientsin continue to come directly under the central government.

The draft of a new constitution was approved by the National People's Congress Standing Committee

on 22 April 1982, to be submitted to the next full session of the National People's Congress. The draft stipulates that China will pursue "socialist modernisation" under the leadership of the Communist Party. It also restores the post of Chairman of the People's Republic (Head of State), provides for a Central Military Commission within the state structure, and enlarges the powers of the Standing Committee.

In 1966 Mao Tse-tung launched the Cultural Revolution to ward off what he saw as revisionism within the Communist Party. The Party apparatus was virtually swept away, and with it many of China's top leaders, including the senior Party Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the People's Republic Liu Shao-Chi. Mao's second prospective heir Lin Biao was disgraced in 1971, and at the 10th Congress in 1973 Premier Chou En-lai was placed second to Mao at the head of the newly-reconstructed Communist Party. Both men died in 1976 to be succeeded as Party Chairman and Premier by Hua Guofeng. The so-called "Gang of Four", headed by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, were promptly arrested for allegedly attempting to seize power. This led to pressure for the recall of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, dismissed shortly after Chou's death for betraying Maoist orthodoxy. At the 11th Congress in 1977 Deng was elected Vice-Chairman under Chairman Hua. He has since become the dominant force within the Party by eliminating leftist influence, rehabilitating fallen leaders and adjusting Maoist policies to meet the needs of a developing economy. Hua was replaced as Premier by Zhao Ziyang in 1980, and resigned from the Party Chairmanship in 1981, being replaced by Hu Yaobang, and himself becoming a Vice-Chairman.

**Armed Forces.**—All three military arms in China are parts of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.) The size of this body has not been formally given, but it is estimated that China has between 2½ and 3 million men under arms, with a further 12 million (or perhaps many more) reserves who take part in militia activities. Until 1955 the P.L.A. did not have a rank structure, but one was introduced in that year similar to that of the Russian Army. In the same year compulsory military service was introduced for all men between the ages of 18 and 40. This service was on a selective basis. The present length of service for those conscripted is three years in the Army, four years in the Air Force and five years in the Navy. With effect from June 1, 1965, the rank structure was abolished, together with all marks of distinction of branch of service. Both are expected to be reinstated in the near future.

China exploded her first experimental nuclear device on October 16, 1964 and made further tests in 1965 and in May, October and December, 1966. Her first hydrogen bomb was tested in June, 1967. Further tests of nuclear devices and hydrogen bombs have since been announced, the latest being in November 1976. China embarked on a programme of earth-satellite launchings in April 1970, the latest being made in January 1978. A long-range I.C.B.M. was tested in May 1980.

**Religion.**—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. There are also Chinese Moslems and Christians. Religious freedoms, severely curtailed during the Cultural Revolution, are reviving slightly under more liberal policies.

**Education.**—Although primary education was compulsory under the Nationalists, mass education did not become a fact until after the Communists had taken over. All major educational establishments closed down at the start of the Great Proletarian



Cultural Revolution in 1966. Primary and middle schools began to re-open in 1968 and universities in 1970. The Cultural Revolution caused considerable disruption to the educational system and since 1976 attempts have been made to raise academic standards. Primary education now lasts five years, and is now almost universal with a claimed enrolment of 143,330,000 pupils. Secondary education lasts five years (three years in Junior Middle School and two years in Senior Middle School). There were 48,596,000 Middle School pupils in 1981. Efforts are being made to expand secondary education, particularly in the rural areas. Particular attention is being paid to higher education where there are over 600 universities, colleges and institutes with an enrolment of 1,230,000 students. 1,762 students went to study abroad during 1979.

*Language and Literature.*—The Chinese language has many dialects, notably Cantonese, Hakka, Amoy, Foochow, Changsha, Nanchang, Wu (Shanghai) and the northern dialect. The Common Speech or *Putonghua* (often referred to as "Mandarin") which is being taught throughout the country is based on the northern dialect. The Communists, when they came into power, continued the Kuomintang policy of promoting it as the national language and made much more intensive efforts to propagate it throughout the country. Since the most important aspect of this policy is the use of the spoken language in writing, the old literary style of writing has fallen into disuse.

Chinese writing is ideographic and not phonetic. While the number of sounds in *Putonghua* is limited,

the use of four tones expands the variety of meanings that a sound may have. These meanings are distinguished visually by different characters. Whereas originally the language was monosyllabic and confusion was avoided by the use of different characters, thus producing texts which were visually clear but ambiguous to the ear, with the increasing use of the spoken language for writing people are increasingly making use of polysyllabic compounds both in speech and writing in order to avoid confusion. In 1956, after some 4 years of study, the Government decided to introduce 230 simplified characters with a view to making reading and writing easier. The list was enlarged; there are now over 2,000 simplified characters in use. In January, 1956, all Chinese newspapers and most books began to appear with the characters printed horizontally from left to right, instead of vertically reading from right to left, as previously.

In February 1958 The National People's Congress adopted a system of Romanization, known as pinyin, using 25 of the letters of the Latin alphabet (not v). This has been used within the country largely for assisting school children and others to learn the pronunciation of characters in *Putonghua*, and is now used for Chinese names in foreign-language publications.

Chinese literature is one of the richest in the world. Paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years. The Confucian classics which formed the basis of the traditional Chinese culture date from the Warring States period (4th–3rd centuries B.C.) as do the earliest texts of the

rival tradition, Taoism. Histories, philosophical and scientific works, poetry, literary and art criticism, novels and romances survive from most periods. Many have been translated into English. In the past all this considerable literature was available only to a very small class of *literati*, but with the spread of literacy in the 20th century, a process which has received enormous impetus since the Communists took over in 1950, the old traditional literature has been largely superseded by modern works of a popular kind and by the classics of Marxism and modern developments from them.

The most important among the newspapers and magazines are the *People's Daily* and the twice-monthly *Red Flag*, the communist party organs. Total circulation of newspapers in 1980 was 14,040,000,000.

**Currency.**—The  *yuan*  was revalued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis 10,000 old  *yuan*  for one new  *yuan* . (See also p. 83.)

**Production and Industry.**—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country: peasants constitute about 80 per cent of the population. After the establishment of the Chinese People's Government at which time land for the most part was privately owned, there occurred several stages of land reform culminating in the formation of the people's communes in 1958. With the exception of the State farms, the communes embrace the whole rural population. In all there are 50,000 communes and each is sub-divided into production brigades and teams. Work is assigned on a collective basis. The production team (of about 45 families) is the normal unit of accounting and labour, with some work being assigned to smaller groups on a contract basis. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silk worm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities. The mineral wealth of the country is very great. Coal of excellent quality is produced. Iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundant. Oil is produced in several northern provinces, particularly in Heilongjiang and Shandong, and off-shore deposits are to be tapped in co-operation with Western and Japanese companies.

The Chinese State Statistical Bureau issues production figures annually. The following are of note for 1981:

Steel 37,600,000 tons; pig iron 34,170,000 tons; electric power 309,300,000,000 kWh; crude oil 101,220,000 tons; timber 49,420,000 cubic metres; chemical fertilizers 12,390,000 tons; motor vehicles 176,000; cotton cloth 14,270,000 square metres; machine tools 103,000; grain, 325,020,000 tons; cotton 2,968,000 tons; tea, 343,000 tons; pork, beef and mutton 12,609,000 tons.

Following the Great Leap Forward in 1958 and during three subsequent years of difficult conditions for agriculture, there was a cut back in both agricultural and industrial production which then recovered to its pre-1958 level. The unsettled years from the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 to the purge of the "Gang of Four" in 1976 brought renewed economic dislocation. The State Statistical Bureau valued the national income for 1981 at Yuan 388,000 million, an increase of 3 per cent over 1980. The total value of industrial and agricultural output was Yuan 749,000 million, of which industrial output counted for Yuan 517,800 million. Per capita income in 1980 has been estimated at U.S. \$270.

All Chinese policies are now directed to realising the "Four Modernisations"—agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology. Specific targets were announced in 1978 for such items as grain, steel, coal and capital construction by 1985, but these are now judged to be too high and to have caused imbalances in development. China is at present engaged in a reordering of economic priorities in favour of agriculture, light industry, textiles, fuel and power, and transport and communications. This involves severe cuts in capital investment, closure of uneconomic plants, cancellation of large foreign trade contracts and careful control of imports of foreign technology. A new 10-year plan is being formulated.

The principal articles of export are animals and animal products; oil; textiles; ores, metals and tea. The principal imports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; motor vehicles; machinery; chemical fertilizer plants; wheat; aircraft; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£169,500,000
Exports to U.K. ....	153,400,000

**Communications.**—Of the total area of China over half consists of tableland and mountainous areas where communications and travel are generally difficult. By 1949, the communications system, as a result of years of neglect and civil war, was more or less completely paralysed. In any case such roads and railways as did exist were largely confined to the eastern plains. After the Communists achieved complete control they devoted much attention to restoring and improving the communication system. The country now has more than 50,000 kilometres of railway trunk and branch lines (as compared to 21,000 kilometres in 1949) and some 890,000 kilometres of highway (as compared with 70,000 kilometres in 1949). In addition, internal civil aviation has been developed, with routes now totalling more than 340,000 kilometres. As a result the communications network now covers most of the country. In the past where roads did not exist the principal means of communications east to west was provided by the rivers, the most important of which are the Yangtze (Changjiang) (3,400 miles long), the Yellow River (Huanghe) (2,600 miles long) and the West River (Xihe) (1,650 miles). These, together with the network of canals connecting them are still much used, but their overall importance is less than it was. Coastal port facilities are being improved and the merchant fleet expanded. In the past 10 years great progress has been made in developing postal services and telecommunications. It is now claimed that 95 p.c. of all rural communes are on the telephone and that postal routes reach practically every production brigade headquarters.

**CAPITAL.**—Peking, population (Chinese official figure, 1980), 8,706,000. The population of  $\Psi$  Shanghai (Chinese official figure, 1980) is given as 11,320,000; Nanking (estimate, 1974) 2,400,000; Tianjin (Chinese official figure, 1980) 7,390,000; Shenyang (Chinese official figure 1975) 4,400,000; Wuhan (Chinese official figure, 1976) 3,500,000; Chongqing (Chinese official figure, 1979) 6,200,000;  $\Psi$  Guangzhou (Canton) (estimate, 1973) 5,000,000; Harbin (estimate, 1974) 2,100,000; Luda (Lushun and Dalien) (estimate, 1973) 4,200,000.

**FLAG.**—Red, with large gold five-point star and four small gold stars in crescent, all in upper quarter next staff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 1 (Founding of People's Republic).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

11 Guang Hua Lu,

Jian Guo Men Wai, Peking.

*Ambassador*, His Excellency Sir Percy Cradock, K.C.M.G.

*Counsellors*, M. W. Atkinson, M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); G. E. Clerk, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).

*Defence Attaché*, Col. G. A. Gilhead.

*1st Secretaries*, A. C. Galsworthy; O. M. O'Brien; K. R. Hunter, O.B.E.; (*Cultural*); J. Owen, M.B.E. (*Administration*); J. P. Watson.

*2nd Secretaries*, G. Voysey (*Commercial*); P. S. Johnson; Miss V. P. Hart (*Cultural*); R. Peirce; A. E. C. Cowan; Miss R. C. Manning; J. Ashton; G. Andrews, M.B.E.; J. V. Everard.

## SPECIAL TERRITORY

*Tibet*, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,700,000.

From 1911 to 1950, Tibet was virtually an independent country but its status was never officially so defined. In October 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yadong, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby the Chinese army was allowed entry into Tibet. A Communist military and administrative headquarters was set up. In 1954 the Government of India recognized that Tibet was an integral part of China, in return for the right to maintain trade and consular representation there.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Premier issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government. In its place the 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, originally set up in 1955 with the Dalai Lama as Chairman, was to administer Tibet under the State Council. The Preparatory Committee was to have the Panchen Lama as Acting Chairman and also to include 4 Chinese Officials. Elections were held to choose local People's Congresses in Tibet, thus indicating that the government organization there no longer differed significantly from that of any ordinary province in China.

In December, 1964, the Dalai Lama was declared to be a traitor, and both he and the Panchen Lama were dismissed. The position of Acting Chairman of the Preparatory Committee was assumed by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigmi, who had long been the most prominent secular figure in Tibet. This move marked the end of the period of co-operation by the Chinese Government with the traditional religious authorities, and the eclipse of the latter. The Preparatory Committee completed its work with the setting up of Tibet as an Autonomous Region of China on Sept. 9, 1965. The Panchen Lama is now rehabilitated as an official of the C.P.P.C.C., and the Chinese have invited the Dalai Lama to return from exile.

TAIWAN  
(Formosa)

*President*, Chiang Ching-kuo, *sworn in*, May 20, 1978.  
*Premier*, Y. S. Sun (Sun Yun-suan) (May 26, 1978).

An island of some 13,800 sq. miles in the China Sea, Taiwan lies 90 miles east of the Chinese mainland in latitude 21° 45'N.—25° 38'N. The population (18,203,000 in March, 1982), is almost entirely Chinese in origin and includes about 2,000,000 mainlanders who came to the island with Chiang Kai-shek in 1947-49. The territories administered by the Chinese Nationalists include the Pescadores Islands (50 sq. miles), some 35 miles west of Taiwan, as well as Quemoy (68 sq. miles) and Matsu (11 sq. miles) which are only a few miles from the mainland. Settled for centuries by the Chinese, the island was administered by Japan as a province from 1895 to 1945. General Chiang Kai-shek withdrew to Taiwan in 1949, towards the end of the war against the Communist régime, accompanied by 500,000 Nationalist troops, after which the territory continued under his presidency. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek died on April 5, 1975 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Dr. C. K. Yen. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, who had been Premier since 1972, was elected President for a six year term in March 1978. A mutual defence treaty between the United States and Taiwan Governments was signed in 1954 but this has been terminated as the United States recognized the People's Republic of China on January 1, 1979.

The eastern part of the main island is mountainous and forest covered. Mt. Morrison (Yu Shan) (13,035 ft.) and Mt. Sylvia (Tz'ukaoshan) (12,972 ft.) are the highest peaks. The western plains are watered by many rivers and the soil is very fertile, producing sugar, rice, sweet potatoes, tea, bananas, pineapples and tobacco. Coal, sulphur, iron, petroleum, copper and gold are mined. There are important fisheries. The principal seaports are Keelung and Kaohsiung are situated in the northern and southern sections of the island.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£92,300,000
Exports to U.K. ....	233,500,000

**CAPITAL**—Taipei (population 1979, 2,196,237). Other towns are Kaohsiung (1,172,777); Tainan (572,590); Taichung (585,205); and Keelung (345,392).

**FLAG**—Red, with blue quarter at top next staff, bearing a twelve-point white sun.

## BRITISH CONSULATE

The British consulate was withdrawn from Taiwan on March 31, 1972.

COLOMBIA  
(República de Colombia)

*President*, Belisario Betanear, *assumed office*, August 7, 1982.

COLOMBIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1  
(01-589 9177)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Andres Restrepo-Londoño (1981).

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Miss N. Millán.

*Minister Counsellor*, Dr. J. Gaviria.

*Naval Attaché*, Lt. Com. A. Vasquez.

*Counsellors*, Dr. J. M. Santos (*Coffee Affairs*); Dr. G. Ramirez (*Commercial*).

*1st Secretaries*, Dr. R. Ortega; Dr. R. Correa-Lara.

There are *Consulates-General* in London and Liverpool.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 4° 13' S. to 12° 30' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an approximate area of 440,000 square miles, and a population (estimated 1980) of 27,729,847.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 Simón Bolívar (born 1783, died 1831) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1866 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and became a separate Republic.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the most important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic. The highest mountain in Colombia is Cristóbal Colón (18,946 feet) in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta on the Caribbean coast.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Guaviare, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Putumayo and Patía. The Patía flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guaitara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the great *Fall of Tequendama*, 482 ft. in height.

**Government.**—During the early nineteen-fifties Colombia suffered a period of virtual civil war between the supporters of the traditional political parties, the Conservatives and the Liberals. The dictatorship of Gen. Rojas Pinilla (1953–57) put an end to the worst of the violence and on May 10, 1957, following Pinilla's summary dismissal, a military junta took over, preparing the way for a return to democratic government. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority. This led, the same year, to the institution of the National Front system, to run for a period of 16 years. The Presidency alternated every four years between the Liberals and Conservatives while parity of appointment was maintained between the two parties in Congress, the Government and all Government Departments.

During the presidency of Dr. Carlos Lleras (May, 1966 to April, 1970) the country made considerable economic advances, but the National Front system was nearly overthrown at the 1970 presidential election, when Gen. Rojas, with his political movement, the National Popular Alliance, almost defeated the Government candidate, Dr. Misael Pastrana.

In 1974 the first election not subject to the National Front system for the Presidency and Congress was won by the Liberal candidate, Alfonso López Michelsen; parity in administrative appointments between the traditional parties continued, however, until 1978. Thereafter, the constitution lays down that Government portfolios and Administrative appointments shall be divided among the two majority parties in Congress in an "adequate and equitable" manner.

**Production.**—The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and

other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead and coal. In 1977 the country was producing 146,000 barrels of oil per day after a peak production figure of 218,000 in 1970. Measures have recently been taken to encourage exploration for new reserves, but since early 1975 Colombia has exchanged its rôle of net-exporter for that of net-importer of crude oil. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for over 60 per cent. of total exports by value) cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, cut flowers, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures (mainly for home consumption, but with an increasing export trade) consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and steel. Stimulus to the economy has been provided by large loans from the World Bank and IADB for project development, particularly in the power sector (in which hydroelectric projects have predominated) and for telecommunications. Technical aid in the form of loans has tended to diminish in recent years, but technical assistance programmes in many fields continue. The importation of many consumer goods is restricted although there has recently been a slight relaxation of controls.

**Defence.**—The Army peace effective strength is 42,000; war effective 300,000. The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, 2 submarines, 4 miniature submarines, some gunboats and other small craft, with personnel about 5,200 including units of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army and elements of the Navy served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The Air Force, with 6,600 personnel, has jet trainers and 2 front-line squadrons equipped with Mirage fighters.

**Communications.**—The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. The "Atlantic Railway" running through the Magdalena Valley, which links the departmental lines running down to the river, and completes the connection between Bogotá and Santa Marta, was opened in July, 1961. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. The total road network (1978) consists of 53,200 km. of roads of all types, of which 21,800 km. are classified as main trunk and transversal roads. A programme of road improvement and construction is under way, financed by a tax on petrol. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and all the principal towns. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, and services to London via Miami, Panama, and other European capitals and once weekly by British Caledonian and Avianca direct to London. Air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to most parts of the country.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 70 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University with headquarters at Bogotá there are 26 other universities. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

*Finance*.—For rate of exchange, see p. 83.

	1979
	\$U.S.
Total imports (c.i.f.) .....	3,030,964,000
Total exports (f.o.b.) .....	3,410,388,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£52,258,000
Exports to U.K. ....	28,874,000

**CAPITAL**, Bogotá, population (estimated, 1978) 5,000,000. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 ft. above sea level. Other centres are Medellín (2,000,000); Cali (1,256,000); Barranquilla (828,000); ΨCartagena (420,000); Bucaramanga (390,000); Cucuta (360,000); Manizales (250,000).

**FLAG**.—Broad yellow band in upper half, surmounting equal bands of blue and red.

**NATIONAL DAY**.—July 20 (National Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle 38, No. 13-35, Bogotá

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John A. Robson (1982).

There are British Consular Offices at *Bogotá*, *Barranquilla* and *Cali*.

*British Council Representative*, J. Lawrence O.B.E., CRA 9, No. 86-54, Bogotá.

## THE COMOROS

*President*, Ahmed Abdallah.

*Prime Minister*, Ali Mroudjae.

The Comoro archipelago includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Moheli and certain islets in the Indian Ocean with an area of 800 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1979) of 385,000. The islanders voted for independence from France in December 1974 and the islands became independent on July 6, 1975. The island of Mayotte was against independence and has remained under French administration. On October 1, 1978 the other three islands voted in a referendum to adopt a new Constitution and the title of The Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros.

Principal exports are copra, vanilla, cloves and essential oils.

**CAPITAL**.—Moroni.

## CONGO

(People's Republic of the Congo)

*President and Prime Minister*, Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

*Vice-President*, Maj. Louis Sylvain Goma.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gabon on the west and Zaire on the east, the River Congo and its tributary the Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coastline. Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,960 sq. miles, with a population of approximately 2,100,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

In 1968, conduct of affairs was assumed by a National Council of Army officers. Commandant

Marien Nguabi became President of the Republic on December 31, 1968. The Parti Congolais du Travail (PCT) was created by the Congress of December 29-31, 1969. The People's Republic of the Congo was established, and a new Constitution was promulgated. Following the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Party in December 1972, a new Constitution and a reorganization of the structures of the Party and the State were submitted to a people's referendum, in July 1973. President Nguabi was assassinated on March 18, 1977. Col. Joachim Yhombi-Opango took over as President of the Party Military Committee, President of the Republic, Chief of State and President of the Council of Ministers. He was subsequently promoted to brigadier-general. On Feb. 5, 1979 President Yhombi-Opango and the Military Committee resigned. Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso was appointed as President ad interim. On March 27, he was confirmed as President and subsequently further elected to be Prime Minister. His government was later recognised by referendum and elections held for the National Assembly in July.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£3,416,000
Exports to U.K. ....	2,943,000

**Currency**.—The Congalese currency is the CFA Franc.

**CAPITAL**.—Brazzaville (156,000); ΨPointe Noire (76,000).

**FLAG**.—Red, with hammer and sickle in wreath of leaves in top corner.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Michael Owen Snodgrass (Resident at *Kinshasa, Zaire*.)

## COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica)

*President*, Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, *took office*, May 8, 1982.

#### MINISTERS

*For the Presidency*, F. Berrocal Soto.  
*External Relations and Religion*, F. Vilio Jiménez.  
*Government*, Dr. A. Carro Zuñiga.  
*Security*, A. D. Solano Calderón.  
*Finance*, F. Vargas Peralta.  
*Agriculture and Livestock*, F. Morales Hernandez.  
*Economy and Trade*, M. A. López Aguero.  
*Public Works and Transport*, R. Araya Monge.  
*Education*, E. Rodríguez Vega.  
*Health*, Dr. J. Jaramillo Antillón.  
*Labour and Social Welfare*, G. Sandoval Aguilar.  
*Culture, Youth and Sport*, H. González Gutiérrez.  
*Justice*, C. J. Gutiérrez.  
*Industry, Energy and Mines*, C. Chavez Ziamora.

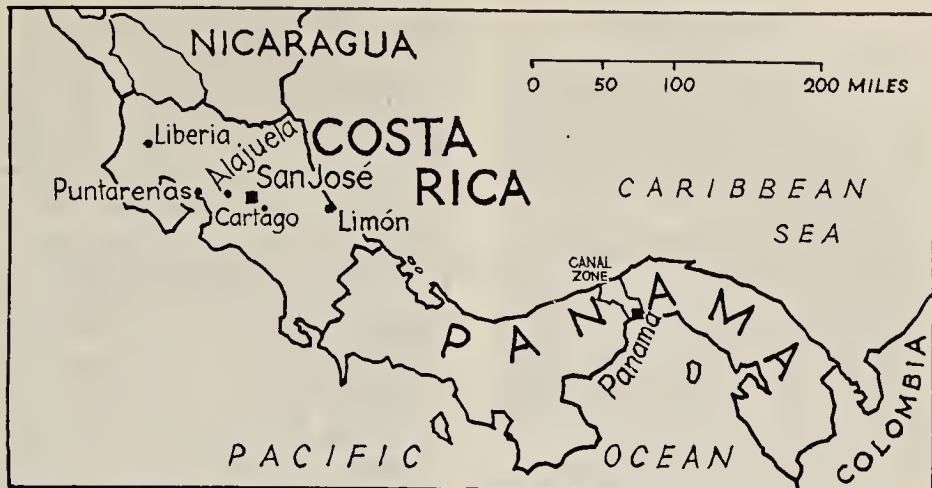
#### COSTA RICAN EMBASSY

Cromwell Mansions, 225 Cromwell Road, S.W.5.  
 [01-373 0197]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Jorge Borbon Zeller (1982).

The Republic of Costa Rica in Central America extends across the isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of 19,653 English sq. miles, and a population (mid-1979) of 2,183,625. The population is basically of European stock, in which Costa Rica differs from





most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country obtained its independence, although from 1824 to 1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific by rail.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Meat is now Costa Rica's fourth largest export.

The chief ports are  $\Psi$  Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and  $\Psi$  Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. A new Pacific port, Caldera, currently under construction with Japanese aid, is likely to divert traffic from Puntarenas within a few years.

Bananas are exported from Golfito, on the Pacific Coast, by the United Fruit Co., and from Limón by the Standard Fruit Co. In 1981, 1,013 ships entered Costa Rican ports handling imports and exports of approximately 2,393,374 tons of goods. About 500 miles of railroad are open. LACSA is the national airline, operating flights throughout Central and South America, the Caribbean and U.S.A., besides internal flights to local airports by SANSa.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

#### FINANCE

	1977 (in 1,000 colones)
Revenue .....	4,683,000
Expenditure .....	4,683,000

Currency is the *colon* of 100 *centimos*.

#### TRADE

	1980 \$U.S., millions
Total imports .....	1,529
Total exports .....	1,018

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£5,424,000
Exports to U.K. ....	8,302,000

The chief exports were manufactured goods and other products, coffee, bananas, cocoa and sugar. The chief imports were machinery, including transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals, fuel and mineral oils and foodstuffs.

**CAPITAL.**—San José pop. 808,919; Alajuela (377,062); Cartago (237,267); Heredia (154,943);  $\Psi$  Puntarenas (259,081);  $\Psi$  Limón (137,329); Guanacaste (209,024). (Populations shown are of provinces, cantons and districts).

**FLAG.**—Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others with emblem near staff).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 15.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Colon, Apartado 815, San José.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency J. M. Brown (1979).*

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days; Air Mails (via New York) 4 to 8 days from London. Ocean Mail, 8 to 16 weeks.

#### CUBA

(Republica de Cuba)

*President of Council of State and Head of Government, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, appointed Nov. 2, 1976.*

#### COUNCIL OF STATE

*President, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.*

*First Vice-President, Raúl Castro Ruz.*

*Vice-Presidents, Juan Almeida Bosque; Ramiro*

*Valdés Menéndez; Guillermo García Frías; Dr.*

*Carlos Rafael Rodríguez; Blas Roca Caldera.*

*Secretary, José M. Miyar Barruecos.*

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*President*, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.

*First Vice-President*, Raúl Castro Ruz.

*Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado; Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodríguez; Ramiro Valdés Menéndez; Guillermo García Frias; Sr. Joel Domenech Benítez; Sr. Diocles Torralba González; Sr. Ramón Fernández Álvarez; Sr. Humberto Pérez González; Arnaldo Miliani Castro; José A. López Moreno; Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán; Sr. Antonio Esquivel Yebra.

*Secretary*, Sr. Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriarán.

*Presidents of State Committees*: Sr. Humberto Pérez González (*Central Planning Board*); Sr. Héctor Rodríguez Llompart (*Economic Collaboration*); Sr. Francisco García Valls (*Finance*); Sr. Joaquín Benavides Rodríguez (*Labour and Social Security*); Sr. Antonio Rodríguez Maurell (*Prices*); Sr. Ramón Darías Rodés (*Standardization*); Sr. Fidel Vascó González (*Statistics*); Sr. Irma Sánchez Valdés (*Technical Material Supplies*); Sr. Raúl León Torres (*National Bank of Cuba*); Dr. Wilfredo Torres Yribar (*Academy of Science*).

*Ministers*, Sr. Arnaldo Miliani Castro (*Agriculture*); Sr. Pedro Guelmes González (*Communications*); Sr. Joel Domenech Benítez (*Basic Industries*); Sr. José Valle Roque (*Construction Materials Industry*); Dr. Armando Hart Dávalos (*Culture*); Sr. Antonio Esquivel Yebra (*Chemical Industry*); Sr. José R. Fernández Álvarez (*Education*); Ing. José L. Beltrán Hernández (*Electricity Industry*); Sr. Ricardo Cabreras Ruiz (*Foreign Trade*); Sr. Jorge A. Fernández Cuervo Vinent (*Fishing Industry*); Sr. Alejandro Roca Iglesias (*Food Industry*); Sr. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli (*Foreign Affairs*); Sr. Fernando Vecino Alegret (*Higher Education*); Ramiro Valdés Menéndez (*Interior*); Col. Manuel Vila Sosa (*Internal Trade*); Dr. Osvaldo Dorticós (*Justice*); Sr. Manuel Millares Rodríguez (*Light Industry*); Sr. Manuel Céspedes Fernández (*Mining and Geology*); Dr. Sergio del Valle Jiménez (*Public Health*); Gen. Raúl Castro Ruz (*Revolutionary Armed Forces*); Sr. Diocles Torralba González (*Sugar Industry*); Ing. Marcos Lage Coello (*Sidero-Mechanic Industry*); Sr. Guillermo García Frias (*Transport*).

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
167 High Holborn, W.C.1  
[01-240 2488]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Hermes Herrera (1981).

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles. The country has now been divided into 14 provinces. The estimated total population in 1978 was 9,700,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, where in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish

forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years. In 1961 Dr. Castro proclaimed the revolution to be Socialist and himself to be a Marxist-Leninist.

In October, 1965, the Communist Party of Cuba was formed to succeed the United Party of the Socialist Revolution. It is the only authorized political party. Elections are no longer to be held. The First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba was held in December 1975. The new Socialist Constitution came into force on February 24, 1976 and elections to the National Assembly of People's Power were subsequently held.

The Revolutionary Government has carried out programmes of land and urban reform and of nationalization of the means of production and distribution. By June, 1963, 90 per cent of industrial production, all foreign trade and about 50 per cent of small commercial companies were in state hands. In March, 1968, virtually all remaining private commercial enterprises were nationalised. About 80 per cent of the cultivated land is in state farms or co-operatives. Private smallholders, who own the remainder, also come under a measure of Government control.

Although efforts are being made to diversify the economy, sugar is still its mainstay and Cuba's principal source of foreign exchange. It still accounts for some 80 per cent in value of total Cuban exports. The largest sugar harvest ever was produced in 1969/70, when total production reached about 8,500,000 tons. This was achieved at considerable expense to the rest of the economy, however, and the declared target of 10 million tons, which was to have been reached in 1970, has been delayed. Cuba's other main exports are nickel, seafood, citrus fruits, tobacco and rum.



Despite increased trade with Western Europe and Japan, the Communist countries, particularly the Soviet Union, form Cuba's main trading partners, covering about 70 per cent of imports and exports. In addition, the U.S.S.R. offers substantial aid from an imbalance in the annual trade profits in Cuba's favour which has recently been in the region of 250 to 350 million roubles.

There are 14,000 kms. of railway track, of which 5,000 kms. are in public service. In 1980 there were 10,000 kms. of road, 4,700 of which were unpaved. At present scheduled international air services run to Mexico City, Moscow, Prague, Madrid, Rabat, Algiers, Georgetown, Kingston, Montreal, Toronto, Panama, Lima and East Berlin.

*Language and Literature.*—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728, but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. There are universities at Santiago de Cuba and Santa Clara. Public libraries have been established. The daily press and broadcasting and television are under the control of the Government.

	1980	1981
	Pesos, million	
Imports .....	4,509	5,081
Exports .....	3,967	4,259

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£35,272,000
Exports to U.K. ....	26,208,000

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Havana (pop., est. 1981), 1,924,886; other towns are  $\Psi$ Santiago (403,604), Santa Clara (189,092), Camagüey (261,831), Holguín (239,641), and  $\Psi$ Cienfuegos (114,650).

**FLAG.**—Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with 5-point star.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—January 1 (Day of Liberation).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101,  
e Morro y Prado, Apartado 1069, Havana.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency David Thomas, C.M.G. (1981).  
*Counsellor*, M. H. Connor (*Head of Chancery*).  
*1st Secretary*, J. A. Graham (*Commercial and H.M. Consul*).

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika)

*President*, Gustáv Husák, born Jan. 10, 1913; *elected* May 29, 1975, *re-elected*, May 22, 1980.

#### Federal Government

*Prime Minister*, Lubomír Štrougal.  
*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Peter Colotka; Václav Hůla; Josef Korčák; Karol Laco; Matej Lúčan; Rudolf Rohlíček; Svatopluk Potač; Ladislav Gerle.

#### Ministers

*Agriculture and Food*, Josef Nágř.  
*Finance*, Leopold Ler.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Bohuslav Chňoupek.  
*Foreign Trade*, Bohumil Urban.  
*Fuel and Power*, Vlastimil Ehrenberger.  
*Interior*, Jaromír Obzina.  
*Labour and Social Affairs*, Michal Štancel.  
*Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering*, Eduard Saul.  
*National Defence*, Gen. Martin Dzur.  
*Communications*, Vlastimil Chalupa.

*Technical and Investment Development*, Ladislav Supka.

*Transport*, Vladimír Blažek.

*People's Control*, František Ondřich.

*Prices*, Michal Sabolčik.

*General Engineering*, Pavol Bahyl.

*Electrical Engineering*, Milan Kubat.

*Chairman of State Planning Commission*, Svatopluk Potac.

*Prime Minister of the Czech Socialist Republic*, Josef Korčák.

*Prime Minister of the Slovak Socialist Republic*, Dr. Peter Colotka.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK COMMUNIST PARTY

*Presidium of the Central Committee*, V. Bilak; P. Colotka; K. Hoffman; V. Hůla; G. Husák; A. Indra; A. Kapek; J. Korčák; J. Lenárt; L. Štrougal; M. Jakéš; J. Kempný (*full members*); M. Hruškovič; (*alternative member*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Gustáv Husák (*General Secretary*); M. Jakéš; M. Beňo; J. Haman; V. Bilak; J. Fojtik; J. Havlín; J. Poledník; F. Pitra (*secretaries*); M. Kabrhelová; O. Švestka (*members*).

#### CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY

25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.  
[01-229 1255]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Zdeněk Černík (1977).

*Commercial Counsellor*, Václav Jarolím.

*Military and Air Attaché*, Col. Miroslav Merhaut.

*Commercial Attaché*, Jan Bittner.

*Assistant Military and Air Attachés*, Maj. Josef Črkal; Maj. Miroslav Seberka.

*3rd Secretaries*, Dr. Rostislav Pilc (*Consular Affairs*); Josef Valíček; Pavel Laseček; Petr Broskevic; Libor Tělečky; Jiri Kupsa; Petr Souček (*Press*).

**Area and Population.**—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory affected having an area of 53,700 square miles, reduced, by the cession of Ruthenia to U.S.S.R. in 1945, to 49,400 square miles. The population of Czechoslovakia was 15,237,788 in 1979.

**Government.**—The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power in Czechoslovakia in February, 1948, and Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

In January, 1968, pressures for reform of the system were realized with the removal of the First Secretary of the Communist Party, Novotný, and his replacement by Alexander Dubček. They were translated into a Party Action Programme adopted in April. Shortly afterwards the country's supreme legislative body, the National Assembly, began work on new legislation, which envisaged the democratization of the country's political life, greater guarantees of fundamental liberties and the establishment of a federal system.

The speed of events and their implications for the internal development of the other communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, as well as for the system of alliances among these countries, alarmed the Soviet Union. On the night of August 20, Czechoslovakia was invaded by Soviet, Polish,



East German, Hungarian and Bulgarian troops, the capital and all major towns being occupied.

The Russians were unable to depose the Czechoslovak leadership, but forced them to sign on August 26 an Agreement modifying their policies and, on October 18, a treaty legalising the presence of Soviet troops on Czechoslovak territory.

On April 17, 1969, Gustáv Husák took over the leadership of the Communist Party, and the reforms of 1968 were abandoned with exception of the Federal system of government, which had been set up in October 1968. Czechoslovakia now consists of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic, each of which has its own government responsible to its legislative body—the National Council. Areas such as the Constitution, Defence, Foreign Affairs, State Material Reserves and Currency are the responsibility of the Federal Administration. The Federal Government is responsible to the Federal Assembly, which is composed of two Chambers, the Chamber of the People, whose deputies are elected throughout the Federation, and the Chamber of the Nations, consisting of an equal number of Czech and Slovak Deputies. The federal system was not extended to the organization of the Communist Party.

*The Economic System.*—Czechoslovakia has long been one of the most highly-industrialised countries of Central Europe. Under the present political system industry is state-owned, while nearly all agricultural land is cultivated by state or co-operative farms. Economic planning is centralised, and state economic plans have the force of law. Reforms of the system implemented from 1965 collapsed in the wake of the events of 1968, after which there was a sharp swing back to centralized planning. But in 1978 a small scale experimental economic reform was introduced into some 150 enterprises, under which there was limited devolution of responsibility. Early in 1980 this experiment, having been considered reasonably successful, was expanded into a "Set of Measures for the Reform of Planned Management" which affects most of the economy. Its main purpose is to introduce some devolution of production and profits control in order to encourage higher productivity and a better quality output.

*Language and Literature.*—Czech and Slovak are the official languages, each having its own literature. The Reformation gave a wide-spread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who

was martyred in 1415 as a religious and social reformer) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the 17th century when Jan Amos Komensky or Comenius (1592–1670) was expelled from the country. He is still recognized as an outstanding educationist and a thinker of first magnitude. Under Austrian repression and with the persistent pursuit of Germanization, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the first half of the 19th century. Modern prose, drama and fiction, penned between the Wars, are represented by several authors, of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860–1927), Viktor Dyk (1877–1931), Jaroslav Hašek (1883–1923), Karel Capek (1890–1938), Vladimír Vančura (1891–1942), and Ivan Olbracht (1882–1952). Liberty of the press ceased with the loss of independence and the Nazi occupation in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist take-over of February, 1948, however, freedom of the press was curtailed. All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the Party line and a number of publications were banned. Following the thaw of 1956 and after the relapse into dogmatism after the Hungarian revolution, the new wave of freedom started in 1962–1963 and led to increased recognition of Czech and Slovak literature in the world. Greater international recognition is hampered by translation difficulties. In 1966 nearly 250 Czech and Slovak books were published abroad, including roughly one-third in non-Socialist countries. The prominent writers include František Hrubín (b. 1910), Bohumil Hrabal (b. 1914), Václav Havel (b. 1936), Ladislav Mňačko (b. 1919), Ladislav Novomeský (b. 1904), Arnošt Lustig (b. 1926), Jiří Mucha (b. 1915), and others. Poetic writing ranges from traditional lyric (Jaroslav Seifert) to "concrete" and typographic modernism (Jiří Kolář, Josef Híršal). In the present political conditions few of these writers are published in Czechoslovakia.

*Education.*—Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 15. The number of pupils in basic nine-year schools is 1,875,479 (1979–80). There are 142,725 students in the secondary grammar schools and the number given for technical schools of all kinds is 331,840. There are five universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno,

Olomouc and Košice. In addition there are a considerable number of other institutions of university standing, technical colleges, agricultural colleges, etc. In 1979-80, there were 183,632 students in centres of higher education of which 44,963 were part-time.

**Finance.**—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kčs = Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller.

**Trade with U.K.**

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£81,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	87,800,000

**CAPITAL.**—Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1979) of 1,191,125. Other towns are Brno (Brünn), capital of Moravia (372,793), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (374,860), Ostrava (325,473), Košice (200,943) and Plzen (Pilsen) (169,466).

**FLAG.**—Two equal horizontal stripes, white (above) and red; a blue triangle next to staff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 9.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**

Thunovská Ulice 14, Prague 1.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Rowland Rich, C.M.G.

*Counsellor*, R. Thomas (*Head of Chancery*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. J. C. Carter.

*Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. O. J. A. Knight.

*1st Secretaries*, R. A. Kealy (*Commercial*); S. O'Flaherty (*Consul*); R. E. Makepeace (*Press*).

*2nd Secretaries (AO)*, M. Page; D. Herbert (*Commercial*).

*3rd Secretaries*, R. N. Baker (*Commercial*); Miss F. Fraser (*Vice-Consul*).

*Cultural Attaché*, W. G. Preen.

**DENMARK**

(Kongeriget Danmark)

*Queen*, Margrethe II, eldest daughter of King Frederik IX, born April 16, 1940, succeeded Jan. 14, 1972, married June 10, 1967, Count Henri de Monpezat (Prince Henrik of Denmark) and has issue Crown Prince Frederik born May 26, 1968; and Prince Joachim, born June 7, 1969.

**CABINET**

*Prime Minister*, Poul Schluter.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister*, Henning Christophersen.

*Foreign Affairs*, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen.

*Environment and Nordic Affairs*, Christian Christensen.

*Ecclesiastical Affairs*, Elisebeth Kock-Petersen.

*Greenland*, Tom Hoeyem.

*Culture*, Mimi Stilling Jacobsen.

*Social Affairs*, Palle Simonsen.

*Interior*, Britta Schall-Holberg.

*Justice*, Erik Ninn-Hansen.

*Agriculture*, Niels Anker Kofoed.

*Fisheries*, Henning Grove.

*Education*, Bertel Haarder.

*Economic Affairs*, Andes Andersen.

*Taxation*, Dr. Isi Foighel.

*Defence*, Hans Engell.

*Labour*, Grethe Fenger-Moeller.

*Industry*, Ib Stetter.

*Housing*, Niels Bollmann.

*Public Works*, Arne Melchior.

*Energy*, Knud Enggaard.

**ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON**

55 Sloane Street, S.W.1

[01-235 1255]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Tyge Dahlgard (1981).

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, K. A. Eliassen.

*Minister Counsellors*, I. J. Kelland (*Economic and Consular*); B. Skou (*Press and Culture*); H. J. Rossen (*Commercial*); M. Hermansen (*Agricultural Affairs*).

*Counsellor*, H. H. Bruun.

*Defence Attaché*, Col. B. P. Faaberg.

**Area and Population.**—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic, the Faroes and Greenland. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., 8° 5'–15° E. 12' long., with an area of 17,000 square miles, and a population estimated (1981) of 5,119,155. In 1981 there were 53,410 live births, and 56,411 deaths.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Faroes and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 20.

The Social Democrat Government of Mr. Jørgensen, formed in January 1982, resigned from office in early September 1982 after failing to obtain approval of Budget proposals.

In 1973 Denmark joined the European Economic Community. Denmark is also a member of NATO, and the Nordic Council.

**Education** is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, commercial, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478), Aarhus (1933), Odense (1966), Roskilde (1972) and Aalborg (1974). A further University at Esbjerg is planned.

**Language and Literature.**—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1857–1875), Sören Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and



Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1944. Among recent authors of note are Klaus Rifbjerg (b. 1931) and Lief Panduro (b. 1923). Some 48 newspapers are published in Denmark. 10 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

**Production and Industry.**—8.1 per cent. of the labour force is engaged in agriculture, fishing, forestry, etc.; 26.7 per cent. in manufacturing, building and construction; 11.7 per cent. in commerce and 53.5 per cent. in administration, the liberal professions, etc. The chief agricultural products are pigs, cattle, dairy products, poultry and eggs, seeds, cereals and sugar beet; manufactures are mostly based on imported raw material but there are also considerable imports of finished goods.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) at end of 1981, totalled 854 ships, with a gross tonnage of 4,748,000. In 1981 there was 2,461 km. of railway. In 1980 the capacity of the telecommunications network in circuit km. was 27,437,000.

## FINANCE

	1982
Revenue ( <i>Budget estimate</i> ) . . . . .	Kr. 119,400 million
Expenditure ( <i>Budget estimate</i> ) . . . . .	167,100 million

Denmark's balance of payments on current account showed a deficit for 1981 of Kr. 12,435,000,000 (1980, Kr. 12,545,000,000).

## TRADE

	1980	1981
	Kr. million	
Total Imports . . . . .	109,388	124,676
Total Exports . . . . .	95,671	113,802

## Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
	£ '000	
Imports from U.K. . . . .	1,016,403	1,032,525
Exports to U.K. . . . .	1,081,247	1,103,590

The principal imports are petroleum and its products, machinery, vehicles and textile products. The chief exports are agricultural and dairy products and machinery.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Copenhagen, pop. (1981), 579,145; Greater Copenhagen, 1,202,790. Other centres are:  $\Psi$ Aarhus, 246,501;  $\Psi$ Odense 169,943;  $\Psi$ Aalborg, 154,376;  $\Psi$ Esbjerg, 79,992;  $\Psi$ Randers, 62,180; Helsingør 56,318;  $\Psi$ Kolding, 56,099;  $\Psi$ Horsens, 54,491; Roskilde, 48,213;  $\Psi$ Vejle, 49,587;  $\Psi$ Fredericia, 46,113.

**FLAG.**—Red, with white cross.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—June 5 (Constitution Day). Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 26 hours by rail and sea.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

*Offices*, 36–40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 Copenhagen.  
*Residence*, Bernstorffshøj, ved Slotshaven 6, 2820 Gentofte.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, Her Excellency Dame Anne Marion Warburton, D.C.V.O., C.M.G. (1976).

*Counsellor*, D. J. E. Ratford, C.V.O.

*Counsellor (Commercial)*, D. P. Small, M.B.E.

*Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché*, Cdr. C. J. L. Holman, R.N.

*1st Secretaries*, H. O. Spankie; R. C. McKinley (Agriculture and Fisheries); F. X. Gallagher; A. T. J. Lovelock (Administration and H.M. Consul); C. Dyer; G. S. Cowling (Commercial); R. S. Foster (Labour) (Resident in Stockholm).

*2nd Secretary*, P. J. Mathers.

*Asst. Defence Attaché*, Maj. A. W. Skinner, R.E.

*3rd Secretary*, R. C. Bronson.

*Attaché*, S. L. O'Meara, M.B.E. (Vice Consul).

*Chaplain*, Rev. K. Povey.

There are Consulates at Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Odense and at Tórshavn.

*British Council Representative and Cultural Attaché*, Dr. W. N. Brown, Montergade 1, Copenhagen.

## Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

THE FARØES, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m.; pop. (1976) 41,211), capital, Tórshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 26 members, a *Landsstyre* of 4 members which deals with special Farøes affairs, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On Sept. 14, 1946, the *Lagting*, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøes. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At subsequent general election for the *Lagting* a great majority voted in favour of remaining part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain measure of home rule and in 1948 the Farøes received this. The Farøes are not part of the E.E.C.

GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population (1976) 49,666) is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). Greenland (capital, Nuuk (Godthåb)) has a *Landsraad* of 17 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. Greenland attained a status of internal autonomy on May 1, 1979. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department. Following a plebiscite Greenland is negotiating its withdrawal from the E.E.C., but without discontinuing relations with Denmark. Mineral and oil prospecting revealed deposits of lead, zinc, iron ore, oil, gas and uranium. Commercial exploitation of these resources has already begun. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

## DJIBOUTI

(Republic of Djibouti)

*President*, Hassan Gouled Aptidon.

Formerly known as French Somaliland and then the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, the country became independent at midnight on June 26, 1977. It is situated on the north-east coast of Africa and has an estimated population of over 300,000. The climate is harsh and much of the country is semi-arid desert. The French continue to maintain army, navy and air force bases. Djibouti has an excellent port, international airport and a railway line runs to Addis Ababa. *Capital*,  $\Psi$ Djibouti (est. pop. 150,000).

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana)

*President*, Salvador Jorge Blanco, took office, 16 Aug. 1982.

## EMBASSY

4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7  
[01-937 1921]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Alfredo A. Ricart (1975).

*Minister-Counsellor*, Lic. F. M. Guerrero Prats-Ramirez.

*Attachés*, Dr. Rosa America Paredes; Dr. Jose Arturo Silie.

*Air Attaché*, Col. Diogenes Lora.

*Cultural Attaché*, Mrs. N. Barletta de Cates.

*2nd Secretary*, Sr. Lic. Rafael Q. Montilla.

The Consulate is at Flat 2, 108 Lexham Gardens, W.8. There are also Consular Offices at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Grimsby, Southampton, Cardiff, Glasgow, Westminster and Plymouth.*

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The western part of the island forms the Republic of Haiti. (*For Map, see p. 844.*)

The island lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and the Republic covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population (1981 Census) of 5,647,977. The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes.

*Government.*—Santo Domingo was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, and remained a Spanish Colony until 1821. In 1822 it was subjugated by the neighbouring Haitians who remained in control until 1844 when the Dominican Republic was proclaimed. The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. From 1930 until May 30, 1961 (when he was assassinated) Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo ruled the country.

Professor Juan Bosch, elected President in December 1962, held office until September, 1963, when he was deposed by a military junta. A revolt in favour of ex-President Bosch in April, 1965, developed into civil war lasting until September the same year when a provisional President was elected. On June 1, 1966, Dr. Joaquin Balaguer was elected President and the following November a new Constitution was introduced.

On May 16, 1982 Dr. Salvador Jorge Blanco was elected President and in separate, but concurrent, voting his P.R.D. party won an overall majority in both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

*Constitution.*—The constitution now in force was introduced in Nov. 1966. Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by direct vote and serves for four years. The President forms his cabinet without reference to the Congress.

Legislative power is exercised by the Congress, which has a term of four years concurrent with the Presidency. The Upper Chamber is the Senate of 27 senators, one for each province and one for Santo Domingo. The lower is the Chamber of Deputies which has 120 members, one for each 50,000 inhabitants in each province, with the provision that no province has less than two members. Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice.

*Communications.*—According to local classification there are 2,932 miles of first class and 1,392 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, but that part of it in the border area has fallen into disuse. The frontier has been closed since Sept., 1967, except for that section crossed by the main road linking the two capitals. A telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic and there is a telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are more than 90 commercial broadcasting stations and six television stations.

Spanish is the language of the Republic.

The Republic is served by two national and six foreign airlines, and an international airport 18 miles to the east of the capital is in operation. Another has been built near Puerto Plata on the north coast.

*Economy.*—Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, ferro-nickel, bauxite, gold, silver, cattle, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There is a growing number of light industries producing beer, tinned foodstuffs, glass products, textiles, soap, cigarettes, construction materials, plastic articles, shoes, papers, paint, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

FINANCE

Budget	1981	1982 (est.)
Revenue . . . .	RD\$1,088,000,000	RD\$1,052,000,000

TRADE

	1980	1981
Imports . . . .	RD\$1,425,000,000	RD\$1,445,000,000
Exports . . . .	961,000,000	1,188,000,000

Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£11,514,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	4,788,000

The chief imports are machinery, food stuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, chocolate, molasses, bauxite, ferro-nickel and gold.

Ferro-nickel is the principal export to U.K.; ferro-nickel and bauxite are also exported in considerable quantities to the U.S.A. and Europe.

*CAPITAL.*— $\Psi$  Santo Domingo, population of the Capital District (1981 census), 1,550,739. Other centres, with populations (1981 census); Santiago de los Caballeros (550,372); La Vega (385,043); San Francisco De Macoris (235,544); San Juan (239,957); San Cristóbal (446,132).

*FLAG.*—Red and blue, with white cross bearing an emblem at centre.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—February 27 (Independence Day, 1844).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Avenida Independencia 506, Santo Domingo  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency M. A. Cafferty (1979).  
*2nd Secretary*, D. R. F. Flanagan.

ECUADOR  
 (Republica del Ecuador)

*President*, Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, *assumed power* in May 1981.  
*Vice-President*, Leon Roldós Aguilera.

CABINET

*Interior*, Dr. G. Garcia Feraud.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. L. Valencia Rodriguez.  
*Education*, Dr. C. Malo Gonzales.  
*Defence*, Brig. Gen. J. Maldonado Miño.  
*Finance*, J. Morillo Battle.  
*Agriculture and Livestock*, C. Vallejo Lopez.  
*Natural Resources*, Gustavo Galindo.  
*Industry, Commerce and Integration*, Dr. O. Alvicar Santos.

EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1  
 [01-584 1367]  
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Orlando Gabela.

Minister, Byron Morejón-Almeida.

Minister-Counsellor (Commercial), Dr. G. Espinosa.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. E. Jaramillo.

**Area and Population.**—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles. (For MAP, see Index.)

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 20 provinces. It has a population (census, 1981) of approximately 8 million, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,408 ft.), Ilinza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.) and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,612 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Giant Tortoise) *Islands* forming the province of the Archipelago de Colón, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1981) of 5,000. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the Antarctic Humboldt Current. The province consists for the most part of National Park Territory, where unique marine birds, iguanas, and the giant tortoises are conserved. There is some local subsistence farming; the main industry, apart from tourism, is tuna and lobster fishing.

**Government.**—The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

After seven years of military rule, Ecuador returned to democracy in 1979. The present constitution, introduced in 1978, provides for an elected President and Vice-President who serve for a five year term. (Neither may stand for re-election.) There is a Chamber of Representatives with 69 members elected every five years, 12 of whom are elected on a national basis and the rest by the provinces. The Chamber meets for two months every year (Aug.–Oct.) but can be convoked at any time for extraordinary sessions. Four Legislative Commissions meet through the year. Voting is compulsory for all literate and (since 1980) voluntary for all illiterate citizens over the age of 18. Thirteen political groupings are recognized.

**Agriculture and Industry.**—Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, supporting nearly 50 per cent of the population (particularly the poorest) and contributing 13 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product and 26 per cent of exports. The main products for export are fish (mainly shrimps, tuna and sardines), which had become the largest export by early 1982; bananas, which provide a third of agricultural exports; cocoa and coffee. Other important crops are sugar, corn, soya, rice, cotton,

African palm (for oil), vegetables, fruit and timber, the temperate crops being produced mostly in the highlands.

The economy was transformed by the discovery in 1972 of major oil fields in the Oriente area, and oil accounted for two thirds of 1981 export earnings. The economy grew rapidly in the 1970s but is now faced with reduced growth, due mainly to the fall in the price of oil. The oil deposits in the Oriente are estimated at between 10–15,000 million barrels, and further exploration and development is taking place. The oil is evacuated by a trans-Andean pipeline to the port of Balao (near Esmeraldas).

**Communications.**—There are 23,256 km. of permanent roads and 5,044 km. of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. Nine commercial airlines operate international flights, linking Ecuador with major foreign cities and there are internal services between all important towns.

**Defence.**—The standing Army has a strength of about 38,000. There is an Air Force of some 120 aircraft of various kinds and 4,800 personnel. The small Navy is 4,500 strong.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the principal language of the country but Quechua is also a recognized language and is spoken by the majority of the Indian population. As a result of an intensive national education programme more than 75 per cent of the population are now literate. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 4 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. There are 9 Universities, at Quito (2), Guayaquil (3), Cuenca, Machala, Loja and Portoviejo, Polytechnic Schools at Quito and Guayaquil and 8 technical colleges in other provincial capitals.

**Finance.**—The estimated government budget at Jan. 1982 was 64,770 million sucres (53,600 million sucres in 1981). The balance of payments deficit stands at U.S.\$1.4 billion, and foreign exchange reserves at U.S.\$500 million.

#### TRADE

Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

	1980
	U.S.\$ millions
Imports .....	2,257.1
Exports .....	2,422.7

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£30,930,000
Exports to U.K. ....	8,844,000

Manufactured goods and machinery are the main imports.

**CAPITAL.**—Quito. Population (1981 estimate), 800,000; Ψ Guayaquil (1,000,000) is the chief port; Cuenca (110,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others); emblem in centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—August 10 (*Día de la Independencia*).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez, 111 (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Adrian Clarence Buxton, C.M.G. (1981).

There is a British Consular Office at Guayaquil.

*British Council Representative*, J. H. G. Foley.



## EGYPT

(Arab Republic of Egypt)

President, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, elected, Oct. 14, 1981.

CABINET  
(May, 1982)

Prime Minister, Dr. Ahmed Fuad Muhieddin.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali.

Deputy Prime Minister for People's Assembly Affairs, Fikri Makram Ebeid.

Deputy Prime Minister for Services and Minister of Local Government, Gen. Muhammad Nabawi Ismail.

Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister for Petroleum and Mineral Wealth, Ahmad Ezz Eddin Hilal.

Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs and Minister of Investment, Dr. Wagih Shindy.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defence and Military Production, F. M. Mohammed Abdul Helim Abu Ghezala.

Deputy Prime Minister and Education and Scientific Research, Dr. Mustafa Kamal Helmi.

Social Affairs and Insurance, Dr. Amal Abdul Rahim Osman.

Development, Housing and Land Reclamation, Has-saballah el Kafrawi.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butros Butros Ghali.

Agriculture and Food Security, Dr. Yusef Wali.

Agriculture, Dr. Mahmoud Muhammad Dawud.

Transport, Communications and Maritime Transport, Soliman Metwali Soliman.

Irrigation and Sudan Affairs, Muhammad Abdul Hadi Samaha.

Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs, Muhammad Rashwan Mahmud.

Tourism and Civil Aviation, Teweik Abdu.

Health, Dr. Muhammad Sabri Zaki.

Justice, Mamduh Atteya.

Industry and Mineral Resources, Fuad Ibrahim Abu Zaghla.

Electricity and Energy, Maher Muhammad Osman Abaza.

Supply and Internal Commerce, Dr. Ahmed Noh.

Finance, Dr. Muhammad Salah Al Din Hamid.

Economy and Foreign Trade, Dr. Mustapha Kamel el Sa'eed.

Minister of State for Military Production, Dr. Eng. Gamal Al Said Ibrahim.

Interior, Hassan Soliman Abu Basha.

EMBASSY IN LONDON  
26 South Street, W.1  
[01-499 2401]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hassan Abu Seeda (1980).

Minister Plenipotentiary, Ahmed Adel (Political Affairs); Hassan Abdel-Aal (Consular).

**AREA AND POPULATION.**—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,253 square kilometres (385,110 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population (estimated December, 1981) of 44,000,000.

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellāh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder



semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayūm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswān and Wadi-Halfa of mixed Arab and Negro blood. The Bedouin and Nubians are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollūm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweināt Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of 'Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddāns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddāns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddāns* (13,470 square miles).

**Physical Features.**—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the seven provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country.

The *Nile* has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river formerly had a regular yearly rise and fall of about 13 feet at Cairo, but since the commencement of storage in the

reservoir of the Aswan High Dam in 1965, there has been no flood downstream of the dam and the water level remains almost constant throughout the year. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripolitania stretches the *Libyan desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia and Siwa. A new valley of an area of some 16,000 *feddâns* in the western desert has been created north of these *oases*, irrigated by subsoil water reserves.

On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Gizeh, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

**Religions.**—The predominant religion is Islam but there are over 3,000,000 Christians (mainly Copts). By 1968 nearly all the Jews had left the country. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheikh el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti Gumhuriya Misr el Arabiya*.

**Government.**—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire under which it remained until early in the 19th century.

A British Protectorate over Egypt declared on Dec. 18, 1914, lasted until Feb. 28, 1922, when Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936) and the military occupation by British troops was terminated.

In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate.

A union with Syria was affected in 1958 and lasted until September, 1961, when Syria seceded after a *coup d'état*. The title and flag of the United Arab Republic were, however, retained for Egypt until Sept. 2, 1971.

President Nasser died suddenly on Sept. 28, 1970, and the duties of Head of State were assumed by Mr. Anwar Sadat who was elected President in a referendum on Oct. 15. President Sadat was assassinated on Oct. 6, 1981 and succeeded by the Vice-President, Hosni Mubarak, who was elected President in a referendum on Oct. 14, 1981.

**Agriculture.**—Despite increased industrialization and the discovery of new oil fields, agriculture continues to provide the most substantial contribution to the national economy. Cotton (10 million *kanbars* in 1974) is the most important export, but sugar cane, onions, potatoes and citrus fruits are also

sold extensively to overseas markets. Nearly all cultivation is carried out by peasant farmers whose operations are funded and generally controlled by co-operative organizations. Productivity is usually good. Irrigation and land reclamation schemes have contributed to a small increase in the cultivable area, and a \$147 million drainage project, financed partly by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is intended ultimately to irrigate nearly one million acres.

**Railways.**—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to a new port being constructed upstream of the High Dam. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting Egypt with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Solûm, thus joining Libya to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.).

**Roads and Caravan Routes.**—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. A bitumen road leads to Kharga and Dakhla, from the former of which there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir, a metalled road, being probably the most frequently used.

**Shipping.**—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, the last two of which are now undergoing reconstruction following several years of disuse after the 1967 war, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

**Currency.**—The monetary unit of Egypt is the Egyptian *pound* of 100 *piastres*.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£346,700,000
Exports to U.K. ....	336,600,000

The principal imports are metals, and manufactures thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, beverages and textile fibres. The exports are principally raw cotton, textile yarns, rice, fruit and vegetables, petroleum products and a growing list of secondary exports, many of them manufactured goods.

**CAPITAL.**—Cairo (population, estimated in 1981 at 11,000,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century and containing in its walls the Mosque of Mohamed Ali built in the 19th century.

ψALEXANDRIA (estimated population in 1980 of 2,521,000), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World". Other towns are: Ismailia (400,000); ψPort Said (285,000); Mansura (120,000); Asyût (300,000); Faiyûm (180,000); Tanta

(150,000); Mahalla el Kubra (130,000);  $\Psi$ Suez;  $\Psi$ Damietta (100,000).

Cairo is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Ancona or Venice, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with a hawk in the centre of the white band.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 23 (Anniversary of Revolution in 1952).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Ahmed Ragheb Street, Garden City, Cairo

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Michael Weir, K.C.M.G.

*British Council Representative*, M. Dalziel, 192 Sharia el Nil, Agouza, Cairo.

## EQUATORIAL GUINEA

*Leader of the Revolutionary Council*, Col. Teodora Nguema.

Formerly the territory of "Spanish Guinea", Equatorial Guinea consists of the Island of Bioco (formerly known as Macias Nguema), an island in the Bight of Biafra about 20 miles from the west coast of Africa, Pagalu Island (formerly Annobon) in the Gulf of Guinea, the Corisco Islands (Corisco, Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico) and Rio Muni, a mainland area between Cameroon and Gabon. It has a total area of about 28,000 sq. km. and a population (1980 estimate) of 150,000.

*Bioco* is a mountainous island with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla nut and kola nut are cultivated and cocoa and other products are exported.

*Government*.—Former colonies of Spain, the territories now forming the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were from April 1, 1960, constituted as two provinces of Metropolitan Spain, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. As a result of a plebiscite held on Dec. 15, 1963, an autonomous régime was instituted on June 2, 1964, with the approval of the Spanish Government. Equatorial Guinea became fully independent on October 12, 1968, after a referendum on the new constitution held in August, 1968, and presidential elections on Sept. 22, 1968. The first President, Señor Francisco Macias, assumed office on Independence Day.

Severe disorders occurred during February and March, 1969, following incidents at the town of Bata (in Rio Muni). Spanish residents left Equatorial Guinea in large numbers, having had to seek the protection of residual Spanish forces while awaiting evacuation to Spain. Some 600 Spanish civilians elected to remain in Bioco and about 80 in Rio Muni, but most of these have subsequently left. Following Nigerian allegations of continuing mistreatment, most of the Nigerian labour force, on whom cocoa production largely depended, were repatriated in late 1975 and early 1976. The economy is now mainly dependent on outside aid, principally from Spain.

On Aug. 4/5, 1979, President Macias was deposed by his Defence Minister, and nephew, Col. Teodoro Nguema.

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$ Malabo (formerly known as Santa Isabel) on the island of Bioco (population 25,000).  $\Psi$ Bata is the principal town and port of Rio Muni.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, green over white over red; blue triangle next staff; coat of arms in centre of white band.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Bryan Sparrow (1981) (*resides at* Yaoundé).

## ETHIOPIA

*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.  
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Col. Feleke Gedle-Ghiorgis.

EMBASSY IN LONDON  
17 Prince's Gate, S.W.7  
[01-589 7212]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ayalew Wolde Giorgis.

*Position and Extent*.—Ethiopia, with which Eritrea was federated from 1952 to 1962 when it was incorporated as a province, is in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north-west by the Sudan; on the south by Kenya; on the east by Djibouti and the Republic of Somalia; and on the north-east by the Red Sea. The area is estimated at 400,000 square miles, with a population of 29,416,000 (1977) of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigreans) and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. Eritrea consists of a mountainous hogs-back range up to 10,000 ft., interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateaux there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from Lake Tana; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

Those of Semitic origin (Amharas and Tigreans), who inhabit the southern highlands of Eritrea, provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christians of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which was formerly led by the head of the Coptic Church, the Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1959, however, the Ethiopian Church has been autocephalous and the new Patriarch, Abuna Tekle Haimanot, was enthroned in



1976. Moslems inhabit lowland Eritrea, Wollo, Harargne and Bale provinces. Harar is a centre of Islam. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

Following considerable military and civil unrest in early 1974 the Emperor Haile Selassie I announced on March 5 the convening of a commission to revise the Constitution, and the setting up within six months of a conference to consider the commission's proposals. Internal unrest continued through the summer, however, and at the end of June, the armed forces assumed effective control of the country by establishing an "Armed Forces Committee" now entitled the Provisional Military Administrative Council (*The Derg*). Their demands for far-reaching reforms were acceded to by the Government, with the agreement of the Emperor, who was finally deposed on Sept. 12, 1974.

The Provisional Military Administrative Council was reorganized in Dec. 1976 into three tiers—general assembly, central committee and standing committee. At the same time the powers of Mengistu Haile Mariam, the First Vice-Chairman, were curtailed. As a result there was an internal coup and Brig.-Gen. Teferi Bante, the head of state, was killed, Mengistu becoming the new Chairman. Mengistu's position was established by a proclamation of Feb. 11, 1977. As a result of an internal dispute Atnafu Abate, the Vice Chairman, was executed in Nov. 1977, leaving Mengistu in sole control. In December 1979, C.O.P.W.E. (Commission to Organise the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia) was formed.

In July 1977, Somalia, claiming the Ogaden region of Ethiopia in support of Western Somalia Liberation Front guerrillas, invaded the region. Ethiopia, with massive arms shipments from the U.S.S.R., and with the aid of several thousand Cuban troops, was able to defeat the Somalis. The Somali regular army withdrew in March 1978, but guerilla activity continued.

*Eritrea*.—Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown, becoming a province of Ethiopia in 1962. An armed campaign for independence started in 1962 and has intensified since the early 1970's.

*Production and Industry*.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 70 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1979. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Industry is small, the main products being textiles, foodstuffs, tyres, beer and cement. Hydro-electric power production and telecommunications are expanding rapidly, however, mainly with loans from the World bank, which in 1971 had approved a number of loans for agricultural development.

*Communications*.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, via Dire Dawa, with Djibouti, 486 miles away, although it is vulnerable to guerilla attack. In Eritrea a narrow gauge line runs from Massawa to Asmara and on to Agordat, but it is out of action because of the conflict there. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Addis Ababa and

Asmara are linked by a road running through Gondar and along Lake Tana. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekempti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the east to Dire Dawa, Harar and the northern region of the Somali Republic. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to many provincial towns. External services are operated to Athens, Frankfurt, Moscow, Rome, Paris, Aden, Djibouti, Sana'a, Taiz, Jeddah, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Entebbe, Lagos, Accra, Douala, Kigali, Kinshasa, Bombay, New Delhi, Peking and London.

*Defence*.—Under the Ministry of Defence the armed forces comprise the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. The Army consists of four infantry divisions, including one mechanized brigade with armour, with normal artillery, engineer units and supporting arms including a parachute battalion. There are also approximately 75,000 militia which are in the process of being integrated into the regular army as separate divisions.

The Air Force comprises a transport squadron, a bomber squadron, three fighter squadrons, a training squadron, a jet conversion squadron, and an elementary training unit. The Air Force Headquarters is situated at Debre Zeit. Most of the aircraft are of Russian manufacture.

The Navy has a headquarters in Addis Ababa with a main base at Massawa and a smaller one at Assab.

*Education*.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools, and cadet-schools for the Army, Air Force, and Police. Government secondary schools are found mainly in Addis Ababa, but also in most of the provincial capitals. In 1961 the Haile Selassie I University was founded to co-ordinate the existing institutions of higher education (University College, Engineering, Building and Theological Colleges in Addis Ababa, Agricultural College at Alemaya, near Harar, and Public Health Centre in Gondar, etc.) and to provide a framework for future development. There is also a Catholic-run university in Asmara. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

*Finance*.—The total revenue for 1980-81 was £333,070m, while expenditure was expected to reach £343,483m. The Ethiopian unit of currency is the *birr*. At December 31, 1979 the combined note and coin issue amounted to £200m. Foreign exchange and gold reserves of the National Bank amounted to £87,747,000 at the same date.

*Trade*.—The chief imports by value are machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods and chemicals (from U.K.); the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, and pulses.

## TRADE

	1979
Total Imports .....	£247,277,680
Total Exports .....	181,812,210

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£20,962,000
Exports to U.K. ....	16,046,000

CAPITAL.—Addis Ababa (population, estimated

912,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; Asmara (population 250,000) is the capital of the Province of Eritrea. Dire Dawa is the most important commercial centre after Addis Ababa and Asmara,  $\Psi$ Massawa and  $\Psi$ Assab (recently enlarged) are the two main ports. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

**ETHIOPIAN FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands: green, yellow, red; bearing crowned lion at centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 12 (People's Revolution Day).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(Addis Ababa)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Brian L. Barber (1982).*

There is a British Consular Office at Addis Ababa.

*British Council Representative, L. J. Hobbs, Artistic Building, Adua Avenue, Addis Ababa.*

**FINLAND**  
(Suomi)

*President, Dr. Mauno Koivisto, born, 1923, elected, Jan 26, 1982.*

**CABINET**

*Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa (SDP).*

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Ahti Pekkala (CP).*

*Minister at the Ministry of Finance, Mauno Forsman (SDP).*

*Foreign Affairs, Pär Stenbäck (SPPF).*

*Justice, Christoffer Taxell (SPPF).*

*Interior, Matti Ahde (SDP).*

*Minister at the Ministry of the Interior, Mauno Jokela (CP).*

*Defence, Juhani Saukkonen (CP).*

*Education, Kalevi Kivistö (FPDL).*

*Minister at the Ministry of Education, Kaarina Suonio (SDP).*

*Agriculture and Forestry, Taisto Tähkämaa (CP).*

*Communications, Jarmo Wahlström (FPDL).*

*Trade and Industry, Esko Ollila (CP).*

*Foreign Trade, Esko Rekola (not affiliated).*

*Social Affairs and Health, Vappu Taipale (SDP).*

*Minister at the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Marjatta Väänänen (CP).*

*Labour, Jouko Kajaanoja (FPDL).*

(CP=Centre Party, SDP=Social Democratic Party,

FPDL= Finnish People's Democratic League,

SPPF=Swedish People's Party of Finland.

**FINNISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**  
38 Chesham Place, S.W.1  
[01-235 9531]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Björnson Tötterman, G.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1975).*

*Minister Counsellor, Veijo Sampovaara.*

*1st Secretaries, Kirsti Lintonen; Lief Fagernäs.*

*Press Counsellor, Tom Christian Söderman.*

*Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. Ilkka Ranta.*

**Area and Population.**—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,165 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 10 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 11 per cent. waste and other land; population (December, 1981), 4,811,391. In 1981 the birth rate was 13.2, death rate 9.3 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate was 7.6 per 1,000 live births (1980). 90.3 per cent. of the people are Lutheran, 1.1 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 8.4 per cent. others.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of



small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (December, 1980) of 21,682 (95.2 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

The present government came into office on Feb. 19, 1982. The four parties in the coalition are the Social Democratic Party, the Centre Party, the Finnish People's Democratic League and the Swedish People's Party of Finland.

**Defence.**—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the Army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,400. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. Total strength of trained and equipped reserves is about 700,000, 16,500 of which have served in the U.N. peacekeeping force.

**Education.**—Primary education (co-educational comprehensive school) is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years, and free of charge. In the autumn of 1981, there were 551,906 in comprehensive schools (332,887 at basic stage and 219,019 at upper stage), 103,369 in senior secondary schools and 135,000 in vocational institutions of senior level. There are 22 universities or other schools of academic level, University of Helsinki (1981), 23,900 students. Combined enrolment at universities and other schools of academic level was (1981) 84,716.

**Language and Literature.**—There are two official languages in Finland. 93.5 per cent of the population speak Finnish as their first language, 6.3 Swedish (1979). The remaining 0.2 per cent. speak other

languages (mainly Lapps who number about 2,500 and live in the Far North). Both Finnish and Swedish are used for administration and education; newspapers, books, plays and films appear in both languages. There is a vigorous modern literature. F. E. Sillanpää, who died in 1964, was awarded the Nobel prize for Literature. Best known among the living authors are Väinö Linna, Veijo Meri and Paavo Haavikko. There are 62 daily newspapers in Finland which appear on 4 or more days per week (55 Finnish language, and 7 Swedish).

**Production and Industry.**—Finland is a highly industrialised country producing a wide range of capital and consumer goods. Timber and the products of the forest-based industries remain the backbone of the economy, accounting for 40 per cent. of her export earnings, but the importance of the metal-working, shipbuilding and engineering industries has been growing. This sector in 1981 accounted for 31 per cent. of Finland's exports. The textile industry is well developed and Finland's glass, ceramics and furniture industries enjoy international reputations. Other important industries are rubber, plastics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, footwear, food-stuffs and electronic equipment.

**Communications.**—There are 6,976 kilometres of railroad, a fully automatic telephone system and a well-developed telegraph system. There is a railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with Britain, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Poland and U.S.S.R. Vessels on the London to Leningrad route call at Helsinki. There are also passenger/cargo services between Britain and Helsinki, Kotka and other Finnish ports. External civil air services are maintained by most European airlines. The merchant fleet at the end of March 1982 totalled 486 vessels (2,441,784 tons gross); 150 passenger vessels (257,677 tons gross), 46 tankers (1,283,583), 192 dry cargo vessels (915,299) and 98 other vessels (15,225).

## FINANCE

	1981	1982
	<i>Finnmarks</i>	<i>Finnmarks</i>
Revenue ( <i>Budget</i> ) . . .	56,077,381,600	64,916,000,000
Expenditure ( <i>Budget</i> )	56,072,225,600	64,916,000,000

## TRADE

	1980	1981
	<i>Finnmarks</i>	<i>Finnmarks</i>
Total Imports . . .	58,250,000,000	61,263,000,000
Total Exports . . .	52,795,000,000	60,314,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . .	£5,005,000,000	£4,935,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	5,940,000,000	6,422,000,000

The principal imports are raw materials, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the paper and other forest industries, engineering, metal industry (e.g. paper-working machinery and ships) and chemicals.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (Jan. 1981), 482,800; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 166,300;  $\Psi$ Turku (Åbo), 163,700; Espoo, 137,500; Vantaa, 132,100; Lahti, 94,700;  $\Psi$ Oulu (Uleåborg), 93,800;  $\Psi$ Pori (Björneborg), 79,400; Kuopio, 74,600; Jyväskylä, 64,200.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 6 (Day of Independence).

**FLAG.**—White with blue cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Helsinki

*British Ambassador's Residence*, It. Puistotie 15.  
*Chancery Offices*, Uudenmaankatu 16–20.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Andrew Christopher Stuart, C.M.G. (1979).

*Counsellor (Commercial)*, B. Holmes.

*1st Secretaries*, R. S. Gorham; Miss M. Ramsay; T. I. Priest; J. R. Jamieson (*Consul*); A. Ward (*Commercial*).

*Defence, Military and Air Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. K. Sampson.

*2nd Secretaries*, M. Mochan (*Commercial*); V. C. Wallis.

*3rd Secretary*, R. Avery (*Vice-Consul*).

There are British Consular offices at *Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu and Vaasa*.

*British Council Representative*, A. R. Payne, Eteläspanadi 22A, Helsinki 13.

## FRANCE

(La République Française)

*President of the French Republic*, Francois Mitterrand, elected May 10, 1981.

*Prime Minister*, M. Pierre Mauroy.

*Foreign Affairs*, M. Claude Cheysson.

*Interior*, M. Gaston Defferre.

*Justice*, M. Robert Badinter.

*Economy*, M. Jacques Delors.

*Budget*, M. Laurent Fabius.

*Environment*, M. Michel Crepeau.

*Defence*, M. Charles Hernu.

*Education*, M. Alain Savary.

*Co-operation*, M. Pierre-Bérgovoy.

*Agriculture*, Mme. Edith Cresson.

*Industry*, M. Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

*Transport*, M. Charles Fiterman.

*External Trade*, M. Michel Jobert.

*Labour*, M. Jean Auroux.

*Health*, M. Jack Lalitte.

*Culture*, M. Jack Lang.

*Communication*, M. Georges Fillioud.

*Youth, Sports and Leisure*, M. Edwige Avice.

*Women*, Mme. Yvette Roudy.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, M. Louis Mexandeau.

## FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8

[01-229 9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. [01-235 8080].

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Monsieur Emmanuel de Margerie (1981).

**Area and Population.**—The largest state in Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 85' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover (*Pas de Calais*), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles and its area at 213,000 sq. miles divided into 95 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of France in 1981 was 53,962,000.

## POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS

Ain . . . . .	402,700	Aube . . . . .	287,400
Aisne . . . . .	526,100	Aude . . . . .	265,100
Allier . . . . .	364,300	Aveyron . . . . .	266,100
Alpes-de-		Bouches-du-	
Haute-		Rhône . . . . .	1,728,600
Provence . . . . .	116,400	Calvados . . . . .	583,800
Hautes-Alpes . . . . .	100,200	Cantal . . . . .	158,900
Alpes-		Charente . . . . .	334,000
Maritimes . . . . .	871,100	Charente-	
Ardeche . . . . .	251,200	Maritime . . . . .	500,800
Ardennes . . . . .	299,200	Cher . . . . .	319,400
Ariège . . . . .	135,000	Corrèze . . . . .	238,400

Corsica .....	230,100
Côte-d'Or ....	478,200
Côtes-du-	
Nord .....	532,800
Creuse .....	136,700
Dordogne .....	364,200
Doubs .....	495,900
Drôme .....	368,200
Eure .....	449,600
Eure-et-Loir ..	356,700
Finistère .....	820,300
Gard .....	501,600
Haut-	
Garonne ...	825,200
Gers .....	165,300
Gironde .....	1,096,600
Hérault .....	694,900
Ille-et-Vilaine	737,900
Indre .....	241,800
Indre-et-	
Loire .....	502,700
Isère .....	912,600
Jura .....	238,000
Landes .....	292,500
Loir-et-Cher ..	290,000
Loire .....	735,000
Haute-Loire ..	197,800
Loire	
Atlantique .	987,200
Loiret .....	529,800
Lot .....	147,800
Lot-et-	
Garonne ...	287,300
Lozère .....	71,700
Maine-et-	
Loire .....	658,200
Manche .....	444,400
Marne .....	558,600
Haute-Marne ..	204,400
Mayenne .....	265,400
Meurthe-et-	
Moselle ....	716,300
Meuse .....	195,200
Morbihan .....	574,200
Moselle .....	1,001,600
Nièvre .....	238,500
Nord .....	2,524,600
Oise .....	649,800
Orne .....	290,000
Pas-de-Calais	1,401,700
Puy-de-Dôme .	599,000
Pyrénées-	
Atlantiques	543,800
Hautes-	
Pyrénées ...	221,200
Pyrénées-	
Orientales .	311,400
Bas-Rhin ....	910,500
Haut-Rhin ....	660,000
Rhône .....	1,492,500
Haute-Saône ..	223,900
Saône-et-	
Loire .....	569,600
Sarthe .....	501,500
Savoie .....	314,300
Haute-Savoie ..	490,900
Ville de Paris	2,001,300
Seine-	
Maritime .	1,200,700
Seine-et-	
Marne ....	922,000
Yvelines ....	1,283,600
Deux-Sèvres .	339,100
Somme .....	547,100
Tarn .....	334,200
Tarn-et-	
Garonne ...	178,100
Var .....	676,400
Vaucluse .....	417,000
Vendée .....	469,900
Vienne .....	367,800
Haute-	
Vienne ....	357,200
Vosges .....	398,400
Yonne .....	308,800
Territoire de	
Belfort ....	133,000
Essonne .....	1,127,400
Hauts-de-	
Seine .....	1,326,000
Seine-Saint-	
Denis .....	1,287,100
Val-de-	
Marne ....	1,228,000
Val-d'Oise ...	941,800

## GOVERNMENT

*Parliament* consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The *Prime Minister* is appointed by the President, as is the Cabinet on the Prime Minister's recommendation. They are responsible to Parliament. But the executive is constitutionally separate from the legislature and Ministers may not sit in Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session.

A *Constitutional Council* is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the

*Economic and Social Council* gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

*Production*.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

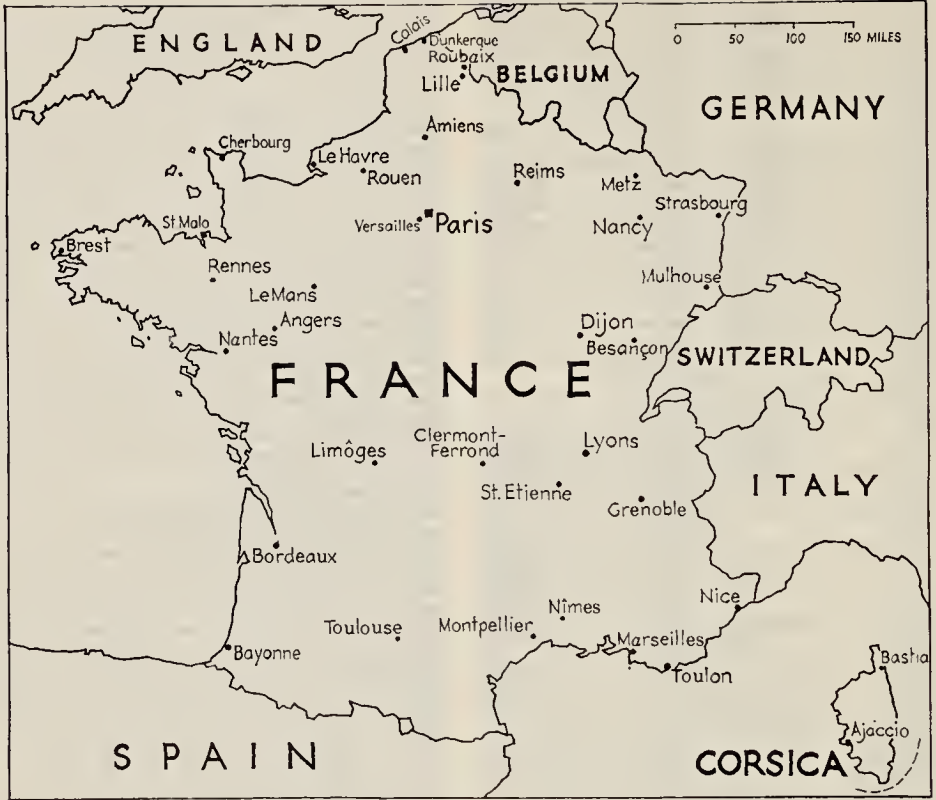
Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1980 was 71,545,600 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The mineral resources include coal, natural gas, pig iron, bauxite, lead, silver, antimony and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, cars, aircraft, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

*Language and Literature*.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti and the Province of Quebec, Canada, to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 11 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1927), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952), Albert Camus (1957), St. John Perse (Alexis Léger) (1960) and Jean Paul Sartre (1964).

*Defence*.—the personnel of the Defence Forces in September 1975 totalled 331,500; AIR FORCE 102,000; NAVY 69,000; GENDARMERIE 70,000. National nuclear forces include medium-range ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and *Mirage IV* medium bombers. The Army has a variety of new French-made equipment in service, including medium tanks, field and anti-aircraft SP guns, trucks and radio equipment. Defence Budget for 1981 111,482.5 million francs.

*Education*.—The educational system is highly developed and centralized. It is administered by the Ministry of National Education, comprising (a) the *Direction des Enseignements Supérieurs*; *Direction de la Pédagogie, des Enseignements Scholaires et de l'Orientation*; *Direction des Personnels d'Enseignement Général Technique et Professionnel*; *Direction des Services Administratifs et Sociaux*; *Direction de l'Équipement Scolaire, Universitaire et Sportif*; *Direction des Bibliothèques et de la Lecture Publique*; *Direction de la Coopération*; (b) the Superior Council of National Education (consultative); and (c) the Inspectorate. *Local Administration* comprises 25 Territorial Academies, with inspecting staff for all grades, and Departmental Councils presided over by the *Préfet*, and charged especially with *primary* education.

Primary and secondary education are compulsory, free and secular, the school age being from 6 to 16. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (i) *Primary* education is given in *écoles maternelles* (nursery schools), *écoles primaires élémentaires* (primary schools), and *collèges d'enseignement général* (4-year secondary modern course); (ii) *Secondary* education in *collèges d'enseignement technique*, *collèges d'enseignement secondaire* and *lycées* (7-year course



leading to one of the five *baccalauréats*). *Baccalauréat A* consists largely of philosophy and languages with a little mathematics, and provides entry into the faculties of Letters and Law. *Baccalauréat B* groups languages, mathematics and economics with philosophy classes oriented towards psychology and sociology. It provides entry to the faculties of Letters for the social sciences and to the faculty of Law for economics. *Baccalauréat C*, consisting of mathematics and physics with some languages, provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for those studying for a degree in mathematics and physics. *Baccalauréat D* has the same language component as *Baccalauréat C*, but its main feature is the natural sciences. It provides entry to the faculty of Sciences for natural science degrees, and also to the Medicine and Pharmacy Faculties. *Baccalauréat E* is largely scientific and technical with a language element, and provides entry to engineering schools and the Faculty of Science. (iii) *Special schools* are numerous. (iv) There are numerous *Grandes Ecoles* in France which award diplomas in many subjects not taught at university, especially applied science and engineering. Most of them are State institutions but have a competitive system of entry, unlike the universities. (v) The reform of the French university structure continues, and there are now universities in twenty-four towns in France. In the major provincial towns the existing university has been reorganized to form two, or three universities, and in Paris and the immediate surrounding district there are, since autumn 1970, thirteen universities.

In 1980–81, 7,123,445 pupils were attending primary schools and 5,107,711 secondary schools; university students numbered 869,788.

*Archaeology, etc.*—There are dolmens and cave drawings in Brittany, prehistoric remains and cave drawings in Dordogne and Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and the XVIIth and XVIIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

*Roads.*—The length of the *Routes Nationales* at the end of 1980 was 28,355 km. and of motorways 4,514 km. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use in 1975 were 8,623 km.

*Railways.*—The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general



interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic at the end of 1979 was 34,444 km., of which 9,863 km. were electrified.

**Shipping.**—The French mercantile marine consisted in Oct. 1981, of 399 ships of 10,584,000 tons gross, of which 30 were passenger vessels (182,000 tons gross), 103 tankers (7,361,000 tons gross) and 266 cargo vessels (3,041,000 tons gross).

**CAPITAL OF FRANCE.** Paris, on the Seine.

Population (estimated, 1980), 2,050,500 (town); 10,033,700 (incl. suburbs).

The following towns have a population of over 150,000 inhabitants:—Paris (2,050,500);  $\Psi$ Marseilles (914,356); Lyons (462,841); Toulouse (383,176);  $\Psi$ Nice (346,620);  $\Psi$ Nantes (263,689); Strasbourg (257,303);  $\Psi$ Bordeaux (226,281); Saint-Etienne (221,775);  $\Psi$ Le Havre (219,583); Rennes (205,733); Montpellier (195,603);  $\Psi$ Toulon (185,050); Reims (183,610); Lille (177,218);  $\Psi$ Brest (172,176); Grenoble (169,740); Clermont-Ferrand (161,203); Dijon (156,787); Le Mans (155,245).

The chief towns of Corsica are  $\Psi$ Ajaccio (51,770) and  $\Psi$ Bastia (52,000).

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr.

**FLAG.**—The "tricolour", three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 14.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir John Fretwell (1982).

*Minister*, P. C. Petrie, C.M.G.

*Defence Attaché*, Air Cdre. J. M. A. Parker, A.F.C., R.A.F..

*Counsellor and Consul-General*, T. W. Sharp.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in Metropolitan France at *Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles*.

#### BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 rue Halévy, Paris 9e

*President*, J. Wicker.

*Vice-Presidents*, D. Goodchild, C.B.E.; J. Tuby.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative in Paris*, B. E. Swingler, C.B.E., 9 rue de Constantine, 75007 Paris.

There are British Council libraries at *Paris, Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles and Toulouse*.

#### FINANCE

Whereas the country's gross domestic product (GDP) fell by 3 per cent in real terms in 1975 an overall growth rate of 5 per cent was achieved in 1976, which decelerated to 1.3 per cent in 1980 and 0.3 per cent in 1981. At April 1982, French gold and currency reserves stood at £282,343 million francs.

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 centimes.

#### COMMERCE

The principal imports are machinery, mineral fuels, chemical products, automobiles, iron, electrical equipment, minerals and non-ferrous metals, textile and leather goods, meat, fish, poultry and other agricultural products and precision instruments. The principal exports are automobiles, chemical products, iron and steel, textile and leather goods, machinery, electrical equipment, cereals and flour, wine and other agricultural products.

#### FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE

	1980	1981
	Francs	Francs
Imports .....	551,825,000,000	635,186,000,000
Exports .....	489,845,000,000	575,796,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
	Francs	Francs
Imports from U.K.	30,774,757,000	35,915,847,000
Exports to U.K. ...	32,700,000,000	39,055,177,000

#### OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of Guyane (French Guiana), Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies have been theoretically administered in exactly the same way as the Metropolitan Departments, but in practice somewhat greater discretion is allowed to the Prefects and the locally elected bodies.

**La Réunion.**—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (1974), 476,675. Capital, St. Denis (104,603). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

**Martinique.**—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population 324,832. Capital  $\Psi$ Fort de France (100,576). Other towns are  $\Psi$ Trinité (11,214) and  $\Psi$ Marin (6,104).

**Guadeloupe.**—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Population 324,530. Capital  $\Psi$ Pointe à Pitre (23,889). Other towns are  $\Psi$ Basse Terre (15,778) in Guadeloupe and  $\Psi$ Grand Bourg (6,611) in Marie Galante.

**French Guiana.**—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (U.N. estimate, 1969), 48,000. Capital,  $\Psi$ Cayenne (20,000). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Surinam on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894 to 1899.

#### THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, envisaged the establishment of a French Community of States closely linked with common institutions. A number of the former French States in Africa have seceded from the Community but for all practical purposes continue to enjoy the same close links with France as those that remain formally members of the French Community. The Community Institutions in fact never operated as envisaged. Nevertheless, with the exception of Guinea, which opted out of the Community in the 1958 referendum, all the former French African colonies are closely linked to France by a series of financial, technical and economic agreements.

#### FRANCOPHONE COUNTRIES

In the following countries French is either the official or national language or the language of

instruction; where there is another national language the name of it is shown after the name of the country:—Algeria (*Arabic*); Belgium (*Flemish*); Benin; Burundi (*Kirundi*); Cambodia (*Khmer*); Cameroon (*English*); parts of Canada (in Quebec, parts of Ontario and New Brunswick) (*English*); Central African Republic (*Sangho*); Chad; Congo (P.D.R.); France; Gabon; Guinea; Haiti (*Creole*); Ivory Coast; Laos (*Laotian*); Lebanon (*Arabic*); Luxembourg (*German and Letzeburgesch*); Madagascar (*Malagasy*); Mali; Morocco (*Arabic*); Mauritania (*Arabic*); Niger; Rwanda (*Kinyarwanda*); Senegal; Switzerland (1,000,000 French speaking); Togo; Tunisia (*Arabic*); Upper Volta; Vietnam (*Vietnamese*); Zaire. French is also spoken in the Overseas Departments (see above).

#### OTHER TERRITORIES

**New Caledonia.**—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (estimate, 1971), 100,600. Capital  $\Psi$ Noumea (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc., the Huon islands and Alofis). New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement. It is the world's third largest producer of nickel, after Canada and U.S.S.R.

**Wallis and Futuna Islands.**—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 8,550, mostly Polynesians.

**French Polynesia.**—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (estimate, 1971), 119,200. Capital,  $\Psi$ Papeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukuhiva, Hiva-oo, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatarara and Rapa Island; Maiao Island; the Tuamotu Islands).

**St. Pierre and Miquelon.**—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1968), 5,200. Two small groups of Islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

## GABON

(Gabonese Republic)

(For MAP, see Index).

President, El Hadj Omar Bongo, assumed office, December, 1967.

EMBASSY IN LONDON  
48 Kensington Court, W.8  
[01-937 5285/9]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Léon N'Dong.

Gabon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon and on the east and south by the People's Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population (estimated 1972) of 750,000. Gabon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

Over the past decade Gabon has known one of the fastest economic growth rates in Africa, based almost entirely on oil, production of which attained 10.6 million tonnes in 1978, making Gabon the fourth largest oil producer in Africa. Other wealth includes

timber (especially okoumé wood), manganese, uranium and iron.

The GDP increased by 2,276 per cent. between 1970 and 1976. The 1980 budget was for £660,500,000. Gabon became an associate member of OPEC in 1973 and a full member in 1975.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£8,507,000
Exports to U.K. ....	12,893,000

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$ Libreville (150,000).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands, green, yellow and blue.

NATIONAL DAY.—August 17.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
B.P. 476, Libreville

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alan H. Grey (1982).  
2nd Secretary, J. T. Vass.

## GERMANY

\* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863–1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North German Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North German Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

THE WAR OF 1939–1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm

\* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Drittes Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy, and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in March, 1948.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

*President*, Prof. Karl Carstens, *elected* May 23, 1979, for five years.

### CABINET

*Federal Chancellor*, Helmut Schmidt (SPD).

*Foreign Minister and Vice-Chancellor*, Hans Dietrich Genscher (FDP).

*Interior*, Gerhart Baum (FDP).

*Justice*, Dr. Jürgen Schmüde (SPD).

*Finance*, Manfred Lahnstein (SPD).

*Economics*, Dr. Otto Graf Lambsdorff (FDP).

*Food, Agriculture and Forestry*, Josef Ertl (FDP).

*Labour and Social Affairs*, Heinz Westphal.

*Defence*, Dr. Hans Apel (SPD).

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Hans Matthöfer (SPD).

*Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development*, Dr. Dieter Haack (SPD).

*Intra-German Relations*, Egon Franke (SPD).

*Health, Family and Youth Questions*, Anke Fuchs (SPD).

*Education and Science*, Björn Engholm (SPD).

*Research and Technology*, Dr. Andreas von Bülow (FDP).

*Economic Co-operation*, Rainer Offergeld (SPD).

*Transport*, Dr. Volker Hauff (SPD).

FDP = Free Democrats; SPD = Social Democrats.

### EMBASSY IN LONDON

23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235 5033]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Jürgen Rühfus (1980).

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Jürgen von Alten.

*Minister-Counsellor*, Dr. E. Bracklo.

*1st Counsellors*, Dr. Christian Kudlich (*Head of Economic Dept.*); Dr. Reinhard Holubek (*Cultural*); Dr. Ulrich Däunert (*Scientific Affairs*); Dr. Alois Baier (*Agriculture*); Herr Diethelm Stephan (*Defence Research*).

*Counsellors*, Herr Franz Josef Goldschmitt; Herr Frank Elbe; Herr Ernst Roth; Herr Heinrich Rosenlehner; Herr Peter Kiewitt (*Press*); Herr Bruno Güntner (*Commodities*); Herr Hans-Alard von Rohr (*Legal and Consular*); Dr. Detlof von Berg; Dr. Hans-Joachim Voss (*Labour*); Herr Oskar F. Weber.

*1st Secretaries*, Herr Hans-Günter Gnodtke; Frau Christiane Gnodtke; Herr Jürgen Gockel; Dr. Michael Bley (*Maritime*).

NOTE.—Except where otherwise indicated statistical data on the Federal Republic of Germany include Berlin (West).

*Area and Population*.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 96,015 sq. miles. Total population of the Federal Republic on December 31, 1980, was 61,657,900. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in 1979 was:

Schleswig-Holstein .....	2,611,300
Hamburg .....	1,653,100
Lower Saxony .....	7,256,400
Bremen .....	721,000
North Rhine Westphalia .....	17,058,200
Hessen .....	5,601,000
Rhineland Palatinate .....	3,642,500
Baden-Württemberg .....	9,258,900
Bavaria .....	10,928,200
Saarland .....	1,066,300
Berlin (West) .....	1,876,200

The population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic on Dec. 31, 1980, was:

Berlin (West) 1,896,200	Mülheim/
ΨHamburg .. 1,645,100	Ruhr .....
Munich .....	181,300
Cologne .....	175,100
Essen .....	171,900
Frankfurt am	Solingen .....
Main .....	166,100
Dortmund .. 629,400	Leverkusen .. 160,800
Düsseldorf .. 590,500	Ludwigshaven 159,400
Stuttgart .. 580,600	Osnabrück .. 157,400
Duisburg .. 558,100	Neuss .....
ΨBremen .. 555,100	149,300
Hannover .. 534,600	ΨBremer-
Nuremberg .. 484,400	haven .....
Bochum .....	138,700
Wuppertal .. 393,400	Darmstadt .. 138,200
Bielefeld .. 312,700	Oldenburg .. 136,800
Gelsenkirchen 304,400	Regensburg .. 132,600
Mannheim .. 304,300	Remscheid .. 129,100
Bonn .....	Heidelberg .. 133,200
Wiesbaden .. 274,500	Göttingen .. 129,700
Karlsruhe .. 271,900	Würzburg .. 128,700
Münster .....	Wolfsburg .. 125,900
Brunswick .. 261,100	Reckling-
Mönchenglad-	hausen .....
bach .....	119,400
ΨKiel .....	Bottrop .....
Augsburg .....	114,600
Aachen .....	Koblenz .....
Oberhausen .. 228,900	113,700
Krefeld .....	Salzgitter .....
ΨLübeck .....	113,600
Hagen .....	Siegen .....
Kassel .....	112,300
Saarbrücken .. 193,600	Heilbronn .. 111,900
Mainz .....	Offenbach
Herne .....	am Main .. 111,000
	Paderborn .. 110,200
	Pforzheim .. 106,500
	Witten .....
	105,900
	Hildesheim .. 102,600
	Bergisch
	Gladbach .. 101,500
	Erlangen .....
	100,800
	Ulm .....
	100,700

*Vital Statistics.*—There were 10.1 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1981, compared with 19.5 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938.

*Government.*—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 23, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, a Lower House, with a four-year term of office, elected by direct universal suffrage, and an Upper House composed of delegates of the *Länder*, without a fixed term of office.

The results of the elections held for the lower House (*Bundestag*) on October 5, 1980, were as follows:

Party	Numbers
Social Democrats .....	218
Christian Democratic Union .....	174
Christian-Social Union .....	52
Free Democrats .....	53
Total .....	497

with an additional 22 representatives of Berlin elected by the Berlin Chamber of Deputies (Social Democrats, 10; Christian Democrats, 11; Free Democrats, 1). The Social Democrats form a coalition with the Free Democrats. The Christian Democratic and the Christian Social Unions are the Parliamentary Opposition.

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of the *Länder* governments in June, 1982, were:

#### Ministers-President

*Baden-Württemberg.*—Lothar Späth.  
*Bavaria.*—Franz Josef Strauss.  
*Berlin.*—Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker (*Governing Mayor*).  
*Bremen.*—Hans Koschnick (*Mayor*).  
*Hamburg.*—Dr. Klaus von Dohnanyi (*Mayor*).  
*Hessen.*—Holger Börner.  
*Lower Saxony.*—Dr. Ernst Albrecht.  
*North Rhine-Westphalia.*—Johannes Rau.  
*Rhineland-Palatinate.*—Dr. Bernhard Vogel.  
*Saarland.*—Werner Zeyer.  
*Schleswig-Holstein.*—Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg.

*Economic position.*—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1981

was estimated at DM.1,551.9 billion, an increase of 4 per cent over 1980.

*Agriculture.*—In 1981 total area of farmland was 12,196,500 hectares, of which 7,262,700 hectares were arable land. Forest areas cover 7,317,500 hectares. The 1981 harvest yielded 10,106,800 metric tons of bread grains, 7,585,400 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1981 included 14,992,100 cattle, 363,600 horses, 1,108,000 sheep, 22,310,300 pigs and 80,509,300 fowl.

*Industrial Production.*—The index of industrial net production adjusted for irregularities of the calendar (1976 = 100) has developed in the Federal Republic, including Berlin, as follows:

	1980	1981
Mining .....	98.2	98.9
Manufacturing industry .....	109.9	108.2
(i) Basic materials .....	108.5	104.5
(ii) Capital goods .....	112.9	112.9
(iii) Consumer goods .....	106.0	101.2
(iv) Foodstuffs .....	107.4	109.8
Power (electricity and gas) .....	113.3	114.4
Construction .....	114.2	105.3
Total industry .....	110.2	108.1

Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and construction) per man-hour: 1976, 100; 1977, 104.3; 1978, 108.1; 1979, 113.7; 1980, 115.0; 1981, 118.1 per cent.

Some production figures are shown below (monthly averages):

	1980	1981
	<i>Number</i>	
Passenger cars .....	270,813	274,627
Commercial vehicles .....	26,083	26,600
	<i>Tons</i>	
Sulphuric acid .....	324,000	328,000
Chlorine .....	249,997	251,130
Hard Coal .....	7,262,000	7,372,000
Brown Coal .....	10,819,000	10,885,000
Aluminium .....	60,889	84,210
	<i>DM</i>	
Computers (ADP) .....	546,000	600,000

365,491 new dwellings were completed in 1981 in the Federal Republic (1980, 388,904).

*Labour.*—Of 25,680,000 employed in 1981 (annual average), 15,961,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 1,271,574 of whom 652,205 were men (1980 = 888,900 and 426,417). On September 30, 1981, 1,917,000 foreign workers were employed in the Federal Republic.

	1979	1980
Coal mining .....	205,060	207,147
Iron and steel production .....	288,312	284,057
Mechanical engineering .....	1,799,367	1,825,711
Chemicals .....	559,729	567,668
Textiles and clothing .....	567,305	552,655

*Finance.*—As from January 1, 1979, the distribution of taxes in the Fed. Rep. of Germany between Federation, *Länder*, communities and local authorities has been regulated by the Basic Law (Constitution) as follows:—

- (1) Of the yields of wage tax and assessed income tax, Federation and *Länder* receive 42.5 per cent each, and the communities 15 per cent. The yields of capital yield tax and corporation tax are distributed to Federation and *Länder* with 50 per cent each.
- (2) The turnover taxes were made joint taxes in 1976 of which the Federation obtains 67.5 per cent and the *Länder* 32.5 per cent, before deduction of the E.C. share.
- (3) Of the trade tax which had been fully allocated to the communities, the Federation and the *Länder*



receive equal shares (about 15 per cent of the trade tax receipts).

(4) The yields of capital transactions taxes, insurance and bill taxes accrue to the Federation.

Excise duties, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, all other taxes (with the exception of local taxes, *i.e.* particularly taxes on land and buildings) to the *Länder*.

Preliminary figures of budgetary expenditure in 1982 are: total expenditure *DM* 245,737.5 billion (1981, 231,533,000,000); Defence *DM* 44,261.3 billion (1981, 44,260,000,000); Social expenditure, *D.M.* 77,708.7 billion (1981, 83,302,000,000); Agriculture and food, *DM* 6,097.7 billion (1981, 1,982,000,000); Transport, *DM* 24,775 billion (1981, 13,775,000,000).

**Currency.**—The currency of the Federal Republic is the *Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*. The rate of exchange of the pound sterling has been floating since June 23, 1972. (See also p. 83.)

**Foreign Trade.**—In 1981, imports were valued at *DM* 369,178,790,000 (1980, 341,380,308,000); and exports at *DM* 396,898,348,000; 12.9 per cent of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 17.3 per cent of industrial raw materials; 47.3 per cent came from the Common Market countries; 11.2 per cent from the E.F.T.A. and 8.6 per cent from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took 46.9 per cent of

all exports, the E.F.T.A. 15.8 per cent and the United States and Canada 7.2 per cent.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1981
Imports from U.K.	£6,036,471,400
Exports to U.K. ....	5,742,516,900

U.K. is the second largest supplier of oil (1981; worth £2,214,419,000).

**Communications.**—In December, 1980 the state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measured 17,699 miles of which 6,930 miles were electrified, and the privately owned railways 1,944 miles, a total of 19,643 miles. In 1980 the railways handled 364,299,758 tons of goods and the inland waterways 240,985,445 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1980, 2,715 electric locomotives, 3,106 diesel locomotives, 14,484 passenger coaches, 379 rail buses and 284,175 goods waggons. Classified roads measure 106,583 miles. On Jan. 1, 1982 there were registered 23,680,900 cars, 1,358,600 commercial vehicles (incl. buses) and 1,650,260 tractors. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1980, amounted to 7,618,839 tons gross (1,679 ships). Civil aircraft in service at the same date totalled 217 aircraft.

**Social Welfare.**—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the second and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living.

**Law and Justice.**—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

**Language and Literature.**—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1797–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on seven occasions—Theodor Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), Thomas Mann (1929), N. Sachs (1966) and Heinrich Böll (1972). In 1978 there were 371 daily papers.

**Education.**—School attendance is compulsory for all children and juveniles between the ages of 6 and 18. Compulsory education comprises 9 years of schooling at primary and main schools (*Grund und Hauptschulen*)—full-time compulsory education—and 3 years of compulsory vocational education on a part-time basis. In autumn, 1979, there were in the Federal Republic 17,701 primary and main schools (*Grund- und Hauptschulen*) with 5,353,992 pupils. Secondary modern schools (*Realschulen*) numbered 2,492 with 1,365,204 pupils. There were 2,706 other general secondary schools (*Gymnasien* including *Gesamtschulen*) with 2,303,202 pupils.

There were also 2,785 special schools (*Sonderschulen*) for retarded, physically and mentally handicapped and socially maladjusted children in the Federal Republic with 370,739 pupils.

The secondary school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a university or another institution of higher education. The number of examinations passed in 1979 was 123,170.

Juveniles below the age of 18 who are not attending a general secondary or a full-time vocational school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. In November, 1979, there were 2,824 full and part-time vocational schools (*Berufsschulen*) and 381 vocational extension schools (*Berufsaufbauschulen*) with 1,928,485 pupils, 2,824 full-time vocational schools with 339,196 pupils, 1,194 advanced vocational schools (*Fachschulen*) with 88,000 pupils; 977 schools for secondary technical studies (*Fachoberschulen/Fachgymnasien*) with 121,714 students and 1,718 Health Schools with 93,694 pupils.

Public expenditure by *Types of Schools* was in 1978 as follows:

	DM.mn
Elementary and primary schools .....	14,585.9
Special schools .....	2,550.5
Secondary modern schools .....	3,316.5
Grammar schools .....	7,570.8
Comprehensive schools .....	4,252.8
Part-time vocational schools .....	} 4,729.1
Full-time vocational schools .....	
Advanced full-time vocational schools ..	

According to preliminary results, in the winter term 1979/80 there were 64 universities—including a college for physical education (*Sporthochschule*)—(717,428 students), 10 colleges of theological philosophy (*Theologische Hochschulen*) (2,049 students), 17 teachers' training colleges (*Pädagogische Hochschulen*) (54,099 students), 26 colleges of arts (*Kunsthochschulen*) (16,780 students) and 111 vocational colleges (*Fachhochschulen*) 179,928 students); a total of 228 institutions of higher education with 970,284 students. The largest universities were in Munich, Berlin, Münster (Westf.), Hamburg, Bonn, Cologne, Bochum and Aachen.

**Religion.**—In 1970 there were 29,696,571 Protestants in the Republic, 27,060,826 Roman Catholics, 31,684 Jews and 3,861,518 others.

**CAPITAL**, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population 288,100 (Dec. 31, 1980).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bars of black, red and gold.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77, 5300 Bonn

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir John Lang Taylor, K.C.M.G. (1981).

*Ministers*, P. W. Unwin, C.M.G.; C. L. G. Mallaby, C.M.G.

*Counsellors*, A. J. Hunter (*Head of Chancery*); B. Smith, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); A. F. Hatfull (*Labour*); W. A. Perry (*Defence Supply*); T. Garrett, C.B.E. (*Scientific*); A. J. Beamish (*Economic*); J. D. Perris (*Administration*); D. Stuart; P. J. Fowler.

*1st Secretaries*, R. E. Escritt; T. Macan; Miss A. Bailes; Dr. W. D. Evans; P. J. Torry; W. D. Townend; I. C. Sloane; M. G. Thickett; B. S. T. Eastwood; F. Cameron; A. J. Alderson; M. C. Wood; A. R. Purton; J. C. Sluich; D. B. Merry.

*2nd Secretaries*, T. G. Longdon-Griffiths; R. C. Cutler; N. A. S. Jones; Mrs. A. M. Leslie; R. Tasker; L. R. Etheridge; J. Harrison.

*3rd Secretaries*, J. F. Dimmock; N. P. Dickerson; K. H. Rowe.

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brig. C. W. Woodburn.

*Asst. Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col W. G. C. Kenney.

*Naval Attaché*, Captain R. M. Venables, R.N.

*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Lt.-Cdr. W. T. Wiseman, R.N.

*Air Attaché*, Air Cdre. M. J. Rayson, M.V.O.

*Head of Visa Section* (*Düsseldorf*), R. Capie, M.B.E.

*Chaplain*, Rev. A. M. Cole.

There are British Consulates-General at *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, *Düsseldorf*, *Frankfurt*, *Munich* and *Stuttgart* and British Consulates at *Bremerhaven* and *Hanover*.

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative*, R. Arbuthnott, Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. Offices at *Berlin*, *Hamburg* and *Munich* and British Council libraries at *Berlin*, *Cologne* and *Munich*.

#### BERLIN

*G.O.C. British Sector*, Maj.-General J. D. F. Mostyn, C.B.E.

*Minister and Deputy Commandant*, F. R. MacGinnis, C.M.G.

*Counsellor*, T. C. Wood (*Political Adviser and Head of Chancery*).

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

**Area and Population.**—The German Democratic Republic comprises the five former German *Länder* of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia (an area of 41,768 sq. miles).

The seat of Government is East Berlin (156 sq. miles). The population of the Republic, including East Berlin (end of 1980) is 16,740,000. In 1952 the former *Länder* were replaced by fourteen *Bezirke* (regions): Potsdam, Cottbus and Frankfurt (*formerly* Brandenburg); Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg (*formerly* Mecklenburg); Karl-Marx-Stadt, Dresden and Leipzig (*formerly* Saxony); Halle and Magdeburg (*formerly* Saxony-Anhalt); Erfurt, Gera and Suhl (*formerly* Thuringia.)

The present Constitution, which defines the GDR as a Socialist state, came into force on April 9, 1968 after endorsement by a referendum. It replaced the first Constitution of October 7, 1949. Among items of the 1949 Constitution omitted from that of 1968 were the rights of trade unions to strike, of citizens to emigrate and of newspapers to publish without censorship. Further amendments came into force on October 7, 1974 after adoption by the *Volkskammer* on September 27, 1974. They mainly involved (a) the deletion of all references to the German nation and to the possibility of reunification, and (b) the recording of the transfer of certain governmental functions from the Council of State to the Council of Ministers which had their origin in the Law on the Council of Ministers of October 16, 1972. The supreme organ of State power is the *Volkskammer*, which has power to elect and dismiss the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the National Defence Council, the Supreme Court and the Procurator-General. The Council of State retains the presidential powers which it has exercised since the abolition of the office of President on September 12, 1960, together with responsibility for the organization of defence with the help of the National Defence Council. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the *Volkskammer* for the conduct of State policy. The present *Volkskammer* is that elected in June 1981.

As with other communist countries, effective power lies with the ruling Marxist-Leninist Party, in this case the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED). The other parties and mass organizations are members of the SED-controlled National Front.

#### COUNCIL OF STATE

*Chairman*, Herr Erich Honecker.  
*Deputy Chairmen*, Dr. Manfred Gerlach; Herr Ernst Goldenbaum; Herr Gerald Götting; Prof. Heinrich Homann; Herr Horst Sindermann; Herr Willi Stoph; Herr P. Verner.  
*Members*, Herr K. Anclam; Herr W. Feife; Prof. K. Hager; Frau B. Hanke; Herr F. Kind; Herr E. Krenz; Dr. G. Mittag; Frau M. Müller; Herr A. Pisknik; Herr B. Quandt; Herr W. Seifert; Dr. K. Sorgenicht; Herr P. Strauss; Frau I. Thiele; Herr H. Tisch; Prof. J. Töpfer; Frau R. Walther.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Chairman*, Herr Willi Stoph.  
*1st Deputy Chairmen*, Herr Werner Krolkowski; Herr Alfred Neumann.

Total membership of the Council is 45, including 9 other Deputy Chairmen, 8 holding principal portfolios and 15 holding portfolios of a mainly technical nature.

#### SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

*Politbureau of the Central Committee*, H. Axen; H. Dohlus; W. Felfe; K. Hager; J. Herrmann; Gen. H. Hoffman; E. Honecker; W. Krolkowski; E. Mielke; G. Mittag; E. Mückenberger; K. Naumann; A. Neumann; H. Sindermann; W. Stoph; H. Tisch; P. Verner (*full members*); W. Jarowsinsky; G. Kleiber; E. Krenz; Frau I. Lange; Frau M. Müller; G.

Schabowski; G. Schürer; W. Walde (*candidate members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, E. Honecker (*General Secretary*); H. Axen; H. Dohlus; W. Felfe; K. Hager; J. Herrmann; W. Jarowsinsky; I. Lange; G. Mittag; P. Verner (*secretaries*).

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

Brent Cross House, 124 The Broadway, N.W.9  
 [01-202 3847/9]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Martin Bierbach.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, H. Knobbe.

*Counsellors*, M. Käbel; A. Schönherr (*Commercial*).

*1st Secretaries*, H. J. Brückner; Dr. W. Lange; L. P. Escher; H. Zabel.

*Economic Position.*—Before the 1939-45 war, the economy of the area at present occupied by the GDR was largely devoted to agriculture and light industry, most heavy industry being concentrated in other parts of the Reich. In spite of this imbalance, compounded by severe war damage, a declining population, a shortage of labour and a lack of basic raw materials, G.D.R. has made considerable economic progress and now claims to be in the world's top ten industrial nations in terms of G.N.P., and is second to the U.S.S.R. in Eastern Europe as a major producer of industrial goods. G.D.R. has a number of highly developed industries including basic chemicals and petro-chemicals, machine tools and industrial plant, ship-building and transport equipment, electronic and engineering equipment, precision tools and optical instruments.

The G.D.R. economy, including the control of industry and foreign trade, is centrally planned and administered. The State Planning Commission, which is subordinate to the Council of Ministers, is responsible for drawing up the 5- and 1-Year Plans. The 5-Year Plans determine the future development and structure of the economy; the 1-Year Plans have to achieve these aims. The implementation of these plans is the responsibility of the State Production Enterprises under the supervision of the economic and industrial Ministries.

The economy is very closely integrated with those of other member countries of C.M.E.A. and particularly with the U.S.S.R.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£58,162,000	£94,100,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	111,705,000	88,100,000

Principal cities and towns (population, 1980): East Berlin (1,152,529); Leipzig (1,412,037); Dresden (1,806,401); Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) (1,930,087); Magdeburg (1,268,360); Halle/Saale (1,833,135); Rostock (887,820); Erfurt (1,238,576); Zwickau (88,436); Potsdam (1,117,523).

FLAG.—Horizontal bands of black, red, gold; hammer, compasses and corn device at centre.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 32/34)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Peter Malcolm Maxey, C.M.G. (1981).

*Counsellor*, D. F. Ballentyne.

*1st Secretaries*, Miss A. Lewis (*Head of Chancery*); R. J. P. Church; E. W. Callway (*Commercial*).

*2nd Secretaries*, F. W. Mayland (*Administration and Consul*); C. D. Smith.

*3rd Secretary*, C. P. Burrows.

*Cultural Attaché*, G. E. B. Coe (*British Cultural Representative*).

## GREECE (Hellas)

*President of the Hellenic Republic, Konstantinos Karamanlis, born 1907 (assumed office May 15, 1980).*

### CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Andreas Papandreou.*

*Prime Minister's Office, Agamemnon Koutsoyorgas.*

*Foreign Affairs, Ioannis Haralambopoulos.*

*National Economy, Gerasimos Arsenis.*

*Interior, George Gennimatas.*

*Public Works, Apostolos Tsohatzopoulos.*

*Justice, George-Alexander Mangakis.*

*Education and Religion, Apostolos Kaklaminis.*

*Finance, Dimitros Koulourianos.*

*Agriculture, Constantine Simitis.*

*Culture and Sciences, Melina Mercouri.*

*Environment, Antonios Tritsis.*

*Energy and Natural Resources, Evangelos Kouloubmis.*

*Research and Technology, George Lianis.*

*Commerce, George Moraitis.*

*Labour, Evangelos Yannopoulos.*

*Health and Welfare, Paraskevas Avgerinos.*

*Social Insurance, Eleftherios Veryvakis.*

*Communications, Nikolaos Akritidis.*

*Public Order, Ionnis Skoularikis.*

*Merchant Navy, George Katsifaris.*

*Northern Greece, Vasilios Intzes.*

GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON  
1a Holland Park, W.11  
[01-727 8040]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency E. Lagacos (1979).*

*Armed Forces Attaché, (vacant).*

*Counsellors, Chr. Tsalikis; A. Anninos (Consular Affairs); G. Protonotarios (Commercial); C. Kondoyiannis (Agricultural); V. S. Zafropoulos (Political).*

*Tourist Adviser, C. Analytis.*

There are Honorary Consulates at *Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Inmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and at Belfast.*

A maritime State in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian and Mediterranean seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. A census held throughout the country on March 14, 1971, recorded a population of 8,768,641.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: *Macedonia* (which includes Mt. Athos and the island of *Thasos*), *Thrace* (including the island of *Samothrace*), *Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece* (which includes the island of *Euboea* and the *Sporades* or "scattered islands" of which the largest is *Skyros*), the *Peloponnese* (or *Morea*), the *Dodecanese* or *Southern Sporades* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, *Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles); the chief islands are *Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos*), the *Ionian Islands* (*Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo*), the *Aegean Islands* (*Chios, Lesbos, Limnos and Samos*). In *Crete* there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400



b.c.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Knossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerged about 1300 b.c. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 b.c., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 b.c.).

*Government.*—A military coup on April 21, 1967, suspended parliamentary government and, following an unsuccessful royal counter coup on December 13, 1967, King Constantine went into voluntary exile in Rome. A new constitution was approved in 1968 in a national referendum. On June 1, 1973, following allegations of a plot within the Navy to overthrow the government, the monarchy was abolished and a republic established under the Presidency of Mr. George Papadopoulos.

The overthrow of Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, on July 15, 1974, by a military coup led by Greek Officers of the Cypriot National Guard caused an international crisis, in the wake of which the heads of the Greek armed forces decided, on July 23, to relinquish power. Mr. Konstantinos Karamanlis, Prime Minister between 1955 and 1963, returned from his self-imposed exile in Paris to form a provisional Government. On August 1, Mr. Karamanlis announced that the Constitution of 1952 would be reintroduced, pending a new Constitution.

The first elections for ten years were held on November 17, 1974. Mr. Karamanlis' New Democracy Party polled 54.3 per cent of the vote and gained 220 out of the 300 seats in Parliament (this was later reduced in by-elections to 215 seats). Mr. Karamanlis formed a new Government on November 21.

The constitutional position of the King, who had gone into exile in December 1967, remained unsettled until December 8, when by a referendum, the Greek people rejected "crowned democracy" by 69.2 per cent to 30.8 per cent and Greece became a republic. A new constitution came into force on June 11, 1975.

In Parliament Elections held on November 20, 1977, the New Democracy Party gained a reduced majority with 172 seats (later increased to 177 by the addition of members of smaller parties) and Mr. Karamanlis formed a new Government. Mr. Andreas Papandreou's Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement became the official opposition with 93 seats.



Mr. Karamanlis was elected President of the Republic by Parliament on May 15, 1980. A new government was formed on May 10 by Mr. George Rallis after his election as leader of the New Democracy party in succession to Mr. Karamanlis. The Socialist Movement under Andreas Papandreu came into office following the General Election of Oct. 1981.

**Defence.**—The Services are organised on the Chiefs of Staff system, the Chief of the Armed Forces Staff being a rotational appointment between the three services. The strength of the Army is 130,000 backed up by some 50,000 in the National Guard. The Navy consists of 17,500 men and is equipped with a balanced fleet of destroyers, submarines, fast patrol boats and amphibious warfare vessels, mostly of U.S., French and German origin. The Air Force consists of 21,000 men and is equipped with a modern inventory of aircraft disposed in 12 combat squadrons supported by the necessary transport, training, helicopter and reconnaissance squadrons. National service is 2 years.

**Communications.**—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways are State-owned with the exception of the Athens—Piræus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Greek roads total somewhat over 35,500 kilometres, of which about 25 per cent are classified as national highways and just under 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads.

On Dec. 31, 1979, the Greek Mercantile fleet numbered 3,902 ships with a total tonnage of 38,570,128 tons gross. On the same day Greek-owned ships registered under foreign flags numbered 910 with a total tonnage of 14,379,967 tons gross. (N.B. These figures exclude Greek-owned vessels under 100 tons gross). Athens has direct airline links with Australasia, North America, most countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

**Religion.**—Over 97 per cent of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. It has no jurisdiction over the Church of Crete, which has a degree of autonomy under the Œcumenical Patriarch, nor over the Monastic Community of Mount Athos and the Church in the Dodecanese, both of which come directly under the Œcumenical Patriarch.

**Education** is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 15 and is maintained by State grants. There are six Universities, Athens, Salonika, Patras, Thrace, Joannina and Crete. There are several other institutes of higher learning, mostly in Athens.

**Language and Literature.**—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. *Katharevousa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748–1833) and used for official and technical matters, is to be phased out over the next few years. Novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854–1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis, Sikelianos, Seferis and Elytis have won a European reputation.

**Production.**—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, agriculture still employs about a quarter of the working population, the most important product and

export being tobacco, which accounts for about one-tenth of the value of total visible exports from Greece. The production of wheat, cotton, sugar and rice has been greatly increased, however, in order to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, peach, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond and currant-vine, and now exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables have established themselves as an important contributor to the economy and have considerable growth potential. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are nickel, bauxite, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese magnesite, chrome, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. Oil refineries are in operation near Athens and at Salonika, where there is also a petro-chemical plant. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen and synthetics), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. In recent years new factories have been opened for the production of aluminium, nickel, iron and steel products, tyres, chemicals fertilizers and sugar (from locally-grown beet). Food processing and ancillary industries have also grown up throughout the country. The development of the country's electric power resources, irrigation and land reclamation schemes and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes are also being carried out. Tourism has developed rapidly, but is now slowing down. Greece signed the Accession Treaty with the E.E.C. on May 28, 1979 and became a full member on January 1, 1981.

**Currency.**—The Greek *drachma* has a floating exchange rate.

## TRADE

	1979
Total imports .....	\$10,110,000,000
Total exports .....	3,932,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£273,026,000
Exports to U.K. ....	151,880,000

**CAPITAL.**—Athens. Population (including ΨPiræus and suburbs), 2,540,241 (1971 Census). Other large towns are ΨSalonika (557,360); ΨPatras (111,607); ΨVolos (71,245); Larissa (72,336); and ΨKavalla (46,234); in Crete—ΨHeraklion or Candia (77,506); ΨCanea (40,564); and ΨRethymnon (14,969); in the Ionian Islands—ΨCorfu (28,630); in the Dodecanese—ΨRhodes (32,092); in the Cyclades—ΨSyros Hermoupolis (13,502); in Lesbos—ΨMytilene (23,426); in Chios—ΨChios (24,084).

**FLAG.**—Blue and white stripes with a white cross on a blue field in the canton.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—March 25 (Independence Day).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ploutarchou 1, Athens)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Peregrine A. Rhodes, C.M.G. (1982).

*Counsellors*, M. J. Llewellyn Smith (*Political and Consul-General*); P. S. Fairweather (*Economic and Commercial*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brigadier A. M. Cranstoun.

*Naval and Air Attaché*, Capt. D. S. Dobson, R.N.

*Embassy Chaplain*, Rev. S. J. B. Peake.

*Hon. Attaché*, H. W. Catling, O.B.E., D.Phil. (*Director, British School of Archaeology*).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Athens, Corfu, Samos, Rhodes, Salonika, Heraklion, Kavalla and Patras.*

## BRITISH COUNCIL

17 Philikis Etairias Street, Kolonaki Square,  
Athens 138

*Representative, J. M. E. Took, M.B.E.*

There is also an office at *Salonica* and British Council libraries at both centres.

## GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

*President, Brig. Gen. Efrain Rios Montt, assumed Presidency, June 1982.*

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long. from 88° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and has an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population of 6,835,900 (*for MAP, see p. 846*).

The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec. 1917. An earthquake in Feb. 1976 killed about 25,000 people, and caused considerable damage to property and the infrastructure. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Santo Tomás de Castilla and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

The constitutionally elected president, Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, was overthrown on March 31, 1963, by the Army, which handed executive and legislative powers to the Minister of Defence, Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia. Important changes were included in a new constitution promulgated on Sept. 15, 1965, and elections for a new Congress and for President and Vice-President took place on March 6, 1966. The constitution was suspended "for as long as the situation demands" following a military coup in March 1982. An amnesty for guerrillas was unsuccessful and the Army is now fully occupied dealing with the proliferating subversive groups throughout the country.

*Language and Literature.*—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

*Finance.*—Actual revenue and expenditure in 1978 were *Quetzales* 665,000,000 and *Quetzales* 665,300,000 respectively, compared with *Quetzales* 593,000,000 and *Quetzales* 522,600,000 in 1977.

## TRADE

	1978	1979
	<i>Quetzales</i>	<i>Quetzales</i>
Imports (c.i.f.) . . . . .	1,285,640,600	£1,503,937,000
Exports (f.o.b.) . . . . .	1,089,457,200	1,241,448,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£13,371,000	£13,835,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	7,596,000	23,657,000

The principal export is coffee, other articles being manufactured goods, sugar, bananas, cotton, beef

and essential oils. The chief imports are petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

*CAPITAL.*—Guatemala. Population: 1,500,000. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 65,733. Other towns are  $\Psi$ Puerto Barrios (38,956), Mazatenango (38,319), and Antigua (26,631).

*FLAG.*—Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue; coat of arms on white stripe.

(Guatemala and the U.K. have no formal diplomatic relations.)

## GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

*President, Ahmed Sékou Touré, elected for seven year terms, Jan. 1961, 1968, 1974 and May 1982.*

*President of National Assembly, Léon Maka.*

## MINISTERS

*Prime Minister, Dr. Lansana Béavogui.*

*Interior, Sékou Chérif.*

*Scientific Research and Education, Mamady Keita.*

*Social Affairs, Mme. Jeanne-Martine Cissé.*

*Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Dr. Abdoulaye Touré.*

*Finance, Fodé Mamoudou Touré.*

*Environment and Urban Development, El Hadj Moussa Diakité.*

*Energy, N'Pamara Keita.*

*Public Health, Dr. Mamadou Bah Kaba.*

*Transport, Commandant Siaka Toure.*

*Agriculture, Toumany Sangaré.*

*Industry, Mamady Kaba.*

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone (*see above*). Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population (1978 estimate) is 5,133,000, mostly the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes.

*Government.*—Guinea was separated from Senegal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sékou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for reelection, is head of state and of the armed forces. M. Sékou Touré was elected President of the Republic by an overwhelming vote in an election (in which he was the sole candidate) in January, 1961. General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the *Guinea franc* (now the *Syli*). This led to the rupture of commercial relations with France, hitherto her most important supplier and purchaser. Guinea is in receipt of economic aid and technical assistance from a number of countries, including the United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, the Soviet



Union and China. The Government's foreign policy is one of "positive neutralism" and non-alignment. In January 1977 Guinea signed an agreement with France settling the outstanding claims between the two countries. Diplomatic relations with U.K., suspended in December, 1965, were resumed on Feb. 20, 1968.

*Production, etc.*—The principal products of Guinea are bauxite, alumina, iron-ore, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas, pineapples and rubber. Principal imports are cotton goods, manufactured goods, tobacco, petroleum products, sugar, rice, flour and salt; exports, bauxite, alumina, iron-ore, diamonds, coffee, hides, bananas, palm kernels and pineapples. At Kambart in the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djallon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Senegal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) are mined. Deposits of iron ore, gold, diamonds and uranium have also been discovered. Guinea imported goods to the value of £26,000,000 from U.K. and exported to U.K. goods to the value of £10,000,000 in 1980.

*CAPITAL.*—ΨConakry (120,000). Other towns are Kankan (29,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (25,000), N'Zérékoré, Mamou, Siguiri and Labé.

*FLAG.*—Three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—October 2 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Clifford William Squire, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1979) (resident at Dakar).*

### GUINEA-BISSAU

*President, and Minister of the Armed Forces and the Interior, Gen. João Bernardo Vieira.*  
*Prime Minister, Victor Saude Maria.*

Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, lies in Western Africa, between Senegal and Guinea; it has an area of 14,000 sq. miles and had a population in 1978 of 800,000.

Guinea-Bissau achieved independence on Sept. 10, 1974. Sr. Luis Cabral was ousted in a *coup* led by Gen. Vieira in November, 1980.

*Currency.*—The *escudo* was replaced by the *peso* in March 1976.

*Economy.*—The country produces rice, coconuts, ground-nuts and oil palm products. Cattle are raised, and there are bauxite deposits in the south. Imports from U.K. in 1980 were £483,000; exports to U.K. were £1,000.

The Capital and Chief Port is ΨBissau.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador *Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Clifford William Squire, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1979) (*resident at Dakar*).

## HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

*President*, Jean Claude Duvalier, *born* 1951, *installed as President for Life*, April 21, 1971.

## CABINET

*Interior and Defence*, Webert Guerrier.  
*Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development*, Pierre D. Sam.

*Social Affairs*, Bertholand Edouard.  
*Public Health and Population*, Volvick Remy Joseph.  
*Public Works, Transport and Communications*, Alix Cineas.

*National Education*, Joseph Bernard.  
*Finance and Economic Affairs*, Marc Bazin.

*Justice*, Dante Colimon.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Jean Robert Estimé.  
*Commerce and Industry*, Gerard Arlette.  
*Youth and Sports*, Theodore E. Achille.  
*Planning*, Claude Weil.  
*Mining and Natural Resources*, Franz Merceron.  
*Ministry for the Presidency, and Information and Culture*, Jean-Marie Chanoine.

## EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

33 Abbot's House,  
St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, W.14.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary* (vacant).

*Chargé d'Affaires*, Theo Duval.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic, including off-shore islands, is about 10,700 sq. miles with a population of 6,000,000. The people are mainly negroes but there are numbers of mulattoes and others with some admixture of European blood. About 90 British subjects, many of West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1803. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former negro slave, who, on January 1, 1804, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name Haiti, an aboriginal word meaning mountainous, was adopted. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

Dr. Duvalier was installed as President in 1957 and was re-elected as President for life on June 15, 1964. He died on April 21, 1971. He was succeeded as President for life on the same day by his son, Jean Claude Duvalier, whom he had nominated as his successor under Article 102 of the Constitution of 1964 as amended on January 14, 1971.

*Production, Industry, etc.*—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the



gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of productivity. The main project is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley. In May 1977 it was recorded that the country was undergoing an unprecedented famine, which had been caused by protracted drought and which had resulted in the deaths of hundreds of people. Since then, heavy rain in 1978 and 1979 has improved matters but it is estimated that eighty per cent of the people do not get enough to eat and the situation remains acute.

The principal products are coffee, sugar, essential oils, sisal, cocoa and cotton. Coffee accounts for about one third of total exports and is still a mainstay of the country's economy though exports now rarely exceed 300,000 bags (of 60 kg.). Exports of bauxite began in 1957, but known reserves are now almost exhausted. Industry is still on a small scale but the last few years have seen a steady and considerable expansion of light industry (the so-called transformation industries) taking advantage of cheap local labour (minimum wage, Oct. 1982, \$U.S. 2.64 per day) to assemble or manufacture labour-intensive goods for the U.S. market (baseballs, brassieres, electronic equipment, etc.). Exports of manufactures now rank second after coffee at about 40 per cent of total exports. The tourist industry is again expanding and many French Canadians are now attracted to Haiti for winter holidays. The country is one of the most beautiful in the Caribbean.

*Communications.*—The main roads are asphalted but secondary roads are bad. Air services are maintained between the capital and the principal provincial towns. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The telephone company is now state owned (51 per cent.) and the service both in Port-au-Prince and Interurban has been greatly improved. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. There are several commercial radio stations and a television station at Port-au-Prince.

Haiti is very well served by air from New York and Miami to the North and from Martinique, Puerto Rico and other points to the South, with daily services by one line or another in both directions. There are also services to Kingston, Curaçao and Santo Domingo. The airlines touching Port-au-Prince International Airport include Dominicana, Air France, American Air Lines, Eastern Airlines, Air Jamaica and A.L.M. Regular passenger liner services to New York have ceased, but cruise ships

call regularly, one Norwegian line operating a weekly cruise service to Miami. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada, Europe, Latin America (except Cuba) and the main Caribbean ports. (Air-mail: U.K./Port-au-Prince, 4-14 days—extremely variable.)

**Climate.**—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

**Language and Literature.**—French is the language of the government and the press, but it is only spoken by the educated minority. The usual language of the people is Creole. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 75 per cent. There are four French daily newspapers. The total circulation is very small.

**Finance.**—New arrangements are being negotiated with the International Monetary Fund following missions to Haiti in Sept. 1981 and April 1982.

	1979
	\$U.S.
Revenue .....	94,709,000
Expenditure .....	94,709,000

**Trade.**—Value of imports 1979 \$U.S. 224,800,000; exports 1979 \$U.S. 128,000,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,818,000
Exports to U.K. ....	915,000

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are foodstuffs, machinery, vehicles, chemicals and miscellaneous manufactured goods.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Port-au-Prince. Population (census, 1971), 506,525. Other centres are:  $\Psi$ Cap Haitien (54,691);  $\Psi$ Gonaives (36,736);  $\Psi$ Les Cayes (27,222); Jérémie (25,117);  $\Psi$ St. Marc (20,504);  $\Psi$ Jacmel (16,449);  $\Psi$ Port de Paix (21,733).

**FLAG.**—Two vertical bands, black (next staff) and red; arms in centre on a white background.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—January 1.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Barry G. Smallman, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1982) (*resident at Kingston, Jamaica*).

## HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

*President of the Republic*, Dr. Roberto Suazo Cordova, *assumed office*, 27 Jan. 1982.

#### CABINET

*Interior and Justice*, Abogado Oscar Mejía Arellano.

*Foreign Affairs*, Edgardo Paz Barnica.

*Defence*, Col. José Serra Hernandez.

*Education*, Prof. Alma Rodas de Fiallos.

*Finance*, Arturo Corleto Moreira.

*Economy*, Gustavo Alfaro.

*Communications, Public Works and Transport*, José Azcona del Hoyo.

*Health*, Dr. Gonzalo Rodriguez Soto.

*Labour and Social Security*, Dario Humberto Montes.

*Natural Resources*, Miguel Angel Bonilla.

*Culture and Tourism*, Prof. Victor Cáceres Lara.

*Economic Planning*, Luis Roberto Flores.

*Director of National Agrarian Institute*, Ubodoro

Arriaga Iraheto.

*Minister for the Presidency*, Carlos Flores Facussé.

#### HONDURAS EMBASSY IN LONDON

52 Manchester Street, W.1

[01-486 3380]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sr. Edgardo Dumas-Rodriguez (1982).

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' W. with a seaboard of about 375 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 63 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 sq. miles (112,088 km.) and a population (1979 estimate) of 3,500,000, of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a foreign negro (West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, with peaks rising to 1500 and 2400 metres above sea level. Most of the soil is poor and acid, except for a few acres along the North coast and in the interior. Rainfall is seasonal, May to October being wet and November to April dry. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands. Threequarters of the territory is covered by pine forests which contribute to much of the country's wealth in natural resources.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under military government from 1972–81, the present Liberal government was elected in Nov. 1981 and took office in Jan. 1982.

The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief exports are coffee, bananas and timber, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. Cattle raising and the exporting of frozen meat is becoming an increasingly important industry. Other products are tobacco, beans, maize, rice, cotton, sugar cane, cement and tropical fruits. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

Agriculture is mainly confined to the large and fertile valleys on the wide Caribbean plain, and the extensive valleys found in the Comayagua and Olancho regions of the interior. Reaching inland from the Caribbean towards the eastern border with Nicaragua a vast tropical forest area called the Mosquitia constitutes an untapped reserve of precious timber.

Lead, zinc and silver are mined.

There are about 730 miles of railway in operation, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. There are 13,448 km. of roads, of which 1,724 are paved, excluding some 250 kms of new major highways recently inaugurated. Improvements are being made and new roads built. There are 33 unpretentious airports and three international airports Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba. There are international air services by the Honduran airlines TAN and SAHSA and by the U.S. company Air Florida, and, to San Pedro Sula, by AVIATECA. Domestic services are operated by ANHSA and LANSA.

The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free, primary education being compulsory, and the Government have launched a campaign to eradicate illiteracy.

$\Psi$ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La



Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side. A new deep-water port, Henecan, has been opened at San Lorenzo, on the mainland, in the Gulf of Fonseca.

The unit of currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief).

TRADE		1980
Imports .....	Lempiras	2,017,378,987
Exports .....	"	1,627,661,768

Trade with U.K.		1980
Imports from U.K. ....	Lempiras	11,835,000
Exports to U.K. ....	"	8,687,000

**CAPITAL.**—Tegucigalpa. Pop. 472,700 (1980 est.); other towns are San Pedro Sula (342,800), ΨLa Ceiba (64,000), ΨPuerto Cortes (58,100), Choluteca (78,300) and ΨTela (58,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 15.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
Apartado 290, Tegucigalpa.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Colum John Sharkey, M.B.E. (1981).*

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, via New York, 14 days; via Panama 20 days. By air via Miami 1 day.

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### HUNGARY (Magyarország)

*President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, Pál Losonczi, elected April, 1967.*

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister, György Lázár.*  
*Deputy Prime Ministers, János Borbándi; József Marjai; Lajos Faluvégi; Istvan Sarlos.*  
*Foreign Affairs, Frigyes Puja.*  
*Interior, Dr. István Horváth.*  
*Defence, Lajos Czinege.*  
*Finance, Dr. István Hetényi.*  
*Justice, Imre Markója.*  
*Industry, Lajos Méhes.*  
*Foreign Trade, Péter Veress.*  
*Internal Trade, Dr. Vilmos Sághy.*  
*Agriculture and Food, Jenő Váncsa.*  
*Health, Dr. Emil Schultheisz.*  
*Culture and Education, Dr. Imre Pozsgay.*  
*Building and Town Planning, Dr. Kálmán Ábrahám.*  
*Labour, Dr. Ferenc Trethon.*  
*Transport and Postal Affairs, Árpád Pullai.*  
*President, National Planning Office, Dr. Lajos Faluvégi.*  
*President, Technical Development Committee, Dr. Lénard Pál.*

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY

*Politbureau of the Central Committee, G. Aczél; V. Benke; F. Havasi; M. Korom; L. Méhes; S. Gáspár;*

J. Kádár; G. Lázár; P. Losonczy; L. Maróthy; K. Németh; M. Ovári; I. Sáros.  
*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, János Kádár (1st Secretary); F. Havasi; M. Korom; I. Györi; A. Gyenes; K. Németh; M. Ovári; S. Borbély.

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
 35 Eaton Place, S.W.1.

[01-235 4048, 7191; *Consulate*: 01-235 4462, 2664]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Rezso Banyasz (1981).

*Counsellors*, Dr. E. Simonyi; E. Kovács (*Commercial*); L. Demus.

*Military and Air Attaché*, Lt. Col. Imre Mózsik.

*1st Secretaries*, F. Szekeeres; Mrs. J. Horász (*Administration*); Dr. P. Kallós (*Consular*); G. Kollár (*Commercial*).

*3rd Secretaries*, Dr. György Bánlaki (*Press*); Dr. István Mohácsi; Gábor Hegedűs.

*Area and Population*.—The area of Hungary may be stated as approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (1980) of 10,710,000.

*Government*.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany in 1941. On Jan. 20, 1945, a Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

After the liberation, a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties carried out major land reform and mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized". The Party formulates policy and the function of the Government is mainly executive.

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy became Prime Minister, replacing Mr. Rákosi, who remained as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry. However, in April 1955 he was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerő, who had been one of his closest associates.

The period from July 1956 to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23 was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian



Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár was announced.

*Economy*.—Industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade and now produces 68 per cent of national income. Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, considerable deposits of natural gas (some not yet under full exploitation), some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1980 (1,000 tons), coal, 25,700; bauxite, 2,950; steel 3,763; crude oil, 2,031; cement, 4,660. Natural gas production totalled 6,127 million cubic metres.

Agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy. 10.6 per cent of the entire land area is owned by State farms and a further 63.8 per cent is within co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1980 was up on previous years; figures (1,000 tons); wheat, 6,048; rye 138; barley 926; maize 6,575; rice 25; oats 104; sugar beet 3,873; green maize and silage maize 6,253; lucerne 2,222.

In 1980, national income grew by 1 to 1.5 per cent, while agricultural production remained at 1978 levels. The retail price index rose by just over 9 per cent.

Since 1968 the Hungarian economy has been run according to a system which allows more decentralized decision-making than in some other Eastern European countries. More difficult economic circumstances have led to some slight moves to more central control in vital areas such as the allocation of fuels and raw materials.

*Religion and Education*.—About two-thirds of the population are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—kindergartens 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1978-79 there were 106,000 students at higher education institutions, 198,000 at secondary schools, and 1,107,000 at general schools.

*Language and Literature*.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugric languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Imre Madach (1823-1864), Kálmán Mikszáth (1847-1910), Endre Ady (1877-1918), Attila József (1905-1937), Mihály Babits (1883-1941) and Dezső Kosztolányi (1885-1936).

*Finance*.—The budget estimates for the year 1978

were: Revenue, *Forints* 382,922,000,000; Expenditure, *Forints* 386,402,000,000.

## TRADE

	1977 <i>Forints</i>
Imports .....	266,856,000,000
Exports .....	234,640,000,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£68,977,000
Exports to U.K. ....	43,327,000

**CAPITAL.**—Budapest, on the Danube; population (1979), 2,093,000. Other large towns are: Miskolc (212,000); Debrecen (200,000); Szeged (178,000) and Pecs (171,000).

**FLAG.**—Red, white, green (horizontally).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 4 (Anniversary of Liberation, 1945).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Bryan George Cartledge (1980).

*Counsellor*, J. A. Birch (*Head of Chancery*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. C. G. Herring.

*Air Attaché*, Wg.-Cdr. C. Campbell.

*Cultural Attaché*, G. H. Fisher.

*1st Secretaries*, G. Hart; G. Hall (*Commercial*); N. Cameron (*Information*); A. C. Walder (*Administration and Consul*).

*2nd Secretaries*, G. Reid; B. Collings (*Commercial*).

*Attachés*, J. Cave; F. Chapman.

*Vice-Consul*, Miss E. Rose.

*Assistant Cultural Attaché*, Miss C. Newton.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 30 hours; by air 2 hrs. 20 mins.

ICELAND  
(Island)

*President*, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, born 1930, elected June 29, 1980.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Dr. Gunnar Thoroddsen (*I*).

*Foreign Affairs*, Olafur Johannesson (*Pr.*).

*Finance*, Ragnar Arnalds (*P.A.*).

*Industries and Energy*, Hjorleifur Guttormsson (*P.A.*).

*Fisheries and Communications*, Steingrímur Hermannsson (*Pr.*).

*Agriculture*, Palmi Jonsson (*I*).

*Justice and Ecclesiastical*, Fridjon Thordarson (*I*).

*Education*, Ingvar Gislasón (*Pr.*).

*Commerce*, Tomas Arnason (*Pr.*).

(*I*.—Independence Party; *Pr.*.—Progressive Party; *P.A.*.—People's Alliance.)

## EMBASSY IN LONDON

1 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1.

[01-730 5131]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Einar Benediktsson (1982).

*Counsellor*, Mrs. H. Bergs.

*Cultural Minister*, M. Eiríkur Benedikz.

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or about one-sixth greater than that of Ireland. The population was 231,608 on Dec. 1, 1980.



Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The parliamentary (*Althing*) elections in December 1979 gave the Independence Party 21 seats (plus one running against the official candidate), Progressives 17, People's Alliance 11 and Social Democrats 10. In February 1980, Dr. Gunnar Thoroddsen, Vice-Chairman of the Independence Party, formed an administration with the Progressives and the People's Alliance, leaving the Social Democrats and the main body of the Independents in opposition.

Iceland has considerable resources of hydroelectric and geothermal energy. It is estimated that exploited water power (3,320 Gigawatt hours/a) represents only about 12 per cent of that economically exploitable, whereas only 5 per cent of the estimated 80,000 Gigawatt hours/a of available geothermal power has so far been harnessed. Energy-intensive heavy industry includes an aluminium smelter, a nitrogen fertilizer factory, a diatomite plant and a recently-commissioned ferro-silicone plant.

The principal exports are frozen fish fillets, salt fish, stock fish, fresh fish on ice, frozen scampi, fishmeal and oil, skins and aluminium; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being petroleum products, transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs animal feeds, timber, and alumina.

At January 1, 1982, the mercantile marine consisted of 561 vessels of under 100 gross tons and 389 ships of 100 gross tons and over; a total of 950 vessels (194,482 gross tons). There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavík and Felixstowe and between Reykjavík and Weston Point on the Mersey, and the Continent.

In the period since Iceland attained independence in 1944, relations between Britain and that country



have come under strain on several occasions as a result of unilateral action by Iceland to extend the area of her exclusive fishery jurisdiction. The last such confrontation ended with an agreement signed in Oslo in June 1976. Since December 1976 no British vessels have fished the waters within Iceland's 200-mile extended fishing zone, and no agreement for the resumption of fishing by British vessels has been reached.

A regular air service is maintained between Glasgow and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A., Germany, France and Luxemburg.

Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres and a few key highways are metalled the rest being of gravel, sand and lava dust. The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question. Total number of vehicles licensed is about 90,000 (private cars, 81,000).

*Language and Literature.*—The ancient *Norraena* (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

## FINANCE

	1980	1981
	<i>New Krónur</i> (millions)	
Revenue .....	3,661	5,997
Expenditure .....	3,689	5,911

## TRADE

	1980	1981
	<i>New Krónur</i> (millions)	
Exports .....	5,813	6,536
Imports .....	6,131	7,485

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. ....	£40,600,000	£39,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	65,500,000	64,000,000

The Icelandic currency was revalued in Jan. 1981 with the introduction of the new *Króna* (=100 old *Krónur*). The external rate of exchange of the *Krónur* is announced daily. (See also p. 83.)

**CAPITAL:**  $\Psi$  Reykjavik. Population (Dec. 1, 1981), 84,469.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Kópavogur, Hafnarfjörður, Keflavik, Westmann Islands, Akranes, Isafjörður and Siglufjörður.

**FLAG.**—Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—June 17.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufásvegur 49, Reykjavik

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, His Excellency William Rodger McQuillan (1981).

*2nd Secretary and Consul*, P. Fluck.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Reykjavik* and *Akureyri*.

## INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

*President*, General Soeharto, born June 9, 1921.

*Acting President*, March 12, 1967; confirmed as

*President*, Mar. 28, 1968, re-elected for a term of 5 years, March, 1973 and March 1978.

## INDONESIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1.

[01-499 7661]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sjahabuddin Arifin (1981).

*Minister*, Agus Tarmidzi (*Deputy Chief of Mission*).

*Minister-Counsellor*, C. Taihitu (*Economic*).

*Counsellor*, I. Abidin (*Information*).

*First Secretary*, Den Zachrie (*Economic*).

*Attaché*, A. Susanto; M. I. Dwijaatmaja (*Administration*); Mrs. N. S. Rochadiat (*Political*).

*Defence Attaché*, Lt. Col. P. Damanik.

*Communications Attaché*, R. Robbani.

*Commercial Attaché*, S. L. Tobing.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with *Karimon*, *Anambas*, *Natuna Islands*, *Tambelan*, and part of *Sumatra*, forms the province of *Riau*), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo* (*Kalimantan*), *Sulawesi* (formerly *Celebes Island*, the *Molucca Islands* (*Ternate*, *Halmahera*, *Buru*, *Seram*, *Banda*, *Timor-Laut*, *Larat*, *Bachiam*, *Obi*, *Kei*, *Aru*, *Babar*, *Leti* and *Wetar*), the island of *Bali* and the islands of *Lombok*, *Sumbawa*, *Sumba*, *Flores*, *Timor* and others comprising the provinces of *East* and *West Nusa Tenggara* and the western half of the island of *New Guinea* (*Irian Jaya*), with a total area of 735,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 147,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War 1939–45, during which the Archipelago was occupied by the Japanese, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands of all the former Dutch East Indies except *W. New Guinea* took place on December 27, 1949.

*Dr. Sukarno* was elected *President* of Indonesia and held office until his deposition in 1967. He died on June 21, 1970.

Following the establishment of *Malaysia* (including *Sabah* and *Sarawak*) in 1963, *President Sukarno* pursued a policy of "confrontation" against it, involving border incursions in both *West* and *East Malaysia*. *Commonwealth* forces assisted *Malaysian* resistance. *Western New Guinea* became part of *Indonesia* in 1963 under the name *West Irian* (now *Irian Jaya*), this interpretation being confirmed in an "Act of Free Choice" in July, 1969, of which the *United Nations* took note in *November 1969*. Following a unilateral declaration of independence by the *Fretilin*, *Indonesia* took over the former *Portuguese* colony of *East Timor*, which in July 1976 was declared the 27th province of *Indonesia*.

On *Sept. 30, 1965*, an attempted *coup d'état* assisted by the *Palace Guard* resulted in the murder of six generals. The *Indonesian Communist Party* was charged with plotting to destroy the power of the *Army* and to set up a *Peking-oriented régime*, nominally under *President Sukarno*. The *coup* was swiftly crushed and a widespread massacre of *Communists* and their supporters followed. *Sukarno* remained in office but his *Foreign Minister*, *Dr. Subandrio*, among others, was arrested and later sentenced to death. The sentence has not been carried out.

Following a three-week period of unrest and violent student demonstrations the *Minister of the Army*, *General Soeharto*, took over effective political power in *March, 1966*, and announced the banning in



Indonesia of the Communist Party. The new régime concluded an agreement ending the "confrontation" with Malaysia on Aug. 11, 1966, and Indonesia resumed membership of the United Nations Organization which it had left in 1965. General Soeharto was made Acting President with full powers, on March 11, 1967.

Using his powers as Acting President, General Soeharto revised the membership of the two Houses of Parliament, and on March 28, 1968, the MPRS (Provisional People's Consultative Congress), the highest constitutional body, appointed him full President for a period of five years. The 1971 elections resulted in the Government faction Golkar (functional groups) achieving a large majority.

In accordance with another instruction General Soeharto on June 6 replaced the Ampera Cabinet with the Development Cabinet, i.e. one which was intended to reflect the emphasis to be placed henceforward on the development of the country, economic affairs, efficiency and expertise in general, and to reduce the direct influence of the military in the Government.

From March 12-24, 1973, the M.P.R. (Peoples' Consultative Assembly) met at Jakarta, the first time that it had assembled in its proper form during Indonesian independence. The primary outcome was the re-election of President Soeharto for a further term of 5 years, the election of Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Yogyakarta, as Vice-President, and the determination of the broad lines of State policy. In March a new Cabinet, called the Second Development Cabinet, was sworn in. Elections were held again in May 1977 and produced for the Government faction (Golkar) the same large majority as in 1971. The M.P.R. duly met again in March 1978 to elect the President and lay down the broad outlines of State Policy for the next five years. President Soeharto was re-elected for a further five-year term and appointed his new Government, to be known as the Third Development Cabinet. Adam Malik was elected Vice-President, the Sultan having declined to stand again. In the general election of May 1982, Golkar obtained 246 seats, the Moslem Party 94, and the Democratic Party of Indonesia 24.

**Finance.**—Following new measures introduced by the Government in October, 1966, inflation declined

from the rate of 600 per cent. in 1966 to about 2 per cent. in 1971. At the end of 1972, a rice shortage, followed by a rise in other prices, increased inflationary pressure on the economy and inflation rose to 27 per cent. in 1973 and 40 per cent. in early 1974 but special measures reduced this to about 2 per cent. for the year. Following the agreement on the re-scheduling of Indonesia's debts in 1966, Western creditor nations agreed to make available aid amounting to \$200,000,000 as balance of payments support. Commitments undertaken by these countries in May 1974 amounted to over \$900,000,000.

The new measures adopted by the Government in October, 1966, included the abolition of State controls, and the introduction of a free market policy with more realistic exchange rates geared to a floating rate for the purchase of foreign exchange in the form of bonus export certificates for essential imports. The rate had risen to a peak of *Rps.*480 = \$1 by mid-1968, but fell to *Rps.*378 = \$1 by mid-1969. On April 17, 1970, the Government abolished the bonus exports certificate system and introduced a free market for foreign exchange. *Rps.*415 = U.S. \$1 (July 1974). This remained stable until the Government's decision on Nov. 15, 1978 to break the *Rupiah's* link with the U.S. dollar in favour of a system whereby Bank Indonesia fixes the exchange rate daily against a "weighted basket" of major currencies. Initially, the new rate was *Rps.*625 = U.S. \$1. There have since been only minor variations.

**Production.**—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg, pepper and cloves are produced, mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estates. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced by both in large quantities. Timber is now the second largest foreign exchange earner after oil. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java, Sulawesi and Sumatra are important producers. Production has risen rapidly in recent years to over 22 million tons and the country is now nearly self sufficient.

Oil and LNG are the most important assets, the export of which in 1981 earned about U.S. \$18,686,892,000 (over 70 per cent of Indonesia's exports).

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal, nickel and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits. Aid to Indonesia is channelled through the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which pledged U.S. \$1,925,900,000 in 1982-3.

Indonesia has ended its second five-year development programme. The Third Development Programme started in 1979 and its main objectives are the elimination of poverty, agriculture and urban problems.

#### Trade with U.K.

There was a progressive decline in British exports to Indonesia after 1960. This became more marked during Indonesia's policy of "confrontation" against Malaysia which resulted in a disruption of normal commercial relations and stringent import controls due to lack of foreign currency, but exports have improved markedly since the restoration of normal commercial relations in 1967.

	1980
Direct Imports from U.K. ....	£112,170,000
Exports to U.K. ....	56,970,000

Principal exports to the United Kingdom are rubber, timber, tea, coffee and spices. Imports from the United Kingdom are mainly of machinery, transport equipment and electrical equipment.

*Transport.*—In Java a main line connects Jakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago are maintained by the State-run shipping companies Djakarta-Lloyd (ocean-going) and Pelni (coastal and inter-island) and other small concerns. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airway and other local airlines, and Jakarta is served by various international services. There are approximately 50,000 miles of roads.

*CAPITAL.*—ΨJakarta, formerly Batavia (population 6,503,449). Other important centres are: (Java) ΨSurabaya (7,027,913), ΨSemarang (1,026,671), Bandung (1,462,637), ΨCirebon (223,776), ΨSurakarta (469,888), Jogjakarta city (398,727); (Sumatra) Palembang (787,187), ΨPadang (480,922), Medan (1,378,955), Jambi (230,373), Pekanbaru (186,262); (Sulawesi) Manado (217,159), ΨUjung Pandang (*formerly Makassar*) (709,038); (Kalimantan) Banjarmasin (381,286), ΨPontianak (304,778), Samarinda (264,718), ΨBalikpapan (280,675); (Moluccas) Ambon (208,898); (Bali) Denpasar, Singaraja (for whole island 2,174,105); (Nusa Tenggara) Kupang (329,371); (Irian Jaya) Jayapura (107,164).

*NATIONAL DAY.*—August 17 (Anniversary of Proclamation of Independence).

*FLAG.*—Equal bands of red over white.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Jakarta

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Robert Brash, C.M.G. (1981).*

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya.*

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E. Wijoyo Building, Jl Jend. Sudirman 57, Jakarta. There is also an office at Bandung.*

## IRAN (Persia)

*Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Ruholla*

*Khomeini, born 1902; assumed power, Feb., 1979. President, Hojatoleslam Seyed Ali Khamene'i, elected Oct. 2, 1981.*

*Prime Minister, Mir Hossein Mousavi. Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati.*

*Education, Seyed Ali Akbar Parvaresh.*

*Commerce, Habibollah Asghar-Owlad.*

*Health, Dr. Hadi Manafi.*

*Justice, Seyed Mohammed Asghari.*

*Defence, Mohammed Salimi.*

*Oil, Mohammed Gharazi.*

*Energy, Dr. Hassan Ghaffuri-Fard.*

*Agriculture, Mohammed Salamati.*

*Economics and Finance, Dr. Hussein Namazi.*

#### IRANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON 27 Princes Gate, S.W.7

*Area and Population.*—Iran has an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population of 39,190,000 (1982 estimate). It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except in the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,934 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Iranians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but among them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, several million Sunni Moslems and Armenian and Assyrian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community.

*Government.*—Iran was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Iranian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlavi. On September 16, 1941, Reza Shah abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammed Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Following widespread and persistent opposition to his regime, the Shah departed from Iran in January, 1979. Ayatollah Khomeini, the main spiritual leader of the Shi'ah Moslems, returned to Iran from exile on February 1. Following a national referendum, Iran was declared an Islamic Republic by Ayatollah Khomeini on April 1, 1979. A new constitution, providing for a President, Prime Minister and Consultative Assembly, and also for overall leadership by Khomeini, was approved by referendum in December 1979. In January 1980 Dr. Bani-Sadr was elected President; elections to the Consultative Assembly were held in March and April. After disagreement between Dr. Bani-Sadr and the fundamentalist clergy, he was forced to resign in June 1981. From exile in Paris he became the leader of the discontent of the moderates with the fundamentalist policies of the government and religious leaders. Opposition to these policies led to assassination and bombings, including in August 1981 the deaths of the President and Prime Minister in an explosion.

Iran has been at war with Iraq since the Iraqi invasion of Iran in Sept. 1980. Following their defeat



at Khorramshahr Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory in June 1982.

**Defence.**—The Army has a strength of about 150,000 men, in 4 armoured divisions, 4 infantry divisions and one airborne division. The Air Force had a strength of about 35,000, with some 100 combat aircraft. The Navy had a strength of about 10,000 and consisted of 3 destroyers, 4 frigates, 4 corvettes, 5 minesweepers, and patrol boats, support ships, landing craft and hovercraft. The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps numbers about 15,000 men, of whom approximately half are at the front. Both the regular armed forces and the police forces are in a phase of reconstruction, although the army has been expanded since the outbreak of fighting with Iraq.

**Education.**—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free, but there is large scale absenteeism, particularly outside the towns. The establishment in 1963 of the Literacy Corps (a body of National Servicemen seconded to the Ministry of Education to work as Primary School teachers in rural districts) brought schooling to hitherto deprived villages. There are in Iran 22 universities (8 in Tehran, 14 in the provinces) though they have been closed since July 1981 pending "Islamisation". The educational system has not yet been fully reformed following the revolution.

**Language and Literature.**—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, of Firdausi (A.D. 939–1020), Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa'di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389).

**Finance.**—The budget for the Iranian year beginning March 22, 1982, was revenue *Rials*, 2,519 billion; expenditure *Rials*, 3,085 billion. The unit of currency is the *Rial* of 100 *Dinars* (for rate of exchange, see p. 84).

**Production and Industry.**—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Iran is otherwise largely an agricultural and pastoral country. After the 1979 revolution the Provisional Government announced its intention of giving greater emphasis to the development of agriculture with a view to reducing Iran's dependence on food

imports. Although half of Iran's area of 165 million hectares is either mountain or desert, more than half the country's population of 34 million people live in rural areas, depending on the 10 million hectares under crop, 55 million sheep, 27 million goats and 9 million cattle for their livelihood. Wheat is the principal crop, using about 6 million hectares. Other important crops are barley, rice, cotton, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables. Wool is also a major product. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. Under the Shah, great emphasis was given to the development of industry. Apart from oil, the principal industrial products are carpets, textiles, sugar, cement and other construction materials, ginned cotton, vegetable oil and other food products, leather and shoes, metal manufactures, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, fertilizers and plastics. Industrial output was severely curtailed by the 1979 revolution, as a result of which many industrialists left the country. In July 1979 the Provisional Government nationalized a wide range of major industrial concerns, having nationalized the banks and the insurance companies the previous month.

The oilfields, which lie in South Western Iran, were worked under a concession by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company until nationalization in 1951. In 1957 the former functions of A.I.O.C. were taken over by a consortium of eight oil companies (one British, one French, one Dutch, and five U.S.), which until the 1979 revolution remained responsible for the production, refining and sale of oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations were undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company. In July 1979 N.I.O.C. assumed full control of the oil industry. In addition to that extracted from the wells in the former consortium area, oil is also produced from a number of off-shore oilfields which were developed by several oil companies formed jointly by N.I.O.C. with western oil companies, notably S.I.R.P., I.P.A.C., L.A.P.C.O. and I.M.I.N.C.O. Average oil production was 5.6 million barrels per day (b.p.d.) in 1977, and 5.9 million b.p.d. for the first ten months of 1978. Production was almost totally halted by striking oil workers in December 1978, but by June 1979 had reached an average of 3.5 million b.p.d., all but 700,000 b.p.d. for export. Present production is approximately 2 million b.p.d., of which some 1.5 million b.p.d. is exported. Iran is a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.).

**Communications.**—The principal roads are from Tehran via Tabriz to the Turkish border at Bazargan, with a branch road to the Soviet frontier at Julfa; from Tehran via Qom, Isfahan, and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran to Mashad; three roads through the Alborz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan via Yazd and Kerman to Zahedan. Mashad is connected by road with Herat (Afghanistan), and Zahedan with Quetta (Pakistan). The Trans-Iranian Railway from Bandar Turcoman (formerly Bandar Shah), on the Caspian Sea, via Tehran to Bandar Khomeini (formerly Bandar Shahpur), on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles and took eleven years to build. Other lines link Tehran with Tabriz and with Mashad. There are also railways from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahedan to Quetta, and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma (Iraq). An extension from Qom to Yazd via Kashan is now in operation, as is one from Bandar Turcoman to Gorgan. An extension from Yazd to Kerman is partially complete. The Iranian rail system is linked to the Turkish system via Van. There is an international airport at Tehran (Mehrabad), and airports at all the major provincial

centres. The national airline, Iranair, is government-owned and operates international and domestic routes.

## TRADE

	1981
	U.S.\$
Imports .....	10,330,000,000
Exports .....	262,000,000

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981*
Imports from U.K. . .	£393,335,000	£369,200,000
Exports to U.K. . . .	107,176,000	47,800,000

\*estimate

Imports to Iran declined dramatically at the beginning of 1979 as a result of the economic disruption caused by the revolution. For example British exports to Iran during the three months to 30 April, 1979 were about 10 per cent. of the figures for the same period of 1978.

Imports into Iran consist mainly of industrial and agricultural machinery, motor vehicles and motor vehicle components for assembly, iron and steel (including manufactures), electrical machinery and goods, meat, various other foods, and certain textile fabrics and yarns. The principal exports, apart from oil, are cotton, carpets, dried fruit, nuts, hides and skins, mineral ores, wool, gums, caviare, cummin seed and spices. West Germany, Japan and the U.S.A. have been Iran's three leading suppliers. West Germany, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Italy have been the main customers for Iran's non-oil exports.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population 6,200,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (600,000), Isfahan (560,000), Meshed (350,000), Shiraz (250,000), Resht (150,000), Kerman (100,000), Hamadan (130,000), Yazd (70,000), Kermanshah (152,000), ΨAbadan (300,000), Ahwaz (175,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of green, white and red; with an emblem of the Islamic Republic.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Tehran

Counsellor, N. J. Barrington, C.M.G., C.V.O.

First Secretary, C. J. S. Rundle.

(The Embassy was closed on September 9, 1980, and representatives are based temporarily at the Swedish Embassy.)

## IRAQ

## REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman, President of the Republic, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Saddam Hussain, assumed office July 16, 1979.

Members, Izzat Ibrahim (RCC Vice-Chairman); Taha Muhiiddin Ma'aruf (Vice-President of the Republic); Taha Yasin Ramadhan (First Deputy Prime Minister); Na'im Haddad (Chairman of the National Assembly); Tariq 'Aziz (Deputy Prime Minister); General Adnan Khairallah (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence); Sa'doun Shakir (Interior); Hassan Ali (Trade); Khalid Abdul Mun'im Rasheed (acting Secretary-General); Muhammad Hamza; Abdul Ghani Ghafur; Samir Muhammad Abdul Wahhab; Abdul Hassan Rahi Far'aon; S'adi Mehdi Saleh; Mezban Khidr Hadi (Advisers to the President).

In addition to those members of the R.C.C. holding departmental portfolios listed above, there are 19 other Ministers and 4 Ministers of State.

## EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ

21 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[01-584 7141]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,  
H. E. Hisham Ibrahim Al-Shawi.

Area, etc.—Traversed by the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Iran on E. to Syria and Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. (see MAP, p. 877). The area of Iraq is officially estimated at 172,000 sq. miles of which 37 per cent. is desert land. About 35 to 40 per cent. of the remainder is potentially cultivable either by rainfall or by irrigation.

Population.—At the Census of October 1977 Iraq had a total population of 12,171,480.

The Euphrates (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzurum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzurum in the Dumlu Dagh. The Tigris has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Antiquities.—In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C. Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world. Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel). Mosul Liwa covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Ninevah, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of Eden.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal was elected King of Iraq. The country was a monarchy until July, 1958, when King Faisal II was assassinated. From 1958 Iraq has been under Presidential rule.

The ruling Party is the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, which came to power on July 17, 1968.

Diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom were broken in June 1967 and resumed in May 1968. They were again broken in Dec. 1971 and resumed once more in April 1974.

Iraq has been engaged in hostilities with Iran since September 1980, originally over control of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway. In July 1982 Iranian forces moved across the border into Iraq.

Language.—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

Communications and Trade.—New roads are being rapidly built, and communications between Baghdad and the provincial capitals are being improved and secured. Facilities at the port of Basrah have been improved but the port has not been used since the outbreak of hostilities with Iran in Sept. 1980. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun),

but dredging operations have also been suspended by hostilities and the channel has probably seriously silted. The port of Um Qasr near the Kuwaiti border has been developed for freight and sulphur handling and a container terminal is now in operation. Road routes from Turkey and the Mediterranean are well used, and carry through traffic to Kuwait and the south. The border between Syria and Iraq was closed in late 1977, reopened in November, 1978 and closed again in April 1982.

There is an international airport at Baghdad. Iraqi Airways and British Airways provide flights between Baghdad and London in each direction almost daily, and other international airlines operate to Europe. There are Iraqi services to Mosul and Basrah. Iraqi Republican Railways provide regular passenger and goods services on a standard gauge line between Basra, Baghdad and Mosul, which links up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus. There is also a metre gauge line connecting Baghdad with Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Arbil.

**Agriculture and Industry.**—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. The Government's concern with agricultural development is shown in the large financial allocations made to the sector. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil, agricultural development makes a valuable contribution to the wealth of the country and two harvests can usually be gathered in the year. Production fluctuates from year to year according to rainfall. Salinity and soil erosion, caused by a high water table, inadequate irrigation and drainage and traditional farming methods, are the major problems now being tackled by development plans.

Increasing industrialization is taking place, mainly in the public sector. Priority is being given to petro-chemicals, food industries, construction industries and engineering. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel fabrications, furniture, tanning, textiles, footwear and vegetable oils. In 1975 there were 1,349 industrial establishments employing 134,594 persons. Iraq's major industry is oil production. It was nationalized on June 1, 1972 and accounts for approximately 98 per cent. of the country's foreign exchange receipts, 90 per cent. of the total government revenue and 45 per cent. of the Gross National Product. Production was some 3.5 million barrels per day in 1979 but in 1982 the effects of war damage on the Basra terminals and the closure of the trans-Syria pipeline have reduced production to an estimated 600,000 barrels per day. Total revenues of crude oil have not been published since 1972, but they are believed to have been worth some \$20,000,000,000 in 1979.

## FINANCE

	1980*	1981*
Total revenue ..	ID14,412,503,000	ID19,434,856,809
Total expenditure	14,103,423,000	19,250,261,450

\* Budget estimates.

## TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1978
Total Imports .....	ID1,244,051,000
Total Exports .....	ID62,914,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981 (est.)
Imports from U.K. ....	£321,000,000	£650,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	445,000,000	89,000,000

In 1979, petroleum accounted for some £387,360,000 of exports to the U.K. The U.K. imports 8 per cent of its total oil requirements from Iraq, but reduced production in 1982 will lower this figure.

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor vehicles, cotton and rayon piecegoods and grains. The chief exports are crude petroleum, dates, cement, raw wool, raw hides and skins and raw cotton.

**CAPITAL.**—Baghdad. Population of the governorate (Census 1977) 3,205,645. Other towns of importance are Ψ Basrah and Mosul.

**FLAG.**—Horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with three green stars on the white stripe.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Sharia Salah Ud-Din,  
Karkh, Baghdad

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Stephen Loftus Egerton, C.M.G. (1980).  
*Counsellor*, A. J. Ramsey.

*1st Secretaries*, A. Ferguson (Consul); L. E. Walker, M.V.O., M.B.E. (Commercial).

*Defence Attaché*, Col. D. G. Turner.

There are no British Consular Offices outside Baghdad.

*British Council Representative*, G. Ness, 7/2/9 Waziriya, Baghdad.

## IRELAND

**Position and Extent.**—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. Coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Isles, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain; the Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower*

*Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Maggillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *lakes of Killarney*.

*Primitive Man*.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appears to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

*History*.—According to Irish legends, the island of *Jerne* was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Cool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

*Hibernia* was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Finggaill* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgaill* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid's-tír, Laiginstír, Mumans-tír and Kunnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under the king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmid MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and invited Henry II, the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though, under Henry VII, Sir Edward Poynings, as

Lord Deputy, had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poynings' Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

*Christianity*.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop of Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

## REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

*Uachtarán-na-hÉireann* (President), Patrick J. Hillery, born 1923, assumed office, Dec. 3, 1976.

The present Government was formed by the Fianna Fáil party following a general election on 18 Feb. 1982.

### MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

*Taoiseach*, Charles Haughey.  
*Tánaiste and Minister for Finance*, Ray MacSharry.  
*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Gerard Collins.  
*Defence*, Patrick Power.  
*Trade, Commerce and Tourism*, Desmond O'Malley.  
*Justice*, Sean Doherty.  
*Industry and Energy*, Albert Reynolds.  
*Environment*, Raphael Burke.  
*Labour and the Public Service*, Gene Fitzgerald.  
*Education*, Martin O'Donoghue.  
*Agriculture*, Brian Lenihan.  
*Gaeltacht*, Patrick Flynn.  
*Health and Social Welfare*, Michael Woods.  
*Fisheries and Forestry*, Brendan Daly.  
*Posts and Telegraphs and Transport*, John Wilson.

### EMBASSY IN LONDON [01-235 2171]

17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Eamon Kennedy.

*Area and Population*.—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laoighis, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population (provisional) of the Republic at the Census held on April 1, 1981, was 3,440,427 (males 1,728,204; females 1,712,223), a density of 129 persons per sq. mile (Census, 1979, 3,368,217). Provisional figures showed 74,388 births, 21,723 marriages and 32,980 deaths in the year 1980.

### GOVERNMENT

*The Constitution*.—The constitution approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic

and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the reintegration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

*The President.*—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

*The Legislature.*—The National Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 166 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49 are elected; six by institutions of higher education, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of £13,802 per annum (and members of Seanad Éireann £7,619), are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies and are, subject to certain restrictions, granted free telephone and postal facilities from Leinster House and allowances for overnight stays in Dublin.

*The Executive.*—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

#### THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann has 166 Members, elected on the system of

Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. Each Dáil may continue for a period not exceeding five years from the date of election.

The result of the general election on 18 Feb. 1982 was as follows: *Fianna Fáil*, 81; *Fine Gael*, 63; *Labour*, 15; *Independent*, 4; *Workers' Party*, 3. Total membership including the *Ceann Comhairle* (Chairman), 166.

#### JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial system comprises Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court the question of the validity of any law, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution.

*Chief Justice*, Hon. Thomas F. O'Higgins .. £37,297  
*President of the High Court*, Hon. Thomas A.

Finlay ..... £32,351

*Judges, Supreme Court*, Hon. Brian Walsh;  
Hon. Seamus Henchy; Hon. Francis Griffin;  
Hon. Anthony Hederman ..... £32,351

*Judges, High Court*, Hon. Donal Barrington;  
Hon. William R. Ellis; Hon. John M. Gannon; Hon. Liam Hamilton; Hon. Thomas A. Doyle; Hon. James McMahon;  
Hon. Herbert R. McWilliam; Hon. Rory O'Hanlon; Hon. Declan Costello; Hon. James A. D'Arcy; Hon. Ronan Keane;  
Hon. Edward Walsh; Hon. Mrs. Mella Carroll; Hon. Henry D. Barron; Hon. Francis D. Murphy; Hon. Thomas J. Nealon  
(*ex officio*) ..... £27,405

*Attorney-General*, John Murray.

#### DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercisable by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Minister of State at the Department of Defence, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 18,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment is three years in the Permanent Defence Force followed by six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Defence Vote for the year ending Dec. 31, 1982, provides for approximately 22,200 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is also on a voluntary basis; minimum term of enlistment is five years. The Defence Estimate for the year ending



Dec. 31, 1982 provides for an expenditure of IR£204,113,000.

## FINANCE

	1981 (Actual)	1982 (Estimated)
Revenue .....	£3,972,706 m.	£5,270,000 m.
Expenditure ...	4,775,000 m.	5,949,000 m.

The estimated *Revenue* for 1982 includes Customs Duties, £68,000,000; Excise Duties, £1,221,800,000; Estate etc. Duties, £1,000,000; Income Tax, £1,589,800,000; Corporation Tax, £188,000,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £70,500,000; Stamp Duties, £97,200,000; Post Office Services, £393,000,000; Value-added Tax, £1,084,500,000; Capital Taxes, £18,500,000; Agricultural levies (E.E.C.), £8,000,000; Youth Employment Levy, £40,000,000. Total (including other items), £5,269,900,000.

The principal items of estimated current *Expenditure* for 1982 are Debt Service, £1,424,000,000; Agriculture, £263,000,000; Defence, Gardai (Police) and Justice, £451,000,000; Education, £716,000,000; Social Welfare, £880,000,000; Health, £856,000,000; Tourism and Transport, £145,000,000; Post Office, £242,000,000; Superannuation, £154,000,000; Industry and Energy, £130,000,000. Total (including other items) £5,949,000,000.

The Gross Debt on December 31, 1981 was £10,195,000,000 and capital assets were £2,396,000.

RELIGION  
(Census of 1971)

Catholic .....	2,795,666
Church of Ireland .....	97,739
Presbyterians .....	16,052
Methodists .....	5,646
Others .....	63,145
Total .....	2,978,248

## EDUCATION

Primary education is directed by the State, with the exception of approximately 91 private primary schools with an enrolment of about 17,000 in 1980-81.

There were 3,405 State-aided primary schools with an enrolment of 551,319 in 1980-81.

In 1980-81 there were 524 recognized secondary schools with 200,872 pupils under private management (mainly religious orders). Also, 68,811 at permanent vocational schools. All these schools and colleges are controlled by 38 statutory local Vocational Education Committees. There were 15 State comprehensive schools in 1980-81 with a total enrolment of 8,451 students, and 34 community schools with an enrolment of 18,355 students. There were also other miscellaneous second-level schools and the total full-time enrolment at second-level for 1980-81 was 300,601.

Third-level education is catered for by five University Colleges, a National Institute for Higher Education, and also by third-level courses offered by the Technical Colleges and Regional Technical Colleges and other miscellaneous third-level institutions. There were 41,928 full-time third-level students in 1980-81, of whom 23,205 were attending university courses.

The estimated State expenditure on education in the period Jan. 1, 1982 to Dec. 31, 1982, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £285,528,000; Secondary £334,618,000. The vote for Universities and third-level Colleges amounted to £90,338,000, while, in addition, grants of £7,403,000 were provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agriculture, Veterinary Medicine and Dairy Science.

## MINERALS AND FISHERIES

*Minerals*.—300 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1981 and 70,000 tons of coal won.

*Sea Fisheries*.—8,740 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1981. Total value of all fish landed in 1981 was £35,444,000.

## COMMUNICATIONS

*Railways*.—In the year ended Dec. 31, 1980, there were 1,236 miles of railway all of standard (5 ft. 3 in.) gauge; 16,654,000 passengers and 3,571,000 tons of merchandise were conveyed; the receipts were £40,748,000 and expenditure £85,938,000. These figures are in respect of railway working by *Coras Iompair Eireann*, the national transport undertaking which is now the only concern operating a rail service in the State.

*Road Motor Services*.—In 1980 road motor vehicles carried 248,114,064 passengers, the gross receipts being £64,845,988.

*Shipping*.—In 1980 the number of ships with cargo and in ballast in the foreign trade which arrived at Irish ports was 12,468 (18,389,710 net registered tons); of these 2,617 (4,436,859 net registered tons) were of Irish nationality.

## CIVIL AVIATION

*Shannon Airport*, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1981 the airport handled 943,228 passengers.

*Dublin Airport*, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. In 1981 the airport handled 2,732,928 passengers.

*Cork Airport*, 5 miles S. of Cork serves the cross Channel and European services operated by *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. In 1981 the airport handled 319,465 passengers.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. ..	£2,754,729,838	£3,267,394,497
Exports to U.K. ...	1,763,782,179	1,919,450,856

## OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1979 ..	4,827,922,798	3,496,089,139	1,331,833,659
1980 ..	5,420,704,523	4,131,821,312	1,288,883,211
1981 ..	6,575,484,061	4,845,876,833	1,729,607,228

## PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

*Imports (1981)*

The principal groups were: live animals, £106,419,831; food, drink and tobacco, £722,138,064; petroleum and petroleum products, £852,449,405; chemicals, £691,184,268; machinery, £1,361,833,542; transport equipment, £438,405,545; metal and manufactures, £461,108,028; textiles and clothing, £565,619,170; paper, paperboard and manufactures, £183,216,091; professional, scientific, etc. goods, £113,477,356.

*Exports (1981)*

Principally live animals, £238,159,250; meat and meat preparations, £489,020,751; other food, drink, and tobacco, £877,731,448; machinery and transport equipment, £1,049,300,690; clothing, headgear and footwear, £131,059,499; textiles, £310,785,483; metal ores and scrap, £51,733,875; metals and manufactures,

£141,675,286; non-metallic mineral manufactures, £78,853,035; chemicals, £642,555,102; professional, scientific, etc. goods, £177,303,526.

**CAPITAL.**—Dublin (*Baile Atha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1981, its population (provisional) was 525,360.

Other cities and towns, with their populations (provisional) at the Census of 1981 are  $\Psi$ Cork (136,269);  $\Psi$ Limerick (60,721);  $\Psi$ Dun Laoghaire (54,405);  $\Psi$ Waterford (38,457);  $\Psi$ Galway (37,714);  $\Psi$ Dundalk (25,610).

**FLAG.**—Equal vertical stripes of green, white and orange.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—March 17 (St. Patrick's Day).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
33 Merrion Road, Dublin 4

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Leonard Figg, K.C.M.G. (1980).  
*Counsellor*, D. E. Tatham.

*First Secretaries*, I. Orr (*Head of Chancery*); J. J. Beale (*Agriculture*); R. Buist (*Commercial*); V. J. W. Auster (*Economic*); B. W. Money (*Administration*), P. Johnstone (*Chancery*).

**ISRAEL**  
(Yisrael)

*President of Israel*, Itzhak Navon, born 1921, elected April 19, 1978.

**CABINET**

*Prime Minister*, Menachem Begin.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture*, Simha Erlich.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Housing*, David Levy.

*Defence*, Ariel Sharon.

*Foreign Affairs*, Yitzhak Shamir.

*Interior and Religious Affairs*, Dr. Yosef Burg.

*Finance*, Yoram Aridor.

*Economic Coordination*, Ya'acov Meridor.

*Energy*, Yizhak Berman.

*Health*, Eliezer Shostak.

*Education and Culture*, Zevulun Hammer.

*Justice*, Moshe Nissim.

*Labour and Social Affairs*, Aharon Uzan.

*Transport*, Haim Corfu.

*Trade and Industry*, Gideon Patt.

*Tourism*, Avraham Sharir.

*Communications*, Mordehai Zipori.

*Without Portfolio*, Yizak Moda'i.

**EMBASSY IN LONDON**  
2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8  
[01-937 8050]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, (vacant).

**Area and Population.**—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and longitude 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South-West.

The area is estimated at 7,992 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles which comprised the pre-1948 mandated territory of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Israel since the Six Day War in June, 1967, and the Golan Heights). The population was estimated in 1980 at 3,921,700. Jewish immigration has made rapid progress since the establishment of the State in 1948. In 1912 there were only 83,790

Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048. During the upheavals of 1948–49 a large number of Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries. Since 1948 the population of Israel has more than quadrupled.

Hebrew and Arabic are the official languages of Israel. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

**Physical Features.**—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of nearly 4,000 feet; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including the Hula Region, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Kishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 393 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other streams, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Meron, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

**Climate.**—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but tempered in most parts by daily winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

**Antiquities.**—The following are among the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the Al Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock, standing on the remains of the Temple Mount of Herod the Great, of which the Western (wailing) Wall is a fragment; the Church of the Dormition and the Cœnaculum on Mount Zion; Ein Karem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Atlit, Massada, Megiddo and Hazor. Other antiquities in the West Bank of Jordan and the Golan Heights at present occupied by Israel can now be visited from Israel. In accordance with the terms of the peace treaty signed between Egypt and Israel on March 26, 1979, Israel withdrew in April 1982 to the pre-1967 boundary, returning the Sinai area to Egyptian sovereignty.

**Government.**—There are a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset*) of 120 members. A general election is held at least once every four years.

**Immigration.**—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all



countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. From the establishment of the State until April 1978, about 1.7 million immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries.

**Education.**—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 15 years is free, though secondary education is not compulsory. The law also provides for working youth, age 15–18 who for some reason have not completed their primary education, to be exempted from work in order to do so.

In 1980–81 enrolment in all educational establishments was 1,235,527: kindergartens 252,000; elementary education, 436,387; teacher's training colleges, 11,955; secondary education, 149,112; universities, 58,970.

**Finance.**—Government expenditure in 1980 was IS2,913 million (at 1975 prices). GNP was IS5,551 million.

The unit of currency, is the Shekel (of 100 agorot). Exchange rate, see p. 84.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

**Railways and Roads.**—Israel State Railways started operating in August 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lod, Nahariya, Beersheba, Dimona, Ashdod and intermediate stations. In 1980 the total railway network amounted

to 830 km. There were 12,160 km. of paved road in 1979 and 532,000 licensed vehicles in 1980.

**Shipping.**—Israel's merchant marine had reached a total of 4,346,000 tons deadweight by December, 1980.

The chief ports are Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the harbour on the Red Sea at Eilat, inaugurated in September 1965, has a capacity of 10,000 tons a day; Acre has an anchorage for small vessels; the deep-water port at Ashdod, 20 miles south of Tel Aviv, which started operations at the end of 1965, handled 5,327,000 tons of cargo in 1980. In 1980 Israel's three main ports handled 11,753,000 tons of cargo (excluding petroleum).

**Civil Aviation.**—In 1980, 2,849,000 passengers passed through Ben Gurion airport, of which 585,051 arrived by charter flight.

#### PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

**Agriculture.**—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities mostly in the coastal plain for export; high-profit export crops such as strawberries and cut flowers are increasingly important. The citrus yield during the 1979–80 season was 1,527,480 tons. Of this total

854,700 tons were exported, earning IS890,800,000. Specialized glasshouse crops for export, such as flowers, tomatoes and strawberries, are becoming increasingly popular and exports of flowers in 1980 earned IS323,500,000. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 24,200 tons in 1980. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production. The area under cultivation is 4,270,000 dunams, of which 2,030,000 is under irrigation. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

**Industry.**—In value polished diamonds account for about one quarter of Israel's total exports. Amongst the most important of her exporting industries are textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals (mainly fertilisers and pharmaceuticals). Her metal-working and science-based industries are highly sophisticated and technologically advanced. These include the aircraft and military industries. Other important manufacturing industries include plastics, rubber, cement, glass, paper and oil refining.

	TRADE	
	1979	1980
Imports ...	U.S.\$7,683,000,000	U.S.\$8,250,900,000
Exports ...	5,043,700,000	6,111,600,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	U.S.\$672,900,000
Exports to U.K. ....	465,800,000

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, tyres, minerals, finished and semi-finished textiles.

**CAPITAL.**—Most of the Government departments are in Jerusalem (population, 1980, 448,200). A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950. It is not, however, recognized as the capital by the United Nations. Other principal towns are Tel Aviv and district (1,005,000); Haifa and district (566,400) and Beersheba and district (275,800).

**FLAG.**—White, with two horizontal blue stripes. The Shield of David in the centre.

**NATIONAL DAY (1982)**—April 28.

#### JERUSALEM

Until 1967 Jerusalem was divided between Israel and Jordan, two of the 36 recognized Christian Holy Places (in the New City) being under Jewish administration, the remainder under Arab administration in the Old City. At the conclusion of hostilities between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries in 1967 the entire city was under Israeli control.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Patrick Hamilton Moberley, C.M.G. (1981).

*Counsellor*, W. K. Prendergast (*Head of Chancery, Consul-General and Counsellor, Commercial*).  
*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. W. S. H. Boucher.

*British Council Representative*, C. N. Horton, 140 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv. There is an office and library in Tel Aviv and a library in Jerusalem.

#### ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

*President of the Italian Republic*, Alessandro Pertini, born 1896. Elected July 8, 1978.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Aug. 1982)

*Prime Minister*, Giovanni Spadolini.

*Interior*, Virginio Rognoni.

*Foreign Affairs*, Emilio Colombo.

*Regional Affairs*, Aldo Aniasi.

*Justice*, Clelio Darida.

*Budget*, Giorgio La Malfa.

*Finance*, Rino Formica.

*European Affairs*, Gustavo Abis.

*Southern Affairs*, Claudio Signorile.

*Treasury*, Beniamino Andreatta.

*Defence*, Lelio Lagorio.

*Public Administration*, Dante Schietroma.

*Education*, Guido Bodrato.

*Scientific Research*, Giancarlo Tesini.

*Public Works*, Franco Nicolazzi.

*Industry*, Giovanni Marcora.

*Labour*, Michele Di Giesi.

*Foreign Trade*, Nicola Capria.

*Agriculture*, Giuseppe Bartolomei.

*Transport*, Vincenzo Balzamo.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Remo Gaspari.

*Merchant Navy*, Calogero Mannino.

*State Participation*, Gianni De Michelis.

*Health*, Renato Altissimo.

*Tourism*, Nicola Signorello.

*Culture*, Vincenzo Scotti.

*Relations with Parliament*, Luciano Radi.

*Commissioner for Civil Protection*, Giuseppe Zamberletti.

#### ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1

(01-629 8200)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Signor Andrea Cagiani, G.C.V.O. (1980).

*Minister-Counsellor*, Sig. Luigi M. Fontana Giusti.

*First Counsellors*, Sig. Mario Quagliotti; Sig. Ferdinando Zezza.

*Counsellors*, Sig. Umberto Pestalozza; Sig. Leonardo Sampoli; Sig. Adolfo Treggiari.

*First Secretaries*, Sig. Giorgio Mariotti, M.B.E.; Sig. Anacleto Felicani; Sig. Walter La Tella; Sig. Mario Polverini.

*Air and Defence Attaché*, Brig. Gen. Roberto Boemio.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. Alfredo Civetta.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Rolando Mosca Moschini.

*Cultural Attaché*, Prof. Alessandro Vaciago.

*Commodities Attaché*, Dr. Igino Baccarini.

*Financial Attaché*, Sig. Corradino de Novellis.

*Italian Consulate General*, c/o 20 Saville Row, W.1.

(01-439 0271).

*Consul General*, Sig. T. Fuxa.

Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large island of Sicily



and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands. Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area is about 324,000 sq. kilometres (131,000 sq. miles).

The peninsula is for the most part mountains, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet), *Matterhorn* (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (405 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto, and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Cæsar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is used to indicate definite committal to some course of action.

**Population.**—In Oct. 1981, Italy's population was 56,500,000. The annual rate of population increase

was 3.8 per 1,000 people in 1981, compared to 6.7 in the 1960s.

**Government.**—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after a heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (1805-72), Garibaldi (1807-82) and Cavour (1810-61) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader) was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from Oct. 30, 1922, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in

12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

**Constitution.**—The constitution of the Republic of Italy, approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22, 1947, provides for the election of the President by an electoral college which consists of the two Houses of Parliament (the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate) sitting in joint session together with three delegates from each region (one in the case of the Valle d'Aosta). The President, who must be over 50 years of age, holds office for 7 years. He has numerous carefully defined powers, the main one of which is the right to dissolve one or both Houses of Parliament, after consultation with the Speakers.

**Defence.**—The period of conscription is 12 months for the Army and Air Force and 18 months for the Navy. The Army consists of 255,000 men with 550,000 reservists. It has three corps, each of one armed and three mechanical divisions, two independent mechanized brigades, four independent motorized brigades, five alpine brigades, one airborne brigade, two amphibious battalions and one missile brigade. There is also a para-military force, the *Carabinieri*, about 84,500 strong. The Navy consists of 1 helicopter carrier, 2 cruisers, 25 escorts including four G.W. destroyers, 9 submarines, 32 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. Approximate strength: 42,000 men, with 160,000 reservists. The Air Force consists of 69,000 men, with 28,000 reservists and some 310 combat aircraft.

#### REGIONS OF ITALY

**Rome and Central Italy.**—Rome was founded, according to legend, by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the Kingdom was established in 1871. The capital is concerned mainly with tourism and government, but owing partly to the fact that the power of the Central Government is increasingly felt by industry, and that the headquarters of the giant State and parastatal companies are located there, Rome's importance as a business centre, although far from rivalling that of Milan, is steadily increasing.

**Lombardy and Milan.**—In the small area around Milan are to be found some 22 per cent of Italy's commercial and banking services and some 30 per cent of her industry. Here too, a market for consumer goods greatly exceeds that of any other comparable area in Italy. Lombardy's population of some 8.6 million is growing fast, both naturally and by immigration, and enjoys a *per capita* income some 40 per cent above the national average. The whole range of Italian industry is there. Most important are the steel, machine tool and motor car factories.

**Turin and Piedmont.**—Turin between 1861 and 1865 was Italy's first capital as the home of the Piedmontese Royal Family. Now with a population of over 1,000,000 it is famous as the headquarters of Europe's largest manufacturer of motor cars, produces 75 per cent. of Italy's motor vehicles and over 80 per cent. of its roller bearings. Turin is also Italy's second largest steel producing city. Piedmont is the centre of the Italian textile industry based mainly on Biella.

**Genoa and the Ligurian Riviera.**—Genoa is Europe's fourth largest port and handles one-third of Italy's foreign trade. About 80 per cent. of the goods handled are imports. Anglo-Genoese trade goes back to the 13th century and 20 per cent. of Genoa's imports still come from Britain. Genoa is Italy's third most important industrial city.

**Venice and the North-East.**—Venice is primarily a tourist attraction of unique beauty. It was founded in the middle of the 5th century by refugees from the mainland fleeing from Barbarian attacks. At the beginning of the 16th century it was one of the strongest and richest states of Europe, dominating Eastern Mediterranean trade. It lost its independence in 1797 when Napoleon handed it over to Austria. Industry is now developing in the Venice area, particularly on the autostrada linking Venice with her historical and now developing rivals, Verona, Vicenza, Padua and in the areas around Pordenone. Padua is known for mechanical equipment, Verona for paper and stationery, Treviso for consumer goods, and Valdagno for its woollen industry. An important electrical appliance industry is based near Treviso and at Pordenone. Near Trieste, which has a population of 277,135, is the modern Monfalcone shipyard. A Free Territory of Trieste was established in the Italian Peace Treaty of 1947 and was composed of Zone A, which included the city of Trieste and was administered by the Allied Military Government, and Zone B which was administered by Yugoslavia. In 1954 Zone A was handed over to the Italian authorities and Zone B to Yugoslavia. A treaty was signed in 1975 between Italy and Yugoslavia under which each country abandoned its residual claims to the other's zone. The Treaty was ratified in April 1977.

**Tuscany, Emilia and Romagna.**—Before the last war this area was the agricultural centre of Italy and there was little industry. Now there are large industrial centres at Bologna, Florence, Modena, Pistoia and Ravenna. Most of the new firms are small or medium-sized. In Prato there are about 1,000 textile firms. The footwear industry is based on Florence, reproduction furniture at Cascina and Poggibonsi, ceramics at Sassuolo, and glass and pottery at Empoli and Montelupo. Bologna is an important centre for the food industry. Florence, the capital of Tuscany was one of the greatest and most creative cities in Europe from the 11th to the 16th centuries. Under the Medici family in the 15th century flourished many of the greatest names in Italian art, including Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Donatello and Brunelleschi. In the 16th century the tide turned to Rome where great Florentine artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci flourished.

**Naples and the Toe of Italy.**—Naples, formerly the capital and administrative centre of the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, remains the dominant city in the area, but it is beset with great problems of unemployment and the need for modernization. Around it, however, helped by Government incentives, industry is slowly developing, northwards to Caserta, southwards to Salerno and eastwards to Benevento.

**Puglia.**—Bari has always been a commercial centre. Fairly rapid industrial development is now taking place in the areas of Taranto, Bari, Brindisi and Foggia. At Taranto there are a highly-mechanized steel-works and a modern oil refinery. The Bari industrial zone has factories producing electronic and pneumatic valves, specialized vehicle bodies and tyres, etc. The main industry of Brindisi is a petro-chemical plant. At Foggia there is a textile factory.

**Sicily.**—The main source of income is agriculture, particularly citrus fruits, almonds and tomatoes, but this faces severe competition. Oil and oil products have recently supplanted citrus fruits as Sicily's main exports. The island is the scene of intense activity in the fields of oil, natural gas and petrochemicals. Small and medium sized industries, benefiting from the Government's incentives, are developing. Of the island's 279 factories, some 90 are in the Catania area and 60 around Palermo, the capital

of the island. Tourism is bringing an increasing amount of revenue to Sicily.

**Sardinia.**—Sardinia is another autonomous region, with its capital at Cagliari. Six main industrial development areas have been officially designated; they are at Cagliari, Porto Vesme, Oristano, Sassari, Olbia and Arbatax. Lead and zinc mining are important. At Porto Vesme, a large smelting plant has been constructed. In the same area, a company is investing some £60 million in an aluminium plant. There is a flourishing tourist industry.

#### THE ECONOMY

Italian gross domestic product in 1981 was 3345.1 bn. The economy developed fast in the fifties and early sixties with an average real annual increase in the gross national output of about 7 per cent. But its recovery after a setback caused by labour unrest in the last quarter of 1969, was slower than was expected. After a partial recovery came the energy crisis of 1973/74. In 1975 the balance of payments deficit was reversed and inflation halved but this was accompanied by stagnation and increasing unemployment. In May 1982 the annual rate of inflation stood at 15.5 per cent.

**Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *lira*. (see also p. 83).

**Industry.**—The general index of industrial production (1975=100) stood at 127.8 in 1981. The State-owned sector of Italian industry is important, dominated by the holding companies IRI (mechanical, steel, airlines), ENI (petro-chemicals) and ENEL (electricity).

**Mineral Production.**—Italy is generally poor in mineral resources but since the war deposits of natural methane gas and small deposits of oil have been discovered and rapidly exploited. Production of lignite has also increased. Other minerals produced in significant quantities include iron ores and pyrites, mercury (over one-quarter of the world production), lead, zinc and aluminium. Marble is a traditional product of the Massa Carrara district. Tobacco is still a Government monopoly.

**Agriculture.**—Agriculture accounted for 6.8 per cent. of gross domestic product in 1978. The agricultural labour force in 1981 was 2,780,000 (13 per cent of total employment), of which 1,753,000 are self-employed.

**Tourist Traffic.**—In 1980 an estimated 20 million foreign tourists visited Italy, and in 1979 foreigners spent an estimated L7,000 bn (\$8.28 m). The net balance on tourism was about L5,500 bn.

**Communications.**—The main railway system is State-run by the *Ferrovie dello Stato*. A network of motorways (*autostrade*) covers the country, built and operated mainly by the IRI State-holding company and ANAS the State highway authority. The *autostrada* network covered 5,176 kms. in 1974. *Alitalia*, the principal international and domestic airline, is also State-controlled by the IRI group. Other smaller companies, including ATI (an *Alitalia* subsidiary) and *Itavia* operate on domestic routes. The Italian mercantile marine total of 8,378,000 tons in December, 1972, compared with 3,500,000 tons before the War.

#### FOREIGN TRADE

The balance of payments current account on a cash basis in Dec. 1981 showed a deficit of L488 bn (£212.2 m) and a cumulative deficit over the whole year of L7,675.3 bn (£3.3 bn).

The main markets for Italian exports in 1980 were West Germany (18.3 per cent), France (15.1 per cent), U.K. (6.1 per cent) and U.S.A. (5.3 per cent). The E.E.C. accounted for 47.5 per cent of exports. Imports came principally from West Germany (16.6 per cent), France (13.9 per cent), U.S.A. (7 per cent) and the

U.K. (4.4 per cent). The E.E.C. provided 43.8 per cent of imports.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£1,491,266,000	£1,899,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	2,234,692,000	2,311,000,000

**Language and Literature.**—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265–1321; Petrarch, 1304–1374; and Boccaccio, 1313–1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474–1533; Machiavelli, 1469–1527; Tasso, 1544–1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785–1873), Carducci (1835–1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864–1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1971, there were 85 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 22 were published in Rome and 10 in Milan.

**Education.**—Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14; this comprises five years at primary school and three in the "middle school", of which there are about 8,000. Pupils who obtain the middle school certificate may seek admission to any "senior secondary school", which is roughly equivalent to a U.K. grammar school but may be a lyceum with a classical or scientific or artistic bias, or may be an institute or school for teacher training, or may be an institute directed at technology (of which there are eight different types) or trade or industry (including vocational schools). Courses at the lyceums and technical institutes usually last for five years and success in the final examination qualifies for admission to university. There are 35 State and 14 private universities, some of ancient foundation; those at Bologna, Modena, Parma and Padua were started in the 12th century. University education is not free, but entrants with higher qualifications are charged reduced fees according to a sliding scale. In general, schools, lyceums and universities are financed by local taxation and central government grants.

**CAPITAL.**—Rome. Population of the commune (1981) 2,830,569.

1981 estimates of the population of the communes of the principal cities and towns are Milan, 1,634,638; ♀Naples, 1,210,503; Turin, 1,103,520; ♀Genoa, 760,300; Bologna, 455,853; Florence, 453,293; ♀Palermo, 699,691; ♀Bari, 370,781; ♀Catania, 378,521. 1976 estimates of other towns: ♀Venice, 362,494; ♀Trieste, 267,857; Verona, 271,381; Padua, 242,186; ♀Taranto, 243,750; Brescia, 215,156; Modena, 178,530; ♀Parma, 177,894; ♀Reggio Calahria, 177,883; Leghorn, 177,687; ♀Salerno, 161,645; Ferrara, 155,172; Pisto, 154,362; Foggia, 153,334. Sicily, ♀Messina, 265,318; in Sardinia, ♀Cagliari, 225,812.

**ISLANDS.**—*Pantelleria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 9,601. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,811. The Tuscan Archipelago (including Elba), area 293 sq. km., pop. 31,861; Pontine

Archipelago (including Ponza, area 10 sq. km., pop. 2,515); Flegrean Islands (including Ischia, area 60 sq. km., pop. 51,883); Capri; Eolian Islands (including Lipari, area 116 sq. km., pop. 18,636); Tremiti Islands (area 3 sq. km., pop. 426).

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 2.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Via XX Settembre 80a, Rome

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Ronald Arculus, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1979).

*Minister*, M. K. O. Simpson-Orlebar, C.M.G.

*Minister*, P. S. McLean, O.B.E. (FAO).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. A. A. Julius.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. E. H. M. Orme.

*Air Attaché*, Group-Capt. K. G. Baynes.

*Counsellors*, T. L. Richardson (*Head of Chancery*); L. C. R. Seeley.

*1st Secretaries*, P. J. Sullivan (*Labour*); J. R. H. Evans (*Administration*); M. J. Richardson; Miss Y. Veale (*Consul*); P. J. Morrice (*Commercial*); M. Ibbotson (*Agriculture*); R. N. Culshaw, M.V.O.; P. R. Nelson (*Information*).

*2nd Secretary*, P. Faulkner.

*3rd Secretaries*, Miss C. M. Redman; P. J. Hughes (*Vice-Consul*); E. B. Ellam; C. Cottam.

*Chaplain*, Rev. Canon D. Palmer.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Milan, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Trieste and Cagliari* and a trade representative at *Turin*.

*British Council Representative*, D. J. Sharp, Palazzo del Drago, Via delle Quattro Fontane 20, 00184, Rome.

There are *British Council Offices* at *Milan and Naples*, each with a library.

## IVORY COAST

(République de Côte d'Ivoire)

*President*, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, *elected* for five years in 1960; *re-elected* 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1980.

#### IVORY COAST EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1  
[01-235 6991]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dieudonné Essienne (1978).

*1st Counsellor*, N' Goran Kouame.

The Ivory Coast is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between 5° and 10° N. and 3° and 8° W. and is flanked on the West by Guinea and Liberia, on the North by Mali and Upper Volta and on the East by Ghana. It has an area of about 127,000 square miles—tropical rain forest in the southern half and savannah in the northern—and a population of 7,000,000 (1979 estimate) divided into a large number of ethnic and tribal groups.

Although official French contact was made in the first half of the 19th century, the Ivory Coast became a Colony only in 1893 and was finally pacified in 1912. It decided on December 5, 1958 to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 7, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. The Ivory Coast was a founder member of the *Conseil de l'Entente*, established on May 29, 1959, as a loose union embracing also, without abrogation of sovereignty, Dahomey,

Niger and Upper Volta. Togo also adhered in June, 1966. The official language is French.

The Ivory Coast has a presidential system of government modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic. The single Chamber National Assembly of 147 members was elected in 1980. The defence of the Constitution which was promulgated on Nov. 3, 1960, is vested in a Supreme Court.

*Finance*.—The unit of currency of the Ivory Coast is the *Franc CFA*. In 1982, the Ivory Coast Budget allocated £800 m. for current expenditure and £550 m. for investment and equipment.

*Trade*.—The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, timber, palm oil, pineapples, bananas, and cotton all of which are exported to the U.K. Diamonds are exported. There are a few deposits of minerals including manganese and iron. Trade in 1981 was valued at: Imports, *Francs CFA* 650.1 bn; Exports, *Francs CFA* 628 bn.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$ Abidjan (population, 1,700,000) which is also the main port.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes, orange, white and green.

NATIONAL DAY.—December 7.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Immeuble Les Harmonies, B.P. 2581, Abidjan 01.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency M. F. Daly (1978).

## JAPAN

(Nihon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

*Emperor of Japan*, His Majesty Hirohito, *born* April 29, 1901; *succeeded* Dec. 25, 1926; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako (*born* March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, and has issue two sons and four daughters.

*Heir-Apparent*, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito, *Crown Prince*, *born* Dec. 23, 1933; *married* April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, *born* Feb. 23, 1960, Prince Fumihito, *born* Nov. 30, 1965 and Princess Sayako, *born* April 18, 1969.

*Prime Minister*, Zenko Suzuki.

*Justice*, Michita Sakata.

*Foreign Affairs*, Yoshio Sakurachi.

*Finance*, Michio Watanabe.

*Education*, Heiji Ogawa.

*Health and Welfare*, Motoharu Morishita.

*Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries*, Kichiro Tazawa.

*International Trade and Industry*, Shintaro Abe.

*Transport*, Tokusaburo Kosako.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Noboru Minowa.

*Labour*, Taikihiro Hatsumura.

*Construction*, Ihei Shiseki.

*Home Affairs*, Masataka Seko.

#### JAPANESE EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

43-46 Grosvenor Street, W.1

*Information Centre*: 9 Grosvenor Square, W.1  
[01-493 6030]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Tsuyoshi Hirahara (1982).

*Ministers*, Koji Yamazaki (*Finance*); Susumu Honobe (*Commercial*); Koichi Tsutsumi.

*Counsellors*, Yukio Satoh; Tadashi Masui; Kiyohiko Arafune; Akira Sugino; Naoki Hirano.

*Defence Attaché*, Capt. Mitsunori Kiryu.

*Area and Population*.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 128° 6' East and 145° 49' East and between latitude 26° 59' and 45° 31' N., with



a total area of 142,812 square miles and a population (1982) of 118,390,000.

*Japan Proper* consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,448 sq. km. (88,839 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,757 sq. km. (7,231 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. km. (16,170 sq. m.), *Hokkaido*, 78,508 sq. km. (30,265 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwangtung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 14, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945). A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Japan then resumed her status as an independent power.

*Vital Statistics.*—The birth rate in 1980 was 13.6 per 1,000 (1947, 34 per 1,000; 1967, 19.7 per 1,000). It has been stated that a considerable part in reducing the birth rate to its present level was played by drastic methods, induced abortion and sterilization, the legal grounds for which had been extended by the Eugenic Law, 1948, to include economic and social hardships. The improving standard of living has also played an important part in keeping the birthrate down.

The death rate in 1980 was 6.2 per 1,000, compared with 17 per 1,000 in pre-war years.

*Physiography.*—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical in the south to cool temperate in the north. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful

rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

*Government.*—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the First Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, 660 B.C. Under the constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "*Meiji Constitution*" of 1889, and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Conservatives have governed Japan almost without interruption since World War II. Since 1955, when it was formed, the Liberal Democratic Party has maintained an absolute majority in the House of Representatives, though it had been gradually declining, until it regained its clear superiority in the election on June 22, 1980. The present strength of the parties in the House of Representatives is: Liberal Democratic Party, 287; Japan Socialist Party, 105; Komeito, 34; Democratic Socialist Party, 33; Japan Communist Party, 29; New Liberal Club, 11; Minor Parties and Independents, 12.

The House of Councillors whose powers are subordinate to the House of Representatives, re-elects half of its members every three years. In January, 1981, the strength of the Parties was: Liberal Democratic Party, 134; Japan Socialist Party, 47; Komeito, 27; Japan Communist Party, 12; Democratic Socialist Party, 11; Minor Parties and Independents, 17, vacant, 4.

*Agriculture and Livestock.*—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. The forest land includes *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zeikowaskeaki*, and *Paulownia imperialis*, in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. The tobacco plant, tea shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated: rice is the staple food of the people, about 10,259,000 metric tons being produced in 1981. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful and varied. Fruit is abundant, including the mandarin, persimmon, loquat and peach; European fruits such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes and figs are also produced.

*Minerals.*—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore, coal and crude oil are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

*Industry.*—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including automobiles, electronics, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1981 (average) was 57,070,000, of which 1,260,000 were unemployed. Of the total labour force, some 50,710,000 were engaged in non-agricultural industries, 5,100,000 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

*Communications.*—There were 26,866 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1981. The merchant fleet (ocean-



going ships over 3,000 tons gross) consisted of 1,079 vessels totalling 34,149,000 tons gross in March, 1981.

**Armed Forces.**—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the Imperial Army and Navy were disbanded and disbanded.

Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being in August, 1950, and a Maritime Safety Force was established in April, 1952. In August, 1952, these Forces were renamed the National Safety Force and the Coastal Safety Force and were placed under a National Safety Agency. In July, 1954, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the Forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force was created. At the same time the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression.

A Treaty of Mutual Co-operation and Security between Japan and the U.S.A. was signed in January, 1960, replacing an earlier Security Treaty signed in 1951 at the same time as the Peace Treaty. By this Treaty each country recognized that an armed attack against either in the territories under the administration of Japan would be dangerous to its own safety and declared that it would act to counter the danger.

The defence budget allocated for the fiscal year 1982–83 amounted to Yen 2,600 billion, equivalent to 0.93 per cent of Japan's Gross National Product, or 5.2 per cent of the total budget. The authorized uniformed strength was: Ground Self-Defence Force (GSDF) 180,000 (Reserve 41,600); Maritime Self-Defence Force (MSDF) 45,200 (Reserve 600); Air Self-Defence Force (ASDF) 46,200. Actual strength of the GSDF is slightly below their authorised figure.

In 1981 the GSDF was organized into five regional Armies, totalling thirteen Divisions, one of which had recently been reorganized as an Armoured Division. Of the Infantry Divisions, seven have an authorized strength of 9,000 (four combat groups) and five 7,000 (three combat groups). Major equipment includes 850 tanks, 540 APC's, 890 towed and SP guns, 8 groups of Hawk AA missiles, and 350 aircraft. Equipment is now largely manufactured in Japan.

The MSDF has 162 warships and auxiliaries including four DDH, three TARTAR-equipped GMDs, 42 destroyers, 14 submarines and 99 others, 205 fixed-wing aircraft and 97 helicopters.

The ASDF has 800 aircraft (160 F104-J, 110 F4E-J, 59 x F.1, 14 RF4E, 380 trainers T-34, Fuji T-1, T-33; 41 transports and 56 support aircraft including helicopters). There are 6 groups of Nike SAM missiles.

All three SDF are carrying out major re-equipment programmes. The ASDF has already taken delivery of the domestically produced F-15J and is due to receive U.S. built E2C AEW aircraft. The MSDF is to have P3C's which will also be built under licence. In addition, it is to have new classes of DD and DE equipped with Rolls-Royce gas turbine engines.

**Religion.**—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 2 archbishops and 16 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 11 Japanese bishops (1978) and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also a United Protestant Church. About 1 per cent of Japanese are Christians.

**Education.**—Under the Education Law of 1948 education at elementary (6 year course) and lower secondary (3 year course) schools is free, compulsory and co-educational. The (3 year) upper secondary schools are attended by 93 per cent of the age group. They have courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communi-

cation and home-economics education, etc. 37.4 per cent of upper secondary school leavers went on to higher education in 1981. There are 2 or 3 year junior colleges and 4 year universities. Some of the 4 year universities have graduate schools. In May 1981 there were 974 universities and junior colleges, 128 state maintained, 86 local authority maintained and 760 privately maintained. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaido (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

**Language and Literature.**—Japanese is said to be one of the Uro-Altai group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when Chinese characters came into use. Japanese who have received school education (99.8 per cent of the population) can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is taught in all middle and high schools and universities. By 1981, the number of public libraries was 1,399 with 69,102,557 volumes. In addition there are 920 university libraries with 113,171,629 volumes. There are 125 daily newspapers in Japan. Japan's total newspaper circulation was estimated at 47,256,150 copies and 1.30 per household at the end of 1981.

#### FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1982–83, ending on March 31, was initially estimated at Yen 49,680,800,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the preceding financial year.

For rate of exchange see also p. 83.

#### PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports in 1981 consisted of mineral oils (50.6 per cent), raw materials (14.0 per cent) e.g. metal ores and scrap, 5.1 per cent, timber, 3.1 per cent; raw cotton, 1.0 per cent; and soya beans (1.0 per cent), foodstuffs (11.1 per cent) (e.g. wheat and sugar), machinery (7.1 per cent), chemicals (4.5 per cent) and textiles (2.4 per cent). Principal exports consist of steel (11.0 per cent), ships (4.8 per cent), automobiles (17.4 per cent), electric machinery and appliances (14.8 per cent), non-electric machinery (14.9 per cent), chemicals (4.5 per cent) and textile goods (4.7 per cent).

#### FOREIGN TRADE

	1980 (\$1,000)	1981 (\$1,000)
Total imports .....	140,527,652	143,289,675
Total exports .....	129,807,025	152,030,247

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980 (\$1,000)	1981 (\$1,000)
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,954,385	£2,694,452
Exports to U.K. ....	3,781,876	4,789,225

**CAPITAL.**—**TOKYO.** Population, 11,648,378. The other chief cities had the following populations:  $\Psi$ Osaka (2,629,395);  $\Psi$ Nagoya (2,081,465);  $\Psi$ Yokohama (2,817,479); Kyoto, the ancient capital (1,469,891);  $\Psi$ Kobe (1,376,759); Kita-Kyushu (1,065,512);  $\Psi$ Sapporo (1,439,554);  $\Psi$ Kawasaki (1,047,284);  $\Psi$ Fukuoka (1,109,344).

**FLAG.**—White, charged with sun (red).  
Yokohama, by sea via Suez Canal, 11,072 miles (30 days); via Panama, 12,544 miles (27 days); Tokyo, by air (British Airways polar route), 8,382 miles distant

from London: transit, 17 hrs.; British Airways trans-Siberia route (13 hrs.).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Hugh Cortazzi, K.C.M.G. (1980).

*Minister*, J. S. Whitehead, C.M.G., C.V.O.

*Counsellors*, D. J. Wright (*Economic*); J. W. Hodge (*Commercial*); C. R. D. Elston (*Financial*); R. P. Martin, M.B.E. (*Cultural*); A. P. F. Bache (*Head of Chancery*); E. Williamson, O.B.E. (*Atomic Energy*).

*1st Secretaries*, P. W. Denison-Edson; D. E. Love (*Economic*); K. C. James; W. J. A. Buckley (*Administration*); G. J. B. Williams; P. S. Dimond (*Commercial*); M. P. Barrett (*Cultural*); R. P. Hamilton; Dr. M. D. Rogers (*Scientific*); D. W. F. Warren-Knott (*Consul*); A. F. Pinnell (*Information*).

*2nd Secretaries*, S. J. Plater; N. K. Darroch; A. T. MacDermott; B. R. Jones; S. N. Crow (*Commercial*); W. R. Charlesworth; R. C. B. Jones; Miss P. L. D. Byrde (*Vice-Consul*); G. Thom; O. J. Traylor (*Economic*).

*3rd Secretaries*, B. G. Farnham; P. MacDonald. *Attaché*, R. W. Barnett (*Information*); Miss P. A. Seaward; C. P. Winnington-Ingram.

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Col. M. R. Grove.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. M. Forrest, R.N.

*Air Attaché*, Gp. Capt. J. M. Curry, R.A.F.

There is a British Consulate-General at *Osaka* and an Honorary Consulate at *Kita Kyushu*.

## JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

*King of the Jordan*, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.

*Crown Prince*, Prince Hassan, third son of King Talal of Jordan, born 1948, appointed *Crown Prince*, April 1, 1965.

## CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister for Defence*, Mudar Badran.

*Labour*, Dr. Jawad Anani.

*Information*, Adnan Abu Odeh.

*Education*, Dr. Sa'id Tell.

*Finance*, Salem Masa'deh.

*Public Works*, Awni Masri.

*Agriculture*, Marwan Dudin.

*Minister of Awqaf*, Kamel Sharif.

*Transport (and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs)*, Ali Suheimat.

*Interior*, Ahmed Obeidat.

*Justice*, Ahmad Abdul Karim Tarawneh.

*Health*, Dr. Zuhair Malhas.

*Communications*, Dr. Mohammad Adoub Ziben.

*Culture and Youth, and Tourism and Antiquities*, Maan abu Nuwar.

*Industry and Trade*, Walid Asfour.

*Supply*, Ibrahim Ayyoub.

*Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs*, Hasan Momani.

*Social Development*, Mrs. In'am Mufti.

*Minister of State*, Hikmat Saket (*Prime Ministry Affairs*).

*Foreign Affairs*, Marwan Qasem.

*Affairs of the Occupied Land*, Hassan Ibrahim.

## JORDANIAN EMBASSY

6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency, Ibrahim Izziddin.

*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Mazin Nashashibi.

*Defence Attaché*, Brig. Mahmoud Hammad Salem.

*Service Office*: 16 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8. (01-937-9611).

*Area and Population*.—The Kingdom, which covers 37,700 sq. miles, is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. Since the hostilities of June, 1967, that part of the country lying to the west of the Jordan River has been under Israeli occupation. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the State. Total population is 2,150,000 (Jordanian census, Nov. 1979). (*For MAP*, see p. 859).

*History and Government*.—After the defeat of Turkey in the First World War the Amirate of Transjordan was established in the area east of the River Jordan as a state under British mandate. The mandate was terminated after the Second World War and the Amirate, still ruled by its founder, the Amir Abdullah, became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Following the 1948 war between Israel and the Arab States, that part of Palestine remaining in Arab hands (but excluding Gaza) was incorporated into the Hashemite Kingdom. King Abdullah was assassinated in 1951; his son Talal ruled briefly but abdicated in favour of the present King, Hussein, in 1952. All of Jordan west of the River has been under Israeli occupation since 1967. As a result of the wars of 1948 and 1967 there are about 750,000 refugees and displaced persons living in East Jordan, about 200,000 of whom live in refugee and displaced persons camps established by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). In addition there are some 300,000 entirely self-supporting Palestinian members of the East Jordanian community. It was largely among the refugee population that the Palestinian *fedayeen* (commando) movement which had come into existence some years earlier grew considerably in strength during 1969 and 1970. The *fedayeen* organizations conducted a number of operations against Israel but during 1970 came more and more into conflict with the Jordanian Government. After the civil war between the Jordan Army and the *fedayeen* the Jordan Government re-established its authority. The *fedayeen* were finally expelled from Jordan in the summer of 1971.

The present constitution of the Kingdom came into force in 1952. It provides for a senate of 30 members (all appointed by the King) and an elected House of Representatives of 60 persons. Half of the constituencies of the latter are on the West Bank and since the Israeli occupation of this area in 1967 it has not been possible to hold elections. For a time membership of the House continued on the basis of pre-1967 membership but was eventually suspended in 1976. In May 1978 a National Consultative Council was set up, composed of 60 members appointed by the King, and in May 1982 the membership was increased to 75. A new N.C.C. was appointed in May 1980. The King himself appoints the members of the Council of Ministers. Crown Prince Hassan normally acts as Regent when King Hussein is away from Jordan. Following the Arab summit meeting at Rabat in October 1974, and the U.N. General Assembly in November, at which the Palestinian Liberation Organization achieved recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, King Hussein took measures to amend the 1952 constitution to take account of the resultant change in the status of the West Bank in relation to the administration of Jordan east of the river.

**Production and Industry.**—West Jordan is fertile, though many areas have suffered from soil erosion. In East Jordan the main agricultural areas are the east part of the Jordan Valley, the hills overlooking the Valley and the flatter country to the south of Amman and around Madaba and Irbid. The rest of the country is desert and semi-desert. The principal crops are wheat, barley, vegetables, olives and fruit (mainly grapes and citrus fruits). Agricultural production in the Jordan Valley has increased considerably in recent years due to the extension of the East Ghor Canal and the King Talal Dam. The only important industrial product is raw phosphates (production 1981: 4,200,000 tons), most of which is exported. There are schemes under construction for the production of potash and phosphate fertilizers. Tourism has recovered fast since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967. International-class hotels have been built to cater for the tourists visiting the archaeological sites of East Jordan and the resort of Aqaba, and for businessmen visiting Jordan or stopping en route to Baghdad. The Trans-Arabian oil pipeline (Tapline) runs through North Jordan on its way from the eastern province of Saudi Arabia to the Lebanese coast of Sidon. A branch pipeline feeds a refinery at Zerqa (production 1981: 2,125,873 tons) which meets most of Jordan's requirements for refined petroleum products.

**Communications.**—The trunk road system is good. Amman is linked to Damascus, Baghdad and Jeddah by tarred roads which are of considerable importance in the overland trade of the Middle East. The former Hejaz Railway enters Jordan east of Ramtha and runs through Zerqa and Amman to Ma'an with a spur to the top of the Raz al-Naqb escarpment. The formerly abandoned section from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia is being studied and redesigned by consultants. A total of 1,744 vessels called at Aqaba in 1981 and 9,334,748 tons of cargo were handled. Much of Jordan's trade moves overland to and from the ports in Syria and Lebanon. The Royal Jordanian Airline (ALIA) operates from Amman Airport to other cities in the Middle East and Gulf area, to most major European cities, to New York, and to Bangkok in the Far East. There is also a service to the airport at Aqaba.

#### FINANCE

	1980	1981
	JD (Thousands)	
Expenditure .....	563,144	654,059
Domestic Revenue .....	226,148	296,580
Foreign Grants .....	188,742	265,100
Foreign Loans .....	71,566	88,761
Technical Assistance .....	4,469	6,439
Surplus/Deficit .....	-72,219	+2,821

#### Trade with U.K.

Britain has been a leading source of supply of imported goods to Jordan for some time.

	1980	1981*
Imports from U.K. ...	£100,000,000	£234,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	9,000,000	17,400,000

\*estimate

**CAPITAL.**—Amman. Population, 750,000 (1980).

**FLAG.**—Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-point star on red triangle.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 25 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Alan Bedford Urwick, C.M.G.  
*Counsellor*, A. J. Sindall (*Consul-General*).  
*Defence Attaché*, Col. T. W. Hackworth, O.B.E.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. M. A. Pugh, A.F.C.

*1st Secretaries*, A. R. Brown, M.V.O. (*Commercial*); D. G. Easton; P. J. W. Black (*Information*).  
*2nd Secretaries*, M. Hicks (*Administration*); A. Charlton; E. C. N. Taylor (*Development*); O. W. Minto (*Consul*).

#### BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative*, D. A. Bell, O.B.E., Box 925071, Jebel Amman, Amman.

## KOREA

Korea is situated between 124° 11' and 130° 57' E. long., and between 33° 7' and 43° 1' N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 54,000,000, of whom about 37,600,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Cheju.

**History.**—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.



A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea, an office which he held until 1960. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formerly inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end.

Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme People's Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted.

*The Korean War.*—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of 38th parallel until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. An emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council adopted a Resolution calling for an immediate cease fire and the withdrawal of North Korean forces. This was ignored and the communist advance continued. In response to Security Council recommendations that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations including the U.S.A. and the U.K. came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. However the communist advance could not be contained until eventually a front was established around Pusan. Later, following a successful U.S. marine landing at Inchon, the communist forces were driven beyond the 38th parallel. At this point the Chinese "volunteers" joined the campaign and although the U.N. forces were initially driven back beyond Seoul they regrouped and threw the communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line. The fighting was ended by an Armistice Agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the Commander of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this Agreement (which was not signed by the Government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea in 1954, but failed to agree on measures for re-unifying the country.

## Republic of Korea

*President*, Chun Doo Hwan (August, 1980).

*Prime Minister*, Yoo Chang-soon (1982).

KOREAN EMBASSY  
4 Palace Gate, W.8  
[01-581 0247]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His

Excellency Dr. Young Hoon Kang (1981).

*Minister*, Chong-Ha Yoo.

*Counsellors*, Hak-Sung Lee; Nake Chun Choi; Sung-Wuk Huh.

*Defence Attaché*, Col. Song Kyu Kim.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites.

President Syngman Rhee was overthrown by a popular rising in 1960. After a year of unstable government a new regime was set up on May 16, 1961 by an army officers' *coup* led by Major General Park Chung Hee. On March 22, 1962 he took over as acting President. He was elected President in December 1963 and again in 1967, 1971, 1972 and 1978.

President Park was assassinated by the head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Kim Jae Kyu, on October 26, 1979. The country was placed under partial martial law. The then Prime Minister Choi

Kyu Hah was elected President that December but resigned in August 1980 to be succeeded by Gen. Chun Doo Hwan. The constitution was revised and new elections held. President Chun was re-elected and his Democratic Justice Party gained majority in the National Assembly after elections in March 1981.

*Constitution.*—The Constitution was revised in 1980. The President, who is Head of State, Chief of the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, is indirectly elected for a single term of seven years by an electoral college of over 5,000 members, who are directly elected. He appoints the Prime Minister with the consent of the National Assembly, and members of the State Council on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The President is also empowered to take wide-ranging measures in an emergency, including the declaration of martial law, but must obtain the agreement of the National Assembly.

The National Assembly is directly elected for a four year term, one third by proportional representation, two thirds from constituencies. The Assembly's powers include legislation, decision on the Budget, and approval of the Prime Minister and members of the State Council.

*Armed Forces.*—The Republic of Korea has an army of about 520,000, a small navy mostly for coastal patrol and protection duties, an air force with 362 combat aircraft and a marine corps which is incorporated in the navy. About six per cent of the nation's G.N.P. is currently spent on defence.

*Language and Literature.*—Despite the great cultural influence of the Chinese, Koreans have developed and preserved their own cultural heritage. The Korean language is of the Ural-Altaic Group. Its script, Hangul, was invented in the 15th century; prior to this Chinese characters alone were used. Also invented around this time was the first metal movable printing type. The first works translated into Hangul were Buddhist, Confucian and other classics and it was only in the late 19th century that the European influence first began to be felt.

*Education and Religion.*—Primary education is compulsory for six years from the age of seven. Secondary and Higher education is extensive. The national illiteracy rate is the lowest in Asia. There is freedom of religion. Buddhism has the most followers (13 million) followed by Protestantism (5 million) and Confucianism (4½ million). Catholics numbered just over one million in 1977.

*Agriculture and Fisheries.*—The soil is fertile but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. Staple agricultural products are rice, barley and other cereals, beans, tobacco and hemp. Fruit growing and sericulture are also practised. Ginseng, a medicinal root much used by both the Chinese and Koreans, forms a useful source of revenue. In recent years tobacco has become an important crop. The Korean fishing industry is a major contributor to both food supply and exports.

*Finance.*—The unit of Korean currency is the Won. The budget for 1981 totals U.S.\$11.6 billion of which U.S.\$4 billion is for defence and U.S.\$2.8 billion is for social development.

*Trade and Industry.*—Since the beginning of 1962 a series of successful five-year plans has resulted in real economic growth averaging 10 per cent a year until 1979. In 1980 the annual per capita G.N.P. was U.S.\$1,522. Total imports in 1980 were U.S.\$22,160 million and exports U.S.\$17,505 million.

Until the 1960's the Republic of Korea's economy was mainly agricultural. But in 1980, 28.6 per cent of exports were textile goods, 13 per cent electrical goods and 11 per cent iron and steel. Important exports include cars, electrical and electronic equipment, footwear, ships, railway rolling stock and iron and steel products.

## TRADE

	1979
Imports .....	\$22,160,000,000
Exports .....	17,505,000,000

Foreign exchange holdings in 1980 were U.S.\$6,563 million.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£101,103,000
Exports to U.K. ....	244,583,000

**Minerals.**—The Republic of Korea is deficient in mineral resources, except for deposits of coal on the East Coast and tungsten. There are some prospects of discovering oil in the sea between Korea and Japan.

**Communications and Transport.**—Modern highways mean that the whole country is now within one day's drive of Seoul. In 1980 there were 15,599 km. of paved road. Seoul has a subway system and there are national railway and airline systems. Korean Air Lines operates regular flights to Europe, the United States, the Middle East and South East Asia. Pusan and Incheon are the major ports with Pusan serving the industrial areas of the southeast. Incheon, 28 miles from Seoul, serves the capital, but development and operation at Incheon are hampered by a tidal variation of 9–10 metres.

**CAPITAL.**—Seoul, population (1980), 8,367,000. Other main centres are ΨPusan (pop. 3,160,000), Taegu (pop. 1,607,000) and ΨInchon (pop. 1,084,000).

**FLAG.**—White, with red over blue device in centre, three black parallel bars, some broken, in each quarter.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—August 15 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Seoul

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Albert Leigh Morgan.

*Counsellor*, E. J. Field (*Commercial*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brig. B. S. Burditt.

*1st Secretaries*, Dr. J. E. Hoare (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); D. V. Thornley (*Commercial Information*).

*Cultural Attaché*, Dr. W. A. Barr (British Council Representative). There is an Honorary British Consul at Pusan.

## North Korea

*Political Committee of the Central Committee*, Kim Il-sung; Kim Il; O Chin-u; Kim Chong-il; Yi Chong-ok (*full members and members of the presidium*); Pak Song-chol; Yim Chun-chu; So Chol; O Paek-yong; Kim Chung-nin; Kim Yong-nam; Chon Mun-sop; Kim Hwan; Yun Hyong-muk; O Kuk-yol; Kang Song-san; Paek Hak-nim (*full members*). Ho Tam; Yun Ki-pok; Choe Kwang; Cho Seung; Choe Chae-u; Kong Chin-tae; Chong Chun-ki; Chong Kyong-hui; Choe Yong-nim; So Yun-sok; Yi Kun-mo; Hyon Mu-kwang; Kim Kang-hwan; Yi Son-il; Kye Ung-tae; Kang Hui-wou; Hong Song-nam (*alternate members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Kim Il-sung (*General Secretary*); Kim Chong-il; Kim Chung-nin; Kim Yong-nam; Kim Hwan; Yon Hyong-muk; Yun Ki-pok; Hwang Chang-yop; Hyon Mu-kwang; Ho Chong-suk; So Kwan-hui.

The population (1982) of North Korea is around 18,000,000. The capital is Pyongyang with approximately 1,500,000 inhabitants. North Korea is rich in minerals and a 7-year plan for 1978–84 gives priority

to the fuel and mining industries. In 1981 the army was believed to number about 650,000 men.

**FLAG.**—Broad red horizontal band bordered by white lines bearing a five-point red star on a white disc in centre; blue horizontal bands at top and bottom.

KUWAIT  
(The State of Kuwait)

*Amir*, H. H. Shaikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, *born* 1926; *acceded* Jan. 1, 1978.

*Crown Prince and Prime Minister*, H. H. Shaikh Sa'ad Al Abdallah Al Sabah.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, H. E. Shaikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jabir al Sabah.

*Defence*, H. E. Shaikh Salim al Sabah al Salim al Sabah.

*Interior*, H. E. Shaikh Nawwaf al Ahmed al Sabah.

*Oil*, H. E. Shaikh Ali Khalifa al Athbi al Sabah.

KUWAIT EMBASSY IN LONDON  
45–46 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.  
[01–589 4533]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ghazi M. A. Al-Rayes (1980).

**Area and Population.**—Kuwait extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 7,500 square miles and a population (1982) of 1,562,000. It is officially estimated that about 38.9 per cent of this total are Kuwaitis, the remainder being large numbers of other Arab peoples, Persians, Indians and Pakistanis. The total European and American population is about 12,500. Kuwait has a hot, dry climate with a summer season extending from April to September. During the coldest month (January) the temperatures can fall below freezing, but normally range between 50° to 60° F. Shade temperatures are about 85° F.; and can reach 130° F.; 180° F. has been recorded in the sun. Humidity rarely exceeds 60 per cent except in July and August.

**Government.**—Although Kuwait had been independent for some years, the "exclusive agreement" of 1899 between the Shaikh of Kuwait and the British Government was formally abrogated by an exchange of letters dated June 19, 1961. This exchange was immediately followed by Iraqi claims to sovereignty over Kuwait and, in accordance with the terms of the exchange, the Amir requested British military assistance to help him maintain his sovereignty and independence, which was immediately supplied. British troops were withdrawn in October, 1961, and replaced by the Arab League Security Force composed of contingents from various Arab States. The withdrawal of this Force was completed in January, 1963. On May 7, 1963, Kuwait was admitted to the United Nations and on Oct. 4, 1963, Iraq recognized Kuwait's independence although the Kuwait-Iraqi border has not yet been determined formally. The 1961 defence agreement with the United Kingdom ended on May 13, 1971.

Elections were held in December, 1961, for a Constituent Assembly, which first met in January, 1962 and a council of Ministers including non-members of the ruling family was also formed. Under the Constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly, the first 50-member National Assembly was elected in January, 1963. The fifth National Assembly was elected for a four year term in February, 1981 after a four year period of rule by Amiri decree following the suspension of the constitution in 1976.

**Education, etc.**—As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government embarked

on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. Kuwait University was opened in 1966. In 1979 there were over 286,561 pupils at 457 government schools.

**Public Utilities.**—Kuwait has a domestic water supply from water distillation plants which operate on natural gas from the oil fields. These plants can produce over 100,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. There are also two 7,500,000 gallon reservoirs at Shuaiba and two of similar capacity at Abraq Kheitan, with 20,000,000 gallon storage capacity in water towers. Total water storage amounts to over 193 million gallons.

In 1961 a natural source of fresh water was discovered at Raudhatain in the north of the State. This has been developed to produce up to 3,000,000 gallons per day for at least 20 years and a pipeline has been built to carry the water to Kuwait town. Kuwait signed an agreement with Iraq on Feb. 11, 1964, allowing her to draw up to 120,000,000 gallons of sweet water a day from the Shatt-al-Arab, but this has yet to be implemented. Electricity is produced by four power stations in Kuwait (Shuwaikh, 324 MW; Shuaiba North, 400 MW; Shuaiba South, 800 MW; Doha East, 1,050 MW; Doha West, 2,400 MW). The State is served by a network of dual carriageway roads and more are under construction.

**Communications.**—Ships of British, Dutch, Kuwaiti and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. Several international and Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Telecommunications, and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government, which has built an earth satellite station.

**Finance.**—Banking is carried out by the National Bank of Kuwait, the Commercial Bank, the Gulf Bank, the Al Ahli Bank, the Burgan Bank, the Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait, and by the Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East. There are also a large number of investment banks in some of which the Government holds equity. The banking system is controlled by the Central Bank of Kuwait.

Revenue for the financial year 1982-83 was budgeted at KD3,206 million. Estimated total expenditure for the same year was KD3,518 million. The financial year begins on July 1.

**Production and Trade.**—Until 1974, the Kuwait Oil Company was wholly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. The Government of Kuwait then began to participate by stages in the ownership of the Company and an agreement was signed in November 1975 which brought 100 per cent government ownership. The Kuwait National Petroleum Company was established by Amiri Decree in October 1960 and in June 1961 took over the distribution of petroleum products in Kuwait from the K.O.C. A reorganisation of the national oil industry in 1980 caused all the business of the K.O.C and the K.N.P.C. to be taken over by the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, the national co-ordinating body for the whole industry of which the Minister of Oil is the Chairman. The Corporation is broken down into various companies responsible for crude oil products, refinery and gas plants, exploration and production, tanker operations, etc. The capital of K.P.C. was increased in 1982 to KD2,500 million to finance refinery modernisation and further overseas acquisitions.

The centre of Kuwait oil production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait City. Oil is exported through a specially constructed port at Mina al Ahmadi. Production of crude oil in 1981 was approximately

418 million barrels, current daily production being 1-14 million barrels. About 3,000 people are employed, including Kuwaitis, British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis and citizens of other Arab Countries.

Oil is also lifted in the Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone (Wafra) south of the State. Wafra's production in 1979 (i.e. Kuwait's share) was approximately 30 million barrels.

Oil was found in Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone offshore sea-bed in 1960 and shipment of crude oil began in March 1961; production in 1980 was 100 million barrels. A concession covering the offshore area of Kuwait proper was awarded in November 1960. Exploratory drilling began in 1962 but was suspended in the autumn of 1963.

In addition to petroleum products, wooden prefabricated office accommodation, skins and wool are also exported. Trade in 1980 amounted to: Imports, KD1,764,900,000; Exports (including re-exports), KD5,519,600,000. The U.K. is Kuwait's third largest supplier of imports.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£258,700,000
Exports to U.K. ....	655,000,000

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Kuwait (population, excluding suburbs, 400,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes of green, white and red, with black trapezoid next to staff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—February 25.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

P.O. Box Safat 2,

Arabian Gulf Street, Kuwait

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Michael Ramsey Melhuish, C.M.G., (1982)

*Counsellor*, R. L. Balfour, M.V.O.

*1st Secretaries*, J. S. M. Roberts, O.B.E.; I. R. Cooling; G. H. Boyce; H. J. W. Coates (*Consul*); P. Newall (*Head of Chancery*).

*2nd Secretaries*, J. P. Smyth, M.B.E. (*Admin.*); D. G. Walters; C. N. R. Prentice.

*British Council Office Representative*, T. C. White, P.O. Box 345, Safat, Kuwait. There is a library in Kuwait.

## LAOS

### (People's Democratic Republic of Laos)

*President*, Souphanouvong, *assumed office*, Dec. 2, 1975.

*Prime Minister*, Kaysone Phomvihane.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

5 Palace Green, W.8

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary* (vacant).

*Chargé d' Affaires*, Thongkhoun Sengphachanh.

**Position and Extent.**—The People's Democratic Republic of Laos is in the northerly part of Indo-China, lying between China and Vietnam, on the north and east, and Burma and Thailand on the west. Laos has a common boundary with Cambodia to the south. The area of the country is approximately 90,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated, 1976) of about 3,000,000.

**History.**—The Kingdom of Lane Xang, the Land of a Million Elephants, was founded in the 14th century, but broke up at the beginning of the 15th century

into the separate kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of Champassac, which together came under French protection in 1893. In 1945 the Japanese executed a *coup de force* and suppressed the French administration. Under a Constitution of 1947 Laos became a constitutional monarchy under King Sisvang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, and an independent sovereign state in 1949.

The next twenty-five years in Laos were marked by power struggles and civil war. International conferences were held in Geneva in 1954 and 1961–2 to produce a settlement based on neutrality and independence. But the resulting Coalition Governments were short-lived. Personalities involved include the present adviser to the Government, Prince Souvanna Phouma, who in 1957 formed a Government of National Union, including *Pathet Lao* (Communist) ministers, and held office as Prime Minister with intervals from 1962 to 1975; Prince Boun Oum of Champassac who formed a rightist Government in December 1960, fled Laos in 1975 and was consequently condemned to death, and Prince Souphanouvong (now President of the Republic), who took part in a later coalition with Souvanna Phouma and Boun Oum in 1962–63.

*Recent Events.*—After 1967 North Vietnamese forces steadily increased their military activities in Laos. Although there were regular seasonal fluctuations in the fighting, which resulted in many areas of the country changing hands several times, Government forces gradually lost ground. By February 21, 1973, when a ceasefire agreement was signed in Vientiane between the *Pathet Lao* and the Government in Vientiane, Communist forces had occupied or dominated most of the strategic areas of Laos, including the Plain of Jars in the north, and the Bolovens Plateau in the south.

After the fall of Saigon in April 1975, internal resistance to the *Pathet Lao* crumbled; Communist troops occupied the whole country and, though still paying lip-service to the 1973 Agreement and maintaining a façade of coalition, the *Pathet Lao* took over the government and began to implement an authoritarian régime with policies of austerity and economic self-sufficiency. On December 2, 1975, following the abdication of the King, Laos was declared a People's Democratic Republic and the *Pathet Lao* assumed full charge of the country.

*Economy.*—There is no significant industrial base in Laos, an estimated 85% of the work force being engaged in agriculture, largely concerned with rice cultivation. Rice production in 1981 amounted to over 1 million tonnes, thus rendering the country theoretically self-sufficient in this staple food.

The main exports are electricity, timber and coffee, the total value in 1980 being \$30.5 m. Imports during 1980 amounted to \$109.3 m., the items of greatest value being petroleum products, machinery and raw materials. Export figures for 1981 are estimated to total \$45 m., of which electricity accounted for some \$30 m. Clearing agreements have been signed with certain socialist countries and the trade gap is largely financed by foreign aid, of which some 60% is provided by socialist countries.

Laos' economic performance so far has been poor and shows no signs of early recovery, the free market rate for the dollar is currently more than double the official rate and prices of consumer items continue to increase.

*Finance.*—In January 1980 a "new" *Kip* replaced the former currency.

*CAPITAL.*—Vientiane, population (estimated 1978) 90,000.

*FLAG.*—Blue background with a central white circle, framed by 2 horizontal red stripes.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—December 2.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
P.O. Box 224  
Vientiane

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.* His Excellency William B. J. Dobbs.

*3rd Secretary,* R. A. Coleman.

## LEBANON

*President of the Republic of Lebanon,* Amin Gemayel, elected, Sept. 21, 1982.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON  
21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8  
(01-229 7265)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,* His Excellency Dr. Khalil Makkawi (1978).  
*1st Secretary,* Marwan Tarsissi.  
*Attaché (Tourism),* Mounir El-Sheikh.  
*Consular Section,* 15 Palace Gardens Mews, W.8 (01-727 6696)

*Area and Population.*—Lebanon forms a strip about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Israel frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, from which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses. The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, population (1974), 2,780,000. (*For MAP, See p. 859.*)

*Government.*—Lebanon became an independent State on Sept. 1, 1920, administered under French Mandate until Nov. 26, 1941. Powers were transferred to the Lebanese Government from Jan. 1, 1944, and French troops were withdrawn in 1946.

In April 1975, serious fighting broke out in Beirut between members of the predominantly Christian Phalangist Party and Palestinian guerrillas based in Lebanon. After a renewed outbreak of violence on June 24, the country was on the verge of civil war. On June 30, a new multi-denominational cabinet was formed with the sole intention of restoring peace.

However, the government was powerless to stop the fighting which continued and increased throughout 1975 and 1976. In the autumn of 1976 the Arab Deterrent Forces composed mainly of Syrian troops, imposed an effective ceasefire and brought nineteen months of civil war to an end throughout Lebanon. In the south a United Nations force acts as a buffer between the Lebanon and Israel, and between Palestinians and a pro-Israeli Lebanese militia. Major bouts of fighting took place in October 1978 and April/May 1981, interspersed with regular clashes on a smaller scale. There was renewed fighting in the summer of 1982 when Israeli forces invaded the country, penetrating as far as Beirut. Following negotiations, Palestine Liberation Organisation guerrillas left Lebanon for various Arab countries.

*Production.*—Fruits are the most important products and include citrus fruit, apples, grapes, bananas



and olives. There is a considerable amount of light industry, mostly for the production of consumer goods, but most factories have been operating below capacity since 1975. The most important industries are foods and drinks, textiles, chemicals, furniture, plastics, leather, clothing and footwear, refrigerators, cast and forged metal products, and building materials. Much of this is exported to neighbouring Arab countries. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

**Railways.**—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with a branch of the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotcheh. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakowia to Tripoli. The railways are not functioning as a result of the 1975-6 civil war.

**Archæology, etc.**—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of first to third century Roman temples and Jubail (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world, and ancient Tyre.

**Language and Literature.**—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also an official language and widely used. The use of English is also wide-spread.

**Education.**—There are five universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University, the Beirut University College and the Arab University which are recent foundations in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training, some of which have been rendered inoperative by the civil war, and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

**Finance.**—Revenue and Expenditure, 1980 (Estimated) £L5,211,200,000, including a deficit of £L1,500m. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L). (See also p. 84.)

**Principal Imports.**—Gold and precious metals, machinery and electrical equipment, textiles and yarns, vegetable products, iron and steel goods, motor vehicles, mineral products, chemicals and chemical products, pharmaceuticals, prepared foods, beverages, tobacco products, live animals and animal products.

**Principal Exports.**—Gold and precious metals, fruits and vegetables, textiles, building materials, furniture, plastic goods, foodstuffs, tobacco and wine.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£70,692,000
Exports to U.K. ....	9,000,000

There is also a considerable and very important transit trade through Beirut, including gold, crude oil and a wide range of machinery and consumer goods. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one formerly belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. The latter supplies most of Lebanon's requirements as the former has not functioned for some years.

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Beirut (population, 702,000). Other towns are Ψ Tripoli (175,000), Zahlé (46,800), Ψ Sidon (24,740), Ψ Tyre (14,000).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—November 22.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Beirut

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency David Arthur Roberts, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1980).

*British Council Representative*, Nigel Hudson, O.B.E., c/o British Embassy.

#### LIBERIA (Republic of Liberia)

*Head of State*, Commander-in-Chief Samuel K. Doe.

*Development and Progress*, Yulu S. Gray.

*Agriculture*, A. Fromayan.

*Commerce, Industry and Transportation*, E. S. Jones.

*Education*, Dr. G. S. Boley.

*Finance*, J. I. Jones.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. H. B. Fahnbulleh, Jr.

*Health and Social Affairs*, Mrs. M. S. Bellah.

*Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism*, Lt.-Col. G. D. Allison.

*Justice*, I. Nyeplu.

*Labour, Youth and Sports*, G. M. Duopu.

*Lands and Mines*, Dr. F. Kromah.

*Internal Affairs*, Col. E. K. Sackor.

*National Defence*, Gen. A. Karpeh.

*Planning and Economic Affairs*, Dr. B. Tarr.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, A. Vandy.

*Public Works*, E. Brooks.

*State for Presidential Affairs*, Dr. H. Nayou.

*Dir.-Gen. of the Cabinet*, G. B. Matthews.

#### LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7

[01-589 9405]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Harry F. Moniba (1981).

An independent republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population at the Census of 1974 was 1,481,524.

William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia since 1944, died on July 23, 1971, and was succeeded by Dr. Tolbert. The Constitution was suspended following a military *coup* on April 12, 1980 led by M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe, who then became Head of State. Executive power is now vested in the Head of State assisted by an appointed Cabinet of 18 which is supervised by the People's Redemption Council. The Army of Liberia consists of one division of 2 brigades of militia, three regular infantry battalions, one engineer battalion and a small coastguard. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports. International and African airlines call at Robertsfield, 35 miles from Monrovia. Spriggs Payne airfield, on the outskirts of Monrovia, is used by Air Liberia for internal flights.

Liberia is receiving assistance from a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, and from the E.E.C. and various international agencies. This aid is mainly directed towards the implementation of Liberia's National Socio-Economic Development Plan.

## FINANCE

	1979	1980
Revenue .....	\$252,000,000	\$225,300,000
Expenditure .....	315,000,000	313,600,000
	\$ = U.S. Dollar	

## TRADE

	1979	1980
Imports .....	\$506,500,000	\$534,660,000
Exports .....	536,600,000	600,560,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£84,324,000
Exports to U.K. ....	14,290,000

The principal exports are iron ore, crude rubber, timber, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport and iron-ore mining equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. American weights and measures are used.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Monrovia. Est. Pop. 220,000. Other ports are  $\Psi$  Buchanan,  $\Psi$  Greenville (Sinoe) and  $\Psi$  Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG.—Alternate horizontal stripes (5 white, 6 red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 26.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Monrovia

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Dougal Gordon Reid.*

*2nd Secretary and Consul, R. G. Jones.*

*Pro-Consul, G. D. Hart.*

## LIBYA

*Head of State, Col. Muammar Qadhafi.*

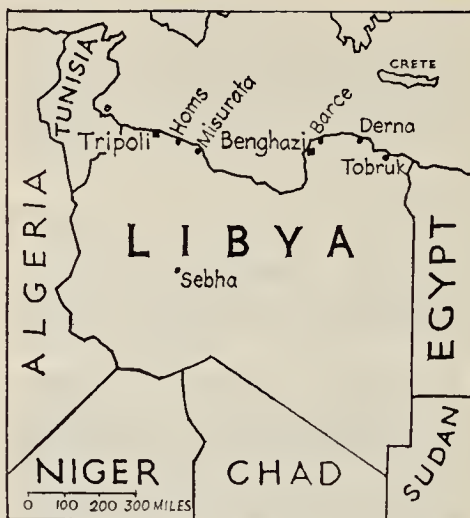
*Secretary of the General People's Committee, Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi.*

LIBYAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN LONDON  
5 St. James's Square, S.W.1  
[01-930 6041]

*Sec. Gen of Mission, Adam Kuwiri.*

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three former provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population (1977 estimate) of 2,900,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and aboriginal tribes in the Fezzan. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers, and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Jaghub, Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Murzuch, Brach, Gat, Jalo and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya are dominated by crude oil, but some wool, cattle, sheep and horses,



esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins are also exported. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. In September 1973, the Libyan Government announced that it would be taking a 51 per cent share in all foreign-owned companies. A few companies have been completely nationalized. In addition to the main pipeline from Zelten to the terminal at Mersa Bregha and the pipeline from Dahra to Ras-es-Sider, there is a 176-mile pipeline from Amal to Ras Lanuf and a line from Intisar field to Zuetina. A new gas liquefaction plant was opened at Mersa Bregha in June 1970. A major petrochemical complex is to be built at Ras Lanuf and an iron and steel plant at Misurata. Production of crude oil in 1980 averaged 1,750,000 barrels per day.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. An Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 5,000 years old. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area where a motor road (of international standards) runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. In 1979 there were over 10,000 km. of paved road. There is a good road from Tripoli to Ghadames and a passable road from the coast to Sebha. There are airports at Tripoli and Benghazi (Benina), Tobruk, Mersa Bregha, Sebha, Ghadames and Kufra regularly used by commercial airlines and military airfields at Jamal Abdul Nasser near Tobruk, Mi'Atiga (formerly Okba bin Nagi-Renamei) near Tripoli and at Al Watiyah south of Zuara.

*Government.*—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911-12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After

the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations. The monarchy was overthrown by a revolution on Sept. 1, 1969, and the country was declared a republic. It was ruled by the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) under the leadership of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

In March 1977 a new form of direct democracy, the "Jamahiriyah" (state of the masses) was promulgated and the official name of the country was changed to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. At local level authority is now vested in 186 Basic and 46 Municipal People's Congresses which appoint Popular Committees to execute policy. Officials of these Congresses and Committees form at national level the General People's Congress, a body of some 1,000 delegates which normally meets for about a week twice a year. This is the highest policy-making body in the country. The General People's Congress appoints its own General Secretariat and the General People's Committee, whose members head the 20 government departments which execute policy at national level. The Secretary of the General People's Committee has functions similar to those of a Prime Minister.

Following the latest reorganization of March 1979 Colonel Qadhafi retains his position as leader of the Revolution. But neither he nor his former RCC colleagues any longer have any formal posts in the new administration.

*Currency*.—The Libyan *pound* was abolished in August, 1971, and a new currency the Libyan *dinar* of 1,000 *dirham* was introduced. (See also p. 83.)

Technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations to foster Libya's economic and educational development.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£253,400,000	£289,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	62,500,000	47,000,000

*CAPITAL*.—Tripoli.

The principal towns are: ΨTripoli, pop. 1976, 837,169; ΨBenghazi (371,515); ΨMisurata (194,047).

*FLAG*.—Libya uses a plain emerald green flag.

*NATIONAL DAY*.—Sept. 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

30 Trig El Fatah, Tripoli

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency J. M. Edes, C.M.G.

### LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

*Prince*, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; *suc.* July 26, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek. *Heir*, Crown Prince Hans Adam, b. Feb. 14, 1945; *married* July 30, 1967, Countess Marie Kinsky.

*Prime Minister*, Hans Brunhart.

Liechtenstein is represented in diplomatic and consular matters in the United Kingdom by the Swiss Embassy, *q.v.*

At the General Election on Feb. 7, 1982, the Patriotic Union Party won 8 seats and Progressive Citizens Party 7. Hans Brunhart was asked to form a new Government.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area

of 62 square miles and a population in 1981 of 26,125. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, electronic microscopes, ceramics, artificial teeth, sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, bolts and bolt-shooting apparatus, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, bed down, conveyor belts, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue 1981, *Swiss francs* 236,084,143. Expenditure 1981, *Swiss francs* 218,492,873.

The language of the Principality is German.

*CAPITAL*, Vaduz. Pop. (1981), 4,980.

*FLAG*.—Equal horizontal bands of blue over red; gold crown on blue band near staff.

*British Consul General*, George Neil Smith (*office* at Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich) *Consul*, G. Ellis (*office* at Bellerivestrasse 5, 8008 Zürich).

### LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

*Grand Duke*, H.R.H. Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921, *married*, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, 3 sons and 2 daughters; *succeeded* (on the abdication of his mother) Nov., 1964.

*Heir Apparent*, Prince Henri, born April 16, 1955, *married* February 14, 1981, Maria Teresa Mestre, and has issue, Prince Guillaume, born, 11 Nov. 1981.

#### CABINET

Christian Socialists:

*Prime Minister, Culture, Cults, Information and Press, Planning and Development and Finance*, M. Pierre Werner.

*Interior, Family and Housing*, M. Jean Spautz.

*Agriculture and Viticulture, Waterways and Forests*, M. Camille Ney.

*Labour and Social Security and Finance*, M. Jacques Santer.

*Education and Tourism*, M. Fernand Boden.

*Secretary of State for Labour and Finance*, M. Ernest Muhlen.

Democrats:

*Vice-President of the Government, Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes and Justice*, Mme. Colette Flesch.

*Transport, Post and Telecommunications, Energy and the Environment*, M. Josy Barthel.

*Civil Service and Public Works*, M. René Konen.

*Armed Forces, Public Health and Sport*, M. Emile Krieps.

*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes and Justice*, M. Paul Helmingier.

#### EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1

[01-235 6961]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Roger Hastert, C.M.G. (1978).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein". In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the

King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (B.L.E.U.). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Communities.

Besides B.L.E.U., Luxemburg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux, 1960). The Court of the European Communities has its seat in Luxemburg, as does the Secretariat of the European Parliament, the European Investment Bank, the European Audit Court and the European Monetary Co-operation fund.

The area is 999 square miles; the population (Jan. 1980) 365,100, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 59 Deputies, elected by universal suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy was rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity over 4,000,000 tons. Government revenue for 1981 was estimated at L.F. 50,800,000, expenditure L.F. 52,200,000. The Luxemburg franc has at present the same value as the Belgian franc and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. There are 170 miles of railway.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . .	£21,431,000	£21,115,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	39,472,000	39,449,000

The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1979), 79,600, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; most speak German and many English.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bands, red, white and blue. NATIONAL DAY.—June 23.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

28 Boulevard Royal, Luxemburg

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency The Hon. Humphrey Maud (1982).

## MADAGASCAR

(The Democratic Republic of Madagascar)

*President*, Capt. de Frégate Didier Ratsiraka.

(A Presidential election was due to take place on Nov. 7, 1982.)

Madagascar lies 240 miles off the east coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It has an area of 228,000 sq. miles and a population of about 8,000,000. It became a French protectorate in 1895, and a French colony in 1896 when the former queen was exiled. Republican status was adopted on October 14, 1958. Independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, when agreements confirming Madagascar's membership of the French community and co-operation with France on defence, monetary, judicial, educational and other matters were signed.

Following demonstrations in Antananarivo on May 13, 1972, the Parti Social Démocrate (PSD) Government which had been in power since independence under Monsieur Tsiranana (*President* 1959-1972) was replaced by a military government

under General Ramanantsoa who resigned in January 1975. His successor, Col. Ratsimandrava, was assassinated on February 11 after only 6 days in office. A *Directoire Militaire* under General Andriamahazo then took over and martial law was declared. The *Directoire* was replaced by a Supreme Council of the Revolution of 18 members under Capitaine de Frégate Didier Ratsiraka on June 15, 1975. Civilian ministers whose activities are co-ordinated and directed by the Supreme Council have also been appointed. The first act of the new Government was to nationalize insurance and banking.

Both houses of the Malagasy Parliament, and the activities of political parties were suspended, but are now active again under the 1975 constitution.

In December 1975 a new constitution was approved in a referendum, and Lt. Cdr. Ratsiraka was appointed President.

Revised agreements with France, signed on June 4, 1973, provided for the withdrawal of the French forces stationed in the country after independence. The French naval base at Diégo Suarez was turned into a civilian ship repair yard. Madagascar also withdrew from the Franc Zone and announced a claim to the Islands of Juan de Nova, Glorieuses, Isle de l'Europe, Bassa da India and Tromelin which had remained integral parts of the French Republic after independence.

The people are of mixed Polynesian, Arab and Negro origin. The languages spoken are Malagasy and French. There are sizeable French, Chinese and Indian communities.

The island's economy is still largely based on agriculture, which accounts for three-quarters of its exports. Development plans have placed emphasis on increasing agricultural and livestock production, the improvement of communications, the exploitation of mineral deposits and the creation of small industries.

#### TRADE

	1977 ('000 FMG)
Imports . . . . .	85,274,000
Exports . . . . .	82,634,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1978
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£3,592,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	4,162,000

CAPITAL.—Antananarivo (population about 400,000). Other main towns are the chief port Toamasina (55,000); Mahajanga (50,000); Fianarantsoa (47,000); Antsiranana (41,000).

FLAG.—Equal horizontal bands of red (above) and green, with vertical white band by staff.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 26 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(BP 167, Antananarivo)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Richard James Langridge.

*2nd Secretary*, Miss S. White.

*Vice-Consul (Commercial)*, J. A. Marcelin.

## THE MALDIVES

*President*, His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

#### CABINET

*Justice*, Ibrahim Fareed Didi

*Home Affairs*, Umar Zahir.

*Provincial Affairs*, Hon. Abdulla Homeed.

*Education*, Hon. Mohamed Zahir Hussain.

*Health*, Hon. Mohamed Mustapha Hussain.

*Fisheries*, Hon. Abdul Sattar Moosa Didi.

*Agriculture*, Hon. Ahamed Hilmy Didi.

*Transport*, Ahamed Shareef.

*External Affairs*, Hon. Fathulla Jameel.

*Area, etc.*—The Maldives are a chain of coral atolls, some 400 miles to the south-west of Sri Lanka, stretching from just south of the equator for about 600 miles to the north. There are 12 clearly defined atolls, separated from each other by deep channels through which the currents run strongly. No point in the entire chain of islands is more than 8 feet above sea-level. The total number of islands is over 2,000, some being very small; about 220 of them are inhabited. The population of the islands (1978) is 143,469. The people are Moslems and the Maldivian language is akin to Elu or old Sinhalese. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

*Government.*—The Maldives form a Republic which is elective. There is a Parliament (the *Citizens' Majlis*) with representatives elected from all the atolls. The life of the Majlis is 5 years. The Government consists of a Cabinet, which is responsible to the Majlis. By the agreement signed with the British Government in 1965, the Maldives form a composite sovereign and fully independent state, free to conduct their own external relations with other countries.

Until March 29, 1976 the R.A.F. maintained a staging post on Gan Island, in Addu Atoll, the most southerly atoll, lying just south of the equator.

*Production, etc.*—The vegetation of the islands is coconut palms with some scrub. Hardly any cultivation of crops is possible and nearly all food to supplement the basic fish diet has to be imported. The principal industry is fishing and considerable quantities of fish are exported to Japan. Dried fish is exported to Sri Lanka, where it is a delicacy. The tourist industry is expanding very rapidly. Maldives Shipping Ltd. has a fleet of some 60 merchant ships.

*CAPITAL.*—Malé (population, 1978, 29,555). There is an air strip on Hulule island about 1 mile from Malé.

*FLAG.*—Green field bearing a white crescent, with wide red border.

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATION

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John William Nicholas, C.M.G. (1979). (concurrently *British High Commissioner to Sri Lanka and resident at Colombo*).

### MALI (Republic of Mali)

*Chief of State, President of the Government*, Gen. Moussa Traore, born 1937, assumed office Nov. 20, 1968.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa has an area of 465,000 square miles and a population (1978) of 6,297,000.

Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Senegal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 22 by the secession of Senegal. The title of the Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960. The Republic is no longer a member of the French Community. On July 1, 1962, a Mali franc equal in value to the Franc CFA was introduced and a new State bank set up. The *Franc Malien* now has a fixed rate of exchange of 2FM=1 CFA Franc.



The régime of Modibo Keita was overthrown on Nov. 19, 1968, and the President arrested by a group of Army officers, who formed a National Liberation Committee and appointed a Prime Minister. Lieut. Traore assumed the functions of Head of State. A new civil constitution to come into being in 1979 was approved in a national referendum on June 21, 1974. The new government formed on May 4, 1978 contained a majority of civilians. On June 19, 1979, elections were held for an 82-member National Assembly. Presidential elections held on the same day confirmed Col. Traore as President.

Mali's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed), cotton fibres, meat and dried fish. The principal rivers are the Niger and the Senegal. Goods to the value of £6,120,000 were imported from the United Kingdom in 1979. Exports to U.K. in 1979 were £13,861,000.

*CAPITAL.*—Bamako (404,000). Other towns are Gao, Kayes, Mopti, Sikasso, Segou and Timbuktu (all regional capitals).

*FLAG.*—Vertical stripes of green (by staff), yellow and red. *NATIONAL DAY.*—September 22.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Clifford William Squire, C.M.G., M.V.O., (1979) (resident at Dakar).

### MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

*President*, Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla.

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa immediately to the north of Senegal. It is bounded on the south and on the east by the Republic of Mali. To the north it is bounded by the territory formerly known as Spanish Sahara. Mauritania and Morocco took possession of that territory in February 1976 when Spain formally relinquished all right to it and in April 1976 agreed on a new frontier dividing the territory between them. In August 1979, Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the Polisario and relinquished all claim to the southern sector of the Western Sahara (former Spanish Sahara). Area 419,000 sq. miles. The population was estimated at 1,545,000 in 1978. (For MAP, see above.) The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. It became fully independent on Nov.

28, 1960. In 1972 Mauritania broke with the franc zone and established its own unit of currency, the *Ouguiya*, equal in value to 5 francs CFA. Mauritania's main source of potential wealth lies in rich deposits of iron ore around Zouérate, in the north of the country. Exports began in 1963, via a railway laid for the purpose from the mine to the port of Nouadhibou. The deposits are being exploited under the aegis of the *Société Nationale Industrielle Minière* following the nationalization on November 28, 1974 of the internationally based company MIFERMA. There are copper deposits at Akjoujt which are being exploited by SOMIMA, a company which had an international base but was nationalized on Feb. 25, 1975; the mine was closed in 1978, but re-opened in 1981.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,845,000
Exports to U.K. ....	7,420,000

FLAG.—Yellow star and crescent on green ground.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 28.

CAPITAL.—Nouakchott (135,000).

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Clifford William Squire, C.M.G., M.V.O. (Resident at Dakar).

## MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

*President* (1982–88), Lic. Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, *elected*, 4 July 1982, *took office*, 1 Dec. 1982.

*Secretary of the Interior*, Dr. Enrique Olivares Santana.

*Foreign Affairs*, Jorge Castañeda.

*Defence*, General Felix Galvan Lopez.

### MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

8 Halkin St., S.W.1

[01-235 6393]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. José Juan de Olloqui.

*Minister-Counsellor*, Dr. Carlos T. Peñaloza-Webb.

*Counsellors*, Sra. Francisca Celis-Campus, M.V.O. (*Information*); Sr. Carlos Casas (*Commercial*); Sr. Jorge Ortega (*Coffee*); Sr. Jorge Pinto (*Financial*); Sr. Crisoforo Peralta (*Petroleum*); Sr. Moises Torres Serrano.

*Area and Population*.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific

Oceans, extending from 14° 33' to 32° 43' N. lat. and 86° 46' to 117° 08' W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 31 states and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 761,604 square miles. At the Mexican General Census taken on Jan. 28, 1970, the total population was 48,313,000, but a present day estimate is 62,500,000.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 ft.), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 ft.), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 ft.). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte* which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas". The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

*History and Archaeology*.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flowered in the periods from A.D. 500 to 1100 and A.D. 1300 to 1500 and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive archaeological remains: the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacan, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacán); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Veracruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to the war of 1845–48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency led to invasion by French forces which installed Archduke Maximilian of Austria as Em-



peror. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

**Government.**—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of a Senate of 64 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 213, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years; they cannot be re-elected.

There are four political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the governing party. The Mexican Communists allied with several like-minded smaller parties to form the Mexican United Socialist Party (P.S.U.M.) in 1982.

**Communications.**—Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcos are the chief ports of the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Puerto Lázaro Cárdenas, Acapulco, Salina Cruz and Puerto Madero on the Pacific. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system; help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States. The railways were completely nationalized in 1970.

Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent highways (with 14 entry points) from the United States, and work is complete on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán as well as on two principal highways to the Guatemalan border (with three entry points).

International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe.

**Teléfonos de México**, a state-controlled company, controls about 98 per cent of all telephone services. In 1976 there were 9,708,000 kilometres of long distance lines. *Satélite Latinoamericano, S.A.* (SATELATA) is a joint government/private sector venture disseminating television programmes to Latin America through Intelstat IV satellite facilities leased by the Mexican Government.

There is a good national and international network of air services. There are 1,113 airports and landing fields in Mexico, of which eighteen are equipped to handle long-distance flights. There are 166 airline companies, including two of the major national airlines—*Mexicana de Aviación* and *Aeroméxico*. Passenger traffic is growing by about 18 per cent yearly, while cargo increases by some 14 per cent a year.

**Production.**—The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, rice, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, chick-peas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguey, or Mexican cactus, yields several fermented drinks, mezcál and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries. The mining industry has shown a growth of 20 per cent in two years. The steel industry has expanded steadily and produced

5,500,000 tons of steel in 1977. The mineral wealth is great, and principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found. In the non-metals sector, Mexico continues to produce 25 per cent of the world's supply of fluor spar with a yearly output of 1.1 million metric tons.

The total proven petroleum reserves were 60 billion barrels in 1980. Crude oil production in 1976 was 303,300,000 barrels and current daily production is about 1,050,000 barrels. Daily production of natural gas is 2,183,000 cubic feet. Oil reserves have increased substantially due to very important new discoveries in Tabasco and Chiapas states. A new refinery at Tula, State of Hidalgo is the nation's largest; and new refineries in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, and Salina Cruz, State of Oaxaca, are under construction.

Textile production is led by the artificial fibres sector, which is growing by about 9 per cent each year. The natural fibre textile industry has not registered dynamic growth in the past two years and continues to lose its share of the market to the synthetics, but is being re-structured to make it more efficient and competitive.

**Defence.**—Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the Ministries of Defence (for Army and Air Force) and Marine.

**Army.**—The country is divided into 35 zones in which both the regular army and volunteer corps are trained. The Army, in 1976, had 1 mechanized, 1 infantry and 1 parachute brigade, 52 garrison battalions and 23 cavalry regiments. Peace-time strength is 65,000. Military education is provided for officers, at the National Military School, the Application Centre for Army Officers and the Staff College, as well as in other specialized schools. To combat illiteracy in the Army, schools have been established in every regular and volunteer group.

**Navy.**—The Navy consists of 2 (former U.S.) destroyers, 10 frigates (including 6 former U.S. destroyer escort transports), 19 fleet minesweepers, 17 escort minesweepers, 21 new fishery protection cutters of 130 tons built in Britain in 1974–76 and 10 built in Mexico, 10 patrol boats, 2 survey ships, 1 transport, 3 landing ships (2 used for rescue and 1 repair), 2 oilers and 5 tugs. There are 4 naval districts on the Atlantic and 4 on the Pacific coast.

**Air Force.**—The Air Force has a strength of about 6,000 officers and men, and 200 aircraft. These include 15 T-33A dual purpose jet-trainer/fighter-bombers, C-118A, C-54, C-47, Israeli-built Arava and LASA-60 transports, 30 T-28A and 45 T-6 armed piston-engined trainers and 3 Puma, 10 Bell 205 Iroquois, 5 Jet-Ranger II and other light helicopters. One HS 125, a JetStar and 3 Islanders are employed on general and VIP transport duties. Primary trainers comprise 20 Beech Musketeers and 20 Bonanzas.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 95 per cent of the population. In addition to Spanish, there are five basic groups of Indian languages spoken in Mexico. The 1970 Census showed that of the 3,111,415 inhabitants speaking an Indian language, 25.7 per cent spoke Náhuatl; 14.6 per cent Maya; 9.1 per cent Zapotec; 7.1 per cent Otomí; 7.5 per cent Mixtec and 36 per cent one or other of the 59 dialects derived from these basic languages. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

**Education.**—Education is divided into primary, secondary, preparatory and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory.

## Trade with U.K.

1980

Imports from U.K. ....	£188,100,000
Exports to U.K. ....	111,600,000

Imports consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), sugar, tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, zinc and other metals, tobacco, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

**CAPITAL.**—Mexico City, est. pop. 1976-77 8,941,912; metropolitan area 12,578,420. Other cities (est. pop. 1976-77) are: Guadalajara (1,725,107); Monterrey (1,350,000); Ciudad Juárez (570,401); León (557,030); Puebla (516,197); Mexicali (360,556); Chihuahua (386,645); San Luis Potosí (303,571); and Mérida (250,206).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands in green, white, red, with the Mexican emblem (an eagle on a cactus devouring a snake) in the centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 16 (Proclamation of Independence).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico City 5, D.F.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Crispin Charles Cervantes Tickell, M.V.O. (1981).

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Acapulco, Guadalajara, Mérida, Monterrey, Tampico and Veracruz.

*British Council Representative.*—Dr. J. B. C. Brown, O.B.E., Maestro Antonio Caso 127, Col. San Rafael, Mexico 4, D.F.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**, Calle Tiber 103, 6th Floor, Mexico 5, D.F.—*Manager*, T. King.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By air, 13 hours; By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days; by air, 4 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to ports on both the Mexican Gulf and the Pacific Coast.

## MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

*Sovereign Prince*, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly (died Sept. 14, 1982) and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957; and Princess Stephanie Marie Elisabeth, born Feb. 1, 1965.

*President of the Crown Council*, M. Pierre Blanchy. *President of the National Council*, Me. Jean-Charles Rey.

*Minister of State*, André Saint-Mleux, appointed 1972.

## CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

4 Audley Square, W.1

[01-629 0734]

*Consul-General*, I. S. Ivanovic.

*Consul*, A. J. Hucker, 5-6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1 [01-242 8404].

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long (area approx. 467 acres), with 25,029 inhabitants (1975) and a yearly average of over

1,000,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are some notable public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (30 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. The National Council consists of 18 members and the Council of Government of the Minister of State, as President, and three Government Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

A new constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainer on Dec. 17, 1962, which is subject to modification only with the approval of the elected National Council. It maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy and gives guarantees for the right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike.

**CAPITAL.**—Monaco-ville (1,443).

**FLAG.**—Two equal horizontal stripes, red over white.

*H.M. Consul-General*, E. A. W. Bullock (*Resident at Marseilles*).

## MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic—  
Bugd Nairamdakh Mongol Ard Uls)

*President*: Yu Tsedenbal.

*Prime Minister*: J. Batmounkh.

**Mongolian People's Revolutionary**  
(= Communist) Party

*Politbureau of the Central Committee*, Yu Tsedenbal; J. Batmounkh; D. Molomjants; N. Jagvaral; D. Maidar; N. Luvsanravdan; S. Jalan-Aajav; T. Ragchaa (*full members*); B. Altangerel; D. Gombojav (*deputy members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, Yu Tsedenbal (1st); D. Molomjants; N. Jagvaral; S. Jalan-Aajav; D. Gombojav; P. Damin; G. Adya.

## MONGOLIAN EMBASSY

7 Kensington Court, W.8

[01-937 0150]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Oyuny Hosbayar (1978).

**Area and Population.**—The Mongolian People's Republic (Mongolia) is a large and sparsely populated country to the north of China. Its area is over 600,000 square miles. Its population (Jan. 1981) is about 1,641,000. However, this total constitutes only part of the Mongolians of Asia, a number of whom are to be found in China and in the neighbouring regions of the Soviet Union (especially the Mongolian Buryat Autonomous Region). This country, which is almost nowhere below 1,000 metres above sea level, forms part of the Central Asiatic Plateau and rises towards the west in the high mountains of the Mongolian Altai and Khangai Ranges. The Khentai Mountain Range, situated to the north-east of the capital Ulan Bator, is less high. The Gobi region covers the southern half of the country. It contains some sand deserts, but between these less hospitable areas there is steppe land which provides pasture for great numbers of cattle, sheep, goats, camels and horses (the latter is still the characteristic means of transport for the rural population). There are several long rivers and many lakes, but good water is scarce since much of the lake water is salty. The climate is hard, with a short mild summer giving way to a long winter when temperatures can drop as low as minus 50° Centigrade.

**History.**—Mongolia, under Genghis Khan the conqueror of China and much of Asia, was for many years a buffer state between Tsarist Russia and China, although it was under general Chinese



suzerainty. The outbreak of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 led to a declaration of autonomy under Chinese suzerainty which was confirmed by the Sino-Russian Treaty of Kiakhta (1915), but cancelled by a unilateral Chinese declaration in 1919. Later the country became a battleground of the Russian Civil War, and Soviet and Mongolian troops occupied Ulan Bator in 1921: this was followed by another declaration of independence. However, in 1924 the Soviet Union in a Treaty with China again recognized the latter's sovereignty over Mongolia; but this was never properly exercised because of China's preoccupation with internal affairs, and later by the anti-Japanese war. The Mongolian People's Republic was formally established in 1924. Under the Yalta Agreement, Chiang Kai-shek agreed to a plebiscite, held in 1945, in which the Mongolians declared their desire for independence; this was granted. The country entered the United Nations in 1961. The heroes of Mongolian history during the earlier part of the century were Sukhebaator, who died in 1923, and the Communist Choibalsan (died 1952), who did much to turn the country into the Communist state it is today, and carried out a systematic destruction of the power of the Lamas and the old princely houses which had previously been the dominant force in both the economy and the government.

*Production, etc.*—The total of Mongolia's livestock was 24 million in 1980. Traditionally the Mongolian is a herdsman, tending his flock of sheep, goats and horses, cows and camels and leading a totally nomadic life. With the coming of the Communist régime (under the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party) and especially since 1952, great efforts have been made to settle the population, but a large proportion still live nomadically or semi-nomadically in the traditional *ger* (circular tent). The pastoral population was collectivized at the end of the 1950s into huge *negdels* (co-operatives) and State farms which have hastened the process of settlement, but within these the herdsmen and their families still move with their *gers* from pasture to pasture as the seasons change. The country, and three city districts (Ulan Bator, Darkhan and Erdenet), is today divided into 18 *aimaks* (provinces) and beneath these into 258 *somons* (districts), and these form the basis of the State organization of the country, parallel with which runs the apparatus of the Revolutionary Party.

Membership of the Communist bloc has brought Mongolia considerable quantities of aid from other Socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union and China, both of which supplied many thousands of workers to help with various construction projects. Mongolia's support of the Soviet Union in the Sino-Soviet dispute resulted in the cessation of Chinese aid and a halt in the supply of Chinese workers. Mongolia is now relying on eastern European, especially Czech, Polish and East German aid to supplement the massive assistance from the Soviet Union. Soviet and Bloc aid is hastening the process of industrialization; for although the economy remains based on the herds of animals, and the principal exports of the country are still animal by-products (especially wool, hides and furs) and cattle, factories serving the needs of the country have been started up and the coal and electricity industries are being developed to provide an industrial base. A joint Mongolian/Soviet enterprise for copper and molybdenum mining was opened in 1978, in northern Mongolia. By late 1981 it will process about 16 million tons of ore annually. A major geological survey is being carried out by the CMEA countries, in order to prepare for the extraction of the considerable mineral deposit known to exist in Mongolia. A copper and molybdenum mining complex was officially opened at Erdenet in December

1978 and is expected to be in full planned production by late 1981. Coal production in 1980 was 4.5 million tons and is expected to rise to 6.8 million tons by 1985.

Ulan Bator, which contains a quarter of the country's population, is the main seat of industry. The second largest industrial centre is at Darkhan, north of the capital, near the Soviet frontier. Its industries include lime, cement and building materials, a flour mill and a power station. Choibalsan, in the east, is also being developed industrially. Agriculture, formerly little practised, is now being extended. Average cereal production for 1976-80 was 347,000 tons. By the end of the seventh 5-year plan (1981-85), total cereal production is expected to be 580,000 to 640,000 tons. Communication is still difficult in the country as there are virtually no roads. The trans-Mongolian railway, following the line of the old north-south trade route, was opened in 1955 and links Mongolia with both China and Russia. Mongolia's fundamental difficulty is its very small population and labour force.

Foreign trade is dominated by the Soviet Union, with the eastern European countries taking most of what is left. Trade with western countries and Japan is developing slowly.

CAPITAL.—Ulan Bator. (Pop. 420,000.)

FLAG.—Vertical tri-colour red, blue, red and in the hoist the traditional Soyombo symbol in gold.

NATIONAL DAY.—July 11 (Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Ulan Bator

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency James R. Paterson (1982).

*2nd Secretary*, M. A. Hilton.

*Attachés*, J. S. Watt; E. Deane.

## MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

*King*, H. M. King Hassan II, born July 9, 1929; *acceded* February 26, 1961, on the death of his father, King Mohammad V. *Heir*, Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, b. August 21, 1963.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister and Minister of Justice*, Me Maâti Bouabid.

*Foreign Affairs and Co-operation*, Me M'Hamed Boucetta.

*Posts and Telecommunications*, Mahjoubi Aherdane. *Cultural Affairs*, Hadj M'Hamed Bahni.

*Equipment and National Development*, M'Hamed Douiri.

*Religious Endowments and Islamic Affairs*, Dr. Ahmed Ramzi.

*Relations with Parliament*, Mohamed Haddou Echiguer.

*Agriculture and Agrarian Reform*, Abdellatif Ghissassi.

*Interior*, Driss Basri.

*Finance*, Abdelkamel Reghaye.

*Education and Formation des Cadres*, Dr. Azzedine Laraki.

*Labour and Vocational Training*, Arsalane Al Jadidi. *Youth and Sports*, Abdellhafid Kadiri.

*Social Affairs and Traditional Industry*, Abdellah Gharnit.

*Housing and the Environment*, Abbès El Fassi.

*Administrative Affairs*, Benali Mausouri.

*Transport*, Mohand Naceur.

*Public Health*, Dr. Rahal Rahhali.

*Energy and Mineral Resources*, Moussa Saadi.

*Commerce and Industry*, Azzedine Guessous.



*Regional Development*, Taieb Bencheikh.

*Tourism*, Moulay Ahmed Alaoui.

*Information*, Abdelwahed, Belakziz.

*Prime Minister's office*, Abdellatif Jaouahiri.

*Secretaries of State*, Abbès El Kaissi (*Secretary General of the Government*); Abderrahmane Baddou (*Foreign Affairs*); Said Bel Bachir (*Higher Education and Scientific Research*); Abdelhaq Tazi (*Co-operation*); Khali Henna Ould Er-Rachid (*Prime Minister's officer for Saharan Affairs*).

ROYAL MOROCCAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7  
[01-581 5001]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Mehdi Benabdeljalil (1982).  
*Military, Naval and Air Attaché*, Col. Mustapha Jabrane.

*Area and Population*.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 27° 40'–36° N. and longitude 1°–13° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (1979) of 19,470,000. It is traversed in the north by the Rif Mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction, by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Tangier which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

*Climate*.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, (where a high degree of humidity is, however, prevalent) the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

*Government*.—Morocco became an independent sovereign state in 1956, following joint declarations made with France on March 2, 1956, and with Spain

on April 7, 1956. The Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammad ben Youssef, adopted the title of King Mohammad V.

Following serious disturbances in Casablanca in March, 1965, attempts were made by King Hassan, in consultation with all political parties, to form a government of national union. These efforts were unsuccessful and on June 7, 1965, the King proclaimed a "state of exception" and suspended Parliament. Assuming himself the office of Prime Minister, he announced the formation of a new government and indicated that constitutional changes were to follow. A revised Constitution was approved by a national referendum on July 24, 1970 and brought into effect soon after. It was superseded by another constitution, also approved by a national referendum, on March 1, 1972. This provides that not only political parties, but trade unions, chambers of commerce and professional bodies will participate in the organization of the State and representation of the people; specifies that the King is the supreme representative of the people; makes changes in the composition of the Regency Council and the Sovereign's rights and establishes a unicameral legislature. The Chamber has 264 members, 176 elected by direct universal suffrage and 88 members elected by electoral colleges representing local government, industry, agriculture and working class groups. In October 1977 a government was formed under Ahmed Osman comprising of "Independents" and Istiqlal and Mouvement Populaires Parties. In 1979 a new government was formed under Me Maâti Bouabid, with a similar political make-up.

*Defence*.—The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 120,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was formed in 1959 and a navy in 1960. The armed forces possess quantities of French, Soviet and American equipment, including aircraft.

*Production and Trade*.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The last Five Year Plan (1973–77) for economic development placed particular emphasis on social improvement. Other priority sectors are industrial development, agriculture and tourism. The world recession and high energy prices, coupled with a fall in the price of phosphates, posed problems for the economy and in June 1978 a new Three Year Austerity Plan was announced.

Agriculture employs more than 70 per cent. of the working population and accounts for about 40 per cent. of Morocco's exports. The main agricultural products are cereals, citrus fruits, olives, grapes, tomatoes and vegetables. Dates and figs are also grown and exported. Cork and wood-pulp are the most important commercial forest products. Esparto grass is also produced. There is a fishing industry and substantial quantities of canned fish, mainly sardines, are exported. Livestock in 1976 included about 12,300,000 sheep 5,100,000 goats, 2,900,000 horned cattle and smaller numbers of horses, camels, donkeys and pigs.

Morocco's mineral exports are phosphates, anthracite, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, while the following are also produced: petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates totalled 20,000,361 tonnes in 1979, of which 17,867,540 tonnes were exported. There are oil refineries at Mohammedia and Sidi Kacem. Production of crude oil in 1979 amounted to 3,412,299 tonnes.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France, the U.S.A., W. Germany, Italy, the United King-

dom and Spain, was valued in 1980 at Imports, DH 16,792,600,000; Exports, DH 9,645,000,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£69,223,000
Exports to U.K. ....	62,582,000

There is a British Chamber of Commerce at Casablanca (c/o B.B.M.E., 80 Avenue Lalla Yacout).

**Finance and Currency.**—The unit of currency is the *dirham*. Exchange rate (see p. 84).

The 1980 Ordinary Budget amounted to DH 15,300,000,000 (1976: DH 8,213,000,000).

**Communications.**—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due south from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,250 miles and traction is electric or diesel. An extensive network of well-surfaced roads covers all the main towns in the kingdom.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. Royal-Air-Maroc and British Caledonian Airways operate services between Casablanca and London. There are air services between Tangier, Agadir, Marrakesh (seasonal) and London, and also between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with London. Royal Air Inter operates internal services. There are also regular services by many airlines with many parts of the world.

**Language.**—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken mainly in the towns. The foreign population is estimated at 112,000 (1971). The national daily press consists of 4 Arabic and 4 French newspapers.

**Education.**—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. There is a secular university at Rabat. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

**CAPITAL.**—ΨRabat (population 865,100). The other chief towns are: ΨCasablanca (2,357,200); Marrakesh (1,224,100); Fez (744,900); Meknes (774,100); Oujda (769,100); Tetouan (682,100). ΨTangier (377,600), ΨKenitra (1,192,200). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's history.

**FLAG.**—Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—March 3 (Anniversary of the Throne).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Rabat

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Cambridge (1982).

*1st Secretary*, D. Broad (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. C. M. G. de Planta de Wildenberg, M.V.O.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR COMMERCIAL OFFICE

There is a British Consular/Commercial Office at Casablanca.

*British Council Representative*, A. J.-J. Dunn, M.B.E., P.O. Box 427, 22 Avenue Moulay Youssef, Rabat.

## MOZAMBIQUE

(Moçambique)

*President*, Samora Moisés Machel.

**Area and Population.**—The People's Republic of Mozambique lies on the east coast of Africa, and is bounded by Swaziland in the south, South Africa in the south and west, Zimbabwe in the west, Zambia and Malawi in the north-west and Tanzania in the north. It has an area of 297,657 square miles, with a population estimated at 850,000 (1982).

**Government.**—Mozambique, discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1498, and colonized by Portugal, achieved complete independence from Portugal on June 25, 1975. The date had been agreed in September 1974 by Portugal and *Frelimo* (*Frente de Libertação de Moçambique*), the Marxist liberation movement.

**Constitution.**—The country is governed by a Council of Ministers and by the Permanent Political Committee of the *Frelimo* Party; membership of these two bodies virtually overlaps. No other political parties are permitted. The principal legislative body, the People's Assembly, consists of 216 members nominated by *Frelimo*.

The basis of the economy is subsistence agriculture, but there is an industrial sector based mainly in Beira and Maputo, and the government is giving priority to the development of collective farms and state enterprises in all sectors. Main exports are sugar, cashew nuts, copra, cotton, tea and sisal. Mozambique has a range of aid and cooperation agreements with a number of countries in Eastern Europe and in the West.

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Maputo (pop. 600,000). Other main ports are Beira and Nacala.

**FLAG.**—Red, green, black and yellow diagonals, divided by white stripes; motif in top left-hand corner of a rifle crossed with a hoe, on a book inside a cog-wheel.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Av. V. I. Lenine, 310, Maputo.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, J. A. B. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E.

*1st Secretary*, Ann Grant (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*2nd Secretaries*, I. Duncan; R. H. House.

## NEPAL

*Sovereign*, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, born 1945; succeeded January 31, 1972; crowned Feb. 24, 1975.

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister and Minister for Palace Affairs and Foreign Affairs*, Surya Bahadur Thapa.

*Home Affairs*, Nayan Bahadur Swarn.

*Panchayat, Local Development and Health*, Nava Raj Subedi.

*Water Resources*, Lal Bahadur Khadayat.

*Defence and Industry*, Balaram Gharti Magar.

*Agriculture*, Hem Bahadur Malla.

*Forest and Soil Conservation*, Rama Nanda Prasad Yadav.

*Works and Transport*, Kasi Nath Gautam.

*Education and Culture*, Narayan Dutta Bhatta.

*Finance, Commerce and Supplies*, Yadav Prasad Pant.

*Ministers of State.*—Hari Bahadur Thapa (*Land Reform*); Bhim Prasad Gauchan (*General Administration*); Drona Shumsher J. B. Rana (*Tourism*); Miss Bhadra Kumari Ghale (*Labour and Social Welfare*); Fatte Singh Tharu (*Communications*); Bishnu Maden (*Law and Justice*).

There are also eleven Assistant Ministers.

ROYAL NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON  
12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8  
(01-229 6231)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Jharendra Narayan Singha, G.C.V.O. (1977).

*1st Secretary*, Mohan Bahadur Panday, C.V.O.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. Shankar Bikram Shah, C.V.O.

*Attaché*, Ghanashyam Singh Tuladhar, M.V.O.

**Area and Population.**—Nepal lies between India and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mount Everest (29,028 feet). It has a total area of 54,362 square miles and a population estimated at about 15 million. The country comprises three distinct horizontal formations. In the south, joining the Indian plains, is the Terai, a fair proportion of which is covered with jungle in which wild animals abound. The region represents 10% of the total land area and nearly 40% of the population live there. The central belt of the country is hilly, but with many fertile valleys, leading up to the snowline at about 14,000 feet. The hills account for 60% of the area of the country and about 50% of the population. The remainder of the country consists of high mountains which are sparsely inhabited. The country is drained by three great river systems rising within and beyond the Himalayan mountain ranges and eventually flowing into the Ganges in India.

The inhabitants are of mixed stock, with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the North and Indian in the south. The official religion is Hinduism but there is also a strong Buddhist adherence. Gautama Buddha was born in Nepal.

**History and Government.**—The country was originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, but Nepal emerged as a nation in the middle of the 18th Century when its component parts were unified by the warrior Raja of Gorkha, Prithvi Narayan Shah, who founded the present Nepalese dynasty. In 1846 power was seized by Jung Bahadur Rana after a massacre of nobles, and he was the first of a line of hereditary Rana Prime Ministers who ruled Nepal for 104 years. During this time the role of the Monarchs was mainly ceremonial.

During the 1914-18 and 1939-45 World Wars the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government.

In 1950/51 a revolutionary movement achieved its aim of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas and restoring the Monarchy to its former position. After 10 years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, the late King Mahendra proscribed all political parties and assumed direct powers on December 16, 1960, with the object of leading a united country to democracy. In 1962 he introduced a new Constitution embodying a tiered, partyless system of panchayat (council) democracy, under which there were elected councils at village level which in turn elect members to district council and thence to zonal councils; a referendum in May 1980 decided in favour of retaining the panchayat system, with some reforms; namely, election to the Rastriya Panchayat (National Parliament) by universal adult franchise (over 21 years old); selection of the Prime Minister by the Rastriya Panchayat and responsibility of his government to that body. The King retains certain reserve powers. In a general election in May 1981, 112 members were elected from the 75 districts of Nepal. The King appoints 28 other members, making a total of 140.

**Economy.**—Nepal exports jute, rice and other grains, hides, oil seeds, ghi, cattle, timber, etc., and imports cotton goods and yarns, sugar, salt, spices,

petrol, metals, etc. Foreign aid supports 60 per cent of the development budget of the Kingdom and tourism is the single largest commercial earner of foreign exchange (U.S.\$64 m in 1980-81).

Revenue for the fiscal year 1981/82 is estimated at *N Rps.* 3,100m; foreign aid *N Rps.* 3,188m; and internal borrowing *N Rps.* 500m. Nepalese imports from U.K. in 1980-81 were valued at £2.5 million and exports to U.K. at just under £2 million. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. Since the £ Sterling was floated, the exchange rate has fluctuated. There are three commercial banks with branches throughout Nepal.

**Communications.**—Kathmandu is connected with India by a road, the mountain section of which was built by India under the Colombo Plan, and to Tibet by a road to Kodari on the border which was built by the Chinese and opened on May 26, 1967. The Indian-aided Sunauli-Pokhara road (128 miles) was inaugurated in April 1972, and a road between Pokhara and Kathmandu, constructed by the Chinese, was opened in 1973. A link road between Mugling and Naryanghat, completed by the Chinese in 1981, has further improved communications between Kathmandu and the Terai. The East-West Highway (Mahendra Raj Marg) to run the length of the country, is complete from the Eastern border to Butwal except for two major bridges (which restricts traffic during the monsoon). Work is in progress from Butwal westwards. Sections of the highway have been, or are being built, with aid from India, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., America and the Asian Development Bank. Britain is also building a road from Dharan to Dhankuta.

There are daily flights from Kathmandu to New Delhi, some direct and some via Banares, and frequent flights to Calcutta and Patna. There are also daily flights to Bangkok, a twice weekly direct flight to Dacca, flights from Kathmandu to Rangoon via Calcutta twice a week and twice a week to Colombo.

**CAPITAL.**—Kathmandu, population (1981) 235,000. Other towns of importance are Biratnagar (94,000), Lalitpur (81,000) and Bhaktapur (50,500) and Pokhara (48,500).

**FLAG.**—Double pennant of crimson with blue border on peaks; white moon with rays in centre of top peak; white quarter sun, recumbent in centre of bottom peak.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—February 18.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lainchaur Kathmandu, P.O. Box 106)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Denson, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1977).

*First Secretary*, P. H. Roberts, O.B.E. (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. M. G. Allen.

*Vice-Consul*, J. H. Fulton.

*British Council Representative*, A. J. Pattison, P.O. Box 640, Kanti Path, Kathmandu.

#### NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND) (Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)

*Queen of the Netherlands*, Her Majesty BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938; married March 10, 1966, H.R.H. Prince Claus George Willem Otto Frederik Geert of the Netherlands, Jonkheer van Amsberg; and has issue, Prince Willem Alexander, b. April 27, 1967; Prince Johan Friso, b. Sept. 25, 1968; Prince Constantijn Christof, b. Oct.

11, 1969; succeeded, April 30, 1980, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Juliana.

#### CABINET

(Interim government appointed in May 1982 pending a General Election in Sept. 1982)

*Prime Minister and Foreign Minister*, A. A. M. van Agt (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Economic Affairs*, J. Terlouw (*Democrats '66*).  
*Social Affairs*, L. de Graff (*Christian Democrats*).  
*Defence*, H. van Mierlo (*Democrats '66*).  
*Finance*, A. van der Stee (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Interior Affairs*, M. G. Rood (*Democrats '66*).  
*Justice*, J. de Ruyter (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Agriculture and Fisheries*, J. de Koning (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Culture, Recreation and Social Work*, H. A. de Boer (*Christian Democrats*).  
*Education and Science*, W. J. Deetman (*Christian Democrats*).  
*Health and Environment*, Mrs. T. Gardeniers-Berendson (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Development Corporation*, C. van Dijk (*Christian Democrat*).  
*Housing*, E. Nypels (*Democrats '66*).  
*Traffic and Waterways*, H. Zeevalking (*Democrats '66*).

#### ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 [01-584 5040]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Jonkheer J. L. R. Huydecoper de Nigtevecht (1982).  
*Minister Plenipotentiary*, A. F. Tieleman.  
*Minister (Economic)*, J. W. van Doesburgh.  
*Counsellors*, A. J. van der Stadt; C. F. Stork; E. Röell; D. Vries; A. D. H. Simonsz.  
*1st Secretaries*, F. R. de Bruin; A. P. T. Bijlsma; W. H. Ronke.  
*Defence Attaché*, Capt. G. van Beusekom.  
*Assistant Naval Attaché and Assistant Air Attaché*, Cdr. H. J. Grefe.  
*Military Attaché*, Col. M. F. E. Heestermans.

*Area and Population*.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus Eastern and Southern Flevoland (reclaimed parts of the Ysselmeer) and containing a total area of 13,500 sq. miles (34,830 sq. km). The population in Jan. 1981 was estimated at 14,208,586. The live birth rate in Jan., 1980 was 12.8 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate was 8.1.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, Yssel and Scheldt.

The chief agricultural products are potatoes, wheat, rye, barley, corn, sugar beet, cattle, pigs, milk and milk products, cheese, butter, poultry, eggs, beans, peas, flax seed, vegetables, fruit, flower bulbs, and cut flowers and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, both mechanical and electrical, electronics, nuclear energy, petro-chemicals and plastics, ship-building, steel, textiles of all types, leather goods, electrical appliances, metal ware, furniture, paper, cigars, sugar, liqueurs, beer, clothing, rubber products, etc.

In 1980 the production of crude oil was 1,280,000,000 Kgs and refined oil products 49,338,000,000 Kgs; steel 5,271,800,000 Kgs, and gas 91,153,000,000 cubic metres. Diamond cutting,

though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance.

*Government*.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I, a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Council; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 18 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

*Defence*.—The armed forces are almost entirely committed to NATO. As a result of a far-reaching defence review, completed in 1974 and revised in 1976 and 1978, the three services have been reduced in size but are being re-equipped with new ships, aircraft and Army vehicles. All units are assigned to the NATO Central Region. Total armed forces number 102,800, which includes 49,300 conscripts and 1,316 women. In addition there are 145,000 reservists. There is compulsory military service of 14–17 months.

*Language and Literature*.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used in the Netherlands Antilles. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eight national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are many regional daily papers.

*Education*.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen, Amsterdam (2), Nijmegen (R.C.) and Rotterdam, and there are technical Universities at Delft



(polytechnic); Eindhoven (polytechnic), Enschede (polytechnic) Wageningen (agriculture).

**Communications.**—The total extent of navigable rivers including canals, is 4,343 km. and of metalled roads 86,354 km. In 1980 the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,880 km., of which 1,760 km. were electrified. The mercantile marine in January 1979 consisted of 541 ships of total 2,927,000 gross registered tons. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in 1978 was 362,547 km.

**FINANCE**

*Estimates, 1981*

Aggregate Budget Revenue . . . . *Fls.* 129,925 million  
 Aggregate Budget Expenditure . . . . 146,642 million

**TRADE**

The Dutch are traditionally a trading nation. *Entrepôt* trade, banking and shipping are of particular importance in their economy. The geographical position of the Netherlands, at the mouths of the Rhine, Meuse and Scheldt, brings a large volume of transit trade to and from the interior of Europe to Dutch ports.

Principal trading partners are the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium/Luxemburg. Britain supplied 8.2 per cent of Netherlands imports in 1980 (*Fls.* 12,480,788,000) and took 7.8 per cent of Netherlands exports (*Fls.* 11,583,871,000).

In common with other members of the European Economic Community, the Netherlands on July 1, 1968 removed remaining duties on imports from EEC countries and brought down duties on imports from other countries into line with the Common External Tariff of the EEC.

Excluding the building industry, the index of industrial production in the Netherlands (1975 = 100) rose from 114 in 1979 to 115 in 1980 and the index of industrial production per worker (1975 = 100) rose from 128 in 1979 to 131 in 1980. In 1980 Dutch imports amounted to *Fls.* 152,832,342,000 and exports to *Fls.* 146,772,924,000 (including Belgium and Luxemburg).

**Trade with U.K.**

	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£3,842,647,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,406,745,000

**SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.** The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (1978) 673,391.

**PRINCIPAL TOWNS.**— $\Psi$  Amsterdam, 965,246;  $\Psi$  Rotterdam, 1,017,136; Utrecht, 471,897; Eindhoven, 362,982; Haarlem, 228,536; Groningen, 199,827; Tilburg, 213,502; Nijmegen, 216,088; Enschede, 241,184; Arnhem, 284,244; Leiden, 170,804; Breda, 151,102; Maastricht, 145,209; Dordrecht, 191,251; Apeldoorn, 135,829; Hilversum, 111,645.

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands of red, white and blue.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**

(Lange Voorhout, 10, The Hague)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Philip Robert Aked Mansfield (1981).

*British Council Representative*, W. E. Moss, O.B.E., Keizersgracht 343, Amsterdam (Library).

**OVERSEAS TERRITORIES**

*The Netherlands West Indies* formerly comprised Surinam in South America and certain islands in the West Indies known as the *Netherlands Antilles* (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of the Netherlands Antilles is 394.1 sq. miles with a population of

250,000. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. The statute was amended in 1975 to provide for the full independence of Surinam on November 25, 1975. Henceforth the Realm comprises the Netherlands and the Netherland Antilles only.

**Governor**

*Netherlands Antilles*, Dr. B. M. Leito (1970).

**Trade with U.K.**

<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£59,070,000	£33,375,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	44,841,000	36,243,000

The capital of Curaçao is  $\Psi$  Willemstad (pop. 154,928), of Aruba,  $\Psi$  Oranjestad; of Bonaire,  $\Psi$  Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of St. Eustatius, Eustatius; Oranjestad; and of Saba, Bottom.

**NICARAGUA**

Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 10° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles (see MAP, p. 846). It has a population of 2,700,000 (1980), of whom about three-quarters are of mixed blood. Another 15 per cent are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent and the remaining 10 per cent are Indians or negroes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic coast and were formerly under British protection.

**NICARAGUAN EMBASSY IN LONDON**

8 Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

[01-584 3231]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Señor Francisco José d'Escoto (1981).

**Government.**—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. In 1936 the Presidency was assumed by Anastasio Somoza, Director of the National Guard. He was succeeded in power by his sons Luis and Anastasio Somoza, until 1979 when the family and the National Guard were overthrown by left-wing guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. The capital of Managua fell to the Sandinistas on July 19. A Junta of National Reconstruction subsequently took power.

It was announced in March, 1981, that the ruling Junta had been reduced in membership from five to three—Sr. Rafael Cordova Rivas, Sr. Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Sr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

**Agriculture and Industry.**—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are cotton, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, sesame and bananas. Beans, rice, maize and ipecacuanha are also important. Livestock and timber production, already considerable, are expanding. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver.

**Communications.**—There are 252 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side and approximately 5,500 miles of telegraph. There are 51 radio stations and two television stations in Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital and extended to all major cities. A ground station for satellite communication was inaugurated in 1973. Transport except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been

opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway runs from the Corinto on the Pacific coast via Managua to Rama, where there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic. The country's main airport is at Managua. The chief port is Corinto on the Pacific.

*Language and Literature.*—The official language of the country is Spanish and the majority profess Catholicism, although the English language and the Moravian Church are widespread on the Atlantic coast. There are 3 daily newspapers published at Managua, apart from the official Gazette (*La Gaceta*). A national literacy campaign in 1980 has reduced illiteracy to less than 20 per cent. There are universities at León and Managua.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,478,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,510,000

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. The chief exports are cotton, coffee, beef, gold, sugar, cottonseed, bananas, copper and soluble coffee.

**CAPITAL.**—Managua, population 615,000. The centre was almost totally destroyed in the earthquake of December 1972. León, 158,577; Granada, 72,640; Masaya, 78,308; Chinandega, 144,291.

## NIGER

### (République du Niger)

*President*, Col. Seyni Kountché, *assumed power*, April 15, 1974.

Situated in West Central Africa, between 12° and 24° N. and 0° and 16° E., Niger has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Mali and Upper Volta.

It has an area of about 459,000 square miles with a population (U.N. estimate, 1972) at 4,030,000. Apart from a small region along the Niger Valley in the south-west near the capital the country is entirely savannah or desert. The main races in Niger are the Haussas in the east, the Djermas in the south-west and the nomadic Touaregs in the north.

The first French expedition arrived in 1891 and the country was fully occupied by 1914. It decided on December 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 3, 1960. Special agreements with France, covering financial and cultural matters, technical assistance, defence, etc., were signed in Paris on April 24, 1961. These are now being revised.

The constitution of Niger, adopted on November 8, 1960, provided for a presidential system of government, modelled on that of the United States and the French Fifth Republic, and a single Chamber National Assembly. In April 1974 Lt.-Col. Seyni Kountché seized power, suspended the Constitution, dissolved the National Assembly, and suppressed all political organizations. He then set up a Supreme Military Council with himself as President. The official language is French.

*Finance.*—The currency of Niger is the *Franc CFA*. In 1979 the total budget amounted to *Francs CFA* 59,000,000,000.

*Trade.*—The cultivation of ground-nuts and the production of livestock are the main industries and provide the two main exports. Exports in 1978 were



Livestock, *Francs CFA* 11,600,000,000; Ground-nuts, *Francs CFA* 300,000,000. A company formed by the Government, the French Atomic Energy Authority and private interests is exploiting uranium deposits at Arlit. Exports of uranium in 1978 were worth *Francs CFA* 47,000,000,000. Imports from U.K. (1978)—£11,930,000; exports to U.K. (1978)—£235,000.

**CAPITAL.**—Niamey (100,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal stripes, orange, white and green with an orange disc in the middle of the white stripe.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 18.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency M. F. Daly (*resident at Abidjan*).

## NORWAY

### (Norge)

*King*, Olav V, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* July 2, 1903; *succeeded*, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII; *married* March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (*born* March 29, 1901; *died* April 5, 1954); *having issue*, Harald (*see below*) and two daughters.

*Heir-Apparent*, H.R.H. Prince Harald, G.C.V.O., *b.* Feb. 21, 1937; *m.* Aug. 29, 1968, Sonja Haraldsen, and has issue Princess Märthe Louise, *b.* Sept. 22, 1971; and Prince Haakon Magnus, *b.* July 20, 1973.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, Kåre Willoch.

*Foreign Affairs*, Svenn Stray.

*Finance*, Rolf Presthus.

*Oil and Energy*, Vidkun Hveding.

*Defence*, Anders C. Sjaastad.

*Justice*, Mona Røkke.

*Industry*, Jens-Halvard Bratz.

*Consumer Affairs and Government Administration*, Astrid Gjertsen.

*Fisheries*, Thor Låstau.

*Local Government and Labour*, Arne Rettedal.

*Transport and Communications*, Inger Koppernæs.

*Environment*, Wenche Frogm Sellæg.

*Church and Education*, Tore Austad.

*Culture*, Lars Roar Langset.

*Agriculture*, Johan Løken.

*Social Affairs*, Leif Arne Heløe.

*Commerce*, Arne Skauge.



ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
[01-235 7151]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rolf Busch (1982).*

*Minister-Counsellor, Kai Lie.*

*Counsellors, Anders Helseth (Press and Cultural); S. Remoy (Fisheries); J. Breivik (Economic).*

*1st Secretaries, Jostein Helge Bernhardsen; Leidulf Namtvedt; Haakon Storhaug (Consul).*

*2nd Secretary, Ole Lundby.*

*Defence Attaché, Col. C. O. S. Langlie.*

*Asst. Defence Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. Medhus.*

*Attaché, Terje Rasmussen (Consular).*

**Area and Population.**—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,531 km. (Sweden 1,619 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 19 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 386,308 sq. km. of which Svalbard is 62,049 and Jan Mayen 372 sq. km. with a population (estimated, Dec. 1981) of 4,107,063. In 1979 there were for every 1,000 inhabitants: 12·7 live births; 10·2 deaths; 8·7 deaths during first year of age (per 1,000 live births); 5·7 marriages.

The Norwegian coastline is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity

in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia.

**Production.**—The cultivated area is about 8,170 sq. km. (2·2 per cent of total surface area); forests cover nearly 25 per cent; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are manufactures, agriculture and forestry, fisheries, mining, production of metals and ferro-alloys and shipping. Also in recent years industries providing both manufactured products and services for the development of North Sea oil and gas resources have assumed growing importance. In 1981, the total workforce was 1,932,000 of which 390,000 persons were employed in Norwegian industry. Manufactures are aided by great resources of hydro-electric power. Actual production in 1981 amounted to 92,770 million kilowatts. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1981 the total catch amounted to 2,590,440 metric tonnes.

**Government.**—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

The Labour Party was defeated in the General Election of Sept. 14, 1981. When the three non-socialist parties proved unable to form a coalition the Conservative Party formed a minority government with Kåre Willoch as Prime Minister.

**Defence.**—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. The period of compulsory national service is 15 months (without refresher training) in the Navy and Air Force, and 12 months (with refresher training) in the Army. In March 1978 Norway committed an infantry battalion with additional support to the U.N. Interim Force in the Lebanon.

**Education** from 7 to 16 is free and compulsory in the "basic schools" maintained by the municipalities with State grants-in-aid. The majority of the pupils receive post-compulsory schooling at "upper secondary" schools, colleges of education (19) regional colleges akin to polytechnics (12), universities (4) and other university-level specialist institutions.

**Language and Literature.**—Old Norse literature is among the most ancient and richest in Europe. Norwegian in both its present forms is closely related to other Scandinavian languages. Independence from Denmark (1814) and resurgent nationalism led to the development of "new Norwegian" based on dialects, which now has equal official standing with "bokmål", in which Danish influence is more obvious. This was formed in the time of the Reformation, and Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the father of Norwegian literature, though the



modern period begins with the patriotic and romantic writings of Henrik Wergeland (1808–1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906), the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832–1910), dramatist, novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1903, and the novelists Jonas Lie (1833–1908), Alexander Kielland (1849–1906), Knut Hamsun (1859–1952) and Sigrid Undset (1882–1949), the latter two both Nobel Prizewinners, and the latter a champion of Norwegian womanhood. In 1978 there were 72 newspapers appearing six times weekly, eighty-five 2–5 times weekly and 2 once a week. Total circulation was in the region of 1,683,000. There are no Sunday newspapers.

**Communications.**—The total length of railways open at the end of 1980 was 4,242 km., excluding private lines. The extension of the main line from Fauske to Bodø, 60 miles north of the Arctic Circle, was completed in 1962. The number of telephones at the end of 1981 was 1,992,000. There are 82,482 km. of public roads in Norway (including urban streets). At the end of 1981, 2,123,622 road motor vehicles were registered.

**Civil Aviation.**—Scheduled internal air services are operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Widerøes Flyveselskap A.S.

**Mercantile Marine.**—The Mercantile Marine, December 1980, consisted of 1,682 vessels of 21,706,985 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks seventh among the merchant navies of the world.

## FINANCE

	1980	1981
	million <i>Kroner</i>	
Revenue .....	83,582	101,400
Expenditure .....	95,767	107,600

## TRADE

	1980	1981
	million <i>Kroner</i>	
Total imports .....	118,363	130,500
Total exports .....	135,003	156,700

The chief imports are raw materials, motor vehicles, chemicals, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of crude oil and gas, manufactured goods, fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (Dec. 31, 1981), 450,386. Other towns are  $\Psi$ Trondheim, 134,690;  $\Psi$ Bergen, 207,419;  $\Psi$ Stavanger, 91,021;  $\Psi$ Kristiansand, 61,476;  $\Psi$ Dramman, 50,098;  $\Psi$ Tromsø, 47,148;  $\Psi$ Aalesund, 34,743;  $\Psi$ Haugesund, 26,982; Moss, 25,088.

**FLAG.**—Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 17 (Constitution Day).

**AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London—Bergen or Oslo, 1 hr. 50 mins. London—Stavanger, 1 hr. 40 mins.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

Thomas Heftyesgate, 8 Oslo 2.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, Her Excellency Dame Gillian Gerda Brown, D.C.V.O., C.M.G.

*Counsellors*, T. E. J. Mound, O.B.E. (*Economic*); A. E. Palmer, C.V.O. (*Head of Chancery*).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at *Oslo* and Honorary Consulates at *Bergen, Tromsø, Alesund, Kristiansund N., Narvik, Stavanger, Trondheim, Kristiansund S. and Haugesund.*

## BRITISH COUNCIL

*Representative*, Miss M. Wane, O.B.E., Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo 1.

## SVALBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 9, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, Norway assumed sovereignty. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantling of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. 288,000 metric tons of coal were extracted from Norwegian mines in Svalbard in 1980.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 355 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour 2 to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'–71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53'–9° 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

## Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 48' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNILD LAND (from 70° 30' to 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

## OMAN

(The Sultanate of Oman)

*Sultan*, Qaboos Bin-Said, succeeded on deposition of Sultan Said bin Taimur, July 23, 1970.

(The Sultan acts as his own Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Finance.)

*Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence*, Fahar Bin-Taimour al-Said.

*Deputy Prime Minister for Legal Affairs*, Fahad Bin Mahmud al-Said.

*Deputy Prime Minister for Finance and Economy*, Qais Abdel-Moneim al-Said.

*Special Adviser to the Sultan, governor of Muscat*, Thuwaini Bin Shihab al-Said.

*Minister of State for Foreign Affairs*, Yousef al-Alawi Abdullah.

*Special adviser to the Sultan on religious and historical affairs*, Mohammad Bin-Ahmad.

*Interior*, Badr Bin-Saud Bin-Hareb.

*Justice*, Hilal Bin-Hamad al-Sammar al-Said.

*Post, Telegraphs and Telephones*, Hamdud Abdullah al-Harhi.

*Civil Aviation, Roads and Ports*, Salem Nasser al-Bousaidi.

*Commerce and Industry*, Mohammad Zubair.

*Petroleum and Mineral Resources*, Said Ahmad al-Shanfari.

*Agriculture and Fisheries*, Abdel-Hafaz Salem Rajab.

*Health*, Mubarak al-Khadouri.

*Education*, Yahya Mahfouz al-Munziri.

*Social Affairs and Labour*, (vacant).

*Land Affairs and Municipalities*, Ahmad Abdullah al-Ghazali.

*Information and Youth Affairs*, Abdel-Aziz Rowass.

*Public Works*, Assem al-Jamali.

*National Heritage*, Faisal Bin-Ali al-Said.

*Diwan Affairs*, Hamad Bin-Hamoud al-Said.

*Governor of Dhofar and Minister of State*, Sayyid Halil bin Saud bin Harub.

*Minister of State and Special Envoy for the Sultan*, Shahib bin-Taimour al Said.

*Secretary to the Council of Ministers*, Salem al-Ghazali.

*President of the State Consultative Council*, Khalfan Nasir al-Wahaibi.

OMAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
44a/b Montpellier Square, S.W.7  
[01-584 6782]

*Ambassador*, (vacant)

The independent Sultanate of Oman lies at the eastern corner of the Arabian Peninsula. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibet on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast which belongs to Sharjah and Fujairah of the United Arab Emirates. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub al Khali, or "Empty Quarter" as the South Eastern Arabian Desert is called.

Physically and historically modern Oman can be split into two main parts, the North and the South, divided by a large tract of desert. *Northern Oman* has three main sections. The *Batinah*, the coastal plain, varies in width from 30 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to almost nothing at Muscat where the mountains descend abruptly to the sea. The plain is fertile, with date gardens extending over its full length of 150 miles. The dates, which ripen in early July, well before the Basra product, are famous for their flavour. The *Hajar*, a mountain spine running from North East to South West, reaching nearly 10,000 feet in height on Jabal Akhdar. For the most part the mountains are barren, but numerous valleys penetrate the central massif of Jabal Akhdar and in these there is considerable cultivation irrigated by wells or a system of underground canals called *falajs* which tap the water table. The two plateaus leading from the western slopes of the mountains, the *Dhahirah* or back, in the north and the *Sharqia* in the south east also have centres of

settlements and cultivation. They fall from an average height of 1,000 feet into the sands of the Empty Quarter. Camels raised in this area are prized throughout Arabia. The North is separated from the South by nearly 400 miles of inhospitable country crossed by one motorable track, the only land link. *Dhofar*, the Southern Province, is the only part of the Arabian Peninsula to be touched by the South West Monsoon. Temperatures are more moderate than in the North and sugar cane and coconuts are grown on the coastal plain, while cattle are bred on the mountains.

*Government*.—A Consultative Council for the State was established by Sultanic decree on October 18, 1981. The Council is a nominated body consisting of 45 members (28 representing the public and 17 representing the government). The Council's jurisdiction is confined to economic affairs and social development.

Muscat is the original capital of Oman, but Matrah, 3 miles away, where a new port has been built and where there is more room for expansion, is the commercial centre, and government offices and private houses are moving out to Ruwi and Qurum along the road to Seeb Airport. The other main towns on the northern coast are Sur, Khaburah and Sohar, all of which are ports but without sheltered anchorage. In the interior Nizwa and Rostaq, both former capitals, are the centres of population. The main town of Dhofar is Salalah, and Raysut and Murbat are the ports.

The area of Oman has been estimated at 120,000 sq. miles and the population at 850,000 (1982). The inhabitants of the North are for the most part Arab but along the coast there is a strong infusion of negro blood, while in the Capital Area which stretches from Muscat to Seeb there are large communities of Hindus, Khojas and Baluch, in addition to Zanzibaris of Omani origin. In Dhofar there is also an infusion of negro blood around Salalah, but in the mountains the inhabitants are either of pure Arab descent or belong to tribes of pre-Arab origin, the Qarra and Mahra, who speak their own dialects of semitic origin.

Since 1972 ships have been using Port Qaboos at Matrah, where eight deep water berths have been constructed as part of the new harbour facilities (£20m.).

The telegraph office, an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah and an international telephone service have been operated since January 1975 by OMANTEL. The Sultanate of Oman and Cable & Wireless share in the company in the ratio of 60/40. There are cleared or graded motorable tracks linking most main population centres of the country with the coast and with the towns of the United Arab Emirates. In 1977, 1,447 km. of tarmac road linked the capital area with the new international airport at Seeb and the town of Sohar and others are being built.

*Finance*.—On May 7, 1970, a new currency was brought into circulation. The main unit is the *Rial Oman*.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981 (est.)
Imports from U.K. . . .	£131,094,000	£200,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	28,728,000	40,000,000

*Commerce and Trade*.—Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, U.S., West Germany and India. Total imports for the year 1981 were RO790,346,000. Chief imports were machinery, cars, building materials, refined petroleum and food and telecommunications equipment.

Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd. (owned 60 per cent by Oman Government and 34 per cent by

Shell) began exporting oil on Aug. 1, 1967. Winter-shall A.-G., Sun Oil and ELF-ERAP have off-shore concessions and Eif Aquitaine Sumitomo has a new inland oil concession. The current level of oil production is about 300,000 barrels per day.

*Development.*—For many years the Sultanate was a poor country with a total annual income of less than £1,000,000. The advent of oil revenues since 1967 and the change of régime in 1970 have improved prospects and have enabled the initiation of a wide-ranging development programme, especially concerned with health, education and communications. New hospitals have been completed in the main provincial centres and there are now 13 hospitals and 150 doctors. 310 schools, with 75,000 pupils, were in operation in 1977. At Salalah, the main coastal town of the southern province of Dhofar, a new civil airport is planned. A metalled road joins Salalah to Taqa and the port of Rayzut and several housing schemes have been completed. A thermal power station and desalination plant is under construction near Muscat and work has recently begun on a flour mill. There are also plans to build a cement factory near Muscat.

*CAPITAL.*— $\Psi$  Muscat, population (estimated), 7,000.

*FLAG.*—Red, green and white with crossed daggers in red sector.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Muscat

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Duncan Slater, C.M.G. (1982).

*First Secretary*, H. J. O. R. Tunnell (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*Defence Attaché*, Col. R. Lea, M.B.E., D.S.O.

*Naval and Air Attaché*, Capt. W. H. H. McLeod, O.B.E., R.N.

*1st Secretaries*, A. R. Wood; H. Marcelin.

*British Council Representative*, C. Housden, P.O. Box 7090, Mutrah, Oman.

## PAKISTAN

*President*, Gen. Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

(Gen. Zia is responsible for Political Affairs, Population, Science and Technology, States and Frontier Regions, Cabinet Division, Establishment Division and is Chairman, Planning Commission).

#### CABINET

*Defence*, Ali Ahmad Talpur.

*Labour and Manpower*, Ghulam Dasthir Khan.

*Housing and Works*, Air Marshal Inamul Haque Khan.

*Foreign Affairs*, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

*Finance and Economics*, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

*Interior*, Mahmud A. Haroon.

*Education*, M. Ali Khan.

*Local Government and Rural Development*, Fakhar Imam.

*Information*, Raja Zafarul Haq.

*Health and Social Welfare*, Dr. Nasiruddin Jomezai.

*Communications*, Mohyuddin Baluch.

*Culture, Sports and Tourism*, Arbab Niaz Mohammed.

*Industries*, Ellahi Bux Scomro.

*Kashmir Affairs and Northern Affairs*, Maj.-Gen. Jamal Dar (retd.).

*Religious and Minority Affairs*, Alhaj Mohammed Abbas Khan Abbasi.

*Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives*, Vice-Adm. M. Fazil Janjua.

*Water and Power*, Raja Sikander Zaman.

*Petroleum and Natural Resources*, Maj.-Gen. Rao Farman Ali Khan (retd.).

*Production and Railways*, Lt. Gen. Saeed Qadir.

*Law and Parliamentary Affairs*, S. Sharifuddin Pirzada (*Attorney-General*).

PAKISTAN EMBASSY  
35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1  
[01-235 2044]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ali Arshad (1981).

*Ministers*, Amir Usman; Qutubuddin Aziz (*Information*).

*Counsellors*, Muhammad Quarban (*Head of Chancery*); Ahmad Javed Shah; Wajahat Latif; Hafeezullah (*Commercial*); Dr. Zia Mohyuddin.

*1st Secretaries*, Mohammad Imtiaz-ul-Hassan; Dr. Farouk A. Rana.

*Area and Population.*—The Islamic Republic of Pakistan consists of country situated to the north-west of the Indian sub-continent, bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, the disputed territory of Kashmir and India. It covers a total area of 310,403 sq. miles. The Government of Pakistan census in 1981 showed a population figure of 83,780,000. Of these, about 97 per cent are Moslems, about 1 per cent Hindus, 1.5 per cent Christians, and 4 per cent Buddhists.

Running through Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir, and their sources in the Himalayas.

*Government.*—Until April 17, 1972, when the Republic of Bangladesh seceded and was formally created to replace East Pakistan, Pakistan consisted of two geographical units, West and East Pakistan, which were separated by about 1,100 miles of Indian territory. Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consisted of former territories of British India. The States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur (in Punjab and Sind), with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) were defined by a Boundary Commission. The following States also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. (All these States have since merged in the relevant Provinces of what is now Pakistan). The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when a Parliamentary Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law.

The first general elections ever held in Pakistan on a basis of "one man, one vote", were held in Dec. 1970 and Jan. 1971. The Awami League in East Pakistan, led by Shiekh Mujibur Rahman, and the Pakistan People's Party in West Pakistan, led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, won large majorities. Following the elections there was total disagreement between the two main parties on the question of a new Constitution for Pakistan, Sheikh Mujib insisting on complete autonomy for East Pakistan. The proposed opening of the National Assembly at Dacca on March 25, 1971, was postponed and civil war broke out.

The unofficially styled "Bangladesh" seceded from the Government of Pakistan by unilateral declaration on March 26, 1971. Fighting in East Pakistan intensified towards the end of the year and on December 3 it spread to West Pakistan and Indian forces were engaged. On December 16 the Pakistan forces on the eastern front surrendered, and the

following day Pakistan accepted a cease-fire in the West. "The Democratic Government of Bangladesh" was formally proclaimed on April 17, 1972.

The United Kingdom had recognized Bangladesh on February 4; but already, on January 30, 1972, President Bhutto announced that Pakistan had left the Commonwealth as a protest against the decision by Britain, Australia and New Zealand to recognize Bangladesh.

The general elections called in March 1977 resulted in a sweeping victory for Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party but the Opposition Pakistan National Alliance alleged that the elections had been rigged. Following weeks of negotiation between the representatives of the Government and the PNA, the Armed Forces assumed power on July 5, 1977 and imposed martial law throughout the country. The military government scheduled new general elections for October 1977, but these were postponed.

From January 1978, Gen Zia-ul-Haq was assisted by a 19-member Advisory Council, which was replaced in July 1978 by a 22 member Cabinet including members of the political parties. Gen. Zia declared himself President on Sept. 16, 1978, and a federal cabinet was formed in March, 1981. In January 1982 a Federal Council (Majlis-i-Shoora) was inaugurated; a nominated advisory body, it is intended to reflect popular views until there is a return to democracy.

**Education.**—Formal education in Pakistan is organized into five stages. These are five years of primary education (5-9 years), three years of middle or lower secondary (general or vocational), two years of upper secondary, two years of higher secondary (intermediate) and two to five years of higher education in colleges and universities. Education is free to upper secondary level.

Examinations for the first two stages are conducted by the Provincial Education Departments for the award of certificates. Public examinations are conducted at secondary and higher secondary/intermediate levels by the concerned Boards of Intermediate and Secondary education. Public examinations are also held for scholarships and conducted by the Directorates of Education. Examinations at higher levels of education are conducted by the universities.

Provincial Governments are responsible for the total financial support of the government institutions and for grants to non-government institutions. But policy making is authorized by the national Government, which makes annual grants. The Government of Pakistan announced in March, 1972, the Education Policy, 1972-80, the main objects of which were to promote ideological solidarity and eradicate illiteracy. According to the Policy, education in classes I-VII has been made free since Oct. 1, 1972. It is anticipated that primary education will become universal for boys and girls by 1984.

Education in classes IX and X has been made free in all schools from 1973. The present rate of increase in enrolment at secondary and intermediate levels is about 10 per cent per annum. By 1980, it was estimated that the enrolment was more than double, rising from 400,000 to 850,000 in classes IX and X and from 160,000 to 360,000 in classes XI and XII.

There are at present some 139,000 primary school teachers, 115,000 in secondary schools and nearly 20,000 teachers at university level.

**Production.**—Pakistan's economy is chiefly based on agriculture. The principal crops are cotton, rice, wheat, sugar cane, maize and tobacco. There are large deposits of rock salt. Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is 33 million acres. There are substantial natural gas mains near the Baluchistan-Sind border. Distribution now extends to most urban areas.

**Other products:** Pakistan also produces hides and skins, leather, wool, fertilizers, paints and varnishes, soda ash, paper, cement, fish, carpets, sports goods, surgical appliances and engineering goods, including switchgear, transformers, cables and wires.

**Trade.**—Pakistan imported manufactured goods and raw materials to the value of \$5,350 million in 1980-81 and exported mainly agricultural products valued at \$2,588 million. Principal imports are listed as: petroleum products, machinery, fertilizers, transport equipment, edible oils, chemicals, and ferrous metals. Principal exports are raw cotton, cotton yarn and cloth, carpets, rice, petroleum products, synthetic textiles, leather, and fish.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£139,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	57,400,000

**Finance.**—The unit of currency is the Rupee of 100 Paisa (1 crore = 10 million Rupees). For rate of exchange, see p. 83.

The 1982-83 Budget anticipated Revenue receipts of Rs.57,180 million and expenditure (excluding development expenditure) of some Rs.78,000 million.

**Communications.**—The main seaport is Karachi. The main airport at Karachi occupies an important position on international trunk routes and is equipped with modern facilities and equipment. Pakistan International Airlines (P.I.A.) operates air services between the principal cities within the country as well as abroad.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

**CAPITAL.**—Islamabad, pop. 201,000. ΨKarachi (pop. 5,103,000) is the largest city and seaport; Lahore has a population of 2,920,000.

**FLAG.**—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical stripes at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—March 23 (Pakistan Day), August 14 (Independence Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5,  
P.O. Box 1122, Islamabad.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Oliver Grantham Forster, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1979).*

There is a British Consulate-General at Karachi.

*British Council Representative, M. G. Eltenton, O.B.E., P.O. Box 1135, Islamabad. There are regional offices at Karachi and Lahore.*

#### PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955. The Province was reorganized with effect from July 1, 1970, into the four separate Provinces of Punjab (including Bahawalpur), Sind (including Karachi), North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan together with Islamabad Capital Territory and the Tribal Areas.

**PANAMA**  
(República de Panama)

*President of the Republic*, Lic. Ricardo de la Espriella, took office, July 30, 1982 following resignation of Pres. Royo.

MINISTERS OF STATE

*Government and Justice*, Sr. Jorge Ritter.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Sr. Jorge Illueca.  
*Finance*, Dr. Orville Goodin.  
*Commerce and Industry*, Raúl Brostella.  
*Public Works*, Sr. Tomas Duque.  
*Agriculture*, Sr. René González.  
*Health*, Dr. Edith Jimenez.  
*Education*, Sra. Susana Richa de Torrijos.  
*Labour and Social Welfare*, Dr. José G. Montenegro.  
*Planning and Economic Policy*, Dr. Luis Alberto Arias.  
*Housing*, Sr. Abel Rodriguez.  
*Minister to the President*, Sr. Ricardo Rodriguez.

PANAMANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
Eagle House, 109-110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1  
[01-930 1591]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dr. Santiago Harris.  
*Minister-Counsellor*, Sr. Mario Velasquez.

CONSULATE  
24 Tudor Street, E.C.4  
[01-353 4792/3].

There are also Consular Offices of the Republic at *Glasgow* and *Liverpool*.

Panama lies on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America (see MAP, p. 817). After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence from Colombia and established a separate Government.

After 1968 control of Panama was increasingly taken over by Gen. Omar Torrijos, Commander of the National Guard, following a military coup. On October 11, 1972, at an assembly of representatives from the 505 electoral districts, the President and Vice-President were installed for a six-year term, and General Torrijos was designated as "Leader of the Revolution" with wide overriding powers. In October 1978 he withdrew from government, and Dr. Aristides Royo was elected President by the Assembly of Representatives. In September, 1977, in Washington, President Carter of the U.S.A. and Gen. Torrijos signed a treaty giving Panama control of the Panama Canal in the year 2,000.

The area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1976 est.) 1,718,000. The soil is moderately fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, sugar, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years.

*Language and Literature*.—The official language is Spanish. There are five Spanish language and one English language newspaper published daily in the capital.

*Finance*.—The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

1980 (provisional)

Imports ..... U.S.\$1,396 million  
Exports ..... 406 million

Trade with U.K.†

1980 (provisional)

Imports from U.K. .... £34,900,000  
Exports to U.K. .... 4,100,000  
† Including Colon Free Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods, machinery, lubricants, chemicals and foodstuffs; exports are bananas, petroleum products, shrimps, sugar, meat and fishmeal.

CAPITAL, Panama City. Population (1970 Census), 418,000.

FLAG.—Four quarters; white with red star (top, next staff), red (in fly), blue (below, next staff) and white with red star.

NATIONAL DAY.—November 3.

*Dependencies of Panama*.—Taboga Island (area 4 sq. miles) is a popular tourist resort of some 12 miles from the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. Tourist facilities are also being developed in the Las Perlas Archipelago in the Gulf of Panama. There is a penal settlement at Guardia on the island of Coiba (area 19 sq. miles) in the Gulf of Chiriqui.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
(120 Via España, Panama)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Stanley Stephenson (1980).  
*1st Secretary and Consul*, B. V. White.

There is a British consular office at *Panama City*.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; via N. Y., 14 days.

**PARAGUAY**  
(República del Paraguay)

*President*, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973 and 1978.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Alberto Nogués.  
*Finance*, General César Barrientos (ret.).  
*Interior*, Dr. Sabino A. Montanaro.  
*Defence*, General Marcial Samaniego (ret.).  
*Justice and Labour*, Dr. Saúl González.  
*Education and Worship*, Dr. Raúl Peña.  
*Public Works and Communications*, General de División Juan A. Cáceres.  
*Agriculture and Livestock*, Ing. Hernando Bertoni.  
*Industry and Commerce*, Dr. Delfín Ugarte Centurión.  
*Without Portfolio*, Arq. Tomás Romero Pereira.  
*President of Central Bank*, Dr. César Romero Acosta.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
Braemer Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7  
[01-937 1253]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Antonio Zuccolillo.  
*Counsellor and Consul General*, Rubén Alvarenga-Cabañas.  
*1st Secretaries*, Mrs. G. S. de Jáuregui; J. C. Frutos.

There is a Paraguayan Consulate in *Liverpool*.

*Area and Population*.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situated between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil.

The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (est. 1980) of 3,167,900.

Eastern Paraguay consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, none of which exceeds 2,300 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are normally navigable for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Some of the tributary streams are also navigable. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción. Paraguay

is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucú," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is a flat plain, rising uniformly towards its western boundary to a height of 1,140 feet; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought, but the building of dams and reservoirs has converted part of it into good pasture for cattle raising.

**Government.**—In 1535 Paraguay was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 it declared its independence of Spain.

The 1967 constitution provides for a two-chamber parliament consisting of a 30-member Senate and a 60-member Chamber of Deputies. Two-thirds of the seats in each chamber are allocated to the majority party and the remaining one-third shared among the minority parties in proportion to the votes cast. Voting is compulsory for all citizens over 18.

The President is elected for 5 years and may be re-elected for a further term. He appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government. During parliamentary recess it can govern by decree through the Council of State, the members of which are representative of the Government, the armed forces and various other bodies.

**Production.**—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agriculture and cattle raising. Cotton, soya beans, tobacco, edible and essential oils and timber are the main exports. The forests contain many varieties of timber which find a good market abroad. Paraguay's hydroelectric power station at Acaray produces 180,000 kW. of which a surplus is exported to Argentina and Brazil.

Brazil and Paraguay are carrying out a project to develop the potential of the River Paraná—annual output is planned at 10.7 million kWh. Similarly, Paraguay and Argentina are to develop the hydroelectric complex at the Yacireta rapids. This has a potential annual output of 3.5 million kWh. Work on the Itaipú hydroelectric scheme began early in 1976 (production is planned to start in late 1983) and work on the Jaciretá scheme began in 1978.

**Communications.**—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). This service is liable to cancellation without warning when the river is low or in flood. There are direct shipping services between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Asunción; and Liverpool, London and Asunción. Eight airlines operate services from Asunción.

There are 1,176 km. of asphalted roads in Paraguay, connecting Asunción with São Paulo (26 hrs.) via the Bridge of Friendship and Foz de Yguazú and with Buenos Aires (24 hrs.) via Puerto Pilcomayo, and about 4,050 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition, but liable to be closed or to become impassable in wet weather. A 1000 km. road, of which 300 km. are paved, links Asunción with the Bolivian border. There are services to Buenos Aires, São Paulo and Paranaíba, a port on the Brazilian coast.

**Defence.**—There is a permanent military force of about 25,000 all ranks, most of whom are conscripts

doing their military service; and about 6,500 armed police (again mostly conscripts). Three gunboats and a number of small armed launches patrol inland waters.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the official language of the country but outside the larger towns *Guarani*, the language of the largest single unit of original Indian inhabitants, is widely spoken. Three morning, one afternoon and three bi-weekly newspapers are published in Asunción. There are 48 AM, 15 FM and three TV stations in the country.

**Education.**—In 1980 there were 3,050 primary schools. They had 15,800 teachers and 503,000 students. The National University in Asunción had in 1980 a teaching staff of 1,184 and 12,000 students. The Catholic University had 7,000 students and about 620 teachers.

#### FINANCE 1982 (in million guaraníes)

Central Government	Decentralized Bodies	
Revenue . . . . .	94-237	197-661
Expenditure . . . . .	94-237	190-665

**Currency.**—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. (See also p. 84.)

**Trade.**—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, consumer goods, textiles, vehicles and machinery. Main exports: Soja, cotton, tobacco, meat, timber, seeds, maize, fruit and vegetable oils.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£14,736,842	£18,980,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	3,420,000	2,720,000

**CAPITAL,** ΨAsunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires. Pop. (census, 1970), 437,000; other centres being ΨEncarnación, 47,333; Concepción, 52,826; and Villarica 38,052.

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue with the National seal on the obverse white band and the Treasury seal on the reverse white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—May 14.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle President Franco 706,  
(PO Box 404)

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General,** His Excellency Derrick Mellor (1979).

**2nd Secretary,** P. T. Rouse, M.B.E.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air approximately 21 hours flying time via Rio de Janeiro.

## PERU

(República del Perú)

**President,** Fernando Belaunde, *assumed office*, May 5, 1980.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE  
52 Sloane Street, S.W.1  
[01-235 1917]

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary** (vacant).

**Minister and Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,** Armando Lecaros de Cossio.

**Naval and Military Attaché,** Vice-Adm. Julio Zapata.  
**Air Attaché,** Maj. Gen. Jaime R. Arrospide.

**Area and Population.**—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 0° 00' 48" and 18° 21' 00" S. latitude and between 68° 39' 27" and 81° 20' 13" W. longitude. The area of the Republic including

4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles with a total population (census, 1972) of 14,121,564.

**Physical Features.**—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascarán* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* (20,235 feet), *Misti* volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antajasha* (18,020 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meiggs* (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population.

In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco, leche caspi and petroleum.

**Government.**—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quechua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic.

**Production.**—The chief crops are cotton, potatoes, and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat, barley, grapes and coffee. Mineral exports include lead, zinc, copper, iron ore and silver. Peru is

normally the world's largest exporter of fishmeal. The value of fishmeal exports dropped for some years but is now recovering.

**Communications.**—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *via* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered in 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and the 2,400 miles of track are now administered by the Government. There is also steam navigation on the Ucayali (*see* Andean Highway above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and many international services call at Lima.

**Defence.**—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription (2 years), and numbers about 45,000 of all ranks. Armoured units are equipped with American, Russian and French vehicles. Engineer units are employed on the construction of roadways in Peru using American equipment. **Navy.**—The Navy consists of 3 cruisers; 4 destroyers; 2 frigates; 2 corvettes; 6 U.S. submarines and 2 German submarines; 4 LST's; 5 river gun-boats; 4 fleet oilers; 4 fleet auxiliaries; 2 river transports; 14 patrol boats; 2 patrol launches; 1 floating dock and 2 tugs. The main Naval base is in Callao and supports all ships of the Fleet. There are training establishments in Callao and La Punta. The Naval Air Arm consists of U.S. and French helicopters; U.S. anti-submarine aircraft and DC3's. **Air Force.**—The Air Force is equipped with British Hunter and Canberra aircraft; American training, fighter and transport aircraft plus helicopters; French Mirage aircraft and Alouette helicopters. There are military airfields at Talara, Piura, Chiclayo, Lima, Pisco, Joya, Iquitos and Arequipa plus a seaplane base at Iquitos. There are also a Civil Guard and a Republican Guard whose members number respectively 30,000 and 5,000.

**Education.**—Education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 15. In 1972 a new Law of Education radically changed the structure of the system.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish, the language of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, was formerly the only official language of the country. However, in May 1975, the Quechua language was declared by Decree Law as the second official tongue. Quechua and Aymara are widely spoken by more than half the population of the country. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879–1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943.

**Finance.**—The unit of currency is the *Sol* of 100 *centavos*. For rate of exchange, *see* p. 84.



*Trade.*—Import trade of Peru in 1980 totalled U.S.\$3,134 million and exports U.S.\$3,904 million. In 1980, Peru had an overall balance of payments surplus of about U.S.\$800 million.

**Trade with U.K.**

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£46,500,000
Exports to U.K. ....	77,400,000

The principal imports are machinery, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are minerals and metals, fishmeal, sugar, cotton and coffee.

**CAPITAL.**—Metropolitan Lima (including  $\Psi$ Callao), population 3,595,000. Arequipa (561,338)  $\Psi$ Liquitos (540,560),  $\Psi$ Chiclayo (533,266).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, red, white, red; coat of arms on white band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 28 (Anniversary of Independence).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**

Edificio El Pacifico-Washington (Piso 12), Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa, Lima.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Charles William Wallace, C.V.O. (1979).

*1st Secretaries*, J. W. Thorpe (*Head of Chancery*); M. L. Creek, M.V.O. (*Commercial*).

*Defence, Naval, Military and Air Attaché*, Capt. P. M. Carver, R.N.

*2nd Secretaries*, I. Gerken (*Commercial*); D. K. Humphrey (*Administration*); P. Butcher (*Technical Assistance*).

There are British Consular Offices at Lima and Callao.

*British Council Representative*, T. F. Hibbett, Apartado 11114, Edif. Pacifico-Washington, Ave Arequipa, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21–27 days; *via* Liverpool and Colon, 17–30 days. Direct British Caledonian service Lima-London.

**THE PHILIPPINES**  
(República ng Pilipinas)

*President*, Ferdinand Marcos, b. 1917, elected Nov. 10, 1965, assumed office Dec. 30, 1965, re-elected, June 16, 1981.

**MINISTERS**

- Foreign Affairs*, Carlos P. Romulo.
- Finance*, Cesar E. A. Virata.
- Justice*, Ricardo Puno.
- Agriculture*, Arturo Tanco.
- Public Works and Highways*, Jesus Hipolito.
- Education and Culture*, Onofre D. Corpuz.
- Labour and Employment*, Blas F. Ople.
- Defence*, Juan Ponce Enrile.
- Health*, Jesus Azurin.
- Industry and Trade*, Roberto Ongpin.
- Agrarian Reform*, Conrado Estrella.
- Local Government*, Jose Roño.
- Tourism*, Jose D. Aspiras.
- Natural Resources*, Teodoro Peña.
- Energy*, Geronimo Velasco.
- Human Settlements*, Imelda R. Marcos.
- Transportation and Communications*, Jose P. Dans.
- Social Services*, Sylvia Montes.
- Minister to the Presidency*, Leonardo Perez.

**PHILIPPINE EMBASSY**  
9a Palace Green, W.8  
[01-937 1609]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, (vacant).

*Minister-Counsellor and Consul General*, Dr. Jaime S. Bautista.

*Armed Forces Attaché*, Capt. Artemio Tadiar.

*Commercial Attaché*, Miss E. M. Yulo.

**Area and Population.**—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'–4° 30' N. Lat. and 116° 55'–126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,929 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon	40,422	Mindoro	3,759
Mindanao	36,538	Leyte	2,786
Samar	5,050	Cebu	1,703
Negros	4,906	Bohol	1,492
Palawan	4,550	Masbate	1,262
Panay	4,446		



Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanans and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines was estimated at the end of 1975 at 42,759,000.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Moslems, in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 500,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish, American and Indian.

**History.**—The Portuguese navigator Magellan came to the Philippines in 1521 and was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas", after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the Spanish-American War of



1898, Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted in 1916 and in 1934 the Philippines were granted a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946 with a presidential form of government based on the American system. Martial law was imposed on September 21, 1972. This was lifted, except in two southern provinces, on January 17, 1981. On January 17, 1973, a revised constitution, providing for a parliamentary form of government with a unicameral legislative, was proclaimed after its ratification in a national referendum. Elections were held on April 7, 1978 for 165 seats in the new Interim National Assembly, which is intended to prepare the way for a permanent body. This met for the first time on June 12, 1978 when the President was sworn in as Prime Minister. Constitutional amendments were approved in April 1981 providing for a French-style system of parliamentary government with a strong executive Presidency. President Marcos subsequently fought and won a Presidential election.

*Language and Literature.*—The official languages are Pilipino and English. Pilipino, the national language, is based on Tagalog, one of the Malay-Polynesian languages which according to the 1970 census is spoken by 55.2 per cent of the population. English, which is the language of government and of instruction in secondary and university education, is spoken by at least 44 per cent of the population. Spanish, which ceased to be an official language in 1973, is now spoken by only 3.6 per cent. 73 per cent of the population are literate. Secondary and higher education is extensive and there are 37 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Thomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there are also 213 State-supported colleges and universities, including the University of the Philippines, founded 1908. Students at private and state colleges and universities in 1978-79 numbered 1,129,056.

*Roads and Railways.*—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941-45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system covered 63,542 kilometres in 1978 and in 1977 there was a total of 986,466 registered road vehicles. The railways operate approximately 740 miles of track. The Philippine National Railway, on Luzon Island, has been converted to diesel traction.

*Shipping.*—There are 93 ports of entry in the Philippines and 12,049 vessels of various types (including 172 ocean-going vehicles), totalling 2,319,500 tons, are engaged in inter-island traffic.

*Civil Aviation.*—The Civil Aeronautics Administration (C.A.A.) operates and maintains 82 national airports. Philippine Air Lines have regular flights throughout the Far East and operate trans-Pacific flights to San Francisco, in addition to inter-island services. Air Manilla (Inc.) also operate charter international and local air services.

## TRADE

	1980
Total imports .....	\$7,726,912,426
Total exports .....	5,787,787,554

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£88,998,000
Exports to U.K. ....	99,018,000

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber. There is, however, an increasing number of manufacturing industries and it is the policy of the Government to diversify its economy.

Principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, copper concentrate, logs and lumber and copra.

*CAPITAL.*— $\Psi$ Manila, in the island of Luzon: population (1975): City area, 1,438,253; Manila with suburbs (incl. Quezon City, Pasay City, Caloocan City, Makati, Parañaque, San Juan Mandaluyong and Navota), 3,356,404. The next largest cities are  $\Psi$ Cebu (418,517),  $\Psi$ Davao (515,520),  $\Psi$ Iloilo (247,956),  $\Psi$ Zamboanga (240,066), and Bacolod (196,492).

*FLAG.*—Equal horizontal bands of blue (above) and red; gold sun with three stars on a white triangle next staff.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—June 12 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Manila

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Michael Morgan, C.M.C. (1981).

*Counsellor*, R. G. Marlow.

*Defence Attaché*, Wing Cdr. D. Wright.

*1st Secretary*, Dr. D. Carter (*Head of Chancery*).

*2nd Secretaries*, T. M. Dowse (*Information*); R. Parkinson (*Consul*); K. Taylor (*Commercial*).

*Cultural Attaché*, J. A. A. H. Moore (*British Council Representative*).

## POLAND

## (Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party*, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman, Planning Commission*, Zbigniew Madej.

*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Andrzej Jedynek; Edward Kowalczyk; Janusz Obodowski; Roman Malinowski; Jerzy Ozdowski; Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

*Chairman, Supreme Chamber of Control*, Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar.

*Interior*, Lt.-Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak.

*Foreign Affairs*, Jozef Czyrek.

*Finance*, Marian Krzak.

*Foreign Trade*, Tadeusz Nestorowicz.

*Administration, Local Economy and Environment*,

Lt.-Gen. Tadeusz Hupalowski.

*Justice*, Sylwester Zawadzki.

*Higher Education, Science and Technology*, Prof. Benon Miskiewicz.

*Health and Social Welfare*, Tadeusz Szelachowski.

*Labour*, Antoni Rajkiewicz.

*Culture*, Jozef Tejchma.

*Building and Building Materials Industry*, Tadeusz Opolski.

*Mining and Energy*, Lt.-Gen. Czeslaw Piotrowski.

*Metallurgical and Engineering Industries*, Zbigniew Szalajda.

*Agriculture and Food*, Jerzy Wojtecki.

*Forestry*, Waldemar Kozlowski.

*Internal Trade*, Zenon Komender.

*Transport*, Jan Kaminski.

*Raw Materials*, Jan Antoski.

*Education*, Boleslaw Faron.

*Chemical and Light Industries*, Edward Grzywa.

Telecommunications, Wladyslaw Majewski.

Religious Affairs, Adam Lopatka.

Price Affairs, Wladyslaw Krasinski.

Economic Reform, Wladyslaw Baka.

Maritime Economy, Jerzy Korzonek.

Without Portfolio, Stanislaw Ciosek; Wladyslaw Jablonski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[01-580 4324]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Stefan Staniszewski.

**Area and Population.**—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles. In the 1978 Census it was 35,032,000. Roman Catholicism is the religion of 95 per cent. of the inhabitants.

**Government.**—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share, the Tsar assuming the title of King of Poland, and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic. Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952, and was modified in February 1976. It changed the title of the country to the Polish



People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion were recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, and dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government took office. Elections to the *Sejm* have been held in 1961, 1965, 1972, 1976 and 1980. The expression of severe popular discontent in December 1970 led to the ousting of Gomulka, and substantial Government and Party changes followed. In June 1976 the government introduced steep price rises for food stuffs but after strikes and riots in a number of Polish cities these proposals were dropped. In July 1980 steep rises in food prices but static wages led to widespread strikes. The strikes continued throughout August, causing a major government reshuffle and obliging the government to agree to allow independent trade unions, the right to strike, the easing of censorship and other political and economic demands. The independent trade union movement, Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa, became a powerful force but many of its leaders, including Walesa, were detained and union activity suspended when martial law was declared on Dec. 12, 1981. Initially there was widespread passive resistance to martial law, which flared up in August 1982 into public demonstrations when the Government attempted to prevent celebrations of the Solidarity's second anniversary.

**Education.**—Elementary education (ages 7-15) is compulsory and free. Secondary education is optional and free. There are universities at Kraków, Warsaw, Poznań, Łódź, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other towns.

**Language and Literature.**—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being used. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism, whose chief Polish exponent was Adam Mickiewicz, was followed by

realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Boleslaw Prus (1847–1912), and Stanislaw Reymont (1868–1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924.

*Production and Industry.*—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 99 per cent of Polish industry is stated to be “socialized”, but 68 per cent of agricultural land is privately farmed.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£261,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	229,000,000

**CAPITAL.**—Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (1976) 1,463,000. Other large towns are Łódź (810,000); Kraków (700,700); Wrocław (584,500); Poznań (527,000); Gdansk (434,000); Szczecin (376,400); Katowice (348,900); Bydgoszcz (330,400); Lublin (281,900); Bytom (236,100); Gdynia (225,400); Zabrze (204,200).

**FLAG.**—Equal horizontal stripes of white (above) and red. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 22.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja Róż, Warsaw)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Cynlais Morgan James, C.M.G. (1981).  
*Counsellor*, D. Joy (*Head of Chancery*).  
*Defence and Air Attaché*, Gp.-Capt. W. A. Mears.  
*Naval and Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. R. A. Daniel.  
*British Council Representative*, Dr. J. Barratt, O.B.E., Al. Jerozolimskie 59, 00–697 Warsaw.

### PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

*President of the Republic*, General António Ramalho Eanes, elected, June 27, 1976, re-elected, 1980.

*Prime Minister*, Francisco Pinto Balsemão.  
*Deputy Prime Minister and Defence*, Diogo Freitas do Amaral.

*Quality of Life*, Gonçalo Ribeiro Teles.  
*Finance and Economic Planning*, João Salgueiro.  
*Minister for Parliamentary Affairs*, Dr. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa.

*Interior*, Angelo Correia.  
*Foreign*, Dr. Vasco Futscher Pereira.  
*Justice and Administrative Reform*, José Meneres Pimentel.

*Education*, Prof. Frausto da Silva.  
*Labour*, Dr. Luis Moraes.  
*Social Affairs*, Luis Barbosa.

*Agriculture, Trade and Fisheries*, Basilio Horta.  
*Industry, Energy and Exports*, Ricardo Baião Horta.  
*Culture and Science*, Francisco Lucas Pires.

*Housing, Public Work and Transport*, José Viana Baptista.

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01–235 5331]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency João de Freitas-Cruz (1980).  
*Minister-Counsellor*, Sr. José Maria de A. S. de Lemos Macedo.

*1st Secretary*, Sr. Paulo G. Castilho.

*Area and Population.*—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, covering an area of 34,000 square miles. It lies

between 36° 58'–42° 12' N. lat. and 6° 11' 48'–9° 29' 45' W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The population (including the Azores and Madeira) was estimated at 9,862,700 in 1979.

New statutes granting greater autonomy to the Atlantic islands of the Azores were promulgated in 1980. Provisional statutes for Madeira were published in 1976. The territory of Macao remains under Portuguese administration.

*Government.*—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manuel II and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government.

After the fall of the monarchy in 1910, a period of great political instability ensued until eventually the military stepped in. The Constitution of 1933 gave formal expression to the corporative “Estado Novo” (New State) which was personified by Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister from 1932–68. Dr. Caetano succeeded Salazar as Prime Minister in 1968 but his failure to liberalize the régime or to provide any alternative to continuing the wars in the African colonies resulted in his government’s overthrow by a military coup on April 25, 1974. The next two years were characterized by great political turmoil with no fewer than 6 provisional governments between April 1974 and July 1976 but with the failure of an attempted coup by the extreme left in November 1975 the situation began to become more stable. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on April 25, 1975, and for the Assembly of the Republic on April 25, 1976. Both showed that the Communists and the extreme left generally lacked wide support among the population. In the April 1976 Legislative Assembly elections and in the December local elections, the Socialist Party of Dr. Mário Soares won the largest number of votes (37.8 per cent of the total), but since the Dec. 1979 elections a centre-right coalition of the Social Democratic, Centre Democratic and Popular Monarchist parties, known as the Democratic Alliance, has held office. Constitutional reforms introduced in Aug. 1982 abolished the Council of the Revolution, ending the military’s capacity to intervene in government.

*Defence.*—All physically fit males are liable for military service, but conscription is becoming increasingly selective as the armed forces are being greatly reduced following the end of the colonial wars, and reorganized and re-equipped for a conventional national defence role. The present strength of the Army is about 36,000. One brigade is earmarked for N.A.T.O. service. The Navy consists of about 12,000 officers and men, including 2,000 marines, manning about 60 craft of various types, many of which are obsolete. The present serving strength of the Air Force is about 9,000, (including paratroops) and about 80 aircraft of various types.

*Education* is free and compulsory for six years from the age of 7. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycéums, commercial and industrial schools, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are old established Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Oporto and Lisbon. Three new Universities have been established at Lisbon, Braga and Aveiro.

*Language and Literature.*—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil, and is the *lingua franca* of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

Portuguese language and literature reached the

culminating point of their development in the *Lusíadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camoës), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is flourishing.

**Newspapers and Broadcasting.**—There are now 9 main daily newspapers in Lisbon and 4 in Oporto, and 3 main weekly newspapers. Most have been losing money and the Government has announced plans for a radical reorganization of the newspaper industry. There are 2 TV channels (broadcasting in colour) and 5 radio stations (4 state controlled) broadcasting nationwide.

**Civil aviation** is controlled by the Administração Nacional Aeronáutica. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There are direct flights between London and Faro in the Algarve.

**Agriculture.**—The chief agricultural products are cork, maize, wheat, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, tomatoes, timber, port wine and table wines. There are extensive forests of pine, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut covering about 20 per cent of the total area of the country.

**Industry.**—The country is so far only moderately industrialized, but is fairly rapidly extending its industries. The principal manufactures, some of which are still protected by high tariffs, are textiles, clothing and footwear, machinery (including electric machinery and transport equipment), foodstuffs (tomato concentrates and canned fish), chemicals, fertilizers, wood, cork, furniture, cement, glassware and pottery. There is a modern steelworks, and two modern and very large shipbuilding and repair yards at Lisbon and Setúbal working mainly for foreign ship-owners. There are several hydro-electric power stations and a new thermal power station. **Minerals.**—The principal mineral products are pyrites, wolfram, tin, iron ores, copper and sodium and calcium minerals.

**Finance.**—Portugal is a member of the European Monetary Agreement, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation. The country has substantial, but declining, gold and foreign exchange reserves.

**Currency.**—*Escudos* (of 100 *Centavos*). *Conto* consists of 1,000 *Escudos*.

**Trade.**—Total trade of Portugal in 1979 amounted to imports valued at \$US545.2 million and exports valued at \$US290.4 million. The British share of the Portuguese import market amounted to 9.1 per cent and the United Kingdom imported 18.1 per cent of all Portuguese exports.

Portugal is a member of EFTA, GATT and OECD. Portugal has signed a Trade Agreement with EEC and the Government has announced its intention of achieving full membership of the EEC; negotiations begun in October 1978. The principal imports are cereals, meat, raw and semi-manufactured iron and steel, industrial machinery, chemicals, crude oil, motor vehicles and raw materials for textiles.

The principal exports are textiles, foodstuffs, timber, cork, electrical and other machinery, and chemicals.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£389,800,000
Exports to U.K. ....	335,100,000

CAPITAL, ΨLisbon. Population (estimated, 1974) 1,707,500. ΨOporto 1,389,600; ΨSetúbal 526,000.

Lisbon distance 1,110 miles; transit 50 hours; by air, 2½ hours.

FLAG.—Vertical band of green (next staff) and square of red, bearing arms of the Republic, framed.

NATIONAL DAY.—June 10.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Lisbon

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Hugh Campbell Byatt, C.M.G.  
*British Council Representative*, A. J. Herbert.

#### MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are two administratively autonomous regions of Portugal, having locally elected Assemblies and Governments.

**Madeira** is a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles south-west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles with a population of 265,600 (1978). ΨFunchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 54,068; Machico (10,905).

**The Azores** are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, São Jorge, Pico, Faial, Graciosa, São Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 292,200 (1978). ΨPonta Delgada, the capital of the group has a population of 21,347. Other ports are ΨAngra, in Terceira. (16,476) and ΨHorta (2,509).

#### PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

The former Portuguese overseas territories of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola achieved independence in 1974, 1975 and 1976 respectively.

ΨMACAU, in China, on an island in the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1970) of 248,316.

After some months of confused fighting between rival indigenous factions, PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern part of the island), situated in the Malay Archipelago, was incorporated into Indonesia in July 1976.

#### QATAR

Amir of Qatar, H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, C.C.M.G.; assumed power February 22, 1972 (also *Prime Minister*).

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Heir Apparent, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief*, Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani, K.C.M.G.

*Minister of Education*, Shaikh Mohammad Bin Hamad Al-Thani.

*Foreign*, Shaikh Suhaim bin Hamad Al-Thani.

*Finance and Petroleum Affairs*, Shaikh Abdul Aziz Bin Khalifa Al-Thani.

*Municipal Affairs*, Shaikh Mohamed Bin Jabor Al-Thani.

*Economy and Commerce*, Shaikh Naser Bin Khaled Al-Thani.

*Justice* (vacant).

*Electricity and Water*, Shaikh Jasem Bin Moh'd Al-Thani.

*Interior*, Shaikh Khalid Bin Hamad Al-Thani.

*Industry and Agriculture*, Shaikh Faisal Bin Thani Al-Thani.

*Health*, Sayed Khalid Bin Mohammed Al-Mana.

*Public Works*, Sayed Khaled Bin Abdullah Al-Attiyah.

*Labour and Social Welfare Affairs*, Sayed Ali Bin Ahmed Al-Ansari.

*Communications and Transport*, Sayed Abdullah Bin Naser Al-Suwaidi.

*Information*, Sayed Issa Ghanim Al-Kawari.

EMBASSY IN LONDON  
27 Chesham Place, S.W.1  
[01-235 0851]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sherida Sa'ad Jubran Al-Ka'abi.  
*Counsellor*, Abdulrahman A. Al-Wohaibi.

Until 1971, Qatar was one of the nine independent Emirates in the Arabian Gulf in special treaty relations with the Government of the United Kingdom. In that year, with the withdrawal of H.M. Forces from the area, these special treaty relations were terminated. On April 2, 1970 a Provisional Constitution for Qatar was proclaimed, providing for the establishment of a Council of Ministers and for the formation of a Consultative Council to assist the Council of Ministers in running the affairs of the State. The first Cabinet was formed of 10 members on May 29, 1970. Qatar is a member of the Arab league as well as of the United Nations.

The state of Qatar covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 4,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1982 at about 250,000.

The great majority of the population is concentrated in the urban district of the capital Doha. Only a small minority still pursue the traditional life of the semi-nomadic tribesmen and fisherfolk. There are townships on the coast at Khor, Dukhan, Wakra and Umm-Said. Although Qatar is a desert country, there are many gardens and farms near Doha and to the North and encouragement is being given to the development of agriculture.

Doha is an expanding town with good shopping facilities and services and an airport built to international standards. Regular air services connect Qatar with Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Muscat, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, the Indian sub-continent and Europe.

In April, 1973, the new Qatar *Riyal* was introduced. It is tied to the U.S. dollar at QR1 = \$3.6502.

Current industrial development projects include a steel mill, a fertiliser plant, a cement factory, a petrochemical complex and two natural gas liquids plants. A new 50,000 b.p.d. oil refinery is being built to supplement the existing 10,000 b.p.d. domestic refinery. With the exception of the cement works, which is at Umm Bab, all these industries are at Umm Said which is being developed as an industrial area. An offshore gas field (North Field), containing one of the largest known gas fields in the world, has yet to be tapped. Qatar is also rapidly expanding its infrastructure including electrical generation and water distillation, roads, ports, hotels, houses, and Government buildings.

The Qatar Broadcasting Service transmits on medium, shortwave, and V.H.F. Regular television transmissions in colour began in 1974 and a second channel opened in 1982.

The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation is the state-owned company controlling Qatar's interests in oil, gas and petrochemicals. Since its merger in 1980 with the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority, the corporation is responsible for Qatar's oil production of about 300,000 b.p.d. through its two operational divisions; Onshore (formerly the Qatar Petroleum Company, or consortium which first shipped oil in 1949 and was taken over in 1976) and Offshore (formerly Shell Company of Qatar which was taken

over in February 1977). Explorations continue for further oil and also in connection with the large reserves of natural gas in the North Field.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980	1981
Imports from U.K. . . .	£101,900,000	£132,100,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	44,700,000	6,400,000

CAPITAL—Doha. Population (estimated) 200,000.

FLAG.—White and maroon, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (Doha)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Stephen Peter Day (1981).

*1st Secretary*, D. F. B. Edey (*Commercial*).

*2nd Secretary*, J. W. Bradley (*Consul and Administration*).

*Attaché*, P. J. Millett (*Commercial*).

*3rd Secretary*, J. P. Girdlestone.

*British Council Representative*, D. Munro.

## ROMANIA

(Republica Socialistă România)

*President of the Republic*, Nicolae Ceaușescu, re-elected, March 28, 1980.

*State Council*, N. Ceaușescu (*President*); Gheorghe Rădulescu; Stefan Voitec; Iosif Kovacs; Maria Ciocan; Petru Enache; I. Verdet (*Vice-Presidents*).

#### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister*, Constantin Dascalescu.

*1st Deputy Prime Ministers*, Elena Ceaușescu; Gheorghe Oprea; Ion Dinca.

*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Alexandrina Gainuse; Gheorghe Petrescu; Ludovic Fazekas; Gheorghe Stoica.

*Minister of National Defence*, General-Colonel Constantin Olteanu.

*Interior*, George Homostean.

*Foreign Affairs*, Stefan Andrei.

*President of the State Planning Committee*, Emilian Dobrescu.

*Agriculture and Food Industry*, Ion Tescu.

*Finance*, Petre Gigea.

*Technical Material Supply*, Ion Patan.

*Metallurgical Industry*, Neculai Agachi.

*Machine Building*, Ioan Avram.

*Chemical Industry*, Gheorghe Caranfil.

*Electric Power*, Trandafir Cocirla.

*Machine Tools and Electronics*, Alexandru Necula.

*Mines*, Ion Lazarescu.

*Oil*, Gheorghe Vlad.

*Geology*, Ioan Folea.

*Transport and Telecommunications*, Vasile Bulucea.

*Light Industry*, Lina Ciobanu.

*Industrial Construction*, Dumitru Popa.

*Foreign Construction*, Ion Stanescu.

*Forest Economy and Construction Materials*, Ioan Florea.

*Health*, Eugen Proca.

*Labour*, Maxim Berghianu.

*Tourism and Sport*, Ion Tudor.

*Internal Trade*, Ana Mureșan.

*Foreign Trade*, Nicolae Constantin.

*Education*, Ion Teoreanu.

*Justice*, Gheorghe Chivalescu.

*Presidents of:*

*Committee for People's Council Affairs*, Iulian Plostinaru.

*State Committee for Prices*, Ioan Tulpane.

*Council of Socialist Culture and Education*, Suzana Gădea.

*National Council for Science and Technology*, Ioan Ursu (Vice-Chairman).

*National Council for Water*, Ion Iliescu.

*State Committee for Nuclear Energy*, C. Mihulcea.

*Minister Secretaries of State*, R. Winter; D. Bejan; M. Capisizu; T. Postelnicu; Aurel Duma; I. Nicolae; Petre Preoteasa; Mihai Florescu; G. Cioară; A. Spornic; L. Tulai.

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY

*Political Executive Committee*, N. Ceaușescu; I. Banc; E. Bobu; C. Burtica; V. Cazacu; E. Ceaușescu; L. Ciobanu; I. Coman; N. Constantin; C. Dascalescu; I. Dinca; L. Fazekas; A. Gainușe; P. Lupu; P. Niculescu; G. Oprea; G. Pana; I. Pătan; G. Rădulescu; I. Verdet; S. Voitec (*full members*); S. Andrei; L. Constantin; P. Danica; E. Dobrescu; M. Dobrescu; G. Dumitrache; P. Enache; E. Feder; S. Gadea; M. Gere; N. Giosan; S. Mocuța; A. Muresan; E. Nae; C. Olteanu; C. Onescu; I. Stoian; I. Szasz; I. Ursu; R. Winter (*candidate members*).

*Secretariat of the Central Committee*, N. Ceaușescu (*Secretary General*); I. Banc; V. Cazaca; I. Coman; P. Enache; E. Bobu; G. Stoica.

#### ROMANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[01-937 9666]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Vasile Gliga (1980).

*Area and Population*.—Romania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area of Romania is 237,500 sq. km. and the population in July, 1979 was 22,048,305.

*Government*.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrudja* (which had been occupied by the Romanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914–18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crisana-Maramures, these additions of territory being confirmed in the *Treaty of St. Germain*, 1919, and the *Treaty of Petit Trianon*, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Romania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobrudja (about 3,000 sq miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1913. Romania became "The Romanian People's Republic" in December, 1947, on the abdication of King Michael.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in February, 1957, in March, 1961, and in March, 1965. A new Constitution



was approved by the Grand National Assembly in 1965 when the name of the state was changed to The Socialist Republic of Romania. The Constitution states (Art. 3) that the leading political force of the whole society is the Romanian Communist Party. The Constitution was modified in March, 1974.

*Agriculture*.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Romania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive, and the timber industry is important.

Socialization of agriculture was completed when plans for collectivization were fulfilled in the spring of 1962, some three years ahead of the planned date.

*Natural Resources and Industry*.—Before the war petroleum and agriculture were the backbone of the Romanian economy. Though the production of both industries has increased, they no longer hold the same dominant position. There are plentiful supplies of natural gas, together with various mineral deposits including coal, iron ore, bauxite, lead, zinc, copper and uranium in quantities which allow a substantial part of the requirements of industry to be met from local resources. Since 1948 industrialization has proceeded rapidly and heavy investments have been made in electrical power, the chemical, metallurgical and engineering industries and growing attention is being paid to light industry. The economy is centrally organized on the basis of Five-Year Plans which cover all branches of national activity including investment and production.

1979 production figures were: crude oil, 12,323,000 tons; coal 32,764,000 tons; electric power, 64,933,000 kwh; methane gas, 27,189,000 cu. metres; steel, 12,909,000 tons; wheat and rye, 4,716,300 tons; maize, 12,424,500 tons; sugar-beet, 6,109,100 tons.

*Language and Literature*.—Romanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled

and authorized by the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, which has the status of a Ministry. The leading religion is that of the Romanian Orthodox Church; the Roman Catholics and some Protestant denominations are of importance numerically. The Jewish community has declined through emigration.

*Education* is free and nominally compulsory, with 4,680,917 in attendance in 1979-80, including 192,546 in higher education. There are Universities at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Timisoara, Craiova and Brasov. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Cluj, Brasov, Galati and Iasi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and agricultural colleges at Bucharest, Iasi, Cluj, Craiova and Timisoara.

*Communications*.—In 1979 there were 11,113 km. of railway open for traffic. The mercantile marine had a gross tonnage of 13,220,000 tons in 1979. The principal ports are Constanta (on the Black Sea), Sulina (on the Danube Estuary), Galati, the most important, Braila, Giurgiu and Turnu Severin. Romania is a member of the Danube Commission whose seat is at Budapest.

FINANCE

	1979
	<i>Lei</i>
Revenue .....	339,309.3m
Expenditure .....	337,626.8m

The Romanian *Lei* (of 100 *Bani*) had been revalued three times since the war. With a 141.45 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions, the effective exchange rate in July, 1981 was *Lei* 20.96 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1979
	<i>Lei</i>
Imports .....	48,792m
Exports .....	43,467m

No detailed statistics for foreign trade have been published since 1974. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; export consists principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, machines and industrial equipment. Trade with U.K., although relatively small, has been growing steadily over the past few years. External trade with Communist countries dropped from 80 per cent. in 1960 to 45 per cent. in 1978.

Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£98,914,000
Exports to U.K. ....	64,795,000

*CAPITAL*, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population 1,960,097. Other large towns are: Constanța (279,308); Iasi (262,493); Timișoara (281,320); Cluj-Napoca (274,095); Brașov (299,172); Ploiești (207,009); Craiova (220,893); ΨGalati (252,884); ΨBrăila (208,983); Arad (172,669); Oradea (178,407); Sibiu (156,854); Pitești (133,179); Tîrgu Mures (129,284).

*FLAG*.—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic in the centre band.

*NATIONAL DAY*.—August 23 (Liberation Day, 1944).

BRITISH EMBASSY

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Paul Cecil Henry Holmer, C.M.G. (1979).  
*Counsellor*, J. M. Willson (*Commercial*).

*Defence, Naval and Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. J. P. MacDonald.

*Cultural Attaché*, J. Harniman.

RWANDA  
(Republic of Rwanda)

*President*, Major General Juvénal Habyarimana, assumed office, July 5, 1973.

Rwanda became an independent republic on July 1, 1962. Formerly part of the Belgian-administered trusteeship of Ruanda-Urundi, it has an area of 10,169 sq. miles and a population of 4,500,000, mainly of the Bahutu tribe, with Batutsi and Batwa minorities. Coffee, cotton and tea are grown and there is some mineral production. Hides, bark of quinine and extract of pyrethrum flowers are also exported.

A University was opened at Butare in 1963.

The currency is the *Rwanda franc*. In 1979 total imports were valued at *Rw.Fr.* 10,594,100,000; total exports, *Rw.Fr.* 15,750,000,000; imports from U.K. (1980) £4,666,000; exports to U.K. £1,245,000.

At a referendum held in September, 1961, under supervision of the United Nations, a large majority voted against the retention of the monarchy which was accordingly abolished on Oct. 2, 1961. Elections for a new Legislative Assembly were also held in September, 1961, and the Assembly elected M. Kayibanda as President of the National Council, to hold office as Head of State and Head of the Government. He was deposed in 1973, and replaced by a military government under Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyarimana. On Dec. 24, 1978, Gen. Habyarimana was elected President for a further period of five years.

*CAPITAL*.—Kigali (7,000).

*FLAG*.—Three vertical bands, red, yellow and green with letter R on yellow band.

*NATIONAL DAY*. July 1.

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency John Michael Owen Snodgrass (resident at *Kinshasa*).

EL SALVADOR  
(República de El Salvador)

*President*, Dr. Alvaro Magaña, elected, April 29, 1982.

*SALVADOREAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE*  
9 Welbeck House, Welbeck Street, W.1  
[01-636 9563]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, (vacant).

*Area and Population*.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an area of 8,200 square miles with a population of 4,539,000 (Dec. 1977). El Salvador is therefore a densely populated country with some 530 persons per square mile. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 3, 1965, when considerable damage was done to San Salvador.

The principle river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

**Government.**—El Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. Under a new Constitution adopted in 1950, the President is elected for five years and the Legislature for two.

After two years of government by a Junta headed by José Napoleon Duarte, elections for a Constituent Assembly were held in March 1982. Six political parties participated and about 70 per cent of the electorate voted. A coalition government was formed of the leading parties and a political independent, Dr. Mangaña, appointed President. The three Vice-Presidents represent the three largest political parties; Christian Democrat Party, ARENA and National Conciliation Party.

**Agriculture.**—The principal cash crops are coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes, cotton, which is cultivated on the coastal plains, and sugarcane. Also cultivated are maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and cereal bags. Land reforms, announced in March 1980, are being undertaken. The Salvadorean Coffee Company and the banking system are nationalised.

**Industry.**—Existing factories make textiles, constructional steel, furniture, cement and household items. El Salvador is a member of the Central American Common Market. The first trade zone was inaugurated in November 1974 and the National Assembly approved a new Export Development Law.

**Education.**—The illiteracy rate is about 50 per cent. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

**Language and Literature.**—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

**Communications.**—The former El Salvador Railways and the Salvadorean Section of International Railways of Central America have been merged under the Executive Autonomous Port Commission (CEPA) which also administers the previously foreign-owned port of Cutuco, at La Union and the principal port of Acajutla. The new railroad organization is styled FENADESAL. There is continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The roads are paved and in good condition. There are good motor roads between Port Acajutla and the capital (60 miles), and between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. TACA, LANICA, COPA, TAN-SAHSA, SAM, Iberia and LACSA connect El Salvador with the rest of the world. British Airways, British Caledonian, SABENA, Iberia and other important airway companies are represented in San Salvador. The El Salvador international airport can receive jet aircraft.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and six television stations.

## FINANCE

	1980
	Colones
Revenue ( <i>Budget</i> ) .....	1,676,064,000
Expenditure ( <i>do.</i> ) .....	1,676,064,000

## TRADE

	1979
	Colones
Imports .....	2,597,700,000
Exports .....	3,065,500,000

## Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£50,372,000
Exports to U.K. ....	13,707,000

There is strict foreign exchange control (*see also* p. 84).

Coffee to the value of £1,925,200,000 was exported in 1979. Exports of cotton were valued at £217,500,000. Other exports are sugar (£67,071,000), shrimps, sisal (in the form of bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), balsam, meat, towels, hides and skins. The chief imports are iron and steel goods, motor cars, fertilizers, manufactured goods, chemical products and petroleum.

**CAPITAL.**—San Salvador. Population, (est. 1980) 425,119. Other towns are Santa Ana (204,570), San Miguel (157,838), Ψ La Union (Cutuco), Ψ La Libertad and Ψ Acajutla.

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue; coat of arms on white band. NATIONAL DAY.—September 15.

HONORARY BRITISH CONSULATE  
Gibson y Cia (Suc.), P.O. Box 242,  
San Salvador

*Honorary Consul*, W. H. J. Chippendale, O.B.E.  
San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

**SAN MARINO**  
(Repubblica di San Marino)

*Regents*, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON  
7 Hanover Square, W.1.  
*Consul-General*, The Lord Forte.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonemutter of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims, and those of neighbouring dukedoms, during the 15th–18th centuries, and its integrity and sovereignty is recognized and respected by Italy. The Republic is governed by a State Congress of 10 members, under the Presidency of two Heads of State. The Great and General Council, a legislative body of 60 members, is elected by a universal suffrage for a term of 5 years. A Council of Twelve forms in certain cases a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population (March 31, 1980) is 21,359. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three towers, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and museums. The principal products are wine, cereals, and cattle, and the main industries are tourism, ceramics, lime, concrete, cotton yarns, colour and paints. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

**FLAG.**—Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL  
*Consul-General*, R. A. Eilbeck (resides at Florence).



## SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

*President*, Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa.

The islands of São Tomé and Príncipe are situated in the gulf of Guinea, off the west coast of Africa. They have an area of 372 square miles, and a population (1977 est.) of 82,000.

Following Portugal's decision to grant independence, a transitional government was installed on Dec. 21, 1974, and the islands became an independent democratic republic on July 12, 1975.

Cacao is the main product.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£2,103,000
Exports to U.K. ....	99,000

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$ São Tomé (3,187).

*British Ambassador*, His Excellency Francis Kennedy, C.B.E. (resident in *Luanda*).

## SAUDI ARABIA

(Al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya)

*King of Saudi Arabia*, H.M. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, born, 1921, ascended the throne June 1, 1982.  
*Crown Prince*, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.

## COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*Prime Minister*, H.M. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.  
*First Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard*, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz.  
*Second Deputy Prime Minister and Defence*, H.R.H. Amir Sultan bin Abdul Aziz.  
*Public Works and Housing and Acting Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs*, H.R.H. Amir Mut'eb bin Abdul Aziz.  
*Interior*, H.R.H. Amir Naif bin Abdul Aziz.  
*Foreign Affairs*, H.R.H. Amir Saud al-Faisal bin Abdul Aziz.  
*Finance and National Economy*, Shaikh Muhammad Al Ali Aba al-Khail.  
*Agriculture and Water*, Dr. Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz bin Hassan Al al-Shaikh.  
*Higher Education*, Shaikh Hassan bin Abdullah A al-Shaikh.  
*Commerce*, Dr Sulaiman Al-Abdul Aziz al-Salaim.  
*Communications*, Shaikh Husain Mansouri.  
*Petroleum and Mineral Resources*, Shaikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.  
*Justice*, Mohammed bin Ibrahim Al al-Shaikh.  
*Labour and Social Affairs*, Shaikh Ibrahim bin Abdullah al-Angari.  
*Information*, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani.  
*Health*, Dr. Hussein Abdul Razzak al Jazairi.  
*Pilgrimage and Trusts*, Shaikh Abdul Wahhab Ahmed Abdul Wasi'.  
*Education*, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Abdullah al-Khuwaiter.  
*Planning*, Shaikh Hisham Mohiyiddin Nazer.  
*Telegraphs, Posts and Telephones*, Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal.  
*Electricity and Industry*, Dr. Ghazi Abdul Rahman al-Qusaibi.  
*Ministers of State*, Shaikh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'oud; Dr. Muhammad al-Amran; Dr. Muhammad Abdul Latif al-Melhem; Shaikh Nasir ash-Shitri.

## ROYAL SAUDI ARABIAN EMBASSY

30 Belgrave Square, S. W. 1

[01-235 0831]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sheikh Nasser Almanqour (1980).  
*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Naji S. Mufti.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd becoming also King of the Hijaz.

By the Treaty of Jeddah (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Abdulaziz Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hijaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with a population (1976 est.) of 9,160,000. Islam is the established and only permitted religion.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent state governed from Diriya (now in ruins, 25 km. from Riyadh) and the stronghold of the Wahhabis, a puritanical Islamic sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Abdulaziz Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured the Turkish province of al Hasa. In 1920 he captured the Asir, and in 1921, by force of arms, he added to his dominions the Jebel Shammar territory of the Rashid family. In 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz. The discovery of oil in 1938, the exploitation of this resource after World War II, and the increases in oil prices, and consequently in state revenues, since 1973 have enabled the Kingdom to make rapid strides towards Western standards of development. In the interim the nomadic lifestyle of the Bedouin has disappeared: in 1979 only about 5 per cent of the population was still truly nomadic.

Nejd ("Plateau"), now the Central Province, has no definite frontiers, but extends over Central Arabia including the Nafud and Dahna deserts. The population is estimated at about 2 million (1976) concentrated on the national capital Riyadh (approx. 1 million) and the main provincial towns of al Kharij, Unaiza, Buraidah and Hail. Apart from a concentration of light industry in Riyadh the area is agricultural: about 110,000 hectares are farmed as dry lands, with some irrigation.

Al Hasa is now incorporated into the Eastern Province, which extends from the Iraq/Kuwait borders in N. to Rub al Khali desert in S. and from the Gulf to Dahna desert in west. The population is about 1 million, concentrated on the seaboard towns of Dammam, Al Khobar and Qatif, and in Hofuf. Oil was found in commercial quantities in Dhahran, near Dammam, in 1938. Total production of crude oil



in 1978 averaged 8.3 million barrels/day: in early 1980 the average was reported to be 9.5 m.b.d. About 97 per cent of the total is extracted by the Arabian-American Oil Company. Aramco's 66-year lease will terminate in 1999 but the company was nationalized in 1980. Aramco operates a deep-water oil terminal at Ras Tanura. The modern commercial port at Dammam has 37 piers with an annual capacity of 9.1 million tons: it is linked by a railway line via Hofuf to Riyadh, where a dry port opened in 1981. There is a concentration of manufacturing industries around Dammam. Al Hasa is traditionally a dry farming area, and at Haradh a major irrigation scheme will cover 16,000 hectares. Jubail, one of the industrial poles is approx. 75 km. north of Dammam.

The Hijaz ("the Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihama), known as the Western Province, extends from Asir in S. to Northern Province and from the Red Sea to the boundaries of the Central Province (300–350 km. inland). The population estimated at 2.3 million is concentrated in Jeddah (1 million) and the holy towns of Mecca and Medina. The former, about 60 km. east of Jeddah, is the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, and contains the Great Mosque, within which is the Kaaba or sacred shrine of the Muslim religion. This is the focus of the annual Hajj ("Pilgrimage") performed by almost 2 million in 1980. The latter, Medina al Munawwarah ("The City of Light") some 300 km. north of Mecca, is celebrated as the first city to embrace Islam and as the Prophet Muhammad's burial place (he died there on Rabia 12, 11 AH, corresponding to June 7, 632 AD). Medina was the terminus of the now abandoned Hejaz railway from Damascus. The traditional wealth of the Hejaz was founded on the pilgrimage traffic to Mecca and Medina, and on the role of Jeddah as an entrepôt for commercial traffic on the Red Sea. The modern commercial port at Jeddah had 43 piers with an annual capacity of 17 million tons in 1981. The city is a centre of light industry. Dryland farming is practised in the region. Yanbu, the second industrial pole (see below) is on the coast some 350 km. north of Jeddah.

Northern Province incorporates the areas north and west of the Nafud desert, from the Red Sea eastward along the borders of Jordan and Iraq. The population of a little over half a million is centred on the provincial capitals of Tabuk and al Jouf. There is little industrial development in the region: dryland and irrigated farming covers some 3,000 hectares.

Asir ("Inaccessible") named for its mountainous terrain, and the coastal plain of the Tihama constitute the Southern Province, which extends from the border with Yemen north for some 500 km. to the port of al Lith, and inland approx. 200 km. to include Bishah and Najran. The population of about 1.85 million is engaged largely in agriculture, this being the only region to enjoy substantial rainfall. Water supplies are, however, being supplemented by dams and irrigation. The region is served by the ports of Qufudah and Jizan, and is the home of the first National Park.

**Finance and Trade.**—Oil has replaced customs duties and foreign exchange accruing from the pilgrimage traffic as the main source of receipts in the balance of payments. In the fiscal year 1981–82 (ended April, 1982) the Government revenue was SR340,000 million, of which 25 per cent accrued from oil royalties, and 73 per cent from income tax on companies and individuals. The 1982–83 budget provided for revenue and expenditure of SR313,500 million, of which 52 per cent was allocated to development projects. There is no public debt. There are no restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. The currency is strong and backed by gold and foreign exchange reserves.

With the exceptions of alcohol, pork meat and

firearms there are no restrictions on imports. Imports in 1981 were valued at SR119,298 million (up 8 per cent on 1980), the leading suppliers being the U.S.A. 21 per cent, Japan 18 per cent, West Germany 9 per cent, Italy 6.7 per cent, the U.K. 6.2 per cent and France 5 per cent. Exports in the same year were SR405,481 million (up 12 per cent on 1980), the chief customers being Japan 17 per cent, U.S.A. 13 per cent, France 9 per cent, Italy 7 per cent, Netherlands 5.6 per cent and Singapore 4.8 per cent.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£946,000,000
Exports to U.K. ....	1,927,583,000

**Industry.**—The Government actively encourages the establishment of manufacturing industries in the country. The policy includes the provision of industrial estates and loans covering 50 per cent of capital investment. By December 1980, 2,208 licences had been granted for industrial plants. Of these 35.8 per cent were related to the construction industry (577 for articles of clay, cement, marble, stone and gypsum, and 213 for structural metal products), 16.7 per cent to food and drink processing, and 17.8 per cent to light engineering (7.6 per cent) chemical-based (5.7 per cent) and furniture (4.5 per cent) industries. The Government has also established two industrial poles at Jubail and Yanbu, to be the focus of heavy industrial development. Linked by gas and oil pipelines, both are to have petrochemical complexes producing, initially, ethylene and methanol, for which agreements have been signed with American companies. In addition an integrated steel complex and a urea fertilizer factory are under construction in Jubail with West German and Taiwanese partners. Complete new cities are being built at each pole: Jubail will eventually house 300,000 and Yanbu 150,000.

**Communications.**—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Alqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened in 1951. An extension to Jeddah via Medina and the reopening of the Hejaz railway are planned. A direct line Dammam-Riyadh is under construction. Metalled roads connect all the cities and main towns: the network consisted of 22,501 km. in 1981. The Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia) operate Lockheed Tri-Star, Douglas DC8, Fokker Friendship and Fellowship F-28, and Boeing 707, 737, 747, 747SP, and Airbus aircraft. Scheduled services are flown to 19 domestic airports. There are international class airports at Dhahran, Jeddah and Riyadh: a new international airport is under construction at the latter. Saudia have an extensive overseas operation including 15 flights to London per week. A large number of international airlines operate into the country. Telecommunications are being rapidly expanded. By mid-1981 433,000 telephone lines were installed: another three-quarters of a million are to be in operation in 1985. International direct dialling is available. By 1979 there were 11 ground satellite stations for inter-city communications and two for international lines. There were also 6,350 telex lines in 19 cities and towns.

**Education.**—With the exception of a few schools for expatriate children, all schools are Government supervised. In 1981 there were (including schools for both boys and girls) a total of 5,744 elementary, 2,181 intermediate and secondary schools. There are Universities in Jeddah, Mecca, Riyadh (branches in Abha, to become independent, and Qassim) and Dammam (branch at Hofuf). There is a University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran, and there are Islamic Universities in Medina and Riyadh. In addition the Ministry of Labour runs vocational

training centres providing combined literacy and artisan skill training (there were 18 centres in 1981) and more advanced technical training schools and institutes (9 in 1981). Education in government-owned institutes is free at all levels.

**CAPITAL.**—Riyadh, population about 1 million.

**FLAG.**—Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
P.O. Box 393, Jeddah.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir James Craig, K.C.M.G. (1979).

*Minister*, I. S. Winchester, C.M.G.

*Counsellor*, The Hon. D. A. Gore-Booth (Commercial).

*1st Secretaries*, G. N. Cobb (Commercial); G. L. St. L.

Rolleston; G. Gantley; L. J. R. Dando (Consul); M.

Gathercole (Administration); D. M. Mitchell (Consul-General); A. Holmes (Commercial); R. J. S.

Muir; R. D. Lamb.

*Defence Attaché*, Col. C. J. Dale, O.B.E.

*Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. I. Hywel-Jones, M.C.

*Naval and Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. C. M. Quaife,

M.B.E.

*British Council Representative*, M. R. W. Dexter,

O.B.E., P.O. Box 2701, Riyadh.

**SENEGAL**  
(République du Sénégal)

*President and Head of Government*, Abdou Diouf, installed, Jan. 1, 1981.

*Prime Minister*, Habib Thiam.

**SENEGAL EMBASSY IN LONDON**  
11 Phillimore Gardens, W.8  
[01-937 0925]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ousmane Camara.

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau in the south. (For MAP, see p. 843.) It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and a population (1978) of 5,377,000.

Formerly a French colony, Senegal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. In March, 1963 (after an attempted *coup d'état* by the then Prime Minister in the previous December) a new constitution was approved giving executive powers to the President, on the lines of the present French constitution. The first Presidential and legislative elections under a new, multi-party system took place on Feb. 26, 1978. President Senghor was returned with 82 per cent of the vote, the remainder going to the leader of the P.D.S. In the legislative elections the P.D.S. took 18 of the 100 seats in the National Assembly, the P.A.I. nil, and the P.S. 82. President Senghor resigned from office on December 31, 1980. Under the new President, opposition parties continue to exist.

In Feb. 1982, after an attempted coup in The Gambia in July 1981, a federation of Senegal and The Gambia was set up. This will be known as Senegambia and will be concerned at first with defence and internal security. The sovereignty of each country will be maintained, as will their separate names.

The next elections will take place in 1983. Senegal's principal exports are groundnuts (raw and processed) and phosphates.

**Trade with U.K.**

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£11,022,000
Exports to U.K. ....	17,942,000

**CAPITAL.**—Ψ Dakar (581,000).

**FLAG.**—Three vertical bands, green, yellow and red; a green star on the yellow band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 4.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
B.P. 6025, Dakar.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Peter Laurence O'Keefe, C.V.O. (1982).

*1st Secretary*, N. M. McCarthy (Head of Chancery)

*2nd Secretaries*, R. M. White (Consul); G. S. Hand

(Chancery).

*Cultural Attaché (British Council Representative)*,

J. P. Jackson.

**SOMALIA**  
(Somali Democratic Republic)

*President and Sec. Gen. of Council*, Maj.-Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre, assumed office Oct. 21, 1969.

*Supreme Revolutionary Council*, Brig.-Gen. I. A.

Abokor (Assistant Sec. Gen.); Maj.-Gen. H. K.

Afrah (Presidential Assistant for State Affairs);

Lt.-Gen. M. A. Samatar (Min. Defence); Brig.-Gen.

A. S. Abdallah (Min. Planning); Maj.-Gen. A. M.

Fadil (Min. Industry); Col A. M. Farah (Min.

Mineral Resources); Col. M. R. God (Min. Presidential

Affairs); Col. M. O. Jess (Min. Information);

Col. A. H. Musse (Min. Public Works); Col. A. W.

Issaq (Min. Labour and Social Affairs); Brig.-Gen.

M. A. Shire (Head, Finance Bureau); Col. A. M.

Abukar (Head, Party Cadre Training Bureau);

Brig.-Gen. M. S. Osman (Head, Legal Affairs); Col.

O. M. Jelle (Head, Research Bureau); Col. A. H.

Moh'd (Head, Organisation and Mobilisation

Bureau); Col. F. W. Dule; Col. M. G. Yusuf.

**SOMALI EMBASSY**  
60 Portland Place, W.1  
[01-580 7148]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Mohamed Jama Elmi (1980).

The Somali Democratic Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Cape Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with Djibouti. Somalia is bounded on the west by Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 246,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated (June, 1981) at 4,000,000.

Livestock raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in livestock on the hoof, skins and hides. Italy imports the bulk of the banana crop, the second biggest export. Imports from U.K. in 1980 totalled £14,000,000.

**Government.**—The Somali Democratic Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was established on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until 1960 except for a short period in 1940/41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by British forces in 1941. In 1950 it was placed under Italian administration by a resolution of the U.N.; this trusteeship lasted until independence. Following the assassination of President Shermake on October 15, 1969, the armed forces, assisted by the police, took over the

Government without resistance and a Revolutionary Council under Siad Barre assumed control of the country. A new constitution was introduced following a referendum in 1979. This provides for an elected People's Assembly of 171 seats. The Assembly met for the first time in January 1980. A state of emergency was declared in October, 1980 but lifted in March 1982. There is an outstanding territorial dispute with Ethiopia and incursions by Ethiopian-backed Somali rebels occurred in disputed areas in July 1982.

**CAPITAL.**—ΨMogadishu (Mogadiscio), population (estimated 1981), 450,000. Other towns are Hargeisa (100,000), Kisimayu (18,000), ΨBerbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

**FLAG.**—Five-pointed white star on blue ground.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 1.

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(PO Box No. 1036) Mogadishu

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Robert Michael Purcell.  
*1st Secretary and Consul*, C. O. Wood (*Head of Chancery*).

## SOUTH AFRICA

(Republiek van Suid-Afrika)

*State President*, Marais Viljoen (*inaugurated June 19, 1979*).

### CABINET

*Prime Minister*, P. W. Botha.  
*Defence*, Gen. Magnus Malan.  
*Manpower Utilisation*, S. P. Botha.  
*Co-operation and Development*, Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof.  
*Agriculture and Fisheries*, P. T. C. du Plessis.  
*Industries, Commerce and Tourism*, Dr. David J. de Villiers.  
*Finance*, O. P. F. Horwood.  
*Transport*, H. Schoeman.  
*State Auxiliary Services and Community Development*, S. F. Kotze.  
*Internal Affairs*, F. W. De Klerk.  
*Justice*, H. J. Coetzee.  
*Water Affairs and Forestry and Environmental Conservation*, Dr. C. V. van der Merwe.  
*Posts and Telecommunications*, H. H. Smit.  
*Foreign Affairs and Information*, R. F. Botha.  
*Mines and Energy*, F. W. de Klerk.  
*Police and Prisons*, L. le Grange.  
*National Education*, Dr. G. V. N. Viljoen.  
*Administration and Statistics*, Dr. G. van N. Viljoen.  
*Health, Social Welfare and Pensions*, Dr. L. A. P. A. Munnik.  
*Education and Training*, Dr. D. J. Villiers.  
*Constitutional Development*, J. C. Heunis.

**EMBASSY AND CONSULATE**  
South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2  
[01-930 4488]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Marais Steyn.  
*Minister*, L. H. Evans.  
*Armed Forces Attaché*, Col. M. J. van Niekerk.  
*Minister (Commercial)*, S. Kruger.  
*Director of Information*, C. S. C. Venter.

There is a consulate-general at 16 Charles II Street, S.W.1. [01-839 2313]

**Area and Population.**—The Republic occupies the southernmost part of the African continent from the courses of the Limpopo, Molopo and Orange Rivers (34° 50' 22" South latitude) to the Cape of Good Hope, with the exception of Transkei and Bophuthatswana,



Venda, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, and part of Mozambique. It has a total area of 1,130,422 square kilometres (455,616 square miles) and a total population (est. mid-1978) of 23,894,000 (White, 4,408,000; African, 16,214,000; Coloured, 2,494,000 and Asian, 778,000). The Transkei has an area of 36,900 sq. km. and a total population of 1,727,000. Bophuthatswana has an area of 37,994 sq. km. and a total population of 988,300 and Venda has an area of 6,500 sq. km. and a total population of 357,600. Populations of the Provinces at the 1970 census were: Cape Province (278,380 sq. miles), 4,293,000; Natal (33,578 sq. miles), 2,164,000; Transvaal (109,621 sq. miles), 6,478,000; Orange Free State (49,866 sq. miles), 1,682,120; African Homelands, 2,138,197.

The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langeberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape Province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* ranges to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains, with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Bushveld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agriculture land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces. The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

**Government.**—The self-governing colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, under the South Africa Act, 1909, in a legislative

union under the name of the Union of South Africa, the four colonies becoming Provinces of the Union. The Union of South Africa continued as a member of the British Commonwealth until 1961. A referendum held among white voters on October 5, 1960, decided by a narrow majority in favour of Republican status. 1,633,772 votes were cast—a poll of 90.73 per cent—with 52.05 per cent in favour. The Union of South Africa became a republic on May 31, 1961, and withdrew from the Commonwealth. On October 26, 1976, the Transkei became the first of the Black homelands to be given independence. It was followed in December 1977 by Bophuthatswana, in September 1979 by Venda and the Ciskei tribal homeland in December 1981. The other Black homelands have their own governments with limited powers.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 165 elected members, 55 of whom represent the Cape Province, 20 Natal, 76 Transvaal, and 14 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. Cape Black voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959 and Cape coloured voters ceased to be entitled to elect 4 members in 1964.

*Education*.—The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of National Education under the Minister is concerned with universities, technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

*Communications*.—The total open mileage of Government-owned railway lines at the end of March 1979 was 23,327 km., of which 6,779 km. were electrified. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to R.2,924,935,217 (railways, harbours, airways, pipelines and road transport). Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in South and South West Africa/Namibia.

*Production and Trade*.—Final figures for the principal crops produced in 1979–80 were: Wheat, 2,215,000 metric tonnes; Maize 10,554,000 mt.; Barley, 141,000 mt.; Oats, 87,000 mt.; ground-nuts, 191,000 mt.; sunflower, 333,000 mt.

Mineral production is of the greatest importance in the South African economy. Value of mineral production in 1979: gold R.5,842,002,000; diamonds, 547,372,000 metric carats; silver, R.29,872,000. Production in 1979: coal, 103,767,866 metric tonnes; copper (metal and concentrates), 190,591 mt.; tin (cassiterite), 2,697 mt.; asbestos, 249,187 mt.

Value of trade in 1979, Imports, R.7,033,771,000; Exports, R.9,458,856,000.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£713,466,000
Exports to U.K. ....	533,659,000

*Currency*.—The South African £ reached parity with the £sterling in 1946. A new decimal currency the *Rand (R)* was introduced in South Africa on Feb. 14, 1961, with a par value of 50p sterling.

*Finance*.—Estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1981, was RM11,334 (1980 RM9,256); total estimated expenditure RM12,823 (1980 RM12,823). The total government debt as at December 31, 1979 was RM18,185.

*CAPITAL*.—The administrative seat of the Government is PRETORIA, Transvaal; population (census 1970), 563,384; the seat of the Legislature is ψCAPE TOWN, population (1970) 1,107,764. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port

of commercial and strategic importance. Other large towns are Johannesburg, Transvaal (1,441,335); ψDurban, Natal, the largest seaport (350,935); ψPort Elizabeth, Cape (475,869); Germiston, Transvaal (221,972); BLOEMFONTEIN, capital of Orange Free State (182,329); Springs, Transvaal (142,812); Benoni Transvaal (151,294); ψEast London, Cape (124,763); Welkom, O.F.S. (210,629); and PIETERMARITZBURG, capital of Natal (160,847).

*FLAG*.—Three horizontal stripes of equal width; from top to bottom, orange, white, blue; in the centre of the white stripe, the old Orange Free State flag hanging vertical, towards the pole the Union Jack horizontal, away from the pole the old Transvaal Vierkleur, all spread full.

*NATIONAL DAY*.—May 31.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY 6 Hill Street, Pretoria

91 Parliament Street, Cape Town (Jan.–June)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ewan A. J. Fergusson (1982).

*Minister*, H. M. S. Reid, C.M.G.

*Defence Attaché*, Capt. J. Worth, R.N.

*Counsellors*, G. R. Archer (*Head of Chancery*); T. A. Evans.

*1st Secretaries*, T. D. Curran; D. W. Fall; F. G. Carter (*Administration*); J. Hedley; J. W. Cox.

*Cultural Attaché and British Council Representative*, R. T. L. Watkins, 170 Pine Street, Arcadia, Pretoria.

There are British Consular Offices at *Cape Town*, *Johannesburg* and *Durban*; and Honorary Consuls at *Port Elizabeth* and *East London*.

#### NAMIBIA

Namibia (South West Africa) stretches from the southern border of Angola (lat. 17° 23' S.) to part of the northern (Orange River) and north-western borders of the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa; and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Botswana in the east.

The territory has an area of 318,261 sq. miles, including the area of Walvis Bay (434 sq. miles) which is claimed by South Africa. The population was estimated at 1,039,400 in 1982 and the main population groups are: Ovambo (516,600), Whites (75,000), Damara (76,800), Kavango (98,000), Herero (77,600), Nama (49,700), Coloured (43,500), Caprivians (39,500), Bushmen (29,500), Rehoboth Baster (25,800), Tswana (6,800).

*Government*.—A German protectorate from 1880 to 1915, South West Africa was administered until the end of 1920 by the Union of South Africa. In terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Territory was declared a "C" Mandate and entrusted to South Africa with full powers of administration and legislation over the Territory. After the dissolution of the League of Nations and in the absence of a trusteeship agreement, South Africa informed the United Nations that she would continue to administer South West Africa in the spirit of the Mandate. Since the establishment of the United Nations, South West Africa has been the subject of dispute.

Certain administrative powers held in South West Africa were in February, 1969, transferred to the South African Government, and from 1968 onwards tribal authorities were set up for the different groups.

On June 21, 1971, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an advisory opinion as requested by the U.N. Security Council on the legal consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in "Namibia" (South West Africa). The Court decided by 13 votes to 2, that (*inter alia*) "the continued presence of South Africa being illegal, South Africa is under obligation to

withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately and thus put an end to its occupation of the Territory". The South African Government rejected this opinion, but accepted the principle that the territory should attain independence. In September 1975 constitutional talks (known as the Turnhalle Conference) were begun in Windhoek between delegates from the 11 ethnic groups of the territory in order to determine the future of South West Africa. But their representative nature was contested by, *inter alia*, SWAPO, a liberation movement with substantial international support and when, in April 1977, it became clear that independence based on the Turnhalle would not solve the problem, the Five Western members of the U.N. Security Council sought a way out of the impasse whereby the territory would become independent peacefully. This process is still under way. Meanwhile, the South African Government appointed an Administrator-General in 1977 in order to bring the territory to independence and establish a central administration there for those functions previously administered from Pretoria. In December 1978, the South Africans organized an election for a constituent assembly which SWAPO and some internal political parties boycotted. The resultant assembly was transformed into a National Assembly with legislative powers in May 1979. In June 1980, a Council of Ministers drawn from the National Assembly was established, vested with certain powers previously exercised by the Administrator-General.

**Production.**—Mining, agriculture and fisheries are important. Animal husbandry accounts for 99 per cent of the total gross output of commercial agriculture. The average rainfall over 70 per cent of the Territory is below 400 mm. per annum.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,593,000
Exports to U.K. ....	20,446,000

**CAPITAL.**—Windhoek (population, 1970 census, 61,260). The only port of any size is  $\Psi$  Walvis Bay.

## SPAIN (España)

**Head of the Spanish State,** King Juan Carlos I de Borbón y Borbón, born Jan. 5, 1938, acceded to the throne, Nov. 22, 1975, married May 14, 1962, Princess Sophie of Greece and has issue, Infante Felipe Juan Pablo Alfonso Todos Los Santos (Prince of the Asturias) born Jan. 30, 1968; Infanta Elena Maria Isabel Dominica, born Dec. 20, 1963; and Infanta Christina Frederica Victoria, born June 13, 1965.

**Prime Minister (President of the Government),** Sr. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, appointed Feb. 10, 1981.

#### CABINET

**1st Deputy P.M., responsible for Political Affairs,** Sr. Rodolfo Martin Villa.  
**2nd Deputy P.M. and Minister of Economy and Commerce,** Sr. Juan Antonio Garcia Diez.  
**Assistant Minister to the P.M. and Government Chief Whip,** Sr. Jaime Lamo de Espinosa.  
**Minister in Prime Minister's Office,** Sr. Matias Rodriguez Inciarte.  
**Defence,** Sr. Alberto Oliart Saussol.  
**Foreign Affairs,** Sr. José Pedro Perez-Llorca.  
**Finance,** Sr. Jaime Garcia Anoveros.  
**Justice,** Sr. Pio Cabanillas.  
**Interior,** Sr. Juan José Roson.  
**Public Works,** Sr. Luis Ortiz Gonzalez.  
**Education,** Sr. Federico Mayor Zaragoza.

**Labour,** Sr. Santiago Rodriguez Miranda.

**Industry,** Sr. Ignacio Bayon Marine.

**Agriculture,** Sr. José Luis Alvarez.

**Transport,** Sr. Luis Gamit Casares.

**Culture,** Sr. Soledad Becerril Bustamante.

**Health,** Sr. Manuel Nunez Perez.

**Territorial Administration,** Sr. Rafael Arias Salgado.

A General Election was to take place on Oct. 28, 1982.

#### SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[01-235 5555]

**Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,** His Excellency Fernando Arias-Salgado (1981).  
**Minister-Counsellor,** Sr. D. Luis de la Torre.

**Area and Population.**—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°–43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.–9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 square miles, with a population (1981) of 37,682,355.

**Physical Features.**—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro and the Minho.

**Government.**—In April, 1931, the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, left the country; a Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*)



while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936–39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstatement of the *Cortes de España*. This was reorganized by an Organic Law of 1966 and was composed of approximately 564 members—ministers, 19; members of the National Council of the Movement, 109; Presidents of various State bodies, 5; representatives of the national syndicates, 150; 100 members elected by heads of families and married women; university rectors, 12; representatives of professional, academic and scientific bodies, 28; representatives of local administration, 116; and 25 members directly appointed by the Head of State.

A referendum held in 1967 approved an Organic Law of the State introducing a number of changes in state institutions. The offices of Head of State and Head of Government were separated, but General Franco continued to hold both offices until June 1973.

On July 22, 1969, General Franco nominated Prince Juan Carlos (Alfonso) of Bourbon (grandson of the late King Alfonso XIII) to succeed him as head of state at his death or retirement. The nomination was approved in the *Cortes* by a large majority. Following the death of General Franco, on November 20, 1975, Juan Carlos acceded to the throne on Nov. 22, 1975.

Following general elections in June 1977, in which the centrist Union of Centre Democrats headed by Sr. Suárez gained the largest number of seats, a new Constitution was drawn up. This was approved by referendum in December 1978 and new legislative elections were held on March 1, 1979. The U.C.D. won 167 out of 350 seats in the Congress of Deputies, slightly improving its position; the socialist P.S.O.E. gained 121 and the communist P.C.E. 23. The municipal elections held on April 3, 1979 resulted in the socialists and communists together controlling most of Spain's major cities.

In an attempted *coup* in Feb. 1981 the *Cortes* (including the whole Cabinet) were held overnight. The *coup* collapsed the following day.

**Regions.**—Since the promulgation of the 1978 Constitution, four autonomous regions have been established, with their own parliaments and governments. These are in the Basque country, Catalonia, Galicia and Andalusia.

**Defence.**—**Army.** There are in Spain 1 armoured, 1 mechanized, 1 motorized, and 2 mountain divisions; 1 armoured cavalry brigade, 2 artillery brigades, 1 air-transportable brigade, 1 parachute brigade, 10 infantry brigades, 1 mountain brigade and 1 battalion surface to air missiles. The *Guardia Civil* also forms part of the Army though it operates as a gendarmerie in the rural areas under the control of the Ministry of the Interior.

The active Spanish *Navy* consists of 1 helicopter carrier, 13 destroyers, 14 frigates and corvettes, 3 motor torpedo boats, 22 minesweepers, 10 submarines, 16 landing craft, 5 squadrons of helicopters, and a large number of auxiliary and small craft.

The *Air Force* is divided geographically into 3

Regions covering Spain plus an Air Zone for the Canaries. There are also separate functional Air Defence, Tactical and Transport Commands. The Air Force consists of 7 fighter-bomber squadrons, one counter-insurgency squadron, one maritime reconnaissance squadron, 3 search and rescue squadrons, 8 transport and 7 training squadrons. There are also a variety of miscellaneous aircraft and some helicopters.

**Education.**—A new law of education (1970) providing free education for all children aged 6 to 13 is now in the process of implementation. 30 per cent of primary schools and 80 per cent of secondary schools are still run privately, although state spending on education multiplied fourfold between 1960 and 1970. There are eighteen state universities, the oldest of which, Salamanca, was founded in 1230. Other ancient foundations are Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Zaragoza (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), and Madrid (1590). Private universities are Deusto in Bilbao, and Navarra in Pamplona. Student numbers in the universities have risen to over 200,000.

**Language and Literature.**—Castilian is the language of more than three-quarters of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the northwestern provinces, is akin to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547–1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562–1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600–1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has four times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922), Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956) and Vicente Aleixandre (1977).

**Currency.**—The *peseta* = 100 *céntimos*. (See also p. 83).

**Production and Industry.**—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, bananas, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. The orange crop is exported mainly to Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, zinc, lead and iron ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1970 the coal output amounted to 13,150,000 metric tons. 4,150,000 metric tons of iron ore and 7,366,000 metric tons of steel were produced in 1970. Other production figures included ('000 metric tons): cement, 16,500; sulphuric acid, 2,015; cotton yarn, 117 and wool yarn, 37. Production of electric power was 56,484 million kWh. The fishing industry is important.

The principal goods produced are manufactured goods, textiles, chemical products, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines and bicycles. In 1977 tourism contributed (net) an estimated U.S.\$3,500 million to the balance of payments. The Gross Domestic Product for 1977 was 8,782,900 million pesetas.

## TRADE

	1980
	\$ million
Imports .....	34,078
Exports .....	20,720

The balance of payments on current account showed an estimated surplus of \$1,509 million in 1978 and reserves stood at \$10,774 m. at the end of the year.

**Trade with U.K.**  
(inc. Canary Islands)

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£755,106
Exports to U.K. ....	865,797

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

**CAPITAL, Madrid.** Population (1970) 3,146,071. Other large cities are  $\Psi$ Barcelona (1,750,000), Valencia (648,000),  $\Psi$ Seville (546,000), Zaragoza (470,000),  $\Psi$ Málaga (361,000), Bilbao (410,000); Murcia (244,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, red, yellow and red, with coat of arms on yellow band. **NATIONAL DAY.**—July 18 (*Fiesta Nacional Española*).

**AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London—Barcelona (713 miles), 2 hrs. 25 mins.; Madrid (775 miles), 2 hrs. 5 mins.; Valencia, 2 hrs. 10 mins.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle de Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His*

*Excellency Sir Richard Parsons, K.C.M.G. (1981).*

*Minister, The Hon. H. J. H. Maud.*

*Counsellor, A. St. J. H. Figgis (Commercial).*

*Air Attaché, Wing. Cdr. S. A. Edwards.*

*Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. M. Lee, O.B.E., R.N.*

*Head of Chancery, L. G. Faulkner.*

*1st Secretary, D. N. Reddaway.*

*British Council Representative, S. R. Smith, Almagro 5, Madrid 4.*

The **BALEARIC ISLES** form an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragoneira, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 558,287. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being  $\Psi$ Palma in Majorca, pop. 234,098;  $\Psi$ Mahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The **CANARY ISLANDS** are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 1,170,224. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote (38,500), Fuerteventura (19,500) and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at  $\Psi$ Las Palmas (pop. 287,038) in Gran Canaria, where major oil companies have installations for re-fueling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma (76,000), Gomera (31,829), and Hierro (10,000)), with seat of administration at  $\Psi$ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 151,361.

**ISLA DE FAISANES** is an uninhabited Franco-Spanish condominium, at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay.

$\Psi$ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast,

opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population (1970) of 67,187.

$\Psi$ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. Population (1970) 64,942. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

## OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The former provinces of Spanish Guinea, Fernando Póo and Rio Muni achieved independence on October 12, 1968, under the title of Equatorial Guinea.

Ifni, the former enclave in Morocco, was incorporated in the latter state by treaty, on June 30, 1969, and the Spanish Sahara came under joint Moroccan and Mauritanian control in November 1975.

**SPANISH MOROCCO.**—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

*Peñon de Alhucemas*, the bay of that name includes six islands: population 366.

*Peñon de la Gomera* (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

*The Chaffarinas* (or *Zaffarinas*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

## SUDAN

(Democratic Republic of the Sudan)

*President and Prime Minister, Gaafar Mohamed El Nimeri, assumed office May 25, 1969 elected President, Oct. 1971, re-elected, May 1977.*

*First Vice-President and Head, State Security, Maj.-Gen. Omer Mohammed El Tayyeb.*

*Vice-President, Joseph Lagu.*

## SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1  
[01-839 8080]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nastr el Din Mustafa Ahmed (1982).*

**Area and Population.**—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from the Republic of Chad about 21° 49' E. (at 12° 45' N.) to the north-west boundary of Ethiopia in 38° 35' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea and Ethiopia; on the South lie Kenya, Uganda and Zaire; and on the west the Central African Republic, Chad, and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa lie five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 967,500 sq. miles with a population of 19,500,000, partly Arabs, partly





Negros, and partly of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs are mostly Moslems. The Nilotics of the Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile Valleys are generally animists, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are Moslems.

**Government.**—The Anglo-Egyptian Condominium over the Sudan which had been established in 1899 ended when the Sudan House of Representatives, on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state. A Republic was proclaimed on Jan. 1, 1956, and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. The Sudan was under military rule from Nov., 1958, until 1964 when a new civilian Cabinet was appointed. Government of the country was taken over on May 25, 1969, by a ten-man revolutionary council headed by Col. Gaafar Mohamed El Nimeri. Maj.-Gen. Nimeri became President in an uncontested election in October 1971. In February 1972 an agreement was signed at Addis Ababa which brought to an end nearly 17 years of insurrection and civil war in the six southern provinces, and which recognized southern regional autonomy within a unified Sudanese State.

**Education.**—School education is free for most children, but not compulsory, beginning with Primary School (of which there are 4,000) which continues for 6 years. The final examination at Primary School is highly competitive and selects children for General Secondary Schools (of which there are 700) which continues for 3 years. The Higher Secondary Stage comprises 80 academic Higher Secondary schools (3 years); 15 vocational schools—Technical (4 years); Agricultural and Commercial (3 years) and 15 Primary Teacher Training Colleges (4 years). The medium of instruction is Arabic. English is taught as the principal foreign language in all schools.

Teacher Training is carried out in 15 Primary Teacher Training Colleges, two General Secondary Teacher training Institutes and one Higher Teacher Training Institute.

Khartoum University is the largest educational institution and has 10 faculties. There is an Islamic University at Omdurman and a University at Juba. Selection for higher education is normally based on the Sudan School Certificate.

In addition to the three universities there are

various technical post-secondary institutes as well as professional and vocational training establishments.

**Production.**—The principal grain crops are wheat and *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (mainly Egyptian type) cotton of which the Sudan is a major producer, but increasing quantities of short and medium staple (American) type cotton are being grown. Production in 1979-80 totalled 450,000 bales. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Geriza Scheme (a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile) and its extension, the Managil Scheme. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Sugar is an increasingly important crop. The Sudan has almost become self-sufficient in sugar and aims to produce an exportable surplus. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South. A new dam at Khashm el Girba began to store water in May, 1964, and will eventually provide irrigation to about 500,000 acres, most of which are being used to resettle the population of the Wadi Halfa area which has been flooded by the reservoir of the Egyptian High Dam. Another dam at Roseires on the Blue Nile provides increased irrigation on a further 3,000,000 acres as well as providing hydro-electric power.

**Communications.**—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Karima, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branches out southwards to Wau from the Sennar/Nyala western line. Regular rail and Nile steamer services connect Khartoum with Juba in Equatoria Province which in turn is connected by a bus service with Nimule on the Uganda border. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways fly regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon, the United Kingdom, the Gulf States, Kenya, Uganda, W. Germany, Iraq and Bahrain and are equipped with 2 Boeing 737's, 2 Boeing 707's and 4 Fokker F27 aircraft.

#### FINANCE

	1981-82	1982-83*
Revenue .....	£S 1,042 m	£S 1,342.6 m
Expenditure .....	1,715 m	1,910.1 m

\* Proposed budget.

£S = Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.

#### TRADE

Total	1979-80
Imports .....	(estimated)
Exports .....	U.S.\$1,370,000,000
	580,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£124,697,000
Exports to U.K. ....	13,362,000

The principal exports are cotton and cotton seed, ground-nuts and gum arabic. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

**CAPITAL.** Khartoum (est. pop. 194,000). The town contains many mosques, a Catholic cathedral and an Anglican cathedral, which is no longer open for worship, and the University with extensive govern-

ment buildings. Khartoum North and Omdurman have estimated populations of 58,000 and 167,000 respectively.

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of red, white and black with a green triangle next to the hoist.

NATIONAL DAY.—January 1 (Independence Day).

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Khartoum

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Richard Alwyne Fyjis-Walker, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1979).*

*Counsellor, T. J. Alexander (Head of Chancery).*

*Defence and Military Attaché, Col. D. Fanshawe.*

*British Council Representative, C. K. Smith, O.B.E., Gama'a Avenue, P.O. Box 1253, Khartoum. There are British Council libraries at Khartoum, El Fasher, El Obeid, Omdurman and Wad Medani.*

## SURINAM

*Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Henri Neyhorst.*

Surinam is situated on the north coast of South America and is bounded by French Guiana in the east, Brazil in the south and Guyana in the west. It has an area of 63,250 square miles, with a population of 375,000.

Formerly known as Dutch Guiana, Surinam remained part of the Netherlands West Indies until November 25, 1975, when it achieved complete independence. Surinam had received autonomy in domestic affairs under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954. The civilian government was ousted by the military in Feb. 1982, and replaced by a predominately civilian Cabinet in March.

Surinam has large timber resources. Rice and sugar cane are the main crops. Bauxite is mined, and is the principal export.

### TRADE

	1979
	<i>Surinam Guilders</i>
Imports .....	647,500,000
Exports .....	777,000,000

### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£8,112,000
Exports to U.K. ....	20,181,000

CAPITAL.— $\Psi$ Paramaribo (population, 1971, 110,000).

*British Ambassador, His Excellency Philip Louis Victor Mallet, C.M.G. (resides at Georgetown).*

*There is a British Consulate at Paramaribo.*

*Honorary Consul, J. J. Healy.*

## SWEDEN

(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, Carl XVI Gustaf, born April 30, 1946, succeeded September 15, 1973, married June 19, 1976 Fraulein Silvia Renate Sommerlath and has issue, Princess Victoria Ingrid Alice Désirée, born July 14, 1977; Prince Carl Philip Edmund Bertil, Duke of Värmland, born May 13, 1979; Princess Madeleine Thérèse Amélie Josephine Duchess of Hälsingland and Gästrikland, born June 10, 1982.*

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(A General Election was to be held in Sept. 1982).

*Prime Minister, Thorbjörn Fälldin.*

*Justice, Karl Axel Petri.*

*Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, Ola Ullsten.*

*Defence, Torsten Gustafsson.*

*Health and Social Affairs, Karin Söder.*

*Public Health and Medical Services, Karin Ahrlund.*

*Transport and Communications, Claes Elmstedt.*

*Economic Affairs and Budget, Rolf Wirtén.*

*Civil Service Personnel, Olof Johansson.*

*Education and Culture, Jan-Erik Wikström.*

*Schools, Ulla Tillander.*

*Agriculture, Anders Dahlgren.*

*Commerce, Björn Mohlin.*

*Labour and Energy, Ingemar Eliasson.*

*Immigration and Equality, Karin Andersson.*

*Housing, Birgit Friggebo.*

*Industry, Nils G. Aasling.*

*Local Government, Karl Boo.*

### SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

*Residence, 27 Portland Place, W.1; Chancery, 23*

*North Row, W.1*

*[01-499 9500]*

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Leif Leifland (1982).*

*Minister Plenipotentiary, F. K. C. Belfrage.*

*Counsellors, A. A. E. Alsterdal (Press); P. G. Larsson*

*(Consular); H. R. Andersson.*

*Defence and Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. R. Rheberg.*

*Air and Military Attaché, Group Capt. J. Westberg.*

*Trade Commissioner, S. Widenfelt (73 Welbeck Street, W.1).*

*Area and Population.*—Sweden occupies the eastern area of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 24 local government districts, "Län", with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and population Dec. 31, 1980 of 8,318,000. In 1980 there were 97,064 births (11.6 per 1,000 inhabitants); 91,800 deaths (11.05 per 1,000 inhabitants) and infant mortality rate was 4.47 per 1,000 births.

*Government.*—Under the Act of Succession of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte. Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. He landed at Hälsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII in 1818. There is a unicameral Diet (*Riksdag*) of 349 members elected for 3 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the *Riksdag*.

*Production and Industry.*—Since the end of the First World War Sweden has become one of the leading industrial nations of Europe. Agriculture is still one of the main activities, but its relative importance is declining and in 1979 only 5.7 per cent. of the working population was engaged in farming and fishing. The country's industrial prosperity is based on an abundance of natural resources in the form of forests, mineral deposits and water power. The forests are extensive, covering about half the total land surface, and sustain flourishing timber, pulp and paper milling industries. The mineral resources include iron ore, lead, zinc, sulphur, granite, marble and extensive deposits of low grade uranium ore. Sweden has long had important industries based on mining, principally iron and steel, aluminium and copper but today it is the general engineering industry that provides the basis of Sweden's exports. Motor car manufacturing and shipbuilding remain important sectors but growth areas are largely in the specialised machinery and systems and chemical industries. Apart from water power Sweden has no significant indigenous resources of conventional hydrocarbon fuels and relies to a high degree upon imported oil. Much of Sweden's electricity is generated by nuclear power but as a result of a referendum in 1980, the nuclear programme is to be discontinued by 2010. Small supplies



of natural gas will be imported from Denmark into southern Sweden from 1985.

**Communications.**—The total length of Swedish railroads is about 7,500 miles. In 1979 there were 744 telephones and 370 television sets for every 1,000 of the population. The number of passenger cars in use on December 31, 1979 was 2,868,302.

The Mercantile Marine amounted on December 31, 1980 to 3,979,163 gross tonnage. The Board of Civil Aviation under the control of the Ministry of Communications handles civil aviation matters. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines System.

**Defence.**—Based on the policy of non-alignment in peace leading to neutrality in war Sweden maintains a Total Defence intended to make any attack on her costly. Total Defence includes peacetime organizations for civil, economic and psychological defence as well as compulsory national service for all acceptable males. Some 50,000 National Servicemen are called up for 7–15 months training each and all are recalled every fourth year for refresher training. On mobilization the Army strength totals 5 armoured brigades and 24 infantry and winter warfare brigades. The Navy has 6 destroyers, 13 submarines, 11 torpedo boats, a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries and 5 coast artillery units. The Air Force has modern supersonic aircraft of Swedish manufacture forming a standing force of 250 air defence, 140 attack and 92 reconnaissance aircraft supported by a modern air defence radar system. Facilities exist for rapid dispersal from main bases in war.

**Religion.**—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent of the people officially adhere.

**Language and Literature.**—Swedish belongs, with Danish and Norwegian, to the North Germanic language group. Swedish literature dates back to King Magnus Eriksson, who codified the old Swedish

provincial laws in 1350. With his translation of the Bible, Olaus Petri (1493–1552) formed the basis for the modern Swedish language. Literature flourished during the reign of Gustavus III, who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Swedish literature is studied with names such as Almqvist (1795–1866), Strindberg (1849–1912) and Lagerlöf (1858–1940), Nobel Prize Winner in 1909. Contemporary authors include Lagerquist (1891–1974), Nobel Laureate in 1951, Martinson (b 1904) and Johnson (1900–1976), Nobel Laureates jointly in 1974. The Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel (1833–1896) founded the Nobel Prizes for Literature, Science and Peace.

**Education.**—Well developed and recently reorganized to provide (i) 9 years' compulsory schooling from the age of 7 to 16 in the comprehensive elementary schools; (ii) further education of 2, 3 or 4 years in the upper secondary schools, which offer a number of courses preparing for entry to the universities, other centres of higher education, the professions, etc.; (iii) the universities. There are six universities—Uppsala (founded 1477); Lund (founded 1668); Stockholm (founded 1878); Gothenburg (founded 1887); Umeå (founded 1963) and Linköping (founded 1967); three affiliated university branches, empowered to grant first degrees only in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences, at Örebro, Växjö and Karlstad; and three universities of technology, at Stockholm, Gothenburg and Luleå. Another institution of university status is the Karolinska Institute, which specializes in medicine and dentistry. Tuition within the State system, which is maintained by the State and by local taxation, is free.

	FINANCE	
	1981/82	1982/83
	Kronor million	Kronor million
Revenue .....	161,500	180,700
Expenditure .....	237,700	256,400

The currency is the Swedish *Krona* of 100 *Ore*. (See also p. 83.)

	TRADE	
	1980	1981
	Kronor million	Kronor million
Imports .....	141,641	146,069
Exports .....	131,002	144,523

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£1,623,511,000
Exports to U.K. ....	£1,475,506,000

Sweden's main imports from Britain are machinery and parts, road vehicles and components, crude oil and petroleum products, clothing and textiles and steel. Britain's main imports from Sweden are paper and board, road vehicles, machinery, wood, steel and pulp. There is also a substantial exchange of direct investment between the two countries.

**CAPITAL.**—Stockholm. Population (1980): City 647,214; Greater Stockholm, 1,386,980; Gothenburg (Göteborg) (431,273); Malmö (233,803); Västerås (117,487); Uppsala (146,192); Norrköping (119,238); Örebro (116,969); Jönköping (107,561); Linköping (112,600); Borås (102,129).

**FLAG.**—Yellow cross on a blue ground.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—June 6 (Day of the Swedish Flag).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
Skarpörgatan 6–8, Stockholm

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Donald Frederick Murray, C.M.G. (1980).  
*British Council Representative*, R. Adlam, O.B.E.

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Göteborg* and *Stockholm*.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Nybrokajen 7, 11140 Stockholm.

## SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

## CABINET

*President of the Swiss Confederation* (1982) and *Head of Public Economy*, M. Fritz Honegger.

*Vice-President* (1982) and *Head of Foreign Affairs*, M. Pierre Aubert.

*Military*, M. Georges-André Chevallaz.

*Justice and Police Department*, M. Kurt Furgler.

*Finance*, M. Willi Ritschard.

*Interior*, M. Hans Hürlimann.

*Transport, Energy and Communications*, M. Leon Schlumpf.

## SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

16-18 Montagu Place, W.1  
[01-723 0701]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Claude Caillaat (1980).

*Counsellor*, H. Buchmann (*Commodities and Agriculture*).

*First Secretaries*, Dr. J. Kellenberger (*Economic and Labour*); B. Junod (*Cultural*); J. Doswald (*Press*); B. Marfurt (*Finance*).

*Defence Attaché*, Brig. Gen. H. Mäudli.

*Consul and Head of Administration*, C. Duboulet.

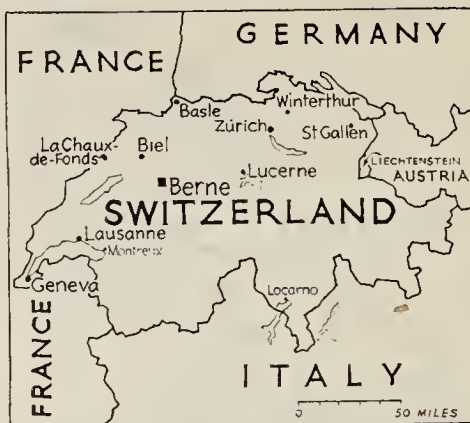
There is a Swiss Consulate-General in *Manchester*.

*Area and Population*.—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E. long. It is composed of 23 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 26 in all, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles with a population (estimated December, 1979) of 6,365,900. In 1980 there were 73,661 live births, 59,097 deaths and 35,721 marriages. Of the total population 47.8 per cent of the population was Protestant, 49.4 per cent Roman Catholic and 0.3 per cent Jewish.

*Physical Features*.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent, and the Jura mountains 12 per cent, of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,782 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Dufourspitze (15,203 ft.), Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich, Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Brienz and the Walensee. There are also many artificial lakes.

*Production and Industry*.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize,



barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and electrical engineering, metal-working, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs and footwear. Banking, insurance and tourism are major industries.

*Government*.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 200 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 46 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. Each year the Federal Assembly elects from the Federal Council the President and the Vice-President. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

*Defence*.—All Swiss males must undertake military service in the Army. *Elite* (ages 20 to 32) initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then *Landwehr* (33–42) and *Landsturm* (43 to 50). Flying personnel of the Air Force, which is part of the Army (ages 20–36): initial training 1 year, totalling 200 hours of flying. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of about 80 hours of flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force. Swiss Army equipment includes some British items, such as Centurion tanks, Bloodhound missiles, and Venom, Vampire and Hunter aircraft.

*Communications*.—There are 4,993 km of railway tracks (Swiss Federal Railways, 2,923 km; Swiss privately owned railways 2,070 km). At the end of 1980 the number of telephone subscribers amounted to 2,839,461 and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. At the same time there were 2,252,915 licensed radio receivers and 1,979,518 television receivers.

At the end of 1980 the total length of motorways was 1,170.6 km. The number of motor vehicles licensed was 2,702,266.

A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted at the end of 1980 of 30 vessels with a total displacement of 474,525 DWT. In addition 451 vessels with a total tonnage of 599,629 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1980, goods handled at Basle Rhine ports amounted to 11,743,534 tonnes. In 1978 151 lake vessels transported 9,033,000 passengers and 3,577 tonnes of freight. Swiss airlines have a network covering 273,544 km and in 1980 carried 6,941,367 passengers. Swissair, the State airline, which owned 49 aircraft in 1979, flies to and from the Swiss airports at Zürich, Geneva and Basle.

**Education.**—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organization. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii) *Secondary*: Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv) *Universities*: Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

**Language and Literature.**—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 26 cantons; French in Fribourg, Jura, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons.

Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–1962) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1946.

## FINANCE

	Budget 1980
	<i>Swiss Francs</i>
Revenue .....	16,000,000,000
Expenditure .....	17,300,000,000

## TRADE

	1980
	<i>Sw. Frs.</i>
Total Imports .....	60,859,300,000
Total Exports .....	49,607,600,000

**Trade with U.K.**  
(including Liechtenstein)

	1980
	<i>Sw. Frs.</i>
Imports from U.K. ....	5,072,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	3,134,400,000

The principal imports are machinery, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, motor vehicles, non-ferrous metals, chemical elements, clothing, food, medicinal and pharmaceutical products. The principal exports are machinery, chemical elements, non-ferrous metals, watches, electrical and electronic equipment, textiles, dyeing, tanning and colouring equipment. Switzerland is a member of E.F.T.A.

**CAPITAL.**—Berne. Population (1980) 145,254. Other large towns are Zürich (369,522), Basle (182,143), Geneva (156,505), Lausanne (127,349), Winterthur (86,758), St. Gallen (75,847), Lucerne (63,278), Bienne (53,793).

**FLAG.**—Red, with white cross.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—August 1.

**AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London-Basle (446 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Geneva (468 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Zürich (491 miles), 1 hr. 20 mins.; Berne, 2 hrs. 20 mins.

**RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.**—London-Berne, 16 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
(Thunstrasse 50, 3000 Berne 15)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John E. Powell-Jones (1982).  
*Counsellor*, G. R. Lee, C.V.O.  
*1st Secretary*, M. D. K. Halsey  
*2nd Secretary*, J. E. Brook.  
*Defence, Naval and Military Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. G. W. Brown.  
*Air Attaché*, Wing. Cdr. R. I. Campbell.  
*Attaché*, P. C. Albrecht (*Commercial*).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne; *Consulates-General* at Zürich and Geneva and Consular offices at Lugano and Montreux. The Directorate of British Export Promotion in Switzerland is in the Consulate-General Office in Zürich.

BRITISH-SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND, Dufourstrasse 51, 8008 Zürich.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.—*President*, Dr. Th. von Mandach.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—*President*, Dr. B. Lüthi.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Basle.—*President*, G. Simons.

## SYRIA

(Syrian Arab Republic)

*President*, Lt.-Gen. Hafez el Assad, b. 1930, assumed office March 14, 1971, for a term of 7 years, and re-elected for a further 7 years, Feb. 1978.

*Prime Minister*, Abdul-Raouf Al-Kasam.

*Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Abdul Halim Khaddam.

*Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs*, Brig. Walid Hamdoun.

*Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs*, Abdul Qadir Qaddoura.

## SYRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

8 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
[01-245 9012]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, (Vacant).

*Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*, Zouheir Namani.

**Area and Population.**—Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1979) of 9,622,632, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. (*For Map, see p. 861.*) The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antakya (Antioch, Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

**Archæology, etc.**—The region is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is said to be the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world (although Aleppo disputes this claim), having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix. 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phœnician town of Marath, where the *well* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of

Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knights Templars in the 12th and 13th centuries has been restored as a museum. One of the oldest alphabets in the world has been discovered at Ugarit (Ras Shamra), a Phoenician village near the port of Latakia.

Hittite cities dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Jerablus and Kadesh.

**Government.**—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914–18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939–45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic. It seceded from the United Arab Republic on Sept. 28, 1961.

A new Constitution was promulgated in March 1973; this declared that Syria is a "democratic, popular socialist State", and that the Ba'ath Party, which has been the ruling party since 1963, is "the leading party in the State and society". Elections to the 195-seat Peoples' Council in August 1977 resulted in a large majority for the Ba'ath Party.

**Production and Industry.**—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebleh district of Latakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil, glass, soap, sugar, plastics and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Large new areas are coming under irrigation and cultivation in the north-east of the country as a result of the Thawra dam. There are an increasing number of light assembly plants as Syria's industrialisation programme develops. Mineral wealth is modest but oil has been found at Karachuk and other parts in the north-eastern corner of the country and exploitation and further excavations are continuing. Syria produces about 9 million tons of oil per year. A pipeline has been built to the Mediterranean port of Banias, *via* Homs. Two oil refineries are in production at Homs and Banias. Revenue is derived from the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline). Another pipeline from the Iraq oilfields was closed in April 1982. Syria also has deposits of phosphate and rock salt, and produces asphalt.

**Language and Literature.**—Arabic is the principal language, but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 3 daily newspapers and several periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus, and also a daily newspaper in English. English has taken over from French as the main foreign language, especially among the young.

**Education.**—Education in Syria is under State control and, although a few of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. Damascus University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts, commerce, agriculture, divinity, fine arts, and a Higher Teachers' Training College. The number of students has risen from a few hundred in 1943 to over 60,000. There are also about 20,000 students at Aleppo University (founded 1961), over 3,000 at Tishrin University, Latakia (founded 1975) and 2,000 at Ba'ath University, Homs. Approximately 10 per cent

of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

**Communications.**—A narrow gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus and on to Der'a near the Jordan border (the Hejaz railway). This line was cut between Damascus and Beirut during the civil war, but there is a regular freight and passenger service between Damascus and Amman. A standard gauge track links Homs, Hamah, Aleppo and on along the Turkish border through Qamishliyye to the Iraq frontier. Branch lines connect the ports of Tartous and Latakia to the system and another line runs from Aleppo down Euphrates valley to Deir ez Zor and thence North to Qamishliyye, with a branch going to the Euphrates Dam. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads which vary from modern dual carriageways to narrow country lanes. An internal air service operates between all major towns. The main International Airport is at Damascus and there are also flights to Eastern Europe, Turkey and Armenia from Aleppo.

**Currency.**—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£Syr.). Exchange rate, *see* p. 84.

**Trade.**—The principal imports are foodstuffs (fruit, vegetables, cereals, meat and dairy products, tea, coffee and sugar), mineral and petroleum products, yarn and textiles, iron and steel manufactures, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and timber.

**Principal Exports.**—Raw cotton, oil, cereals, fruit, phosphates, livestock and dairy products, other foodstuffs, textiles and raw wool.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£81,600,000
Exports to U.K. ....	12,200,000

**CHIEF TOWNS.**—Damascus (population (estimated) 2,250,000) is the capital of Syria. Other important towns are Aleppo (population 1,862,713), Homs (821,703) and Hama (747,578), and the principal port is Latakia (563,173).

**FLAG.**—Red over white over black horizontal bands, with two green stars on central white band.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 17.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

(Quartier Malki, 11 rue Mohammad Kurd Ali, Imm. Kotob, Damascus.)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ivor T. M. Lucas, C.M.G. (1982).  
*British Council Representative*, E. M. Marsden, Hubbi Building, 60 Atta al Ayoubi Street, Damascus.

## THAILAND

(Siam)

*King*, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, *born* 1927; *succeeded his brother*, June 9, 1956; *married* Princess Sirikit Kityakara, April 28, 1950; *crowned* May 5, 1950; *and has issue*, Princess Ubol Ratana, *born*, April 6, 1951; Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, *born*, July 28, 1952; Princess Sirindhorn, *born*, April 2, 1955; Princess Chulabhorn *born*, July 4, 1957.

#### CABINET

*Prime Minister, Defence*, Gen. Prem Tinasulandonda.  
*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Maj.-Gen. Pramarn Adireksan; Gen. Serm Na Nakorn; Dr. Thanat Khoman; Gen. Prachuap Soontarangkun; Nai Thongyod Chittaveera.

*Ministers attached to the Prime Minister's Office*, Meechai Ruchupan; Lt.-Gen. Charn Angsachote; Col. Phon Rerngprasertwit; Flying Officer Suli Mahasantana; Police Lt. Charn Manoodharm.

*Foreign Affairs*, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila.

*Communications*, Admiral Amorn Siridya.

*Commerce*, Sqn.-Ldr. Punnamee Puntri.

*Interior*, Gen. Sitthi Chiraroachana.

*Justice*, Marut Bunnag.

*Science, Technology and Energy*, W/Cdr. Thinakorn Bhandhugravi.

*Education*, Nai Kasem Sirisampundh.

*Public Health*, Dr. Saem Pringpuangkaew.

*Industry*, Maj.-Gen. Chatichai Choonhavan.

*Agriculture and Co-operatives*, Nai Chuan Leekpai.

*Finance*, Dr. Sommai Hoonrakul.

*University Affairs*, Kasem Suwanagul.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON  
30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7  
[01-589 0173]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Phan Wannamethee.

*Area and Population*.—The Kingdom of Thailand, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1980) of 47,600,000. For position, see MAP, p. 955. It has a common boundary with Malaysia in the south, is bounded on the west by Burma and on the north-east and east by Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is separated from the Thai northern border only by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Laotian territory.

The capital, Bangkok, is situated in the south of the central plain area. To the north-east there is a plateau area and to the north-west mountains. The south of Thailand consists of a narrow mountainous peninsula. The principal rivers are the Chao Phraya with its tributary the Meping and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

*Government*.—Thailand became a Constitutional Monarchy in 1932. The Constitution promulgated in December 1978 provides for a National Assembly consisting of a Senate appointed by the King and a House of Representatives elected by universal adult suffrage.

In April 1981 a *coup* attempt by a group of young Army officers was put down successfully.

*Language, Religion and Education*.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family, but its vocabulary especially has been strongly influenced by Sanskrit and Pali. It is written in an alphabetic script derived from ancient Indian scripts. The principal religion is Buddhism. In 1973 93.6 per cent of the population were Buddhists, 3.9 per cent Moslems, 0.6 per cent Christians and 1.9 per cent other religions. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1979 there were 35,000 schools and training colleges, with a total of 9,558,910 pupils and 49,005 teachers. There are 14 state universities and institutes of technology attended by a total of 396,058 students. In 1972 an open university (Ramkhamhaeng) was established in Bangkok with some 45,000 students.

*Production and Industry*.—The agricultural sector provides just under half the national income and employs about 70 per cent of the working population. Rice remains the most important crop, accounting for 63 per cent of the area planted. After rice the main crops are cassava, maize, and rubber. Other crops of some importance are sugar cane, kenaf, groundnuts, tobacco, and coconuts. There is also a

substantial forest extraction industry, the most valuable product of which is teak.

Mineral resources are mainly tin, antimony, tungsten, gypsum and fluorite. The most important of these, tin, is seeing something of a decline, mainly because of the exhaustion of reserves. The importance of lignite as a source of energy increased with higher oil prices. Natural gas, piped from the Gulf of Thailand, is expected to supply much of the country's energy requirements by the late 1980's.

Before the war, industry was mainly confined to the basic processing industries—sawmilling, rice-milling, etc. After the war, the Government set up a number of factories run by the Civil Service or the Armed Forces. The Government still has a sizeable stake in industry—notably the tobacco monopoly and factories for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, jute, textiles, sugar and beer and spirits.

The then Government in 1962 instituted a policy of encouraging the private sector to invest in industry, by means of tax reliefs and other incentives. The private sector industries are almost entirely of a secondary nature; soap products, gunny bags, textiles, car assembly, pharmaceutical preparations and packaging, dry batteries, etc. Over the last decade the size of the manufacturing sector has grown rapidly and now provides 18 per cent of national income.

*Communications*.—Rivers and canals provide the traditional mode of transport for much of the country. Navigable waterways have a length of about 1,100 km. in the dry season and 1,600 km. in the wet season. About 3,765 km. of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1980. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Prathet, on the Cambodian border (160 miles E.); *via* Korat to Ubon (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiangmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malay Peninsula, *via* Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

Thailand has some 25,000 km. of highways and provincial roads.

Bangkok has an international airport of importance, and services connect it direct with cities in Europe, America, and Australia, as well as countries in Asia. Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. Domestic routes are operated by Thai Airways Corporation. There are some 22,000 km. of telegraph lines and improvements are being made to an already extensive micro-wave communications system. The harbour at Bangkok can take vessels up to 27' draught and is sometimes congested. New deep-water facilities are being provided at Sattahip on the east side of the Gulf of Thailand, where the existing naval port is to be converted for commercial use.

	TRADE	1981
		millions of Baht
Total imports .....		218,060
Total exports .....		149,042

	Trade with U.K.	1981
		millions of Baht
Imports from U.K. ....		£5,729
Exports to U.K. ....		2,445

The exchange rate for the *Baht* was officially fixed at *Baht* 23.0 = \$1 U.S. (See also p. 84.)

Thailand's main exports are rice, sugar, maize,

tapioca products, rubber and tin. Other exports include ready-made garments, textiles, frozen shrimps, timber and articles of wood, mung beans and tobacco leaves. Main imports are petroleum and petroleum products, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel, electrical machinery, chemicals and cotton.

**CAPITAL.**—ΨBangkok (population 5,153,902 (1980)); in the delta of Chao Phraya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawan, Korat and Haadyai, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

**FLAG.**—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—December 5 (King's Birthday).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**  
(Bangkok)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Hubert Anthony Justin Staples, C.M.G. (1981).

*British Council Representative*, Miss A. Lambert, O.B.E.

**TOGO**  
(Republic of Togo)

*President and Minister of Defence*, Gen. Gnassingbé Eyadéma, born 1937, assumed office as *Head of State*, April 14, 1967; re-elected for seven-year term on Dec. 30, 1979.

*Minister for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation*, Dr. Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo.

**EMBASSY IN LONDON**  
20 Wellington Court,  
116 Knightsbridge, S.W.1  
[01-584 7377]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Monsieur Ayivi Mawuko Ajavon.

The Republic is situated in West Africa between 0°–2° W. and 6°–11° N., with a coastline only 35 miles long on the Gulf of Guinea, and extends northward inland for 350 miles. It is flanked on the west by Ghana, on the north by Upper Volta and in the east by Benin (see MAP, p. 941). It has an area of 21,000 sq. miles and a population (estimate, Dec. 1977) of 2,348,000, including people of several African races.

The first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, assassinated on January 13, 1963, was succeeded by Nicolas Grunitzky, who was himself overthrown by an army *coup d'état* on January 13, 1967. On April 14, 1967, the Commander-in-Chief of the Togolese army, Lt. Colonel (later promoted General) Eyadéma named himself President. The official language is French.

**Finance.**—The currency of Togo is the *Franc C.F.A.*

**Production and Trade.**—Although the economy of Togo remains largely agricultural, exports of phosphates have superseded agricultural products as the main source of export earnings. Other exports include palm kernels, copra and manioc. The production of phosphates entirely for export was begun by a Franco-American consortium in 1958 but the Togolese Government has increased its participation in recent years and took over completely in February 1974.

**Trade with U.K.**

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£28,967,000
Exports to U.K. ....	7,395,000

**CAPITAL.**—ΨLomé, population (1979), 247,000.

**FLAG.**—Five alternating green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red at top next staff bearing a white star.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—April 27 (Independence Day).

**BRITISH EMBASSY**

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, His Excellency James Mellon, C.M.G. (resides at Accra).

**TUNISIA**  
(Tunisia Republic)

*President*, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957; re-elected 1959, 1964, 1969 and 1974. Proclaimed President for life March 1975.

*Prime Minister*, Mohamed Mzali.  
*Special Advisor to the President*, Habib Bourguiba jnr.

*Justice*, Mohamed Chaker.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Beji Caid Essebsi.

*Interior*, Driss Guiga.  
*National Defence*, Slaheddine Baly.  
*Planning and Finance*, Mansour Moalla.  
*National Economy*, Abdelaziz Lasram.

**TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON**  
29 Princes Gate, S.W.7  
[01-584 8117]

*Ambassador*, His Excellency Sadek Bouzayen.

**Area and Population.**—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 63,380 sq. miles and an estimated population in 1981 of 6,520,000.

**Government.**—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army.

Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

In March 1975 the National Assembly proclaimed M. Bourguiba as President for life.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 13 regions (*gouvernorats*) each administered by a Governor. In 1972, the number of regions was increased to 14 by the division of the Tunis region into two regions. By 1974, the number increased to eighteen.

**Production, Trade, etc.**—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated.

The chief exports are crude oil, phosphates, olive oil, finished textiles, and wine. The chief imports are machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, petroleum products, and textiles. Some oil has been discovered and production reached an annual rate of 5.4 million tons in 1981. Gas has also been discovered in commercial quantities off the east coast. Tourists numbered over 2 million in 1981, generating earnings of 285 million *dinars*. In 1981, Tunisia's total imports were equal in value to *dinars* 1,970,300,000 and total exports *dinars* 1,204,100,000. France remains the main trading partner, supplying 23 per cent of the



country's imports and purchasing 18 per cent of Tunisia's exports.

#### Trade with U.K.

1981

Imports from U.K. . . . . Dinars 34,755,000  
Exports to U.K. . . . . 6,053,000

*Currency.*—The Tunisian *dinar* was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. Although Tunisia remains in the Franc Zone the *dinar* is not tied to the French *franc*.

So far as trade is concerned Tunisia was effectively part of metropolitan France until September, 1959, when she abrogated the Customs Union with the latter. In May 1966, France opened import quotas for a wide range of Tunisian goods (but excluding wine). Within these quota limits these goods can be admitted into France customs-free. In 1966 a policy of severe import restriction was adopted in order to reduce the country's chronic imbalance of trade. Tunisia became an associate member of E.E.C. early in 1969, and signed a new agreement with the E.E.C. in 1976. In 1977 the introduction of import quota measures by the E.E.C. on some textile goods resulted in a reduction of growth in this important sector of the Tunisian market. An increase in these quotas for 1979 and 1980 was negotiated in March 1979.

*CAPITAL.*—Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, has a population (1981) of 1,133,000. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are: Ψ Sfax (554,000); Ψ Sousse (255,000); Ψ Bizerta (376,000); Kairouan; Gabes; Menzel Bourguiba.

*FLAG.*—Red crescent and star in a white orb, all on a red ground.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—June 1.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General*, His Excellency Sir Alexander Stirling, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1980).

*1st Secretary*, D. L. Hardinge (*Head of Chancery and Consul*).

*Commercial Attaché*, R. A. Hoffman.

*British Council Representative*, W. D. Brown. There is a British Council Library in Tunis.

## TURKEY

*Head of State*, Gen. Kenan Evren, *assumed power*, Sept. 12, 1980.

#### GOVERNMENT

*Prime Minister*, Bulend Ulusu.

*Deputy Prime Minister*, Zeyyat Baykara.

*Ministers of State*, Prof. İlhan Öztrak; Mehmet

Ozgunes; Prof. Mehmet Nimet Ozdas.

*Justice*, Cevdet Mentec.

*Defence*, Umit Haluk Bayulken.

*Interior*, Selahattin Cetiner.

*Foreign Affairs*, İtler Turkmen.

*Finance*, Adnan Baser Kafaoglu.

*Education*, Hasan Saglam.

*Public Works*, Tahsin Onalp

*Trade*, Kemal Canturk.

*Health*, Kaya Kilicurgay.

*Communications*, Mustafa Aysan.

*Agriculture/Forestry*, Sabahattin Ozbek.

*Labour*, Turhan Esener.

*Industry/Technology*, Fahir İlkel.

*Energy*, Mehmet Turget.

*National Security Council*, Gen. Kenan Evren (*Pres.*); Gen. Nurettin Ersin; Gen. Tahsin Sahinkaya; Adm. Nejat Tumer; Gen. Sedat Celasun.

#### TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

*Chancery*: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1  
[01-235 5252]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Rahmi Gümrükçüoğlu (1981).

*Area and Population.*—Turks are to be found scattered throughout a wide belt extending from China through the Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Iran to the present day Turkish State.

Turkey itself extends from Edirne (Adrianople) to Transcaucasia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. Total population at the Census of October, 1980 was 45,217,556.

*Turkey in Europe* consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul and Edirne, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the *Dardanelles*—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west. Population (est. 1980), 4,500,000.

*Turkey in Asia* comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Iran, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. Population (est. 1980), 40,500,000.

*Government.*—On October 29, 1923, the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Ataturk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democrat Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which ruled through the Committee of National Union, a body of military officers. The committee ruled from January to November, 1961, in conjunction with a civilian House of Representatives, the two bodies together forming the Constituent Assembly.

In March 1975 a right-wing coalition of the Justice, National Salvation, Republican Reliance and Nationalist Action Parties was formed, under the Premiership of Süleyman Demirel, Chairman of the Justice Party.

The second Nationalist Front Government of Mr. Demirel fell in December 1977 and Mr Ecevit formed a government. The Ecevit government fell in October 1979, returning Mr. Demirel to office. However the mounting problems with the economy and terrorism led the military to assume legislative powers in Sept. 1980, a civilian technocratic government being appointed later that month.

Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *il* with subdivisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Each *il* has a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

*Religion and Education.*—98.99 per cent of the population are Moslems. The main religious minorities, which are concentrated in Istanbul and on the Syrian frontier, are: Greek Orthodox, 10,000; Armenians, 42,000; Syrians, 42,000; Others, 6,000. (Total Christians, 100,000); Jewish, 44,000. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is free, secular and compulsory at primary level. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

There are three universities at Istanbul (Istanbul University, Istanbul Technical University and Boğaziçi (Bosphorus) University), three in Ankara (Ankara University, Hacettepe University and Orta Doğu (Middle East Technical) University), one each

at Izmir, Erzurum and Trabzon. There are 18 universities in all, 6 of which were recently created. There is also a Faculty of Agriculture at Adana, a Faculty of Veterinary Science in Elazig, and Faculties of Economics in Bursa and Eskisehir. The expenditure allocated to education in the 4th Five Year Plan (1979-83) was TL76,000,000,000, compared with TL14,000,000,000 in the 3rd Five Year Plan (1973-77), but past experience has shown that targets in this field are not always met.

*Language and Literature.*—Until 1926, Turkish was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the number of Turks who can read and write has risen steadily, from about 10 per cent in 1927 to nearly 80 per cent by 1970. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Istanbul and Ankara, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek, Armenian and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects, but few trade commercial publications.

*Agricultural Production.*—In 1981 agricultural production accounted for some 21 per cent of the gross domestic product at constant factor prices, while exports of agricultural commodities represented some 47 per cent of the total exports. About 60 per cent of the working population are in the rural sector, but agriculture is still primitive in many areas and agricultural productivity is low. Estimated production figures for the principal crops in 1981 were ('000 tons):

Wheat	17,000	Tobacco	200
Barley	5,900	Sugar Beet	11,000
Maize	1,100	Potatoes	3,000
Rye	500	Grapes	3,600
Oilseeds	1,507	Citrus Fruits	1,200
Pulses	825	Figs	200
Cotton	500	Hazelnuts	350

With the important exception of wheat, which is mostly grown on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred around Izmir, where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is in the Kukurova Plain around Adana. 1980 livestock figures are as follows ('000): horses, 794; mules, 305; donkeys, 1,345; camels, 12; cattle (including buffalo), 16,925; sheep and goats, 64,015; angora goats, 3,658; hogs, 13; poultry, 61,449. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

*Industry.*—After agriculture, Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. Coal production in 1981 amounted to 7,223,000 tons, and 17,400,000 tons of lignite. The main export minerals are chromite and boron. Production of iron ore in 1981 was 2,856,000

tons; chrome ore, 507,000 tons; copper, 45,000 tons and boron minerals, 1,333,000 tons. The research and exploitation of the principal mineral deposits are mainly in the hands of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey and the State-owned Etibank respectively. The latter controls directly, on behalf of the Government, all the copper, sulphur and pyrite output of Turkey, as well as much of the colemanite and chrome production. The government has plans to return some of the mines to the private sector and to open the mining field to foreign investment. Since state-sponsored industrialization began in 1935, industry has played an increasing part in the Turkish economy. Here, also, as in the case of minerals, much of the industry of the country is controlled by the Government.

Industrial production figures for 1981 ('000 tons): cement, 15,008; sugar, 1,270; pig iron, 1,830; steel ingots, 1,830; paper, 368; petroleum products, 12,606; crude oil, 2,100; artificial fertilizer, 6,609; electric energy (billion of kilowatt hours), 25; cotton fabrics (thousand metres), 228.

The progress made in the manufacture of sugar, cotton, woollen and silk textiles, and cement, has been such that the bulk of the country's requirements can now be produced locally, while other industries contributing substantially to local needs include vehicle assembly, paper, glass and glassware, iron and steel, leather and leather goods, sulphur refining, canning and rubber goods, soaps and cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, prepared foodstuffs and a host of minor industries. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to promote the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign countries.

In common with other developing countries, Turkey's economy was adversely affected by the steep rises in oil prices from 1973 onwards. This led to a succession of economic crises and high inflation culminating in Jan. 1980 in the introduction of an economic stability programme. Exports have since risen dramatically, inflation has largely been brought under control, and modest growth has resumed although the internal economy is still depressed with high unemployment.

Since the Second World War the United States Government has given Turkey financial aid totalling over 5 billion dollars, half of which has been for military and half for economic purposes. The other main official sources of foreign aid have been the O.E.C.D. (who have pledged over \$3 billion since 1979); the I.B.R.D., and the I.M.F. which has made medium term loans for balance of payment support (\$1.6 billion over three years in 1980). The United Kingdom has pledged over £100,000,000 of aid to Turkey since 1963.

The fourth of Turkey's Five Year Development Plans, for the years 1979-83, began in January 1979. The basic economic objective of the fourth plan was to achieve an average growth rate of 8.0 per cent in the gross national product. This had not been achieved and the plan has been dropped. Preliminary work has been started on the Fifth Plan.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

*Railways.*—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length of lines in operation is 8,193 kilometres.

*Roads.*—At the end of 1980 there were 31,976 km. of national roads (24,972 of which were macadamized). The total state and provincial road system is some 60,761 km. in length. The estimated number of vehicles in 1980 was 1,135,000, of which there were 711,000 motor cars, 66,000 minibuses, 170,000 lorries and 157,000 light-weight trucks.



**Posts.**—In June 1979 the number of telephone subscribers in Turkey was approximately 1,800,000.

**Shipping.**—In August 1980 there were 343 merchant ships over 300 gross tons, 79 passenger ships and 73 tankers, giving a total draft weight of 1,545,062 tons.

**Civil Aviation.**—The State airlines (T.H.Y.) operate all internal services and have services to London, Paris, Athens, Beirut, Brussels, Amsterdam, Zürich, Frankfurt, Munich, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Copenhagen, Nicosia, Tel Aviv and Vienna. Most of the leading foreign airlines, including British Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The T.H.Y. fleet is composed of D.C.10's, D.C.9's, Fokker Friendships, Fokker Fellowships and Boeing 707's.

#### FINANCE

(In 1982 the financial year is being aligned with the calendar year: these figures are for Mar. 1–Dec. 31)

	1982
	TL'000,000
Estimated Expenditure .....	1,755,200
Estimated Revenue .....	1,680,000

**Currency.**—The Turkish *Lira* (TL) is divided into 100 *Kurus*. For rate of exchange see also p. 84.

#### TRADE

	1980	1981
Total imports ....	\$7,909,000,000	\$8,911,000,000
Total exports ....	2,910,000,000	4,703,000,000

The 1981 foreign trade deficit figure was U.S., \$4,208,000,000; for 1980 it was U.S.\$4,999,000,000.

All imports are subject to licence and the issue of licences is limited to goods considered necessary for the country's economy. Lists of permitted imports are published annually at the beginning of January. The main imports are machinery, crude oil and petroleum products, iron and steel, vehicles, medicines and dyes, chemicals, fertilizers and electrical appliances. The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, minerals, livestock, textiles, glass and cement.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£147,118,000
Exports to U.K. ....	49,243,000

**CAPITAL.** Ankara (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 275 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1980) of 3,196,460. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Cæsar. A new city was laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ΨIstanbul (4,870,747), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium. It was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed Constantinople. Istanbul contains the celebrated church of St. Sophia, which, after becoming a mosque, was made a museum in 1934; it also contains Topkapi, former Palace of the Ottoman Sultans, which is also a museum. Other cities are ΨIzmir (1,968,614); Adana (1,467,346); Bursa (1,161,553); Gaziantep (387,093); and Eskişehir (543,733).

**FLAG.**—Red, with white crescent and star.  
**NATIONAL DAY.**—October 29 (Republic Day).

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (Ankara)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Peter Laurence, K.C.M.G., M.C. (1980).  
*Counsellor*, A. H. Wyatt, C.M.G. (*Economic and Commercial*).  
*1st Secretaries*, R. G. Short, M.V.O. (*Head of Chancery*); R. M. Kelly; D. D. Pearey; J. B. Midgley.  
*2nd Secretaries*, W. M. L. Dickinson; R. J. A. Golland.  
*Consul*, D. R. Thomas.  
*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brig. The Hon. H. E. C. Willoughby.  
*Naval and Air Attaché*, Cdr. A. C. Blofield, R.N.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consulate-General at *Istanbul*, a Vice-Consulate at *Izmir* and an Hon. British Consulate at *Iskenderun*.

**BRITISH COUNCIL.**—50–52 Güniz Sokak, Kavaklıdere, Ankara. *Representative*, D. D. Reid, O.B.E.—There is also a centre and library at *Istanbul* and a library at *Ankara*.

**BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY INC.**, Mesrutiyet Caddesi No. 34, Tepebaşı Beyoğlu, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.O. Box 190 Karaköy, Istanbul). *Chairman*, A. Serdengeçti.

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

*President*, Shaikh Zaid bin Sultan al Nahayyan (*Abu Dhabi*).

*Vice-President and Prime Minister*, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum.

*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Shaikh Maktum bin Rashid al Maktum; Shaikh Hamdan bin Muhammad al Nahayyan.

*Interior*, Shaikh Mubarak bin Muhammad al Nahayyan.

*Finance and Industry*, Shaikh Hamdan bin Rashid al Maktum.

*Defence*, Shaikh Muhammad bin Rashid al Maktum. *Foreign Affairs*, Sayyid Rashid Abdullah al Nu'aimi. *Petroleum and Mineral Resources*, Sayyid Mana Said al Otaiba.

*Economy and Commerce*, Sayyid Sultan bin Ahmad al Mualla.

*Information and Culture*, Shaikh Ahmad bin Hamid. *Communications*, Sayyid Muhammad Said al Mulla. *Public Works and Housing*, Sayyid Muhammad Khalifa al Kindi.

*Education*, Sayyid Said Salman.

*Planning*, Sayyid Said Ghobash.

*Justice, Islamic Affairs and Awkafs*, Sayyid Muhammad Abdul Rahman al Bakr.

*Agriculture and Fisheries*, Sayyid Said al Ragabani. *Water and Electricity*, Sayyid Humaid Nasser al Owais.

*Labour and Social Affairs*, Sayyid Saif al Jarwan.

*Health*, Sayyid Hamad Abdul Rahman al Madfa.

EMBASSY IN LONDON  
30 Prince's Gate, S.W.7  
[01-581 1281]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sayed Mohammed Mahdi Al-Tajir.

The United Arab Emirates (formerly the Trucial States) is composed of seven Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujeirah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al Qaiwain) which came together as an independent state on December 2, 1971, when they ended their individual special treaty relationships with the British Government (Ras al Khaimah joined the other six on February 10, 1972).

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1892, had been responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Arabian Gulf and the British Political Agents in each state, but on independence the Union Government assumed full responsibility for all internal and external affairs apart from some internal matters that remained the prerogative of the individual Emirates. Six of the Emirates lie on the shore of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West while the seventh, Fujeirah, lies on the gulf of Oman.

*Area and Population*.—The approximate area of the U.A.E. is 33,000 square miles and the population in 1980 was estimated at one million. Security in the area is maintained by the U.A.E. Armed Forces. The Ministry of Defence is located in Dubai with a General Headquarters in Abu Dhabi. Most of the separate police forces have also been merged.

Revenue is chiefly derived from oil, re-exports and customs dues on imports. A substantial amount is spent on overseas aid, where commitments in 1980 totalled £154.8 million, doubling those of 1979.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£537,255,000
Exports to U.K. ....	485,900,000

## Abu Dhabi

Abu Dhabi is the largest Emirate of the U.A.E. in area, stretching from Khor al Odaid in the west to the borders with Dubai in the Jebel Ali area. It includes six villages in the Buraimi oasis, the other three being part of the Sultanate of Oman, and a number of settlements in the Liwa Oasis system. Following negotiations with Saudi Arabia, some adjustment of the border has now been made in the Khor al Odaid region, but the agreement has not yet been ratified.

The Abu Dhabi Government controls oil, gas and petrochemical operations in the Emirate through the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) which has majority shareholdings in the several oil operating and gas treatment companies. ADNOC also has majority shareholdings in oil industry related companies covering drilling, refining, distribution, chemical manufacture and investment. Offshore production began in 1962, the most important fields being Umm Shaif and Lower Zakum, near Das Island, site of a large associated gas liquefaction plant. The Upper Zakum field is due to start production in late 1982, and four other offshore fields are being developed, one near Abu Dhabi city and 3 near Delma. Production of oil onshore began in 1963 from the Murban field. A large onshore associated gas liquefaction project based at Ruwais started production in 1981. Other large natural gas finds in recent years will consolidate Abu Dhabi's position as a holder of some of the largest reserves of natural gas in the world. Abu Dhabi's crude oil production in 1981 was 545 million barrels.

With its oil wealth the Emirate has seen a decade of growth (which is currently slowing down), not only at Abu Dhabi, now a modern city of about 350,000 people, but also at Al Ain in the Buraimi Oasis and at the new petro-chemical city at Ruwais. A new international airport opened in 1982 at Abu Dhabi and another is planned for Al Ain. There are airfields at Das Island and Jebel Dhanna. The port and harbour on Abu Dhabi island are now almost completed and a port will be built at Ruwais. The population of the Emirate is now about 450,000.

## Dubai

Dubai is the second largest Emirate both in size and in population, which is now about 350,000. The town of Dubai is the main port for the import of goods into the U.A.E. and has a wide re-export trade to the other Gulf States. Dubai's prosperity was established by this trade long before the discovery of oil. Oil was discovered in 1966 and production began in September 1969. The main operator of Dubai's offshore oilfields is Dubai Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of CONOCO.

Oil income has been used to finance a number of major construction projects including an international airport and a large deep-water port. The increase in oil prices in the mid-1970's led to a major construction boom in Dubai and several large projects were completed including a dry dock complex and an international trade and exhibition centre. At the Emirate's industrial area of Jebel Ali a port development is nearing completion and work on an aluminium smelter has been completed. The introduction of other industries to the area is under consideration, and there are improved prospects for those with the recent discovery of gas and condensate onshore in Dubai.

## Sharjah

Sharjah, with a present population of approx. 120,000, has declined from its position 50 years ago as

principal town in the area. It became the third oil producing Emirate in the summer of 1974, following the discovery of oil offshore by the Crescent Petroleum Company, a consortium of six companies from the United States headed by Buttes Oil and Gas. Although this field is under the control of Sharjah, a boundary settlement left it with only 35 per cent of the revenues and production is now less than 10,000 barrels per day. New oil and gas discoveries were made in 1980 and exports from this source were due to begin in mid-1982. Sharjah is well connected by metalled roads to all the other Northern Emirates. It experienced a construction boom in the mid-1970's including an ambitious layout of roads and flyovers within the town. A new container port has been constructed on the Gulf of Oman at Khor Fakkan. The new international airport was officially opened in 1979.

#### Ras al Khaimah

Ras al Khaimah has a population of 80,000 of whom more than half live in the town. An ancient sea-port, near which archaeological remains have been found, Ras al Khaimah is developing as the most agricultural of the Emirates, producing vegetables, dates, fruit and tobacco. Oil exploration work is currently going on both off- and onshore. Some oil was previously found offshore, but not in commercial quantities. An industrial area has been developed to the north of the Emirate, which includes 2 cement works. Ras al Khaimah has an international airport and has also expanded its port.

#### Fujeirah

Fujeirah, with a population of 40,000, is the poorest and most remote of the seven Emirates lying on the

Gulf of Oman coast, and only connected by a metal road to the rest of the country since the end of 1975. Largely agricultural, its population is spread between the slopes of the inland Hajar mountain range and the town of Fujeirah itself, together with a number of smaller settlements on the comparatively fertile plain on the coast. Although exploration work continues, there have been no hydrocarbon discoveries in the Emirate. However, there are some chrome and other mineral deposits.

#### Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain

Ajman and Umm al Qaiwain are the smallest Emirates, having populations of approx. 36,000 and 25,000 respectively. Both lie on the Arabian Gulf coast although Ajman has two inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. Exploration work continues in both Emirates for oil and gas but so far only Umm Al Qaiwain has experienced any success, with the offshore discovery of natural gas, but the field has yet to be commercially developed. The discovery of onshore gas in nearby Sharjah has increased hopes of similar discoveries in both Ajman and Umm Al Qaiwain.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY (Abu Dhabi)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Harold Berners Walker, C.M.G. (1981).  
*British Council Representative*, W. H. Jefferson, P.O. Box 248, Abu Dhabi.

(Dubai)  
*Counsellor and Consul General*, P. R. M. Hinchcliffe, C.V.O.  
*British Council Representative*, J. E. Dawson, P.O. Box 65, Dubai.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### AREA AND POPULATION

*Population.*—The total resident population of the United States on April 1, 1977 was estimated at 215,892,000 excluding Armed Forces stationed abroad. Civilian resident population at the same date was estimated at 214,244,000. Including Armed Forces stationed abroad (April 1, 1977), 216,376,000.

	Land Area, 1980 (sq. miles)	Population		
		Census 1960	Census 1970	Census 1980
The United States*	3,539,289	179,323,175	203,211,926	226,074,825
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	3,459	2,349,544	2,712,033	3,187,570
Possessions	463	123,151	..	..
Guam	209	67,044	84,996	105,816
Virgin Islands of U.S.	132	32,099	62,468	95,591
American Samoa	77	20,051	27,159	32,395
Midway Islands	2	2,356	2,220	..
Wake Island	3	1,097	1,647	300
Canton Island and Enderbury Island	27	320‡	..	..
Johnston Islands and Sand Island	—	156‡	1,007	..
Swan Islands	1	28‡	22	..
<i>Other Outlying areas:</i>				
Panama Canal Zone	362	42,122	44,198	..
Corn Islands	4	1,872	..	..
Pacific Islands Trusts Territory	717	70,724‡	90,940	116,974
Population Abroad	..	1,374,421	1,737,836	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,544,745</b>	<b>183,285,009</b>	<b>207,682,378</b>	<b>..</b>

\* The 50 States and the Federal District of Columbia (see pp. 926-7).

‡ The islands of Enderbury, Sand, Little Swan and Little Corn were uninhabited at the time of enumeration.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal-endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1970	3,731,386	18.4	1,921,031	9.5
1971	3,555,970	17.2	1,927,542	9.3
1972	3,258,411	15.6	1,963,944	9.4
1973	3,136,965	14.9	1,973,003	9.4
1974	3,159,958	14.9	1,934,388	9.2
1975	3,144,198	14.8	1,910,000	9.0
1976	3,167,788	14.8	1,909,440	8.9
1977	3,326,632	15.4	1,899,897	8.8
1978	3,333,279	15.3	1,927,788	8.8
1979	3,494,398	15.9	1,913,841	8.7
1980*	3,598,000	16.2	1,986,000	8.9

Births based on 50 per cent. sample.

Note.—Figures tabulated are for the United States. Deaths exclude foetal deaths. Rates are based on the population as estimated on July 1 (1970, April 1).

\* Provisional.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1978, 48,664,965 immigrants were admitted to the United States. The 601,442 admitted during fiscal year 1978, were born in the following countries: Mexico (92,367), the Philippines (37,216), Greece (7,035), Cuba (29,754), Jamaica (19,265), the

United Kingdom (14,245), China and Taiwan (21,315), Canada (16,863), Portugal (10,445), the Dominican Republic (19,458), India (20,753), Korea (29,288), Germany (6,739), Colombia (11,032) and Trinidad and Tobago (5,973).

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolution.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop. §	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop. §
1970	2,159,000	10.6	708,000	3.5
1971	2,190,481	10.6	773,000	3.7
1972	2,282,154	11.0	845,000	4.1
1973	2,284,108	10.9	915,000	4.4
1974	2,229,677	10.5	977,000	4.6
1975	2,152,662	10.1	1,036,000	4.3
1976	2,154,807	10.0	1,083,000	5.0
1977	2,175,000	10.1	1,091,000	5.0
1978	2,282,272	10.5	1,130,000	5.2
1979	2,331,337	10.6	1,181,000	5.4
1980*	2,413,000	10.9	1,182,000	5.3

§ Population as estimated on July 1.

\* Provisional.

Increase of the People

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1940	118,357,831	12,865,914	941,384	132,165,129	8,962,409	528,431
1950	135,149,629	15,044,937	1,131,232	151,325,798	19,161,229	1,035,039
1960	158,831,732	18,871,831	1,619,612	179,323,175	27,997,377	2,515,479
1970	177,748,975	22,580,289	2,882,662	203,211,926	23,888,751	3,321,677
1980	188,340,790	26,488,218	11,675,817	226,504,825	23,292,899	—

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admission)	Land Area Sq. M.*	Population, April 1, 1980 (census)	Capital	Governor (term of office in years, and expiry year)	
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22)	50,708	3,890,061	Montgomery	Forrest James (D) (4—1983)	\$50,000
Alaska (1959) (49)	566,432	400,481	Juneau	Jay Hammond (R) (4—1982)	74,196
Arizona (Ark.) (1912) (45)	113,417	2,717,866	Phoenix	Bruce E. Babbit (D) (4—1983)	50,000
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25)	51,945	2,285,513	Little Rock	Frank White (R) (2—1983)	35,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (31)	156,361	23,668,562	Sacramento	Edmund G. Brown, Jr. (D) (4—1983)	49,100
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38)	103,766	2,888,834	Denver	Richard D. Lamm (D) (4—1983)	50,000
Connecticut (Conn.) § (1788) (5)	4,862	3,107,576	Hartford	William O'Neill (D) (4—1983)	42,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (1)	1,982	595,225	Dover	Pierre S. du Pont IV (R) (4—1985)	35,000
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27)	54,090	9,739,992	Tallahassee	Robert Graham (D) (4—1983)	65,000
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (4)	58,073	5,464,265	Atlanta	George Busbee (D) (4—1983)	65,934
Hawaii (1959) (50)	6,425	966,000	Honolulu	George R. Ariyoshi (D) (4—1982)	50,000
Idaho (1890) (43)	82,677	943,935	Boise	John V. Evans (D) (4—1983)	40,000
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21)	55,748	11,418,461	Springfield	James R. Thompson (R) (4—1983)	58,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19)	36,097	5,490,179	Indianapolis	Robert Orr (R) (4—1985)	48,000
Iowa (1846) (29)	55,941	2,913,387	Des Moines	Robert D. Ray (R) (4—1983)	60,000
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34)	81,787	2,363,208	Topeka	John Carlin (D) (4—1983)	45,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1979) (15)	39,650	3,661,433	Frankfort	John Y. Brown, Jr. (D) (4—1983)	50,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18)	44,930	4,203,972	Baton Rouge	David C. Trean (R) (4—1984)	73,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23)	30,920	1,124,660	Augusta	Joseph E. Brennan (D) (4—1983)	35,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (7)	9,891	4,216,446	Annapolis	Harry Hughes (D) (4—1983)	60,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (6)	7,826	5,737,037	Boston	Edward J. King (D) (4—1983)	40,000
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (26)	56,817	9,258,344	Lansing	William G. Milliken (R) (4—1983)	70,000
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32)	79,289	4,077,148	St. Paul	Albert H. Quie (R) (4—1983)	66,500
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (20)	47,296	2,250,638	Jackson	William Winter (D) (4—1984)	53,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1812) (24)	68,995	4,917,444	Jefferson City	Christopher S. Bond (R) (4—1985)	55,000
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41)	145,587	786,690	Helena	Ted Schwinden (D) (4—1985)	43,360
Nebraska (Neb.) (1867) (37)	76,483	1,570,006	Lincoln	Charles Thone (R) (4—1983)	40,000
Nevada (Nev.) (1864) (36)	109,889	799,184	Carson City	Robert List (R) (4—1983)	50,000

State (with date and order of admission)	Land Area Sq. M.*	Population, April 1, 1980 (census)	Capital	Governor (term of office in years, and expiry year)
New Hampshire (N.H.) § (1788) (9) ..	9,027	920,610	Concord	Hugh Gallen (D) (2—1983) .. 51,830
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (3) ..	7,521	7,364,158	Trenton	Thomas H. Kean (R) (4—1986) .. 85,000
New Mexico (N. Mex.) (1912) (47) ..	121,412	1,299,968	Santa Fé	Bruce King (D) (4—1983) .. 60,000
New York (N.Y.) § (1788) (11) ..	47,831	17,557,288	Albany	Hugh L. Carey (D) (4—1983) .. 85,000
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (12) ..	48,798	5,874,429	Raleigh	James B. Hunt Jr. (D) (4—1985) .. 57,864
North Dakota (N. Dak.) (1889) (39) ..	69,273	652,995	Bismarck	Allen Olsen (R) (4—1985) .. 47,000
Ohio (1800) (17) ..	40,975	10,797,419	Columbus	James A. Rhodes (R) (4—1983) .. 50,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46) ..	68,782	3,025,266	Oklahoma City	George Nigh (D) (4—1983) .. 48,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33) ..	96,184	2,632,663	Salem	Victor Atiyeh (R) (4—1983) .. 55,423
Pennsylvania (Pa.) § (1787) (2) ..	44,966	11,866,728	Harrisburg	Richard Thornburgh (R) (4—1983) .. 66,000
Rhode Island (R.I.) § (1790) (13) ..	1,049	947,154	Providence	J. Joseph Garrahy (D) (2—1983) .. 49,500
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (8) ..	30,225	3,119,208	Columbia	Richard Riley (D) (4—1983) .. 60,000
South Dakota (S. Dak.) (1889) (40) ..	75,955	4,590,178	Pierre	William Janklow (R) (4—1983) .. 46,750
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16) ..	41,328	4,590,750	Nashville	Lamar Alexander (R) (4—1983) .. 68,226
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28) ..	262,134	14,228,383	Austin	William P. Clements, Jr. (R) (4—1983) .. 78,700
Utah (1896) (45) ..	82,034	1,461,037	Salt Lake City	Scott M. Matheson (D) (4—1985) .. 48,000
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14) ..	9,267	511,456	Montpelier	Richard A. Snelling (R) (2—1983) .. 44,850
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (10) ..	39,780	5,346,279	Richmond	Charles S. Robb (D) (4—1986) .. 75,000
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42) ..	66,570	4,130,163	Olympia	John Spellman (R) (4—1985) .. 63,000
West Virginia (W. Va.) (1863) (35) ..	24,070	1,949,644	Charleston	John D. Rockefeller IV (D) (4—1985) .. 60,000
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (30) ..	54,464	4,705,335	Madison	Lee Dreyfus (D) (4—1983) .. 65,801
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44) ..	97,203	470,816	Cheyenne	Ed Herschler (D) (4—1983) .. 55,000
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1971) ..	61	637,651	†	
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS				
Puerto Rico (1899) ..	3,421	3,187,570	San Juan	Carlos Romero Barceló (4—1985) .. 35,000
Guam (1899) ..	209	105,816	Agaña	Paul Calvo (R) (4—1985) .. 50,000
Samoa (1900) ..	76	32,395	Fagatogo	Peter T. Coleman (D) (1985) .. 40,000
Virgin Islands (1917) ..	132	95,591	Charlotte Amalie	Juan Luis (D) (4—1983) .. 51,000

D.—Democratic Party.

R.—Republican Party.

I.—Independent.

§ The 13 Original States.

† The capital territory is governed by Congress through a Commissioner and City Council (see p. 930).

## Largest Metropolitan Areas: Census 1980 (April).

ψ New York .....	9,119,737	Minneapolis-St. Paul,	Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky-Ind.	1,401,403
ψ Los Angeles-Long Beach,		Minn.-Wis. ....	ψ Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1,397,143
Calif. ....	7,477,657	Atlanta, Georgia .....	Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. ....	1,327,020
ψ Chicago, Ill. ....	7,102,328	ψ Newark, N.J. ....	ψ San Jose, Calif. ....	1,295,071
ψ Philadelphia .....	4,716,818	Anaheim-Santa Ana-Gar-	ψ Buffalo, N.Y. ....	1,242,573
ψ Detroit, Mich. ....	4,352,762	den Grove, Calif. ....	ψ Portland, Oreg.-Wash. ....	1,242,187
ψ San Francisco-Oakland,		ψ Cleveland, Ohio .....	ψ New Orleans, La. ....	1,186,725
Calif. ....	3,252,721	ψ San Diego, Calif. ....	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	1,166,929
Washington, D.C. ....	3,060,240	ψ Miami, Florida .....	Columbus, Ohio .....	1,093,293
Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas	2,974,878	Denver-Boulder, Colo. ....	San Antonio, Texas .....	1,071,954
ψ Houston, Texas .....	2,905,350	ψ Seattle-Everett, Wash. ....	Fort Lauderdale-Holly-	
ψ Boston, Mass. ....	2,763,357	ψ Tampa-St. Petersburg,	wood, Florida .....	1,014,043
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. ....	2,605,813	Florida .....	Sacramento, Calif. ....	1,014,002
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. ....	2,355,276	Riverside-San Bernardino-	ψ Rochester, N.Y. ....	971,879
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	2,263,894	Ontario, Calif. ....	Salt Lake City-Ogden,	
ψ Baltimore, Md. ....	2,174,023	Phoenix, Ariz. ....	Utah .....	936,255
		ψ Seaport		

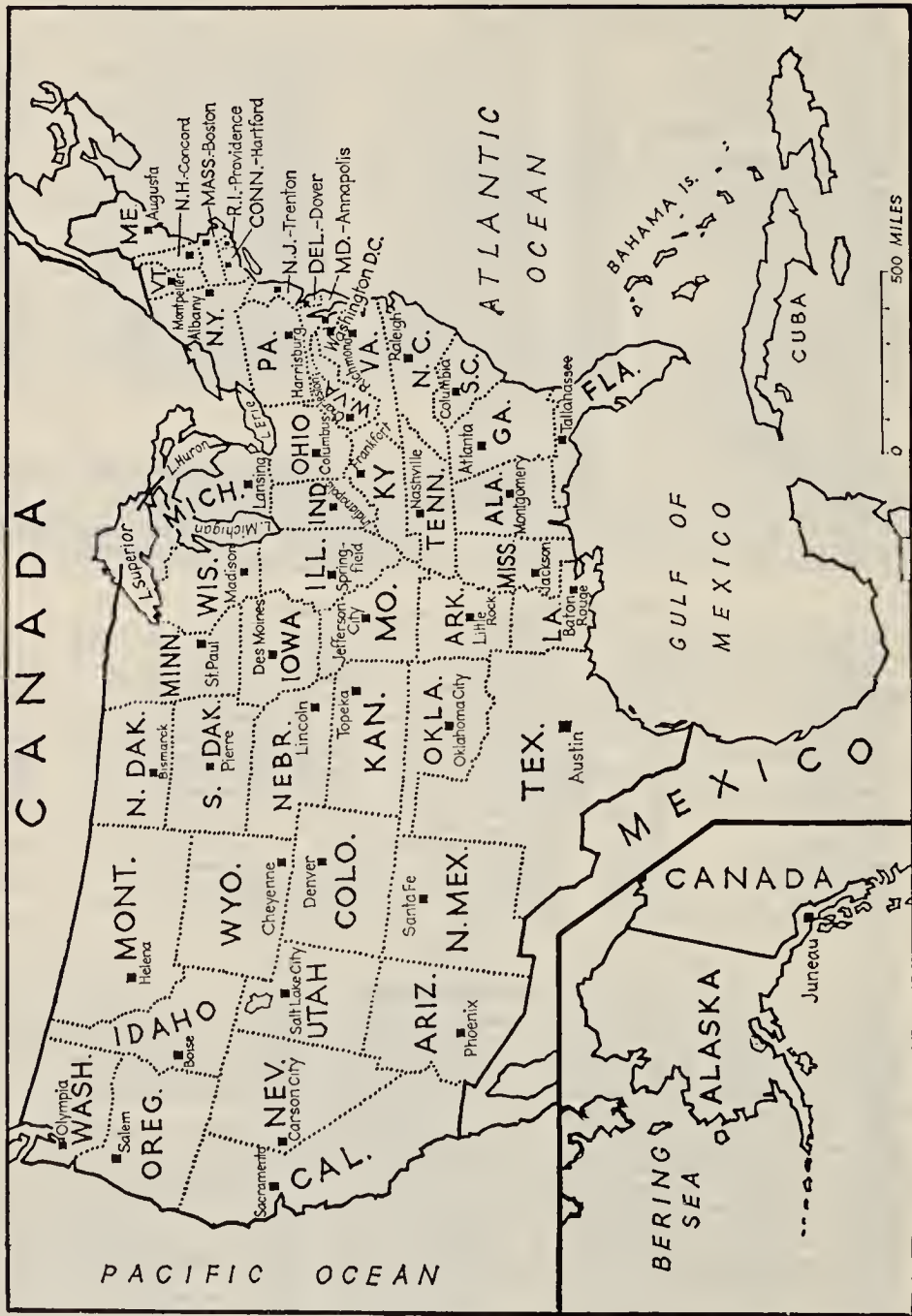
## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 07'–49° 23' North and longitude 66° 57'–124° 44' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of 71° 23' N., at Point Barrow (2,502 miles from the U.S. geographic centre).

The general coastline of the 50 States has a length of about 2,069 miles on the Atlantic, 7,623 miles on the Pacific, 1,060 miles on the Arctic, and 1,631 miles on the Gulf of Mexico.

The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,710 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, and Ohio, Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia-Snake, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Nueces, Brazos, Trinity, Pearl, Mobile-Tombigbee-Alabama, Apalachicola-Chattahoochee, Suwannee and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 647,300 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,234,600 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, communications being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads and major highways; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most

THE UNITED STATES





thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, pine, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The mineral kingdom produces ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include large quantities of coal, petroleum, stone, phosphate rock, and salt. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 ft. above sea level and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 ft. below sea-level.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name (with Native State)	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va</i> .....	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i> .....	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i> .....	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i> .....	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i> .....	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i> .....	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>S.C.</i> .....	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June, 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i> .....	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, <i>Va.</i> .....	Whig.	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i> .....	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>N.C.</i> .....	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor† <i>Va.</i> .....	Whig.	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i> .....	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i> .....	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i> .....	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, <i>Ky.</i> .....	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>N.C.</i> .....	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ohio</i> .....	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i> .....	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abraham Garfield†§, <i>Ohio</i> .....	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>Vt.</i> .....	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.J.</i> .....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ohio</i> .....	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, <i>N.J.</i> .....	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, <i>Ohio</i> .....	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i> .....	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i> .....	"	1857, Sept. 15	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, <i>Va.</i> .....	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, <i>Ohio</i> .....	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Vt.</i> .....	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert Clark Hoover, <i>Iowa.</i> .....	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	1964, Oct. 20	90
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt††, <i>N.Y.</i> .....	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32. Harry S. Truman (a), <i>Missouri</i> .....	"	1884, May 8	1945	1972, Dec. 26	88
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>Texas</i> .....	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	1969, Mar. 28	78
34. John F. Kennedy, <i>Mass.</i> †§ .....	Dem.	1917, May 29	1961	1963, Nov. 22	46
35. Lyndon B. Johnson (a), <i>Texas</i> .....	"	1908, Aug. 27	1963	1973, Jan. 22	64
36. Richard M. Nixon, <i>California</i> .....	Rep.	1913, Jan. 9	1969	..	..
37. Gerald R. Ford (a), <i>Nebraska</i> .....	"	1913, July 14	1974	..	..
38. James Earl Carter, <i>Georgia</i> .....	Dem.	1924, Oct. 1	1977	..	..
39. Ronald Wilson Reagan, <i>Illinois</i> .....	Rep.	1911, Feb. 6	1981	..	..

† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

† Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of organized Territories. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternatively. July 4 (Independence Day) is observed as the National Day.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791 and eleventh to twenty-sixth, Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Feb. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933, Feb. 26, 1951, March 29, 1961, Jan. 23, 1964, Feb. 10, 1967 and June 30, 1971), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election for one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each state appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the

Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the *first Monday after the second Wednesday in December* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *sixth day of January* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice-President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$200,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance not exceeding \$100,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein. (2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials. (3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any state which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President is invoked. (4) He conducts the Foreign policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress. (5) He makes recommendation of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objection of the President.

*President of the United States*, RONALD WILSON REAGAN, born Feb. 6, 1911, sworn in January 20, 1981. Republican.

*Vice-President*, George Herbert Walker Bush, born June 12, 1924, sworn in Jan. 20, 1981.

#### THE CABINET

*Secretary of State*, George Schultz.

*Secretary of the Treasury*, Donald T. Regan.

*Secretary of Defence*, Caspar W. Weinberger.

*Attorney-General*, William F. Smith.

*Secretary of the Interior*, James G. Watt.

*Secretary of Agriculture*, John R. Block.

*Secretary of Commerce*, Malcolm Baldrige.

*Secretary of Labour*, Raymond J. Donovan.

*Secretary of Health and Human Services*, Richard S. Schweiker.

*Secretary of Housing and Urban Development*, Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.

*Secretary of Transportation*, Andrew L. Lewis, Jr.

*Secretary of Energy*, James B. Edwards.

*Secretary of Education*, Terrel H. Bell.

#### UNITED STATES EMBASSY

Rosenvorn Square W.1

[01-499 9000]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency the Hon. John Jeffrey Louis, Jr. (1981).

*Minister*, Hon. Edward J. Streator.

*Minister for Economic and Commercial Affairs*, Robert J. Morris.

*Counsellors*, Robert W. Maule (*Consular Affairs*); David C. Fields (*Administrative Affairs*); Calvin C. Berlin (*Commercial Affairs*); Justin L. Bloom (*Scientific Affairs*); Philip Arnold (*Public Affairs*); Turner L. Oyloe (*Agricultural Affairs*); Timothy E. Deal (*Economic Affairs*); Roger C. Schrader; Richard L. McCormack (*Political Affairs*).

*Defence Attaché*, *Naval Attaché* and *Naval Attaché for Air*, Capt. Duane L. Heisinger, U.S.N.

*Army Attaché*, Col. Edward K. Johnson, U.S.A.

*Air Attaché*, Col. Ervin J. Rokke, U.S.A.F.

*1st Secretaries*, Millard L. Johnson (*Public Affairs*);

Miss Kathryn J. Groot (*Personnel*); Coleman Parrott; Ralph Hartwell (*Administrative*); Christopher Snow; Sigmund Cohen (*Cultural Affairs*); Stephen Conn; Gibson Lanpher; Roger Harrison; Richard Cornish; Paul Schlamm; James Hooper (*Political*); Malachy T. Minnies; Edward O'Connor; Harvey Clew; Edward Williams; An-

drew Grossman (*Economic*); Diane Dillard; Robert Emmons; Richard Schenk (*Consular*); Theodore Horoschak (*Agriculture*); George Kachmar (*Commercial*).

#### CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of Government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 61 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1980 of 637,651.

The District of Columbia was formerly governed by a Commissioner and assistant and a 9-member City Council, all appointed by the President. From Nov. 5, 1974, this body has been replaced by an elected mayor and City Council.

The *City of Washington* is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia.

## THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The average number of persons represented by each Congressman is 1 for 500,000. The *Senate* consists of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is \$60,662-50 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 Representatives, a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico and a delegate from American Samoa, the District of Columbia, Guam and the Virgin Islands. The salary of a Representative is \$60,662-50 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On Nov. 1, 1980, there were 160,491,000 persons of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

## THE NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

*President of the Senate*, George Bush (*Vice President of the United States*).

*Speaker of the House of Representatives*, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., *Massachusetts*.

*Secretary of the Senate*, William F. Hildenbrand, *Pennsylvania*.

*Clerk of the House of Representatives*, Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., *Virginia*.

Members of the 97th Congress were elected on Nov. 4, 1980.

The 97th Congress is constituted as follows: *Senate*.—Democrats 47; Republicans, 53; Total, 100. *House of Representatives*.—Democrats, 242; Republicans, 190, and 3 vacancies. Total, 435.

## THE JUDICATURE

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, etc., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the judgments of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *United States Courts of Appeals*, dealing with appeals from District Courts and from certain federal administrative agencies, and consisting of all the Circuit Judges within the circuit. (3) The 95 *District Courts* served by 516 District Court Judges.

## THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)

*Chief Justice*, Warren E. Burger *Va.*, born Sept. 17, 1907, appointed June 23, 1969.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

Name	Born	Apptd
William J. Brennan, Jr., <i>N.J.</i> . . . . .	1906	1956
Potter Stewart, <i>Ohio</i> . . . . .	1915	1958
Byron R. White, <i>Colo.</i> . . . . .	1917	1962
Thurgood Marshall, <i>N.Y.</i> . . . . .	1908	1967
Harry Blackmun, <i>Minn.</i> . . . . .	1908	1970
Lewis F. Powell, Jr., <i>Va.</i> . . . . .	1907	1971
William R. Rehnquist, <i>Ariz.</i> . . . . .	1924	1971
John Paul Stevens, <i>Ill.</i> . . . . .	1920	1975

*Clerk of the Supreme Court*, Alexander L. Stevas.

## CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Crime	No. of offences	
	1980	1981
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter . . . . .	23,040	22,520
Rape . . . . .	82,090	81,540
Robbery . . . . .	548,810	574,130
Aggravated Assault . . . . .	654,960	643,720
Burglary . . . . .	3,759,200	3,739,800
Larceny—Theft . . . . .	7,112,700	7,154,500
Thefts of Motor Vehicles . . . . .	1,114,700	1,074,000
Total . . . . .	13,295,400	13,290,300

## DEFENCE

## Department of Defence

*Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet)*, Caspar W. Weinberger.

*Secretary of the Army*, John O. Marsh.

*Secretary of the Navy*, John Lehman.

*Secretary of the Air Force*, Verne Orr.

*Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff*, Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr.

The Department of Defence includes the Secretary of Defence as its head, the Deputy Secretary of Defence, the Defence staff offices, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Joint Staff, the three military departments and the military services within those departments, the unified and specified commands, and other Department of Defence agencies as the Secretary of Defence establishes to meet specific requirements. The Defence staff offices and the joint Chiefs of Staff, although separately organized, function in full coordination and cooperation. They include the offices of the Director of Defence Research and Engineering, the Assistant Secretaries of Defence, the General Counsel of the Department of Defence and such other staff offices as the Secretary of Defence may establish. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, as a group, are directly responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the functions assigned to them. Each member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, other than the Chairman, is responsible for keeping the Secretary of his military department fully informed on matters considered or acted upon by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Each military department is separately organized under its own Secretary and functions under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

The Department of Defence maintains and employs armed forces: (1) to support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; (2) to insure, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States, its possessions, and areas vital to its interests; (3) to uphold and advance the national policies and interest of the United States; and (4) to safeguard the internal security of the United States. All functions in the Department of Defence and its component agencies are performed under the direction, authority and control of the Secretary of Defence.

Commanders of unified and specified commands are responsible to the President and the Secretary of Defence for the accomplishment of military missions assigned to them.

## Unified Defence Commands

## COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

*U.S. European Command, Brussels*.—Gen. Bernard W. Rogers (*U.S. Army*) (concurrently *N.A.T.O. Supreme Allied Commander*).

*U.S. Southern Command, Quarry Heights, Panama Canal Zone*.—Lt.-Gen. Wallace H. Nutting (*U.S. Army*).

*Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.*—Adm. Wesley L. McDonald (*U.S. Navy*) (concurrently *N.A.T.O. Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).

*Pacific, Hawaii.*—Adm. Robert W. Long (*U.S. Navy*).  
*H.Q., Aerospace Defence Command, Lt.-Gen. James V. Hartinger (U.S.A.F.).*

\**Strategic Air Command, Omaha.*—Gen. Bennie L. Davis (*U.S.A.F.*).

\**Military Air Lift Command, Gen. James R. Allen (U.S.A.F.).*

*U.S. Readiness Command, Gen. Donn A. Starry (U.S. Army).*

\* A Specified Command.

*Army.*—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,293,766 (including 2,310,436 Air Force) on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1959, to 861,964 (excluding Air Force). The strength on March 31, 1981, was 774,394. Stationed in Germany were four divisions.

*Chief of the Staff of the Army, Gen. Edward C. Meyer.*

*Navy.*—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps in 1945, was 3,855,497. The strength on March 31, 1981 was 535,406. Strength of the Marine Corps, 186,858.

*Commandant, Marine Corps, Gen. Robert H. Barrow.*

The U.S. Navy had in service in 1979, 458 active fleet ships, including 13 attack carriers, 28 cruisers, 73 destroyers, 65 frigates, 123 submarines (80 nuclear, 41 SSBN and 2 diesel), 65 amphibious, 3 mine warfare, 65 auxiliaries and 3 patrol craft.

*Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Thomas B. Hayward.*

*Air.*—The United States Air Force was established as a separate organization on September 18, 1947. On

May 31, 1981, there were 570,000 officers and airmen on active duty, with 40,000 civilian employees. Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard numbered 246,000 on May 31, 1981.

To deter aggression the Air Force has up to 30 per cent of the strategic bomber fleet maintaining constant alert as well as 1,052 inter-continental ballistic missiles in hardened silos. In addition, the Air Force maintains the capability to carry out limited war and special warfare operations. In March, 1961, the Air Force was assigned primary responsibility for the Department of Defence space development programmes and projects. On June 13, 1981, the United States had a total of 2,779 spacecraft in earth orbit or deep space. These included Air Force, Army and N.A.S.A. shots.

*Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, Gen. Charles A. Gabriel.*

#### NATIONAL ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION

About 61,155,000 of the approximately 214 million persons in the United States reported on a sample survey conducted in March, 1978, that they were of one of eight specific origin categories. Approximately 15.2 million persons reported German origin; 10.9 million, English, Scottish or Welsh; 8.4 million, Irish; 12 million, Spanish; 6.8 million, Italian; 3.5 million, Polish; and 1.5 million, Russian. About 10 million persons living in the United States at the time of the 1970 Census were foreign born, Germany, Italy, Mexico and the United Kingdom were the major

#### FINANCE

##### THE UNITED STATES BUDGET

(fiscal years; in millions of dollars)

	Actual	
	1979	1980
<i>Receipts by Source</i>		
Individual income taxes .....	\$271,841	244,069
Corporation income taxes .....	65,677	64,600
Social insurance taxes and contributions (Employment taxes and contributions) .....	(120,074)	160,747
(Unemployment insurance) .....	(15,387)	
(Contributions for other insurance and retirement) .....	(6,130)	
Excise taxes .....	18,745	24,329
Estate and gift taxes .....	5,411	6,389
Customs .....	7,439	7,174
Miscellaneous .....	9,237	12,742
Total .....	465,940	520,050
<i>Outlays by Function</i>		
National defence .....	\$117,681	135,856
International affairs .....	6,091	10,733
General science, space, and technology .....	5,041	5,722
Energy .....	6,856	6,313
Natural resources and environment .....	12,091	13,812
Agriculture .....	6,238	4,762
Commerce and housing credit .....	2,565	7,782
Transportation .....	17,459	21,120
Community and regional development .....	9,482	10,068
Education, training, employment, and social services .....	29,685	30,767
Health .....	49,614	58,165
Income security .....	160,198	193,100
Veterans' benefits and services .....	19,928	21,183
Administration of justice .....	4,153	4,570
General government .....	4,153	4,505
General purpose fiscal assistance .....	8,372	8,584
Interest .....	52,556	64,504
Undistributed offsetting receipts .....	-18,488	-21,933
Total .....	\$493,673	579,613

contributing countries. About 18 per cent of them reported English as the language usually spoken in their homes. They were 25 years older on the average than the native population.

Countries of birth for about 400,000 foreign-born persons (1970 census) were: Canada (812,000), Cuba (439,000), Germany (833,000), Italy (1,009,000), Mexico (760,000), Poland (548,000) and the United Kingdom (686,000).

### SOCIAL WELFARE EXPENDITURE

The total value of government expenditure on social welfare (federal, state and local government) in 1979 was \$428,400,800,000. In 1979 expenditure per person (of the total population of U.S.A.) was \$1,912—social insurance, \$863; education, \$484; public aid, \$289; health and medical services, \$110; veterans' welfare, \$91; other services, \$48 per person. Total expenditure by programme was:

	\$ million		
	1977	1978	1979
Social insurance .....	160,867	175,101	193,588
Education .....	94,421	101,188	108,279
Public aid .....	52,895	59,620	64,649
Health and medical ..	20,438	23,004	24,496
Veterans .....	19,015	19,742	20,523
Other welfare services	9,559	10,582	10,640
Housing .....	4,358	5,225	6,226
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>361,553</b>	<b>394,462</b>	<b>428,401</b>

### PUBLIC DEBT

On Sept. 30, 1980, the total gross *Federal Debt* of the United States stood at \$914,317,000,000; the equivalent debt for 1979 was \$833,751,000,000.

### COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical workers—single persons and families—in 50 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1980 of 247.0 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1967 average), a rise of 13.5 per cent over the 1979 figure of 217.4.

### PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose to \$1,708.0 billion in 1978, 11.9 per cent. above the level of the previous year. Business proprietors, professional and farm income totalled \$123.7 billion in the first quarter of 1979 (17.8 per cent. increase on previous year) and dividends, interest, and rent totalled \$250.5 billion (up to 12.4 per cent.). Transfer payments were \$238.1 billion and personal contributions to social insurance, which are offsets to income, were \$78.8 billion.

*Disposition of personal incomes.*—Personal taxes were \$270.6 billion in the first quarter of 1979, leaving households with \$1,563.5 billion of disposable income. Consumption expenditures were \$1,444.7 billion; \$213.4 billion for durable goods, \$569.7 billion for non-durable goods and \$661.6 billion for services. Personal saving was \$80.9 billion.

*Private domestic investment.*—The total gross private domestic investment rose from \$345.6 billion in 1978 to \$371.6 billion in the first quarter of 1979. Fixed investment in residential construction increased to \$107.0 billion in 1978 (1977 \$91.9 billion) and other construction rose to \$222.6 billion (1977 \$190.4 billion). Investment in producers' durable equipment rose from \$126.5 billion in 1977 to \$144.8 billion in 1978.

### EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports excluding military aid	Balance of Exports and Imports
	\$	\$	\$
1976 .....	121,009,000,000	115,150,000,000	-5,859,000,000
1977 .....	147,685,000,000	121,150,000,000	-26,535,000,000
1978 .....	171,978,000,000	143,578,000,000	-28,400,000,000
1979 .....	206,327,000,000	181,802,000,000	-24,525,000,000
1980 .....	244,870,600,000	220,626,300,000	-24,244,300,000
1981 .....	261,304,900,000	233,677,000,000	-27,627,900,000

### EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1981

Commodity	Value \$(million)
Food and Live Animals .....	30,290.9
Meat and Meat Preparations ...	1,481.9
Dairy Products and Eggs .....	433.4
Fish .....	1,082.5
Wheat and Wheat Flour .....	8,073.3
Rice .....	1,526.4
Corn and other grains .....	9,500.9
Fruit, Nuts and Vegetables ...	3,314.4
Animal feeding stuffs .....	2,738.7
Beverages and Tobacco .....	2,914.8
Cigarettes .....	1,228.5
Crude Materials (inedible), except fuels .....	20,992.6
Synthetic rubber .....	624.5
Raw cotton .....	2,260.0
Mineral fuels, etc. ....	10,279.0
Coal .....	5,806.1
Petroleum and products .....	3,695.8

Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....	1,750.2
Chemicals .....	21,187.3
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment .....	95,736.4
Other Manufactured Goods .....	37,381.4

### UNITED STATES IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1981

Commodity	Value \$(millions)
Food and Live Animals .....	15,237.6
Meat and Meat Preparations ...	1,996.1
Fish .....	2,962.4
Fruit, Nuts, Vegetables .....	2,586.7
Sugar .....	2,142.3
Coffee (green) .....	2,621.9
Beverages and Tobacco .....	3,138.2
Whisky and other distilled spirits	1,229.6
Crude materials (inedible), except fuels .....	11,193.3
Rubber .....	777.9
Textile fibres and wastes .....	343.5

Ores and metal scrap .....	3,838-0
Mineral Fuels, etc. ....	81,416-9
Petroleum and Products .....	75,577-3
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats ..	479-4
Chemicals .....	9,445-8
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment .....	69,627-4
Motor vehicles and parts .....	26,216-9
Other manufactured goods .....	63,470-6
Paper and manufactures .....	3,874-5
Metals and manufactures .....	22,232-6
Textiles other than clothing ...	3,045-9

**UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY  
ECONOMIC CLASS 1981**

Class	Imports	Exports*
	\$	\$
Crude Materials ..	73,195,000,000	23,225,000,000
Crude Foodstuffs ..	7,206,000,000	21,075,000,000
Manufactured		
Foods .....	10,857,000,000	10,244,000,000
Semi-manufactures	40,383,000,000	34,594,000,000
Finished Manuf. ..	129,327,000,000	139,758,000,000
Total .....	260,969,000,000	228,896,000,000

\*Excluding the total military grant-aid of \$139,696,000,000.

**UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY  
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1981**

Country	Exports and Re-exports to \$ (millions)	General Imports from \$ (millions)
Australia .....	5,242-4	2,464-7
Belgium and Luxemburg ...	5,764-5	2,297-3
Brazil .....	3,789-2	4,474-5
Canada .....	39,564-3	46,413-8
France .....	7,340-5	5,851-4
Germany, W. ....	10,276-7	11,379-0
India .....	2,635-4	5,427-9
Israel .....	1,301-7	6,022-4
Italy .....	5,360-0	5,189-0
Japan .....	21,823-0	37,612-1
Korea .....	5,115-8	5,140-7
Mexico .....	17,788-7	13,765-1
Netherlands .....	8,594-6	2,365-7
Spain .....	1,522-7	9,249-0
Sweden .....	7,327-4	14,391-3
Switzerland .....	4,304-7	8,048-9
United Kingdom .	12,439-2	12,834-6
Venezuela .....	5,444-9	5,566-0

**UNITED STATES STOCK OF CURRENCY AND COIN**

\$ million

Sept. 30*	Gold*	Dollars†	Subsidiary Coin	Minor Coin	Silver Certificates§	United States Notes	Federal Reserve Notes	Total‡
1976	11,597-8	1,052-3	7,170-3	1,857-1	209-1	322-5	85,583-3	107,865-8
1977	11,595-3	1,096-5	7,514-2	1,991-7	208-0	322-5	93,760-6	116,561-8
1978	11,667-7	1,134-1	9,947-2	2,120-6	207-0	322-5	109,589-3	135,060-7
1979	11,227-7	1,816-0	8,143-5	2,264-1	206-4	322-5	122,456-7	146,508-9
1980	11,171-6	2,014-9	8,609-3	2,428-9	205-8	322-5	137,285-3	162,110-1
1981	11,152-0	2,023-3	9,075-2	2,616-0	205-2	322-5	149,794-3	175,259-8

\*Held by U.S. Treasury only.

†Figures consist of \$481-8 m in standard silver and the balance in cupro-nickel clad dollars.

‡Totals include value of early issue notes in process of withdrawal, not separately shown. Value, September 1981, \$71-3 m.

§In process of withdrawal. Not redeemable in silver.

°The United States government changed the ending of its fiscal year from June 30 to September 30 effective with the period ending September 30, 1976.

**AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK**

*Agriculture.*—The total land surface, including Hawaii and Alaska, is 2,263,591,000 acres of which about 45 per cent is in farms. The total number of farms in 1981 was 2,435,810. The cash income from crops in 1980 was \$71,739 million, and in 1979, \$63,128 million. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1980 was \$67,796 million, and in 1979, \$68,584 million.

*Livestock on Farms, Jan. 1*

	1980	1981	1982†
	'000 head	'000 head	'000 head
Cattle .....	111,192	114,321	115,691
Cows .....	47,865	49,586	50,362
Hogs* .....	67,353	64,512	58,691
Stock sheep .....	11,065	11,287	11,552
Chickens* .....	400,585	392,110	383,220
Turkeys, hens* ..	3,705	3,749	3,415

\*Dec. 1, preceding year. †Preliminary.

**NONFUEL MINERALS**

The value of nonfuel raw mineral production in the United States in 1981 totalled an estimated \$25-6 billion compared with \$25-1 billion in 1980.

**Trading Figures**

	1979	1980
Imports .....	\$22-3 billion	\$26-2 billion
Exports .....	\$18-3 billion	\$23-3 billion

**Production Figures**  
(*'000 metric tons*)

	1980	1981
Aluminium .....	5,130	4,948
Iron Ore .....	69,613†	73,217†
Phosphate rock .....	54,415	53,624
Zinc .....	317	312
Refined Copper .....	1,726	2,038
Lead .....	1,223	1,136

† measured in long tons

**ENERGY**

**Energy Summary**

(*Quadrillion (10<sup>15</sup>) Btu*)

	1980	1981
Production .....	65-499	65-069
Consumption .....	75-913	73-779
Imports .....	15-971	13-873
Exports .....	3-706	4-336

## Breakdown of Production and Consumption

(Quadrillion (10<sup>15</sup>) Btu)

	1980	1981
<b>Production</b>		
Crude Oil .....	18-249	18-125
Natural Gas (dry) .....	20-112	19-929
Coal .....	19-209	18-987
Hydroelectric .....	2-890	2-732
Nuclear .....	2-672	2-901
Other* .....	0-114	0-127
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>65-499</b>	<b>65-069</b>
<b>Consumption</b>		
Petroleum .....	34-202	31-998
Natural Gas (dry) .....	20-394	19-762
Coal .....	15-461	16-038
Hydroelectric .....	3-107	2-970
Nuclear .....	2-672	2-901
Other* .....	0-114	0-127
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>75-913</b>	<b>73-779</b>

\* Includes geothermal power and electricity produced from wood and waste.

During 1981 oil and gas drilling rigs in operation averaged 3,970 and the number of well completions totalled 78,538. Seismic exploration work in progress involved a total of 681 crews, 44 in offshore areas and 637 on shore. Domestic crude oil production in 1981 averaged 8.6 million barrels per day and imports of petroleum totalled 6.8 million barrels per day, of which about two-thirds came from members of O.P.E.C. Production of dry natural gas in 1981 was 19,424 billion cubic feet (Bcf) and imports were 877 Bcf, supplying 19,261 Bcf required for domestic consumption. Stocks of gas available for withdrawal were estimated at 2,813 Bcf. Production of coal in 1981 was 820,139,000 short tons and imports were 1,042,000 short tons. Domestic consumption required 729,021,000 short tons, and 112,541,000 short tons were exported. In 1981 U.S. nuclear power generators produced 272,674 million net kilowatt-hours of electricity, accounting for 12 per cent of domestic electricity generation. Reactors licenced for commercial operation by end Dec. 1981 totalled 74, with a maximum dependable capacity of 55,524 million net kilowatts.

## LABOUR

*Organized Labour.*—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership in 1980 was 16,773,000. There are also 7,113,000 members of labour organizations not affiliated to the AFL-CIO. Of the 23,885,000 members of national and international unions with headquarters in U.S.A., 1,534,000 were employed in Canada.

Approximately 23 per cent. of the employed wage and salary workers in the United States are members of labour organizations.

*Work Stoppages.*—There were 3,885 stoppages recorded in 1980. There were 33,289,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0.14 per cent. of estimated working time of all non-agricultural workers.

*Employment and Unemployment.*—The civilian labour force (working population) was 107,406,000 in May 1981. This includes self-employed wage and

salary-earners, and unpaid family workers, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 8,171,000 in May 1981 (7.6 per cent.) (it was 7.6 per cent. in May 1980).

Wages (Preliminary Figures) April 1982	Average Weekly Earnings \$	Hours per Week	Average Hourly Earnings \$
Manufacturing .....	325.47	38.7	8.41
Durable .....	350.06	39.2	8.93
Non-durable .....	290.70	38.0	7.65
Coal Mining .....	494.36	39.9	12.39
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining .....	494.71	39.8	12.43
Gen. Bldg. Contractors	368.10	35.6	10.34
Gas, Electricity and Sanitary Services ...	438.66	41.5	10.57
Wholesale trade .....	304.07	38.2	7.96
Retail trade (incl. eating and drinking places)	161.02	29.6	5.44
Laundries, Cleaners ..	167.82	33.1	5.07

*Wages.*—In March 1982, gross average weekly earnings in industry ranged from \$563.71 per week in petroleum refining (42.9 hours and \$13.14 average hourly earnings) to \$103.42 in eating and drinking places (25.6 hours and \$4.04 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$327.27 compared with \$311.62 in March 1981.

On Jan. 1, 1978, the minimum wage set by federal law became \$2.65 an hour for most non-agricultural employees subject to the Fair Labour Standards Act. The rate rose to \$2.90 an hour on Jan. 1, 1979, \$3.10 on Jan. 1, 1980 and \$3.35 on Jan. 1, 1981. The law requires at least time and a half of an employee's regular rate of pay for all hours over 40 a week for most covered workers.

The Fair Labour Standards Act covers all employees of certain enterprises having workers engaged in interstate commerce, producing goods for interstate commerce, or handling, selling, or otherwise working on goods or materials that have been moved in or produced for such commerce by any person.

There are certain exemptions from these requirements in specific occupations and industries.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of retirement plans, insurance and health benefits financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

## COMMUNICATIONS

## RAILWAYS

Data on Class I line-haul railroads (dollars in thousands)

	1979	1980*
Operating Revenues		
Freight .....	23,447,418	26,200,348
Passenger .....	381,827	438,400
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,219,115</b>	<b>28,102,946</b>
Total operating expenses .....	23,994,154	26,249,920
Net working capital .....	555,048	897,437
Average number of employees .....	482,962	458,996

\* Preliminary.

## ROADS

In 1980 there were 3,955,387 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,331,334 miles were in rural areas and 624,053 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 3,197,447 miles of the total; 757,940 miles were unimproved or graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in municipal areas, total 476,557 miles (475,494 surfaced). Other roads and streets under State control total 304,648 miles (287,474 surfaced), 2,911,419 miles are under local control (2,341,930 surfaced); and 262,763 miles (90,962 surfaced) are under Federal control (in national forests and parks).

An estimated total of \$39,195,000,000 was spent in 1980 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$24,914,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$5,690,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$7,640,000,000 was spent for city streets and \$951,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounts for 50.9 per cent of the total expenditure; 27.9 per cent was spent for maintenance, and 7.7 per cent for administration; 9.7 per cent for highway police and safety; and 3.8 per cent for interest on highway bonds.

**Motor Vehicles and Taxation.**—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1980 in the United States was 155,796,219, an increase of 2.6 per cent over the 1979 total of 151,869,299. The State governments received \$17,177,713,000 in 1980 from motor fuel, motor vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1980 the Federal Government received \$6,415,021,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, petrol, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oils.

**Accidents.**—In 1980 there were 51,089 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles of travel was 3.34 in 1980 compared with 3.35 in 1979.

## SHIPPING

The ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on May 1, 1981, consisted of 862 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 579 were privately owned and 283 were government-owned ships. Of the 579 privately owned vessels, 533 were active including 5 combination passenger and cargo ships, 102 freighters, 13 bulk carriers, 255 tankers, 10 tug-barge units, 8 liquefied natural gas carriers and 140 intermodal ships. There were 262 ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of inactive government-owned vessels, of which 21 were to be sold for scrap.

## AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1981 carried 285,720,000 passengers over 248,756,780,000 revenue passenger miles. The freight flown by the scheduled airlines during 1981 totalled 5,616,750,000 ton miles and express 67,974,000 ton miles. In addition, the airlines flew 1,383,340,000

ton miles of mail, an increase of 3.5 per cent. over 1980.

Total operating revenues of all U.S. scheduled airlines reached the record figure of \$36,502,217,000 in 1981, an increase of 9.7 per cent. over 1980. Similarly, total operating expenses rose to a record high total of \$36,922,235,000 last year, or a 10.3 per cent. increase over 1980. Scheduled operations showed a net operating loss of \$420,020,000 in 1981, compared to a net operating loss of \$221,615,000 and a net profit of \$17,212,000 in 1980.

Nine principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (11); (b) Local Service Carriers, operating routes of lesser traffic density between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (8); (c) The International and Territorial Carriers, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, other than Canada, and over international waters; also between foreign countries and into Mexico, the Caribbean (10); (d) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (e) Intra-Alaskan Carriers, providing service within Alaska (5); (f) All Cargo Carriers (3).

EDUCATION  
State School Systems

All the 50 States and the District of Columbia have compulsory school attendance laws. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age. Officers of local administrative units, usually known as truant or attendance officers, are charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance laws.

In the autumn of 1981, 45,190,000 children were enrolled in regular elementary and secondary day schools in the United States, of whom 5,070,000 or 11.1 per cent attended private schools.

The following percentages of the school-age population were estimated to be enrolled in school in the autumn of 1981; of 5- and 6-year-olds, 96 per cent; of 7- to 13-year-olds, 99 per cent; of 14- to 17-year-olds, 93 per cent; and of 18- to 24-year-olds, 29 per cent.

Preliminary data for the 1980-81 school year for public elementary and secondary regular day schools were as follows: enrolment of 40,984,093; 2,183,538 classroom teachers with an average salary of \$17,360; \$89,926,078,000 for estimated current expenditures; \$6,720,681,000 for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment expenditures; and \$1,851,832,000 expended for interest on school debt.

Revenue for public elementary and secondary school purposes comes from the Federal, State, and local governments, sales of bonds, real property and equipment, loans and proceeds from insurance adjustments. Estimated revenue receipts from Government sources during 1980-81 amounted to \$99,840,529,000; 8.4 per cent from the Federal Government, 46.8 per cent from State governments, and 44.7 per cent from local governments.

U.S. SCHEDULED AIRLINE INDUSTRY STATISTICS, 1978 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Airlines	Local Service Airlines	Intra-Hawaiian Carriers	International and Territorial Airlines	Intra-Alaskan Carriers	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers carried	196,073	48,612	6,488	20,757	1,574	..
Revenue passenger miles ..	164,150,171	16,477,664	845,433	44,104,146	1,066,418	..
Air mail ton miles .....	718,782	42,888	1,083	270,122	14,711	120,038
Express ton miles .....	52,884	1,581	..	753	..	1,276
Freight ton miles .....	2,523,358	84,816	3,832	1,488,133	23,898	1,638,913
Revenue ton miles .....	20,140,854	1,879,552	96,225	6,627,569	149,322	2,185,920
Revenue plane miles .....	1,812,660	321,311	9,962	301,378	23,487	42,393



During the 1980-81 school year, the average daily attendance in regular public elementary and secondary day schools was 37,697,000. In the 1979-80 academic year 2,756,623 students graduated from regular public high schools, 299,433 graduated from private high school, and an additional 25,549 were graduated from evening schools and adult education programmes, and 487,893 received high school equivalent certificates.

#### Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1981, total enrolment in universities, colleges, professional schools, and two-year schools numbered 12,371,672.

During the school year 1979-80, 929,417 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 473,611 to men and 455,806 to women; 70,131 first-professional degrees, 52,716 to men and 17,415 to women; 298,081 master's degrees, 150,749 to men and 147,332 to women; and 32,615 doctorates, 22,943 to men and 9,672 to women. The major fields for bachelor's degrees were Education, 118,102; Business and Management, 186,683; and Social Sciences, 103,870. First-professional degrees in Law, 35,647 and Medicine, 14,903 were predominant. Master's degrees were heavily concentrated in Education, 103,453, and Business and Management, 55,148. The most popular fields of study for the Doctorate were Education, 7,940, and Social Sciences, 3,225.

During the 1981-82 academic year, the 3,253 colleges and universities employed about 860,000 instructional faculty. Current fund expenditures for colleges and universities during the 1979-80 academic year were \$56,913,588,000.

Particulars of some of the Universities (with opening autumn enrolment figures, 1981) are: *Harvard* (21,252 students, including 8,274 women), founded at Cambridge, Mass. on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; *Yale* (10,280 students, including 4,283 women), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; *Bowdoin*, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794; 1,373); *Brown*, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 6,914 students, including 3,241 women); *Columbia*, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 23,883 students, including 11,868 women); *Cornell* (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 19,313 students, including 8,230 women); *Dartmouth*, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769, 4,377 students, including 1,521 women); *Georgetown*, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 12,229 students, including 5,359 women); *North Carolina*, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 21,612 students, including 11,756 women); *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 22,246 students, including 9,653 women); *Pittsburgh*, Pa. (founded 1787; 28,781 students, incl. 13,753 women); *Princeton*, N.J. (founded 1746; 6,088 students and 2,185 women); *Tennessee*, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 30,391 students, including 13,765 women); *William and Mary*, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 6,520 students, including 3,345 women); *New York University*, founded in 1831 at New York, 32,537 students, including 17,241 women.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The weights and measures in common use in the United States are of British origin. They date back

to the American Revolution when practically all the standards were intended to be equivalent to those used in England at that period. The principal units were the yard, the avoirdupois pound, the gallon, and the bushel. More or less authentic copies of the English standards of the denominations mentioned had been brought over and adopted by the different colonies. Divergencies in these weights and measures were, however, quite common, due no doubt to the fact that the system of weights and measures in England was not itself well established, and hence the copies brought to the United States were often adjusted to different standards.

Because of these discrepancies, the system of weights and measures in the United States (U.S. Customary System) is not identical with the British system. The U.S. bushel and the U.S. gallon, and their subdivisions differ from the corresponding British units. Also the British ton is 2,240 pounds, whereas the ton generally used in the United States is the short ton of 2,000 pounds. The American colonists adopted the English wine gallon of 231 cubic inches. The English of that period used this wine gallon and they also had another gallon, the ale gallon of 282 cubic inches. In 1824 these two gallons were abandoned by the British when they adopted the British Imperial gallon, equivalent to 277.42 cubic inches. At the same time, the bushel was redefined as 8 gallons. In the British system the units of dry measure are the same as those of liquid measure. In the United States these two are not the same, the gallon and its subdivisions being used in the measurement of liquids, while the bushel, with its subdivisions, is used in the measurement of certain dry commodities. The U.S. gallon is divided into 4 liquid quarts and the U.S. bushel into 32 dry quarts. All the units of capacity mentioned thus far are larger in the British system than in the U.S. system. But the British fluid ounce is smaller than the U.S. fluid ounce, because the British quart is divided into 40 fluid ounces, whereas the U.S. quart is divided into 32 fluid ounces.

The rapidly diminishing world-wide use of the U.S. Customary and British Systems of measurement and the corresponding rise in metric usage, promoted the passage of Public Law 90-472. Pursuant to this law, the National Bureau of Standards conducted a programme of investigation, research and survey to determine the impact on U.S.A. of such increasing world-wide and domestic use of the metric system (SI), reporting back to Congress in July, 1971. The study recommended a concerted, co-ordinated, but voluntary national effort to make the SI the predominant form of measurement in the United States. Legislation to effect this recommendation was introduced in Congress. In December 1975, Public Law 94-168, the Metric Conversion Act 1975, was passed. It declared "that the policy of the United States shall be to coordinate and plan the increasing use of the metric system in the United States, and to establish a United States Metric Board to coordinate the voluntary conversion to the metric system."

The International System of Units—officially abbreviated SI—is a modernized version of the metric system. It was established by international agreement to provide a logical and interconnected framework for all measurements in science, industry and commerce.

#### TERRITORIES, ETC. OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnson (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and

Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam, Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other islands of

the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

As a result of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 the Canal Zone was placed under Panamanian jurisdiction. The Panama Canal Commission, an arm of the U.S. Government, will continue to operate the canal until the year 2000.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 116,662 in Sept. 1980. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of the Assistant Secretary, Territorial and International Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

#### CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Great Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communication. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

The status of Canton and Enderbury was the subject of negotiation in 1979 between the United States, the United Kingdom and the Government of the Republic of Kiribati. These negotiations resulted in the signing, on September 20, 1979, of a Treaty of Friendship between the United States and the Republic of Kiribati. The Treaty, if it is ratified by the U.S. Senate, would renounce the United States claim to Canton and Enderbury. The Republic of Kiribati declared its independence on July 12, 1979.

Canton Island was successively used for aviation support activities and as a missile tracking station by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and until recently by the U.S. Air Force Space and Missile Test Centre in San Francisco. Enderbury has been uninhabited since World War II.

#### GUAM

*Guam*, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 209 square miles, with a population (1980) of 105,816.

The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec. 1941 but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S.

forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. The Governor is popularly elected. A non-voting delegate is elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

*Governor*, Paul M. Calvo, *elected* Nov. 1978.

*Lt. Governor*, Joseph F. Ada, *elected* Nov. 1978.

*CAPITAL*, Agaña. Port of entry,  $\Psi$ Apra.

#### WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

*Wake Island*, annexed in 1897, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese, Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1979), 300.

*Midway Islands*, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1970) of 2,220, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population.

#### PUERTO RICO

*Puerto Rico* (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'-18° 30' N. lat. and 65° 30'-67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,421 square miles and a population (1980) of 3,187,570. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 111 miles from west to east, and 36 miles from north to south. The capital is 1,600 miles distant from New York, and 1,000 miles from Miami. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. In 1976 there were 4,191 miles of highway under maintenance. There are good harbours at San Juan, Mayagüez and Ponce.

The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local government. Legislative functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 7 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor appoints all Judges. There are 13 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote, although he has a right to vote on those committees of which he is a member. Great improvement has been made

in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the last two decades. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public and private schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1977 was 831,071. Enrolment in the public and private universities for 1977 was 119,083.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ San Juan, population of the municipality, 518,700; Other major towns are:  $\Psi$ Ponce (188,500); Bayamón (205,800);  $\Psi$ Mayagüez (99,800); and  $\Psi$ Arecibo (83,300).

*Governor*, Carlos Romero Barceló.

*Secretary of State*, Carlos S. Quirós.

*Resident Commissioner*, Baltasar Corrada del Rio.

*Chief Justice*, José Trias Monge.

#### TRADE

	1977
Total Imports .....	\$6,108,000,000
Total Exports .....	4,480,000,000

#### Trade with U.K.

	1978
Imports from U.K. ....	£23,291,000
Exports to U.K. ....	29,266,000

### AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 32,295 in 1980.

*Tutuila*, the largest of the group, has an area of 52 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at  $\Psi$ Pago Pago. The constitution of American Samoa designates the village of Fagatogo as the seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 24 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, a bicameral legislature and a judiciary. In September 1977, the Secretary of the Interior issued an Order providing for an election for Governor every four years. The first election was held in November 1977. In January 1978 the first popularly elected Samoan Governor was inaugurated in Pago Pago. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces or other naturalization procedure. A non-voting delegate is elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.

*Governor*, Peter Tali Coleman.

*Lt.-Governor*, Tufele Li'e.

### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1980 was 116,662. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary considerably among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine different languages are spoken in the territory.

$\Psi$ Seaport.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947, administration being under the general jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.

For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into seven jurisdictions: Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, Kosrae, the Marshalls and the Northern Mariana Islands. The Northern Marianas separated administratively in April 1976 from the Trust Territory Government and upon termination of the trusteeship the Northern Marianas will become a Commonwealth in political union with the U.S.A. In May 1979, duly constituted governments were inaugurated in the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, which is comprised of Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae. In January 1981 a constitutional government was established in Palau.

*High Commissioner*, Janet J. McCoy.

*Deputy High Commissioner*, Daniel J. High.

**CAPITAL (Provisional).**—Saipan, Mariana Islands.

### VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population (1980) of 95,591. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 43,828; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 48,916; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 2,470.

**CAPITAL.**  $\Psi$ Charlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies. The government of the Virgin Islands is organized under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22, 1954. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of 15 senators popularly elected for two-year terms. Virgin Islanders are citizens of the United States. From the elections of November, 1970, the Governor has been popularly elected. A non-voting delegate is elected to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Virgin Islands are now a favourite tourist area in the Caribbean. The climate of the islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

*Governor*, Juan F. Luis.

*Lieut.-Governor*, Henry A. Millin.

### THE PANAMA CANAL

The Canal Zone has an area of 647 sq. miles (about 1 per cent. of the total area of Panama) (land area, 372 sq. miles) and a population in 1970 of 51,000.

*Chief Towns.*—Balboa Heights, Balboa, Ancon, Gamboa and Margarita.

#### OCEAN GOING COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal, Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1977	11,896	133,353,132	122,928,985
1978	12,677	156,907,260	142,518,288
1979	12,935	167,470,601	154,110,866
1980	13,507	182,063,175	167,214,955
1981	13,884	188,656,491	171,221,762

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 500 to 1,000 feet wide at the bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea takes on average 8 to 10

hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20008

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir (John) Oliver Wright, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.C. (1982).

*Ministers*, Sir John M. J. E. Fretwell, K.C.M.G.; J. Anson, C.B. (*Economic*); E. Benn (*Defence Equipment*); D. M. D. Thomas, C.M.G. (*Commercial*).

*Naval Attaché*, Rear Admiral J. B. Hervey, O.B.E., A.D.C.

*Defence and Military Attaché*, Brigadier M. S. Gray, O.B.E.

*Air Attaché*, Air Cdre. R. Dick.

*Counsellors and Attachés*, M. R. Morland (*Head of Chancery*); B. Spencer (*Admin. and H.M. Consul-General*); H. G. Walsh (*Economic*); F. R. Mingay (*Commercial*); D. F. Smith (*Overseas Development*); R. B. Crowson (*Hong Kong Commercial Affairs*); M. M. Baker (*Civil Aviation and Shipping*); A. C. MacKellar (*Civil Aviation Air Traffic Systems*); R. G. E. Furlonger (*Civil Aviation Safety*); J. K. L. Thompson, M.B.E., T.D. (*Science and Technology*); B. Hampton (*Energy*); Dr. J. Gaunt (*Atomic Energy*); P. D. Carr (*Labour*); Dr. J. Russell (*Defence Equipment*); Brig. A. R. Wheatcroft (*Defence Equipment*); F. S. Wood (*Defence Equipment*); H. G. T. P. Rissone (*Defence Equipment*); P. E. Hall (*Information*); H. R. Crooke (*Cultural*); M. J. Canning; R. J. Carrick, M.V.O.; N. C. C. Girardot; A. W. Parsons; R. W. Renwick; G. H. Webb, O.B.E.

*1st Secretaries*, N. K. J. Witney (*Private Secretary to H.M. Ambassador*); R. F. Tidy, M.B.E. (*Administration*); C. M. Dadd (*Economic*); N. F. Date (*Commercial*); Dr. A. R. Burne (*Agricultural and Commercial*); Miss. Y. P. Choi (*Hong Kong Commercial Affairs*); R. A. Allan (*Civil Aviation and Shipping*); Dr. R. A. Rolt (*Science*); Dr. M. A. Wilkins (*Technology*); P. J. Bacon (*Energy*); D. Dunphy (*Department of Environment Area Officer*); R. D. Heiser (*Defence Supply*); D. Gray (*Information*); J. H. Thompson (*Cultural*); Miss P. E. Lambe (*Accountant*); C. D. Crabbie; N. D. Duckett; M. E. Flint; A. F. Gouly; The Hon. M. Pakenham; R. L. Reeves; J. S. Wall.

### UPPER VOLTA

(République de Haute Volta)

*Head of State, President of the Military Committee, and the Council of Ministers, Minister of Defence*, Col. Saye Zerbo, took power, Nov. 1980.

*Interior and Security*, Police Lt.-Col. B. Nezien.

*Justice*, B. Ouattara.

*Foreign Affairs*, Lt.-Col. F. Tiemtarboun.

*Finance*, E. Ki.

Upper Volta is an inland savannah state in West Africa, situated between 9° and 15°N. and 2°E. and 5°W. with an area of about 100,000 square miles and a population estimated in 1979 at 6,600,000. It has common boundaries with Mali on the west, Niger and Benin on the east and Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast on the south. The largest tribe is the Mossi whose king, the Moro Naba, still wields a certain moral influence.

Upper Volta was annexed by France in 1896 and between 1932 and 1947 was administered as part of the Colony of the Ivory Coast. It decided on December 11, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic

within the French Community; full independence outside the Community was proclaimed on August 5, 1960. The official language is French. The 1960 constitution provided for a presidential form of government with a single chamber National Assembly, but in January, 1966, the Army assumed power after popular demonstrations in Ouagadougou against the régime of the former President Yaméogo. A new constitution allowing for a partial return to civilian rule but with the Army still in effective control was adopted by a referendum held on June 14, 1970. Following internal political manoeuvring the President suspended the constitution on Feb. 8, 1974 and dissolved the National Assembly. A Government of National Renewal was formed, with a majority of military members. Full legislative and presidential elections were held on April 30, and May 28, 1978 respectively when President Sangoulé Lamizana was re-elected. In a military coup in Nov. 1980, the President was deposed, the National Assembly was dissolved and the constitution suspended.

*Finance and Trade*.—The currency of the Republic is the *Franc CFA (Francs CFA 50=1 French Franc)*. The 1979 Budget totalled *Francs CFA 35,700,000,000*.

The principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep and the chief exports are livestock, groundnuts, shea-nuts and cotton. Small deposits of gold, manganese, copper, bauxite and graphite have been found. Imports from U.K.—£1,039 million (1980); Exports to U.K.—£2,819,000 (1980).

*CAPITAL*.—Ouagadougou (200,000). Other principal towns; Bobo-Dioulasso (90,000) and Kouddougou (35,000).

*FLAG*.—Three horizontal stripes, black over white over red.

*NATIONAL DAY*.—December 11.

#### BRITISH REPRESENTATION

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency M. F. Daly (*resident in Abidjan*).

### URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

*President*, General Gregorio Alvarez (1981).

#### CABINET

*Minister of Interior*, General Yomandu Trinidad.

*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Estanislao Valdés Otero.

*Economy and Finance*, Cr. Valentín Arismendi.

*Transport and Public Works*, Ing. Francisco Tourreilles.

*Public Health*, Cr. Luis A. Givogre.

*Labour and Social Security*, Dr. Carlos Alberto Maeso.

*Agriculture and Fisheries*, Sr. Carlos Mattos Moglia.

*Education and Culture*, Dra. Raquel Lombardo de Betolaza.

*National Defence*, Dr. Justo M. Alonso.

*Industry and Energy*, Cr. Walter Luzziardo Aznarez.

*Justice*, Dr. Julio César Espinola.

*Secretariat of Planning, Co-ordination and Information*, Gen. Pedro Aranco.

#### URUGUAYAN EMBASSY AND CONSULATE

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1

[01-589 8835]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His

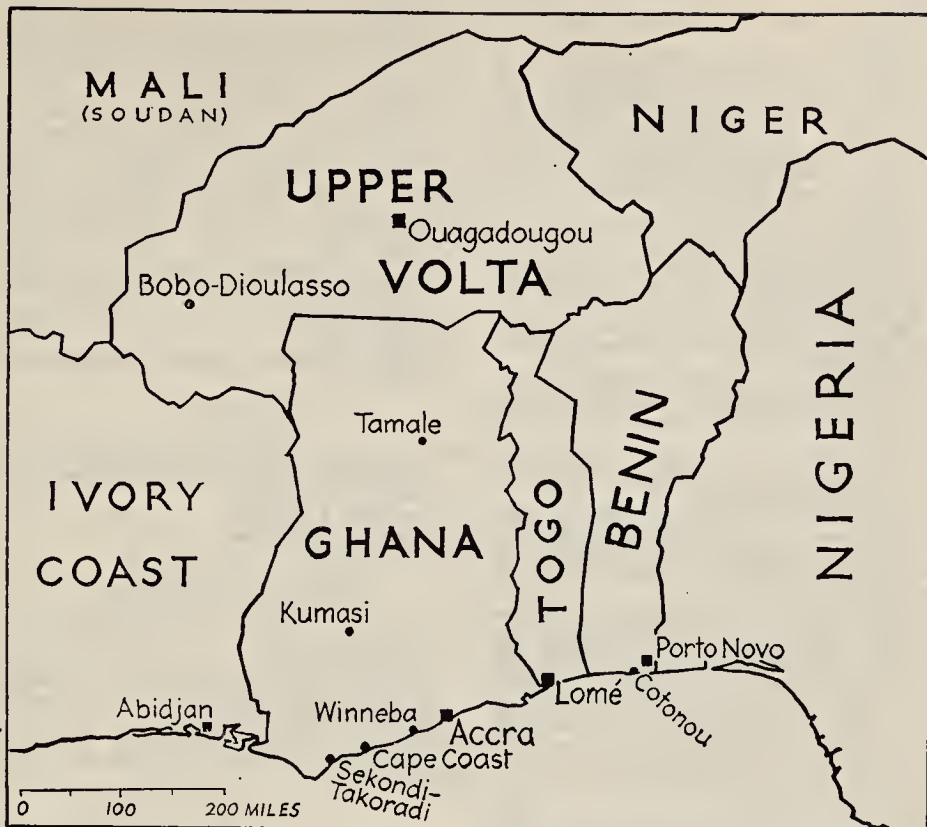
Excellency Dr. Osualdo R. Soriano Mesia.

*Minister-Counsellor*, Sr. Ramiro Piriz Ballón.

*2nd Secretary*, Dra. Marta Pizzanelli (*Consul*).

*Financial Attaché*, Sr. Miguel Pereira.

*Area and Population*.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la



Plata situated in lat.  $30^{\circ}$ – $35^{\circ}$  S. and long.  $53^{\circ}$   $15'$ – $57^{\circ}$   $42'$  W., with an area of 72,172 square miles, and an estimated population of 2,886,187, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Many Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

**Physical Features.**—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet.

The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the *Yi*), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin.

The climate is reasonably healthy. The summer is warm, but the heat is often tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts. Floods also occur.

**Government.**—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*,

as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726 to 1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

According to the Constitution the President appoints a council of 11 ministers and the Vice-President presides over Congress. The legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and a Senate of 30 members (plus the Vice-President), elected for five years by a system of proportional representation. Voting is obligatory and extends to all citizens of good repute and certain long standing residents who are not citizens, from the age of 18. However, since February, 1973 the country has been governed by presidential rule with military support.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River

Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

**Production and Industry.**—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. There are just under 11 million cattle and just under 2½ million sheep. In addition to meat packing, other foodstuffs, citrus wine, beer and textile industries are of importance.

The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, plastics, household consumer goods, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products.

**Mineral Deposits.**—There are some ferrous minerals, not extracted at present. Non-ferrous exploited minerals include clinker, dolomite, marble and granite.

**Communications.**—There are about 9,899 km. of national highways, and about 12,083 km. of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

There are about 2,987 km. of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A State Autonomous Entity was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

An airline, PLUNA, which is owned by the State, runs daily services to southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, and one flight a week to Madrid. The principal capitals of the interior and a limited freight service are connected to Montevideo by TAMU, another State owned airline, using principally military aircraft and personnel. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The international airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

**Education and Social Services.**—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, and technical and trade schools and evening courses for adult education are state controlled. There are about 322,053 pupils in the 2,362 state schools. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) has about 18,000 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Five daily newspapers are published in Montevideo with an estimated total circulation of 150,000. Most of them are distributed throughout the country.

**Finance.**—Government income at Dec. 1981 amounted to US\$19,330 million. Government expenditure (1981) amounted to US\$19,422 million. The external debt at Dec. 1981 was U.S.\$3,129,300,000. Central Bank reserves (18 June, 1982) were US\$478,600 million.

**Currency.**—The monetary unit is the peso. In May, 1963, the gold content of the peso was fixed at 0.059245 grammes of pure gold. The Central Bank unified *de facto* the exchange rate in October 1978 by programmed daily minidevaluations. Rate of exchange at May 30, 1981, U.S. \$1 = N\$12.44. For sterling exchange see p. 84.

The major exports are meat and by-products, wool and by-products, hides and bristle and agricultural products. The principal imports are raw materials, construction materials, oils and lubricants, automotive vehicles, kits and machinery.

The principal export item to the U.K. is wool and the main imports are automotive vehicles, kits, machinery, raw materials and metals.

**CAPITAL.**— $\Psi$ Montevideo. Population (1979) 1,298,546. Other centres (with 1967 estimates) are  $\Psi$ Salto (60,000),  $\Psi$ Paysandu (60,000),  $\Psi$ Mercedes (34,000), Minas (34,000), Melo (30,000), and Rivera (40,000).

**FLAG.**—Four blue and five white horizontal stripes surcharged with sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—August 25 (Declaration of Independence, 1825).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 20–22 hours.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Montevideo

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, Her Excellency Miss Patricia M. Hutchinson, C.M.G. (1980).

*1st Secretary*, K. W. Kelley.

*2nd Secretary*, J. McGhee.

*Defence Attaché*, Lt.-Col. R. T. Smith.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at Montevideo.

ANGLÓ-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, San José 1426, Montevideo.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Mercedes, Trinidad, and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH-URUGUAYAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Avda Libertador Brig. Gen. Lavalleja 1641, of 201, Montevideo.

#### U.S.S.R.

Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

#### THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(K.P.S.S. = Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Constitutionally, the highest executive organ of the C.P.S.U. is its *Central Committee*, as elected by the *Party Congress*. The Central Committee elected at the XXVth Party Congress in March, 1981 consists of 319 full members; there are also 151 candidate members with a consultative voice and 75 members of the *Central Revision Commission*. The real power in the Party is vested, however, in the *Politbureau*, the *Secretariat* and the permanent Departments of the Central Committee.

*Politbureau*, Yu. V. Andropov; L. I. Brezhnev; K. U. Chernenko; M. S. Gorbachev; V. V. Grishin; A. A. Gromyko; A. P. Kirilenko; D. A. Kunayev; A. Ya. Pel'she; G. V. Romanov; V. V. Shcherbitsky; N. A. Tikhonov; D. F. Ustinov (*full members*); G. A. Aliev; P. N. Demichev; V. I. Dolgikh; T. Ya. Kiselev; V. V. Kuznetsov; B. N. Pomomarev; Sh. R. Rashidov; E. A. Shevardnadze; M. S. Solomentsev (*candidate members*).

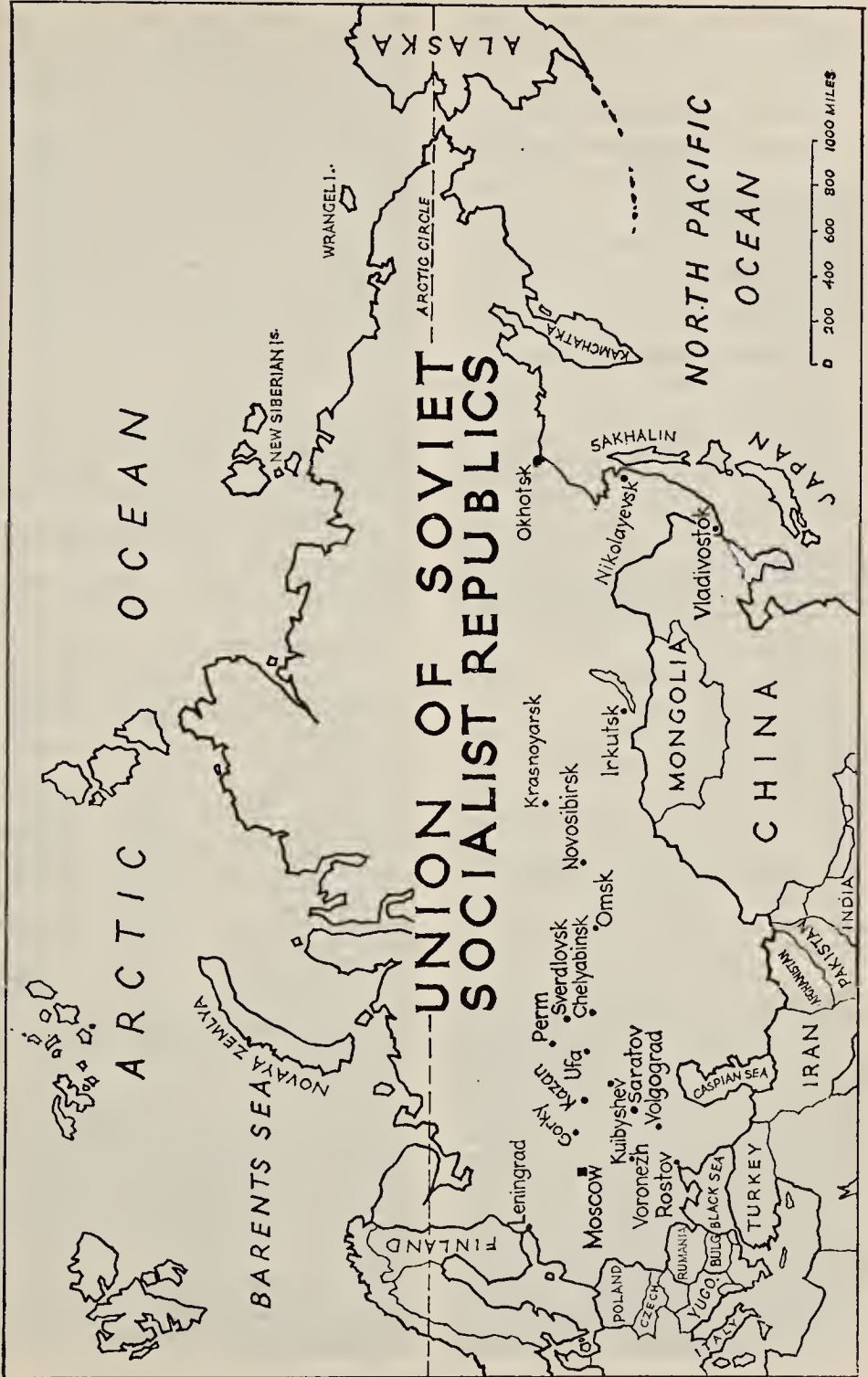
*Secretariat*, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (*General Secretary*) (since October 14, 1964); Yu. V. Andropov; K. U. Chernenko; V. I. Dolgikh; M. S. Gorbachev; I. V. Kapitonov; A. P. Kirilenko; B. N. Pomomarev; K. V. Rusakov; M. V. Zimyanin.

#### TRADE

1980 1981

Total exports U.S.\$1,058,500,000 U.S.\$1,215,400,000

Total imports 1,680,300,000 1,598,000,000



Committee of Party Control, A. Ya Pel'she (Chairman).

*Komsomol* (Young Communist League). B. N. Pastukhov (1st Secretary).

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman (= President of the U.S.S.R.), L. I. Brezhnev (since June 16, 1977).

Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Supreme Soviet (= Parliament) consists of two chambers.

Chairman (= Speaker) of the Council of the Union, A. P. Shitikov.

Chairman (= Speaker) of the Council of Nationalities, V. P. Ruben.

#### The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman (= Prime Minister), Nikolai Tikhonov (since Oct. 1980).

1st Vice-Chairman, I. V. Arkhipov.

Vice-Chairmen, A. K. Antonov; N. K. Baybakov; I. I. Bodyul; V. E. Dymshits; K. F. Katushev; L. A. Kostandov; V. N. Makeev; G. I. Marchuk; N. V. Martynov; I. T. Novikov; Z. N. Nuriyev; L. V. Smirnov; N. V. Talyzin.

Ministries.—There are three groups of departmental ministries, with a total of 84 ministers—33 All Union Ministries, i.e. federal ministries, 31 Union Republican Ministries (co-ordinating ministries of individual republics) and 20 State Committees whose Chairmen rank as Ministers. The more important posts are occupied by:

*Foreign Affairs*, A. A. Gromyko.

*Defence*, D. F. Ustinov.

*Foreign Trade*, N. S. Patolichev.

*Internal Affairs*, N. A. Shchelokov.

*Planning*, N. K. Baybakov.

*Science and Technology*, G. I. Marchuk.

*Building*, I. T. Novikov.

*State Security*, V. V. Fedorchuk.

The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent republics belong to the Council *ex officio*.

#### EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[01-229 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Victor I. Popov (1980).

#### AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is composed of 15 Union Republics (see below). Before the outbreak of the Second World War (1941-45 in U.S.S.R.), the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmen, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Rumania

in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmail, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Rumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Rumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Rumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the Second World War a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* and, in 1961, the Autonomous Republic of Tuva, within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (*Karelian*) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (January, 1981) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. with their capitals:—

Republic (Capital)	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow) . . . . .	6,593,391	139,165,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev) . . . . .	252,046	50,135,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk) . . . . .	80,300	9,675,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent) . . . . .	157,181*	16,158,000*
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata) . . . . .	1,064,980*	15,053,000*
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi) . . . . .	26,911	5,071,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku) . . . . .	33,436	6,202,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius) . . . . .	26,173	3,445,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev) . . . . .	13,912	3,995,000
X. Latvia (Riga) . . . . .	24,695	2,539,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze) . . . . .	76,642	3,653,000
XII. Tadjikistan (Dushanbe) . . . . .	54,019	4,007,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan) . . . . .	11,306	3,119,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad) . . . . .	188,417	2,897,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn) . . . . .	17,413	1,485,000

\* (Adjusted to include transfer of 3 border regions—888 sq. miles and 162,000 inhabitants—by Uzbek S.S.R., Kazakh S.S.R. and U.S.S.R. decrees of May-June 1971.)

The total area of the U.S.S.R. is 8,620,822 sq. miles; the total population: (1 Jan. 1982) 268,800,000.

A striking demographic feature is the rapid urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent of the total, in 1981 it reached 63 per cent, owing to migration to the towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 48 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 53.3 to 46.7. In 1980 the birth-rate was 18.3; the mortality rate, 10.3; the natural increase, 8 per 1,000.

More than four-fifths of the people were born after the 1917 Revolution.



*Main Nationalities*  
(1979 Census)

The most numerous national groups of U.S.S.R. are: Russian, 137 m. and Ukrainian, 42 m. There are between 6 and 12 million Kazakhs, Tatars, Belorussians, and Uzbeks respectively. Azerbaidjani, Armenians and Georgians number between 3.5 and 5.5 million each group. There are some 1.9 to 2.9 million Lithuanians, Kirghizians, Turkmens, Germans, Moldavians and Tadjiks. In each of the following nationality groups the population numbers between 1.02 and 1.8 millions: Chevashes, Latvians, Poles, Mordovians, Bashkirs, Estonians, Dagestanis and Jews.

The 1979 census revealed a marked difference between the growth rates of individual nationalities: while the Slav nations showed an annual increase of under one per cent, certain Central-Asian and Caucasian (mostly Moslem) nations recorded an annual net growth of 2.5 to 3.5 per cent.

THE CONSTITUTION

On October 7, 1977 a new Constitution was adopted to replace the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution.

The new Constitution is divided into a preamble and 9 Sections. The preamble describes the Soviet Union as a "developed Socialist society", which is said to be a logical stage on the road to communism. The highest aim of the Soviet state is said to be the building of a classless communist society.

Section I covers the *bases of the social-political and economic system*. The Soviet state is said to be one of the whole people (Article 1) and built on the principle of "democratic centralism", described as the electivity of all organs of state power from bottom to top, their accountability to the people, the mandatory fulfilment of decisions of higher organs by lower organs, the combination of unitary leadership with local initiative and the responsibility of each state organ and official for the work he is doing (Article 3). The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is brought from the obscurity of Article 126 of the 1936 Constitution into the prominence of Article 6 of the new draft, where it is described as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organisations". It is said to "determine the general perspective of the development of society, the line of internal and external policies of the U.S.S.R."

The *economic system* is based on "socialist ownership of the means of production", which comprises either state ownership or ownership by collective farms and other cooperative organizations or trade unions and other public organizations (Article 9). The economy of the U.S.S.R. is said to comprise "a unitary economic complex, embracing all the elements of social production, distribution and exchange on the territory of the U.S.S.R." It is managed on the basis of state plans (Article 15).

This section also contains new chapters on *social development and culture, foreign policy, and the defence of the socialist Fatherland*. The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is said to be "directed to ensuring favourable international conditions for the building of communism in the U.S.S.R." (Article 28).

Section II is devoted to the *state and the individual*. This includes a long chapter on the *basic rights, freedoms and duties of citizens of the U.S.S.R.*, all of which are subject to the proviso that "exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and state, and the rights of other citizens" (Article 39). The rights listed include the right to work, leisure, health protection, maintenance in old age, housing, education, access to the achievements of culture, freedom of scientific, tech-

nical and artistic creative work "in accordance with the aims of communist construction", the right to take part in the administration of state and public affairs, to submit proposals and complaints to state public organs (Articles 40-49), as well as to freedom of speech, the press and association "in accordance with the interests of the working people and with the aim of strengthening the socialist system" (Article 50).

Freedom to profess or not profess any religion and to conduct atheistic (but not religious) propaganda, and the separation of the Church from the State and the school from the Church are provided for by Article 52. Section II also includes a list of obligations which is more comprehensive than that of the 1936 Constitution and includes the obligation to work conscientiously, to safeguard socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening of the might and prestige of the state, to do military service, to respect the national dignity of other citizens, to contribute to the maintenance of public order, to prepare their children for "socially useful labour", to protect nature and to further the consolidation of world peace (Articles 59-68).

Section III on the *national-state structure of the U.S.S.R.* describes it as a "unitary federal multinational state, formed as a result of the free self-determination of nations and the voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics (Article 69). "Each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." (Article 71).

Section IV on the *Soviets of people's deputies and the procedure for electing them* provides for the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Supreme Soviets of Union and Republics to be elected for a term of 5 years and for local Soviets to be elected for 2½ years (Article 89). The minimum voting age and minimum age for deputies in all Soviets had been lowered to 18 (Article 95).

Under Section V, the *higher organs of State power and administration of the U.S.S.R.*, the *Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.* is the highest organ of State power (Article 106). It consists of two chambers, a Council of the Union and Council of Nationalities, which are to be equal in rights and consist of the same number of deputies (Articles 107 and 108). Sessions of the Supreme Soviet are convoked twice a year (Article 110); between sessions the Supreme Soviet is represented by its Presidium, which consists of a Chairman (President), a First Deputy Chairman, 15 Deputy Chairmen, one from each Union Republic, a Secretary and 21 Members (Articles 117 and 118).

The highest executive organ of the State is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (Article 127), consisting of the Chairman, his Deputies, U.S.S.R. Ministers and Chairmen of State Committees, Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics *ex officio* and others (Article 128). The Council of Ministers is accountable to the Supreme Soviet (Article 129). A smaller body, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, comprising the Chairman and his Deputies, acts as the permanent organ of the Council of Ministers (Article 131).

Section VI covers the *bases of the structure of organs of state power and administration in Union Republics*. Section VII deals with *justice, arbitration and supervision by the Procuracy*. Section VIII deals with the *arms, flag, anthem and capital of the U.S.S.R.* Section IX is on the *procedure for bringing the Constitution into effect and amending it*.

*Chronological System*.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

## LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

*Language and Literature.*—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682–1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814–1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880–1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890–1960), Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893–1930) and Anna Akhmatova (1888–1966). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809–1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818–1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821–1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910), and later with Anton Chekhov (1860–1904), Maxim Gorky (1868–1936), Ivan Bunin (1870–1953) and Alexander Solzhenitsyn (b. 1918).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804–1857), Borodin (1833–87), Mussorgsky (1839–1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844–1908), Rubinstein (1829–1894), Tchaikovsky (1840–1893), Rakhmaninov (1873–1943), Scriabin (1872–1915), Prokofiev (1891–1953), Stravinsky (1882–1971) and Shostakovich (1906–1975). Performers include Igor Oistrakh, M. Rostropovich, and S. Richter and the famous conductor Rozhdestvensky.

## FINANCE

A new "heavy" Rouble was introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices and wages were changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The official exchange rate bears little relation to the actual purchasing power of the currency. Banknotes in circulation are those valuing R. 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100. There are also coins valuing Kopecks 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and R. 1.

## DEFENCE

Defence expenditure in the U.S.S.R. for 1982 is put officially at 17.05 billion roubles (or 5.3 per cent of total budget). It is believed, however, that this does not represent the total spent on defence in the U.S.S.R. Much of this is concealed in estimates for other ministries. The general trend is a continuing emphasis on nuclear weapons while improving the levels and capabilities of conventional arms.

The basic military service is two years in the Army and Air Force and two to three years in the Navy and Border Guards.

The total size of the Soviet regular forces is now estimated to be about 3,673,000, excluding some 560,000 Border Guard, internal security, railway and construction troops (mainly uniformed civilians).

Operational ICBMs, i.e. Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles, now total about 1,400. SLBMs number 1,015. The number of MRBMs and IRBMs is some 690. The operational personnel of the Strategic Rocket Forces totals about 375,000.

The Air Forces comprise about 11,600 operational aircraft (including about 8,600 combat aircraft). The

total strength of the Air Forces, excluding the Naval Air Force (59,000), is about 475,000 men. The total personnel of the separate Air Defence Command is estimated at 550,000 men.

The total size of the Soviet Army is estimated at 1,825,000 men. It is thought to be organized in 175 divisions, distributed as follows: 67 divisions in European U.S.S.R., 30 in Central and Southern U.S.S.R., 48 in the Sino-Soviet border area, 30 in Eastern Europe.

The total strength of the Soviet Navy and Naval Air Force is 443,000 men. In total tonnage, it is the second largest navy in the world, and its main strength lies in the submarine fleet. There are now 99 nuclear-powered and 160 diesel-powered submarines.

The Soviet Navy now has three aircraft carriers. The surface ships comprise 37 cruisers and 73 destroyers and more than 180 frigates. The land-based Naval Air Force comprises about 770 combat aircraft, 380 of which are bombers.

The para-military forces number some 560,000, including 300,000 border troops and 260,000 internal security troops. There are also DOSAAF members (claimed active membership, 80 million) who participate in such activities as athletics, shooting and parachuting.

*Minister of Defence*, D. F. Ustinov (with rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union).  
*Chief of General Staff*, Marshal N. V. Ogarkov.  
*Chief, Political Administration, Soviet Army and Navy*, Army Gen. A. A. Yepishev.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Co-operation was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European associates (Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia) (and Albania which left the Pact in Sept. 1968) to serve as a counterpoise in NATO. A united military command was set up in Moscow. *C-in-C*, Marshal V. G. Kulikov; *Chief of Staff*, Army General A. I. Gribkov.

## INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

One of the most remarkable aspects of the Soviet economy has been the transformation of an essentially agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial power in the world. The 1981 output amounted to 149,000,000\* tons of steel, 103,000,000\* tons of rolled metal, 704,000,000\* tons of coal, 609,000,000\* tons of crude oil, 127,000,000\* tons of cement, 1,325,000 million kW/h of electricity and 2,197,000 motor vehicles.

Agricultural development has been slower, mainly owing to lack of incentives among peasants organized in *kolkhozy* (collective farms). Repeated droughts, such as in 1980–81, were a contributing factor to a permanent shortage of grain; the 1978 record harvest of 237 million tons of grain was followed by one of only 179 million tons in 1979 and 189 million tonnes in 1980. Stock breeding has also suffered from the general mismanagement of farming, and from shortages of fodder in recent years. The livestock at Jan. 1, 1982 included 115,700,000 cattle, including 43,600,000 cows, 73,200,000 pigs and 148,000,000 sheep and goats. Besides *kolkhozy* (collective farms) and *soukhhozy* (state farms) a significant contribution to agricultural production is made by the private plots cultivated by individual peasants. The cultivation of these plots is encouraged by the Soviet authorities. The level of productivity remains very low. *Forests* cover nearly 40 per cent of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

\* Metric.

## Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£455,300,000
Exports to U.K. ....	786,200,000

## COMMUNICATIONS

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands), traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia via Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektynaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line (the Baikal-Amur Railway) is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

*Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.*—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batumi, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sevastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, icebound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carried about 475,500,000 tons of freight in 1975. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal* linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May 1952.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF THE U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the October Bolshevik Revolution of 1917).

## BRITISH EMBASSY

(Naberezhnaya Morisa Toreza 14, Moscow)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Sir Iain Sutherland, K.C.M.G. (1982).

*Minister*, A. Brooke Turner.

*Counsellors*, D. Beattie (*Commercial*); C. J. R. Meyer (*Head of Chancery*); M. J. F. Duncan.

*Defence and Air Attaché*, Air Cdre. A. William, R.A.F.

*Military Attaché*, Brig. J. H. Pegg, C.B.E.

*Naval Attaché*, Capt. A. B. Richardson, R.N.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

## I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, M. A. Yasnov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, M. S. Solomentsev.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no central Communist Party organization of its own.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern portion of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 53 per cent of the total population. It consists of 16 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt and Yakut, A.S.S.R.s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Vorenezh and Yaroslavl).

*Physical Features.*—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. extends over all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Obi with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas".

*Minerals.*—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus, in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku") and in Western Siberia. Western Siberia also has large deposits of natural gas. Coal and gas deposits in Siberia and the Far East (especially Yakutia) are currently being developed, now that some deposits in the western parts of the

U.S.S.R. are approaching exhaustion. The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khopper, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk-Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

*Production and Industry.*—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North reindeer breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. An extensive programme of land improvement mainly involving this zone, announced early in 1974, aims to double its total agricultural output by 1990. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cericulture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with new industrial areas being developed in the Urals, the Kuznetsk basin, and more recently in Siberia and the Far East. However, Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from the R.S.F.S.R., half annual output comes from Tyumen Oblast in Western Siberia. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Ormsk, Volgograd, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

*CAPITAL.*—Moscow. Population 8,203,000 (Jan. 1, 1981). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital.  $\Psi$ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914–1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 4,676,000 (Jan. 1, 1981).

Other towns with populations exceeding 500,000 are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novogorod) .....	1,367,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk) .....	1,343,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg) .....	1,239,000
Kuibyshev (Samara) .....	1,238,000
Chelyabinsk .....	1,055,000
Omsk .....	1,044,000
Perm (Molotov) .....	1,018,000

Kazan .....	1,011,000
Ufa .....	1,009,000
$\Psi$ Rostov-on-Don .....	957,000
Volgograd (Stalingrad; Tsaritsyn) .....	948,000
Saratov .....	873,000
Krasnoyarsk .....	820,000
Voronezh .....	809,000
Yaroslavl .....	608,000
Krasnodar .....	581,000
Izhevsk .....	574,000
Irkutsk .....	568,000
$\Psi$ Vladivostok .....	565,000
Novokuznetsk .....	551,000
Barnaul .....	549,000
Khabarovsk .....	545,000
Togliatti .....	533,000
Tula .....	521,000

$\Psi$  Seaport.

About 83 per cent of the population are Russians.

## II.—UKRAINE

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. V. Shcherbitsky.*

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, A. F. Vatchenko.*

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. P. Lyashko.*

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkassy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnytsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Voroshilovgrad, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

*Physical Features.*—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

*Production and Industry.*—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1970, the Ukraine provided 40 per cent of the total Soviet steel, 40 per cent of metal goods and 33 per cent of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

*CAPITAL* (since 1934), Kiev, one of the oldest cities in the U.S.S.R., founded in the 6th–7th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240.

Population (Jan. 1, 1979), 2,144,000. Other towns with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov .....	1,444,000
$\Psi$ Odessa .....	1,046,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav) .....	1,066,000
Donetsk (Stalino; Yuzovka, i.e. Hughesovka) .....	1,021,000
Zaporozhye (Aleksandrovskaya) .....	781,000
Lvov (Lviv; Lwow; Lemberg) .....	667,000
Krivoy Rog .....	650,000
Zhdanov .....	503,000

### III.—BELORUSSIA (White Russia)

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, T. Ya. Kiselev.  
*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, I. E. Polyakov.  
*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, A. N. Aksenov.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European area of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 1,276,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

### IV.—UZBEKISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, Sh. R. Rashidov.  
*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, I. B. Usmankhodzaev.  
*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, N. D. Khudayberdiyev.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 12 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Dzhezak, Ferghana, Kashkadarya, Khorezm, Namangan, Navoi, Samarkand, Surkhan-darya, Syr-darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tianshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include gold, natural gas, oil, copper, lead, zinc and coal.

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up 68·7 per cent of the population, the Russians (10·8 per cent), Tatars (4·2 per cent) and Kazakhs (4 per cent) come next.

There are major agricultural and textile machinery plants and several chemical combines. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 1,780,000 (Jan. 17, 1979). Samarkand contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulugbek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory. Heavy damage was done to Tashkent by the series of earthquakes in April and May, 1966.

### V.—KAZAKHSTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, D. A. Kunayev.  
*Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet*, S. N. Imashev.  
*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, B. A. Ashimov.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tianshan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of the 19 Provinces: Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Chimkent, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, Mangyshlak, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, Taldy-Kurgan, Tselinograd, Turgay and Uralsk.

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tianshan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan is very rich in minerals: copper in Kounrad and Dzhezkazgan, lead and zinc in the Altai and Karatau mountains, iron ore in Radryg and Lisakovsk, coal in Ekibastuz and Karaganda and oil and natural gas in the Mangyshlak peninsula. Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, north of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the north and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 36 per cent of its population, Russian settlers make up 41 per cent and Ukrainians 6 per cent.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verna). Population 910,000 (Jan. 17, 1979). Karaganda, a major mining centre, has a population of 572,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

### VI.—GEORGIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, E. A. Shevardnadze.  
*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, P. G. Gilashvili.  
*Chairman of the Council of Ministers* (vacant).

The Georgian, S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Lesser Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Surz Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rioni lowland are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatura), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is a leading producer of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viticulture, tea and tobacco-growing are the three main agricultural industries. The Black Sea harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 68·8 per cent of the population, the remainder being largely composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis), population 1,066,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

#### VII.—AZERBAIDJAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, G. A. Aliyev.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, K. A. Khalilov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, G. N. Seidov.

The Azerbaijan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Iran. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922 and 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the lower reaches of its tributary Araks. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaijan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. Industry is dominated by oil and natural gas extraction and related chemical and engineering industries centred on Baku and Sumgait. A large power station on the Araks was completed in 1969, in conjunction with Iran. Azerbaijan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaijani (Turks) make up more than three-quarters of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 8 per cent, and Russians, 8 per cent.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Baku. Population 1,550,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

#### VIII.—LITHUANIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, P. P. Grishkyavichus.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, A. S. Barkauskas.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, R.-B. I. Songaila.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 7-9 per cent each.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after the collapse and partition of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in 1944). Population 481,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

#### IX.—MOLDAVIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, S. K. Grossu.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, I. P. Kalin.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, I. G. Ustian.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Rumania with

the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Rumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Rumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Rumanians from 1941 to 1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. Moldavians make up 64 per cent of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population, 503,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

#### X.—LATVIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, A. E. Voss.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, P. Ya. Strautmanis.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, Yu. Ya. Ruben.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 53.7 per cent of the Republic's population, Russians 32.8 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Libau) are important sea-ports.

CAPITAL,  $\Psi$  Riga. Population, 835,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

#### XI.—KIRGHIZIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, T. U. Usubaliyev.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, T. Kh. Koshoev.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, A. D. Duisheev.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936 a Union Republic. It contains three provinces, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Osh. The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridge of the Central Tianshan, while mountains of the Pamir-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-Kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agricul-

ture prospers. Crops include sugar beet and cotton, and sheep are important in the mountains. Industry is being developed and some mining is done. The Kirghiz constitute 47.9 per cent of the population, the Russians 25.9 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 12.1 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population, 533,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

## XII.—TADJIKISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, R. N. Nabiev.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, M. Kh. Kholov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, K. M. Makhkamov.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Kulyab and Leninabad Provinces.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., Pík Kommunizma (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. 58.8 per cent of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), 23 per cent Uzbeks, the rest Russians and others.

CAPITAL, Dushanbe (formerly Stalinabad; Dyu-shambe). Population, 494,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

## XIII.—ARMENIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, K. S. Demirchyan.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, B. E. Sarkisov.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, F. T. Sarkisyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia: it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Araks valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. In Turkey, at the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries, is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A. D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population, 1,019,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

## XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

*First Secretary of the Party Committee*, M. N. Gapurov.  
*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, B. Yazkuliev.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, Ch. S. Karryev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya, and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains five Provinces: Ashkhabad, Chardjou, Krasnovodsk, Mary and Tashauz. The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The cultivation of cotton, stock-raising and mineral extraction are the principal industries. The republic produces 16 per cent of the Soviet Union's natural gas, as well as astrakhan furs and carpets. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. The oil and silk industries are of old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmen, nomadic in the past, make up 68.4 per cent of the population, Russians 12.6 per cent, and Uzbeks 8.5 per cent.

CAPITAL, Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Polto-ratsk). Population, 312,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

## XV.—ESTONIA

*First Secretary of the Party Central Committee*, K. G. Vaino.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet*, I. G. Kebin.

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers*, V. I. Klauson.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Osel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941 and 1944, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (64.7 per cent) and Russians (27.9 per cent).

CAPITAL, Ψ Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population, 430,000 (Jan. 17, 1979).

## THE VATICAN CITY STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

*Sovereign Pontiff*,

His Holiness Pope John Paul II (Karol Wojtyła), born at Wadowice (Krakow, Poland), May 18, 1920, elected Pope (in succession to Pope John Paul I), Oct. 16, 1978.

*Secretary of State*, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, appointed April, 1979.

APOSTOLIC NUNCIATURE IN LONDON

*Apostolic Pro Nuncio*, His Excellency Archbishop Bruno Heim (1982).

*Counsellor*, Mario Oliveri.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (Holy See) is vested in the Pope, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX (1846-1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent on 1,000,000,000 *lire* State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City in 1978 was 731.

FLAG.—Square flag; equal vertical bands of yellow (next staff), and white; crossed keys and triple crown device on white band.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
(91 Via Condotti, 00187 Rome)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Holy See*, His Excellency Sir Mark Evelyn Heath, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.  
*1st Secretary*, R. J. Griffiths.

VENEZUELA  
(La Republica de Venezuela)

*President*, Dr. Luis Herrera Campins, *elected* Dec. 3, 1978, *assumed office* March 12, 1979.

CABINET

*Interior*, Dr. Rafael Andrés Montes de Oca.  
*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. José Alberto Zambrano Velasco.  
*Finance*, Dr. Luis Ugueto.  
*Defence*, Gen. Bernardo Leal Puchi.  
*Development*, Dr. José Porras Omaña.  
*Environment and Natural Resources*, Dr. Carlos Febre Poveda.  
*Urban Development*, Dr. Orlando Orozco.  
*Education*, Dr. Rafael Hernández Heres.  
*Health and Social Assistance*, Dr. Luis José González Herrera.  
*Agriculture and Livestock*, Dr. José Luis Zapata Escalona.  
*Labour*, Dr. Rangel Quintero Castañeda.  
*Transport and Communications*, Dr. Vinicio Carrera.  
*Justice*, Sr. Reynaldo Chalabud Zerpa.  
*Mines and Energy*, Dr. Humberto Calderón Bertí.  
*Information and Tourism*, Dr. Enrique Pérez Olivares.  
*Youth*, Dr. Charles Brewer Carias.  
*Secretary to the Presidency*, Dr. Gonzalo García Bustillos.  
*Minister of State for Planning*, Dr. Ricardo Martínez.  
*Minister of State for Culture*, Dr. Luis Pastori.  
*Minister of State for Science and Technology*, Dr. Raimundo Villegas.  
*Minister of State for the Development of Intelligence*, Dr. Luis Alberto Machado.  
*Minister of State for Liaison with Parliament*, Dr. Ceferino Medina Castillo.  
*Minister for State for Participation of Women in Development*, Dra. Mercedes Pulido de Briceño.

*President, Investment Fund*, Dr. Hermann Luis Soriano.

*Governor of the Federal District*, Dr. Luciano Valero.

VENEZUELAN EMBASSY IN LONDON  
1 Cromwell Road, S.W.7  
(01-584 4206)

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Félix Mendoza Acosta.  
*Minister Counsellor*, Dr. Rafael Monsalve.  
*Consul General*, Sr. Ambrosio Ponsala.

There is also a Consulate-General at *Liverpool*.

*Area and Population*.—A South American Republic, situated approximately between 0° 45' S. lat. and 12° 12' N. lat. and 59° 45'–73° 09' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. Venezuela has a total area of 353,894 sq. miles and a population (1981 estimate) of 16 million.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by Guyana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are 72 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. *Margarita* has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

*Physical Features*.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Pico Bolívar (16,411 feet) and Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Pacaraima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guyana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,600 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations have opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 40 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream), which with the adjacent town of San Félix is now officially known as Ciudad Guayana. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area of 8,296 square miles, is the





largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles) about 1,400 ft. above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October, the dry, cooler season from November to March.

**Language and Literature.**—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 44 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which ten are published in Caracas, and about 60 to 70 weekly news magazines. There are also a large number of fortnightly, monthly and quarterly publications.

**Education** is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There are ten universities in Venezuela, five in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida, Valencia, Cumaná and Barquisimeto.

**Production and Industry.**—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry. Despite substantial improvements in agriculture, Venezuela is heavily reliant upon food imports, which constitute about 60 per cent of total consumption.

The principal industry is that of *petroleum*, which in 1979 contributed 96 per cent of Venezuela's foreign exchange income. Daily production in the oilfields (which were nationalized on January 1, 1976) has steadily declined since 1973 in line with Venezuela's conservation policies, reaching 2.16 million barrels a day (average) in 1980 (1973—3.366 mbd). Preliminary indications are that production in 1981 will be a little less. Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands Antilles refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell (now Maravén) plant at Punta Cardon went into production in 1949, and

the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripitó, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupeído, El Chaure and El Palito. Development of the Orinoco heavy oil belt is now moving ahead with the inauguration of the Lagoven continuous steam injection pilot plant at El Jobo in southern Monagas. It has been estimated conservatively that there might exist recoverable resources of 70,000 million barrels in the Orinoco region, but the initial aim of the Lagoven project is the production of 125,000 and 500,000 bpd of upgraded crude by 1988 and 2000 respectively. A high proportion of the production is exported to the U.S.A. in the form of fuel oil. The Venezuelan Government has unified income tax on firms involved in mining and petroleum at 60 per cent, and reformed the basis on which tax is calculated.

Aluminium is now the second highest source of foreign exchange after petroleum. The Venezuelan state now holds the majority stake in both the principal producing companies, Venalum and Alcasa, and is moving towards a consolidation of the aluminium industry, with both companies sharing their resources and adopting general policies of marketing and procurement of supplies. Output in 1980 was 222,100 tons, with 151,250 tons exported.

Rich iron ore deposits in Eastern Venezuela have been developed. Secondary processes for pelletizing and briquetting ore for export have been installed. The government-owned steel mill at Matanzas in the Guayana uses local iron ore and obtains its electric power from hydro-electric installations on the Caroni River. It produces seamless steel tubes, billets, wire and profiles. The production of more steel products is planned over the next few years. A new mill at Ciudad Guayana for the production of centrifugally-cast iron pipe came into operation at the end of 1970, with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons. It is planned to increase steel production to 15,000,000 tons a year by 1985.

Other industries include petrochemicals, gold, diamonds and asbestos; textiles and clothing; plastics; manufacture of paper, cement, glass and plate glass; beer and other alcoholic beverages; tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly; preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing, sanitary ware, electric home appliances, pumps, aluminium and aluminium products, toys, agricultural machinery, bicycles, electronic components, cosmetics and many others.

**Communications.**—There are about 36,563 km. of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 372 kilometres. Road and river communications have made railways of negligible importance in Venezuela except for carrying iron ore in the south-east. However, the government is restoring the Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto line and expanding it to Turén in the agricultural heartland of Venezuela. A new line connecting Caracas with La Guaira and the Litoral is planned, and in 1983 the Caracas Metro comes into operation. British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with the United States, Central America, South America, the Caribbean and Europe. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled, 150 commercial and one cultural, FM, broadcasting stations. There are

four television stations in Venezuela, all in Caracas. Two are government controlled.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£131.68m
Exports to U.K. ....	117.61m

**CAPITAL.**—Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, 1979, 3,507,800. Other principal towns are  $\Psi$ Maracaibo (650,000), Barquisimeto (330,000), Valencia (360,000), Maracay (250,000), San Cristobal (150,000), Cumana (120,000) and Ciudad Guayana (150,000).

**FLAG.**—Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band and coat of arms next staff on yellow band).

**NATIONAL DAY.**—July 5.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Torre Las Mercedes, Apartado 1246, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco. Caracas.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His

Excellency Hugh Michael Carless, C.M.G. (1982).

*Counsellors*, B. W. Gordon, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); C. D. Sanderson (*Head of Chancery*).

*Defence Attaché*, Capt. M. Southgate, R.N.

*British Council Representative*, J. Mallon, O.B.E.

#### BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Caracas*, *Maracaibo*, *Puerto La Cruz* and *Valencia*.

### VIETNAM

(Socialist Republic of Vietnam)

*President*, Truong Chinh.

*Prime Minister*, Pham Van Dong.

*Deputy Premiers*, Pham Hung; Vo Nguyen Giap; Do Muoi, To Huu, Vu Dinh Lieu, Tran Phuong, Dong Si Nguyen, Tran Quynh, Vo Van Kiet (*Chairman of State Planning Commission*).

#### EMBASSY IN LONDON

12-14 Victoria Road, W.8

[01-937 1912]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dang Nghiem Bai.

*Attaches*, Phan Trong Thuyet (*Commercial*); Pham Quang Nhue; Nguyen The Dang.

Vietnam, with an area of 129,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 55,000,000, is bordered on the north by China and the west by Laos and Cambodia (*see map, p 955*).

**Government.**—Following the end of the war in Vietnam in 1975, and the establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Government to administer South Vietnam, a National Assembly representing the whole of Vietnam was elected on April 25, 1976. The Assembly met in Hanoi on June 24, and on July 2 approved the reunification of North and South Vietnam under the name of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The national flag, anthem and capital of North Vietnam were unanimously adopted for the Socialist Republic, and Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.

A new constitution was adopted in December 1980. The elected National Assembly will, in due course, elect a new Council of Ministers, and a Council of State which will combine the functions of President and Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

**Economy.**—During the last five years, Vietnam's economy has faced considerable problems. These include harvest failures as a result of climatic disasters, reductions in foreign aid, border hostilities and the continued allocation of resources to military

expenditure. Efforts to integrate the economies of the North and South have not been all that successful. Real GDP grew on average by only 2% per annum during the period of the second Five-Year Plan 1976-80, even declining in both 1979 and 1980.

A modest recovery was noted in 1981. Food production reached 15 m tons. Production of light industrial goods rose by 7% over 1980 but other sectors stagnated. Nonetheless, real GDP rose by 3% in 1981. Exports were estimated at U.S.\$369 m and imports at U.S.\$1,080 m, leaving a substantial trade gap. The 1981-85 Five Year Plan is expected to be finalised by the end of 1982 and provides for more modest targets.

**CAPITAL.**—Hanoi (2,543,800).

**FLAG.**—Red, with yellow five-point star in centre.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—September 2.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

16 Pho Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His

Excellency Derek Tonkin, C.M.G.

*Head of Chancery and Consul*, P. J. B. Roberts.

### YEMEN

(Yemen Arab Republic)

*President and Commander of the Armed Forces*, Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh.

*Prime Minister*, Dr. Abdul Karim al Iryani.

*Deputy Prime Ministers*, Dr. Hassan Muhammed Makki (*Economic Affairs*); Lt.-Col. Mujahid Yahya Abu Shuwairib (*Internal Affairs*).

#### YEMEN EMBASSY

41 South Street, W.1

[01-629 9905]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Ahmed Daifellah Alazeib (1981).

Yemen, the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, with an estimated area of 75,000 square miles and a population of about 8,556,974 including about 1,396,123 emigrant workers in the Arabian peninsula and elsewhere, including the U.K. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range, form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant but irregular rainfall.

**Trade.**—The main exports are cotton, coffee, hides and skins. Imports from U.K. in 1981 were estimated at £32 million.

The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital, and its dam are in the Yemen.

**Government.**—A People's Constituent Assembly, the legislative body, replaced the Command Council in 1978. The Cabinet is the executive body and on May 9, 1979, an Advisory Board of senior Government officials was formed to advise the President.

President Lt.-Col. Ahmad Hussein al Ghashmi was assassinated on June 24, 1978, Lt.-Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected as his successor on July 17 and promoted to Colonel in 1979.

**CAPITAL.**—Sana'a (pop. 277,817). Other main cities are Taiz (119,572) and Hodeida (126,386).

**FLAG.**—Horizontal bands of red, white and black, with 5-point green star in centre of white band.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY

Sana'a

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Julian Fortay Walker, C.M.G. M.B.E. (1979).



1st Secretaries, J. H. Bunney (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); S. Robinson (*Commercial*); J. B. Macpherson (*Aid*).  
British Council Representative, Dr. P. J. Clark.

## YEMEN

(People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)

President, Ali Nasser Mohammed, *assumed power*  
April 1980.

### EMBASSY

57 Cromwell Road, S.W.7  
[01-584 6607]

Chargé d'Affaires, Saeed Hadi Awad.

*Area and Population.*—The Democratic Republic of Yemen lies at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, having a frontier with the Yemen Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman, and a coastline extending 700 miles from the Red Sea eastwards along the Gulf of Aden. The area is largely composed of mountains and desert. Rainfall is generally scarce and unpredictable. The population outside Aden is concentrated in the fertile districts. In the more extensive desert and near-desert areas nomadic communities depend on their livestock for a livelihood.

Included in the State are the offshore islands of Perim (in the Bab al-Mandeb Straits) and Socotra, formerly part of the sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, now merged in the People's Republic. Sovereignty

over the island of Kamaran (area 70 sq. miles) in the Red Sea is under dispute following its occupation by forces of the Yemen Arab Republic during border conflicts in October, 1972. The area of the People's Democratic Republic is 112,000 sq. miles, with a population of 1,800,000 (Est. 1977). The population of Aden alone (75 sq. miles) is about 270,000. The principal districts of Aden township are: Crater, Khormaksar, Tawahi, and Ma'alla. Neighbouring communities are Sheikh Othman, Medinat al-Shaab, and Little Aden, which is the site of the Aden Refinery Company refinery. The other major coastal town is Mukalla.

**Government.**—The People's Republic of South Yemen was set up on Nov. 30, 1967 when the British government ceded power to the National Liberation front, thus bringing to an end 129 years of British rule in Aden and some years of protectorate status in the hinterland. Its name was changed to People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on Nov. 30, 1970. Territory of the Republic is that of the former Federation of South Arabia and the Aden Protectorates, consisting of the State of Aden and some 17 sultanates and emirates. It is now divided into six Governorates. Under a constitution promulgated on Nov. 30, 1970, a Supreme People's Council of 101 members was appointed in May, 1971. Elections to a new council (112 strong) took place from 16–18 December 1978. At its first plenary session, on Dec. 27, the SPC appointed an 11-member Presidium to replace the five-man Presidential Council. Abdel Fattah Ismail was appointed Chairman of the Presidium, and thus head of state. Ismail resigned in April 1980 and was succeeded both as Chairman of the Presidium and as Secretary-General of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party by the Prime Minister Ali Nasser Mohammed.

The Government receives substantial development from Kuwait and Abu Dhabi (Arab Development Funds). Other aid is provided by China, U.S.S.R. (including military aid) and other Socialist Bloc countries.

**Kuria Muria Islands.**—The Kuria Muria Islands, which had been administered by Great Britain from Aden although 200 miles distant from Yemen territory, were retroceded to the Sultanate of Oman on Nov. 30, 1967.

**Production.**—Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the 112,000 square miles of the Republic, outside Aden town. This is largely of a subsistence nature, sorghum, sesame and millets being the chief crops, with wheat and barley widely grown at the higher elevations.

Under the Five Year Development Plan 1974–79 much importance was attached to the development of agricultural and fisheries projects. Under the second Five Year Plan (1981–85) emphasis has shifted to industrial development, which has been allocated 29 per cent of the total investment budget (YD508m); agricultural development has been allocated 12 per cent. Light industries are being established which will replace imports and use locally produced raw materials.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1980
Imports from U.K. ....	£25.4m
Exports to U.K. ....	5.68m

Following the closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 the once prosperous trading economy of Aden fell into a steady decline, which has not been reversed by the re-opening of the Canal. In the main harbour, cargo handling for larger vessels is by lighter, but wharves at Maalla can accommodate alongside vessels up to 300 feet in length and 18 feet in draught. The Aden Refinery Company has a refining capacity of 8 m tons

per annum but for a number of years throughout has not exceeded a rate equivalent to 5 m tons annually. Yemen is not an oil producing country but significant traces of hydrocarbons were found during exploration activities offshore in 1982.

**Finance and Currency.**—During 1977 revenue was estimated at about £51,000,000 and expenditure £68,000,000. Currency is the South Yemen *dinar* (YD).

**Communications.**—There are no railways in the Republic. Yemen has 760 miles of good roads and construction of a further 300 miles is in hand. A system of undeveloped but motorable roads links the towns and villages outside Aden. There is an international airport at Aden (Khormaksar) into which a limited number of international airlines operate.

**CAPITAL.**—Aden (population, 270,000).

**FLAG.**—A tricolour, red, white and black horizontal bands, with a triangle of light blue at the hoist pointing towards the fly and charged with a five pointed red star.

**NATIONAL DAYS.**—Independence Day, Nov. 30; Revolution Day, Oct. 14.

BRITISH EMBASSY  
Khormaksar, Aden.

Chargé d'Affaires, Malcolm Towers McKernan.

## YUGOSLAVIA (Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavije)

*President of the Presidency, Peter Stambolic (elected May 1982 for one year).*

*Vice-President of the Presidency, Dr. Vladimir Bakarić (elected May 1982 for one year).*

*President of the SFRJ Assembly, Raif Dizdarević.  
President of the Federal Executive Council, Milka Planinc.*

*President of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People, Bogoljub Nedeljković.*

*Vice-President of the SFRJ Assembly, Mito Hilajkov.  
Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Zvone Dragan; Borislav Srebrić; Dr. Mujat Najović.*

*Secretary General, Petar Najović.*

*Federal Secretaries:—*

*Foreign Affairs, Lazar Mojsov.*

*National Defence, Branko Mamula.*

*Internal Affairs, Stane Dolanc.*

*Finance, Jože Florijančić*

*Foreign Trade, Dr. Milenko Bojanić.*

*Trade and General Economic Affairs, Luka Reljić.*

*Justice and Organization of Federal Administration, Borislav Krajina.*

*Information, Mitko Čalovski.*

*Federal Committee Presidents:—*

*Energy and Industry, Rade Pavlović.*

*Agriculture, Milorad Stanojević.*

*Transport and Communications, Mustafa Nazmi.*

*Labour, Health and Social Security, Djordje Jakovlević.*

*Questions concerning War Veterans and Disabled Veterans, Dragomir Nikolić.*

*Legislature, Janko Česnik.*

## LEAGUE OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS

*Presidency of the Central Committee.*

*President of the Presidency, Mitja Ribičič (elected for one year in June 1982).*

*Secretary, Nikola Stojanović (elected for two years in June 1982).*

*Members, V. Bakarić; D. Belovski; J. Bilić; D. Čkrebić; D. Čuić; D. Culafić; D. Dragosavać; M.*

Djuričin; K. Hadzivasilević; S. Hasani; F. Herljević; M. Kučan; A. Marinc; D. Marković; K. Markovski; P. Matic; V. Milatović; H. Pozderac; M. Radović; A. Šukrija; D. Vidić.

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON  
5-7 Lexham Gardens W.8  
[01-370 6105]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Dragi Stamenković (1981).

*Minister Counsellors*, Lazar Zaković; Ilija Acimovic (Economic).

*Counsellors*, Dr. Stojan Gligoric (Press and Culture); Mate Rako (Consular).

*Armed Forces Attaché*, Capt. Uros Trbojevic.

*Air Attaché*, Capt. Milan Damjanović.

*1st Secretary*, Neven Madey.

*2nd Secretary*, Milorad Ivanovic.

*Consulate*, 7 Lexham Gardens, W.8.

**Area and Population.**—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the Socialist Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of the Vojvodina and Kosovo. The area of Yugoslavia is estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles). The population in April 1981 was 22,420,000, including 8,140,000 Serbs, 4,430,000 Croats, 1,750,000 Slovenes, 1,730,000 Albanians, 1,341,000 Macedonians and 1,220,000 "Yugoslavs", as well as a variety of other minorities.

In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Under an agreement signed at Osimo on November 10, 1975 the Italian and Yugoslav Governments reached final accord on the future status of Trieste.

**Government.**—On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic.

On April 7, 1963, a new Constitution was proclaimed under which the official name of the country was changed to "The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

Several amendments to the Constitution were made in 1971. The most important formed a new ruling body called the Presidency, which has 8 members, one from each Republic and Autonomous Province. Since the death of President Tito in May 1980, its members take it in turns according to a fixed order of succession to become President of the Presidency of the Republic for a period of 12 months each. A new Constitution was proclaimed in 1974 followed by the reconstitution of the Federal Assembly, after elections based on the new delegate system, into two chambers consisting of the Federal Chamber (220 delegates) and the Republican/Provincial Chamber (88 delegates). A new Federal Executive Council (i.e. government) was also formed. The current Council was elected in May 1982 with a 4 year mandate.

**Defence.**—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 250,000 officers and men.

**Religion and Education.**—The three main faiths are the Orthodox, Catholic and Islamic, and freedom for all faiths is constitutionally guaranteed. Religion is separated from the State and no religious instruction is allowed in state schools, although it is permitted in churches.

**Education.**—Eight years' elementary education is



compulsory and all education is free. There are 18 universities.

**Language and Literature.**—The language mainly used throughout Yugoslavia and in the Federal Government is Serbo-Croat but Slovenian and Macedonian (also South-Slav tongues) and Albanian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Italian, Slovak, Ruthenian, Hungarian and Turkish are also spoken in certain areas. There is, however, no official language since all are constitutionally equal, except in the Armed Forces where Serbo-Croat is obligatory. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin. There are 4 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana, 2 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and many other dailies published in other towns. There are also many local newspapers and radio programmes in the different "minority" languages.

**Production and Industry.**—The share of industry in Gross Domestic Product (average annual rate in real terms of 6 per cent in 1979) has increased to about 49 per cent, while agriculture has declined to about 14 per cent. In industry the high level of investment of recent years is being cut back and present efforts are directed towards development of high priority areas such as mining, energy resources and transport and communications. Agricultural policy is directed towards substantially increased production, to make the country self-sufficient and to provide significant exports of foodstuffs. Some 85 per cent of land is still privately owned.

The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet, sunflower and soya. Yields in 1981 were (tons): wheat, 4.5 m; maize, 9.8 m; sugar beet, 7.8 m. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population in 1981 was approximately as follows: cattle, 5,149,000; sheep, 7,339,000; pigs, 7,300,000; poultry, 63,055,000. Minerals are an important source of wealth particularly in the central and south eastern regions. Production in 1981 included the following ('000 tons): coal 51,400; coke 2,620; iron ore 4,450; pig iron 4,450; steel 3,612 (1980); crude oil 4,230 and smaller quantities of copper, zinc and mercury.

**Communications.**—In 1982 there were 10,000 kms of standard and narrow gauge railway and approximately 105,000 kms of classified roads. In 1979 there were 1,913,000 telephones in use in the country. The principal ports on the long Adriatic seaboard of Yugoslavia are Rijeka, Bakar, Šibenik, Split, Zadar,

Kardeljeva (formerly Ploče), Dubrovnik, Bar, Kotor (Cattaro) and Koper. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes.

## FINANCE

	1979	1980 (Jan.–Nov.)
	million <i>Dinars</i>	million <i>Dinars</i>
Revenue .....	499.2	563.2
Expenditure .....	499.3	563.2

The rate of exchange is variable. On June 6, 1980 the *dinar* was devalued against all convertible currencies by about 30 per cent and has since been regularly adjusted downwards. (See also p. 84).

## Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . .	£174,000,000	£190,000,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	51,000,000	56,000,000

**CAPITAL.**—Belgrade, population (1981) 1,455,000. Other towns are Zagreb (763,000); Skopje (503,000); Ljubljana (253,000); Sarajevo (447,000); Novi Sad (169,000); Priština (1971) (153,000); Ψ Split (152,000); Ψ Rijeka (133,000); Titograd (95,000).

**FLAG.**—Five-point red star outlined by narrow yellow stripe, on a ground of three horizontal bars, blue, white and red.

**NATIONAL DAY.**—November 29.

## BRITISH EMBASSY

General Ždanova 46, Belgrade.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Kenneth B. A. Scott, C.M.G. (1982).  
*Counsellors*, A. St. J. H. Figgis.

*Defence Attaché*, Col. C. F. Eaton, O.B.E.  
*Naval and Air Attaché*, Wing-Cdr. M. R. Killick.  
*1st Secretaries*, G. W. Hewitt; M. J. S. Allen (*Commercial*); N. D. Rampton (*Admin. and Consular*).  
*2nd Secretaries*, G. Kirby (*Commercial*); C. G. Crawford (*Information*).  
*Attachés*, P. L. Strange; P. G. Hewitt.  
*3rd Secretaries*, T. C. Moore; A. Stead (*Admin. and Consular*).

## BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Belgrade*, *Zagreb* and *Split*.

*British Council Representative*, O. D. Elliott, Generala Ždanova 34, Belgrade. British Council Reading Room, Knez Mihajlova 45, Belgrade. There are also a centre and library at *Zagreb*.

## ZAIRE

(The Republic of Zaire)

*President of the Republic and National Security*, Gen. Mobutu Sésé Sékou, born Oct. 30, 1930; assumed office November 25, 1965; elected for 7-year term, Nov. 5, 1970; re-elected for 7-year term, Dec. 5, 1977.

*Premier*, N'Singu Udjuu.  
*Vice-Premier and Administration*, Vundwawe Te Pemako.

*Foreign Affairs*, Yoka Mangono.  
*Justice*, Mananga Dintoka Pholo.  
*Finance*, Namwisi ma Nkoy.  
*Economy, Industry and Trade*, Pay-Pay wa Syakasige.  
*Agriculture and Environment*, Kamitatu Massamba.  
*Mines and Energy*, Umba Kyamitala.

## ZAIRE EMBASSY

26 Chesham Place, S.W.1  
[01-235 6137]



*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency Matungulu N'Kuman Tavun.

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960, when it became the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In October 1971 the name changed to the Republic of Zaire. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N.–13° S., the Zairian Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1970) of 21,637,000, including 932,000 foreigners. The State is divided into 8 provinces (see below).

**Government.**—On June 30, 1960, the Belgian Congo became an independent unitary state under the Presidency of M. Kasavubu with a provisional constitution, the *Loi Fondamentale*, drawn up by the metropolitan Belgian Parliament. On July 11, M. Moïse Tshombe announced the independence of the State of Katanga although he failed to obtain international recognition. Katanga did not come under the Government at Leopoldville until January 14, 1963.

The constitutional and political situation remained unsettled, the United Nations having mixed forces in the country until 1964. By the middle of 1965, the Congolese Government formed by M. Tshombe in July, 1964, had succeeded in gaining control of all the towns from the rebels and depriving them of military aid from outside the Congo.

General Joseph-Désiré Mobutu, Commander-in-Chief of the Congolese National Army, announced on November 25, 1965, that he had assumed the Presidency. After re-organizations in Dec. 1966, and Oct. 5, 1967, a new Cabinet, with the President again as Prime Minister, took office on Mar. 5, 1969.

A Presidential régime was instituted by the 1967 Constitution, subsequently amended in 1974 and totally revised in Feb. 1978. The Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution is the sole political party. The President changed his name to Mobutu Sésé Sékou Kuku Ngbendu Wa Zabanga in 1972, but is usually known by the first three of these names only.

**Climate.**—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. There has been some increase in sleeping-sickness since independence. Malaria, formerly under control in Leopoldville (now Kinshasa) and Matadi, has also begun to increase.

Extensive forest covers the central districts.

*Provinces.*—On December 24, 1966, the number of provinces was reduced from 21 to 8, each under a Governor and provincial administration. They have recently been redesignated as "regions" and are now as follows with names of capitals in brackets: Bas-Zaire (*Matadi*); Bandundu (*Bandundu*); Equateur (*Mbandaka*); Haut-Zaire (*Kisangani*); Kivu (*Bukavu*); Shaba, formerly Katanga (*Lubumbashi*); East Kasai (*Mbuji-Mayi*); West Kasai (*Kananga*).

*Production.*—The cultivation of oil palms is widespread, palm oil being the most important agricultural cash product. Coffee, rubber, cocoa and timber are the next most important agricultural exports. The production of cotton, pyrethrum and copal fell sharply on independence but is now increasing. The country is rich in minerals, particularly Shaba (ex-Katanga) province. Copper, widely exploited, is the country's major source of foreign exchange earnings; industrial diamonds and cobalt are also produced. Extensive radium deposits exist near Lubumbashi and reef-gold exists in the north-east of the country.

There is a wide variety of small secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, beer, cigarettes, cement, paint, sugar, furniture, metal goods and tyres, and local assembly of motor vehicles. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power and the huge Inga dam on the river Zaire is now supplying electricity to Matadi and Kinshasa.

The chief exports are copper, palm oil and palm-kernels, coffee, diamonds, rubber, cobalt, cassiterite, zinc and other metals.

*Currency.*—The present unit of currency, the Zaire, was introduced in 1967, replacing 1,000 Old Congolese francs.

#### Trade with U.K.

	1979	1980
Imports from U.K. . . . .	£22,246,000	£52,585,000
Exports to U.K. . . . .	67,006,000	27,629,000

*Language, Religion and Education.*—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, while Lingala is the language of Kinshasa, and of a large area along the river and in the north. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Republic (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000). The local Kimbanguist religion has over a million adherents. The National University of Zaire has campuses in Kinshasa, Kisangani and Lubumbashi, with approximately 28,000 students (1978-79).

*CAPITAL.*—Kinshasa (formerly Leopoldville), population (estimated, 1980) 2,500,000. Principal towns, Lubumbashi (formerly Elisabethville) (403,623); Kisangani (formerly Stanleyville) (310,705); Likasi (146,394); Kananga (601,239);  $\Psi$  Matadi (143,598); and Mbandaka (134,495).

*FLAG.*—Dark brown band and torch with red flame in yellow roundel on green background.

*NATIONAL DAY.*—June 30.

#### BRITISH EMBASSY Kinshasa.

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, His Excellency John Michael Owen Snodgrass, C.M.G.  
*1st Secretary*, Mrs. M. Bryan.  
*2nd Secretaries*, D. R. Tilling (*Commercial and Vice-Consul*); I. A. Crees.

## THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago. Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms. The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5.5 million square miles, of which 2.3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

## THE ANTARCTIC

THE ANTARCTIC is generally defined as the area lying within the Antarctic Convergence—the zone where cold northward-flowing Antarctic sea water sinks below warmer southward-flowing water. This zone is at about lat. 50° S. in the Atlantic Ocean and lat. 55°–62° S. in the Pacific Ocean. The continent itself lies almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle, an area of about 5.5 million square miles, 98 per cent of which is permanently ice-covered. The average thickness of the ice is 6,500 ft. but in places exceeds 14,500 ft., submerging entire mountain ranges; some mountains protrude—the highest being Vinson Massif, 16,863 ft. The ice amounts to some 7.08 million cubic miles and represents 99 per cent of the world's fresh water.

Along one-third of the Antarctic coastline, land-ice flowing outwards forms extensive ice shelves, fragments of which break off to form tabular icebergs, leaving ice cliffs up to 150 ft. high. Much of the sea freezes in winter, forming fast ice which breaks up in summer and drifts north as pack ice. The presence of ice and continuous darkness in winter restrict access to the coastline by sea to the summer months.

The most conspicuous physical features of the continent are its high inland plateau (much of it over 10,000 ft.), the Transantarctic Mountains (which together with the large embayments of the Weddell Sea and Ross Sea mark the approximate boundary between Greater and Lesser Antarctica), and the mountainous Antarctic Peninsula and off-lying islands (which extend northwards towards South America). The continental shelf averages about 20 miles in width (half the global mean, and in places it is non-existent) and reaches exceptional depths (1,300–2,600 ft., which is 3–6 times the global mean).

*Climate.*—On land, summer temperatures range from just below freezing around the coast to –30° F. (about –34° C.) on the plateau, and in winter –5° F. (–20° C.) on the coast to –85° F. (–65° C.) inland. Over a large area the maxima do not exceed +5° F. (–15° C.).

Precipitation is scanty over the plateau but amounts to 10–30 in. (water equivalent) along the coast and some scientific stations are permanently buried by snow. Some rain falls over the more northerly areas in summer. Gravity winds on the plateau slopes and cyclonic storms further north can both exceed 100 m.p.h. and gusts have been known to reach 150 m.p.h. Visibility can be reduced to zero in blizzards.

*Flora and Fauna.*—Although a small number of flowering plants, ferns and clubmosses occur on the sub-Antarctic islands, only two (a grass and a pearlwort) extend south of 60° S. Antarctic vegetation is dominated by lichens and mosses, with a few liverworts, algae, and fungi. Most of these occur around the coast or on islands, but lichens and some mosses also occur inland.

The only land animals are tiny insects and mites with nematodes, rotifers, and tardigrades in the mosses, but large numbers of seals, penguins, and other sea-birds go ashore to breed in the summer. The emperor penguin is the only species which breeds ashore throughout the winter. In contrast, the Antarctic seas abound with life—a wide variety of invertebrates (including krill) and fish providing

food for the seals, penguins, and other birds and a residual population of whales.

*Exploration and Antarctic Treaty.*—In the 180 years from Captain James Cook's circumnavigation of the Antarctic in 1772–75 to the mid-1950's, about half of all expeditions to the Antarctic were British and a number of these made major contributions to geographical and scientific knowledge of the area. Notable were the expeditions of Sir James Clark Ross, Captain Robert Scott, and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Apart from four years during World War II, British Antarctic research has been continuous since 1925, and most of it is now organized and carried out by the British Antarctic Survey (a component of the Natural Environment Research Council).

The world-wide International Geophysical Year, 1957–58, gave great impetus to Antarctic research. Prior to the mid-1950's, only 17 stations were operated in the Antarctic by four nations and vast areas of the continent were still unknown. By 1957, 44 stations had been established by 12 nations. The co-operative scientific effort proved so fruitful that the 12 nations involved pledged themselves to continue to promote scientific and technical co-operation unhampered by politics (territorial claims being left in abeyance) and agreed that the continent should be used for peaceful purposes only. These aims were embodied in the Antarctic Treaty (covering the area south of lat. 60° S., excluding the high seas but including the ice shelves), which came into force in 1961. It has since been signed by a further 12 acceding nations, two of which are active in the Antarctic and have therefore been accorded consultative status.

*Potential resources.*—Increasing pressure on the world's food and mineral supplies has stimulated the search for new sources even in the extremely hostile polar environment. Minerals have been found in great variety but not in commercially exploitable concentrations in accessible localities. (For example, coal seams occur in the Theron Mountains and Horlick Mountains.)

There are indications that off-shore hydrocarbons could be present but mostly below great depths of stormy, ice-infested seas. However, the Antarctic Treaty nations and their scientific advisors are already considering the environmental implications of possible mineral exploration and exploitation.

Currently, the chief interest is in marine protein, particularly the shrimp-like krill, already fished commercially by Japan and U.S.S.R. Basic research to ensure rational management of stocks of this key organism is continuing, but it is estimated that they could sustain a yield equal to the present total annual world fish catch.

*Scientific research.*—At present, six British stations are maintained in the Falkland Islands Dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory. Two are biological stations, two geophysical observatories, one is the centre for airborne earth sciences, and one is a general scientific station.

There are a further 31 stations operated by 11 other nations including a station maintained at the South Pole by the U.S.A.

The staff of these stations and summer field-workers are the only people present on the continent and off-lying islands. There are no indigenous inhabitants.

(British Antarctic Survey, see entry on p. 426).



# THE UNITED NATIONS

## CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York. October 24 has been designated "United Nations Day".

The following 157 states are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina,\* Australia,\* Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize,\* Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia,\* Botswana, Brazil,\* Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,\* Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada,\* Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Chile,\* China,\* Colombia,\* Comoros, Congo (Pop. Repub.), Costa Rica,\* Cuba,\* Cyprus, Czechoslovakia,\* Denmark,\* Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic,\* Ecuador,\* Egypt,\* El Salvador,\* Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia,\* Fiji, Finland, France,\* Gabon, Gambia, Germany (East), Germany (West), Ghana, Greece,\* Grenada, Guatemala,\* Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti,\* Honduras,\* Hungary, Iceland, India,\* Indonesia, Iran,\* Iraq,\* Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon,\* Lesotho, Liberia,\* Libya, Luxembourg,\* Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,\* Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands,\* New Zealand,\* Nicaragua,\* Niger, Nigeria, Norway,\* Oman, Pakistan, Panama,\* Papua New Guinea, Paraguay,\* Peru,\* Philippines,\* Poland,\* Portugal, Qatar, Rumania, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia,\* Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa,\* Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria,\* Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey,\* Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics,\* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,\* United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom,\* United States of America,\* Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu,\* Venezuela,\* Viet Nam, Yemen (Arab Repub.), Yemen (P.D.R.), Yugoslavia,\* Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

\*Original member (*i.e.* from 1945). (From October 25, 1971, "China" was taken to mean the People's Republic of China.)

The principal organs of the United Nations are:— (1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

### 1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. A new President is elected by the General Assembly at the start of every annual session. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided among seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social,

Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Decolonization (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and three standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a Committee on Contributions and a Disarmament Commission.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission. In 1964 the General Assembly set up the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a permanent body.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was set up on Jan. 1, 1967, to promote industrialization and co-ordinate United Nations activities in this field.

*President of the United Nations General Assembly,*  
Ismat T. Kittani (Iraq) (1981).

### 2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of fifteen Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five *permanent Members* (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R) and ten non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of nine Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of nine Members must include the concurring votes of the *permanent Members*, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that with regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute may refrain from voting.

The General Assembly, any member of the United Nations, or the Secretary-General, can bring to the Council's attention any matter considered to threaten international peace and security. A non-member State can bring a dispute before the Council provided it accepts in advance the U.N. Charter obligations for peaceful settlement.

A *Committee on the Admission of New Members* was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

### 3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United

Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, (Social) Development, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Pacific, Western Asia, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of 17 specialized agencies.

*United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).*—UNICEF embraces all aspects of child welfare and assists the governments of the developing countries in developing maternal and child health services, the prevention and treatment of disease, nutrition and the preparation of children for adult life. It is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public and its work is carried out in co-operation with the relevant technical members of the United Nations.

#### 4. Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council now consists of five members: the U.S.A. (administering authority of Micronesia, the only remaining trust Territory of the original 11), and the other four permanent members of the Security Council, China, France, U.K. and U.S.S.R.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

#### 5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

*President, Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria).*

#### THE SECRETARIAT

*Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru).*  
*Director-General, Development and International Economic Co-operation, Jean Ripert (France).*

*U.N. Information Centre, 14–15, Stratford Place, W.1.*

#### BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The budget is now approved for periods of two years, and the appropriation for the biennium 1982–83 is U.S.\$1,506,241,800 (gross). The scale of assessments for 1982–83 includes: Australia, 1.83 per cent.; Canada, 3.28 per cent.; India, 0.60 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.27 per cent.; United Kingdom, 4.46 per cent.; The United States contribution is 25.00 per cent.; U.S.S.R. is 11.10 per cent.; France is 6.26 per cent.; China is 1.62 per cent and Japan is 9.58 per cent.

#### UNITED KINGDOM REPRESENTATIVES

845 Third Avenue, New York

*Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative on the Security Council, Sir John Thomson, K.C.M.G. (1982).*

*Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative, W. E. H. Whyte, C.M.G.*

*Counsellors, M. I. Goulding (Head of Chancery); D. H. Anderson (Legal Adviser); A. S. Donkin (Administration); J. D. I. Boyd (Economic and Social Affairs); T. H. Preston.*  
*1st Secretaries, R. G. Fursland; W. G. Ehrman; I. A. G. Mathewson; R. M. J. Lyne; C. T. W. Humphrey; N. A. Thorne; J. M. Brand.*

#### INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Vienna International Centre,  
P.O. Box 100, A-1400, Vienna

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it or under its supervision is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and some of the specialized agencies. In June, 1982, 110 states were members.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special sessions as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (34 members) carries out the functions of the Agency and meets usually four times a year. The Regular Budget for 1982 amounted to \$86,369,000.

*Director-General, Hans Blix (Sweden).*

#### INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Seventeen other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

**International Labour Organization (ILO)**  
Geneva (London Branch Office, 96–98 Marsham Street, S.W.1.). Established with the League of Nations in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, the ILO became in 1946 the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations. In Feb., 1982 the Organization had 147 member States. The aim of the ILO is to promote lasting peace through social justice, and to this end it works for better economic and social conditions everywhere. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

The ILO establishes international labour standards, which set guidelines for improving working conditions and protecting basic human rights; runs a world-wide programme of technical assistance to developing countries (with funds from all sources amounting in 1980 to about \$99 million); conducts research and disseminates information on the human aspects of economic activity, with a view to improving social and economic well-being. Through its World Employment Programme, the ILO is attacking unemployment and its associated ills by aiding national and international efforts to provide productive work for the world's fast-growing population. It is also developing an international programme for the improvement of working conditions and the working environment.

The International Labour Conference, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one worker delegate and one employer delegate, meets at least once a year. It formulates international labour standards and broad policies of the Organization, provides a forum for discussion of world labour and social problems, and approves the ILO's work programme and budget, which is financed by member States.

A 56-member Governing Body, composed of 28 government members, 14 worker members and 14

employer members, acts as the Organization's executive council. Ten governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance.

The International Labour Office, the secretariat of the Organization, collects and distributes information, assists governments on request in drafting legislation on the basis of international labour standards, directs technical co-operation activities, and issues publications.

*Director-General, Francis Blanchard (France).*

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and to better the condition of rural populations, thus contributing to the expansion of world economy and ensuring man's freedom from hunger. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of information in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, facilitates international agreement in these fields and provides technical assistance in such subjects as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, the establishment of paper industries, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods, production of fertilizers, control of crop pests and diseases, and improvement of fishing vessels, fish distribution and marketing. Jointly with the United Nations it administers the World Food Programme. The 1981 session of the governing Conference approved a budget of \$366,600,000 for the two years 1982–83. In addition FAO is carrying out field programmes involving annual expenditure of about \$320,000,000 under the U.N. Development Programme and other aid programmes. Through its co-operative programme with the World Bank it is helping to increase international investment in agriculture and allied fields.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 152 member countries. A council (49 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

*Director-General, Edouard Saouma (Lebanon).*

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**, 7 Place de Fontenoy, Paris 75700.—Under its constitution, the Organization makes its contribution to peace and security by promoting collaboration among its Member States in the fields of education, science, culture and communications. It aims at furthering a universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for human rights, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

The Organization is composed of three organs: (i) the *General Conference*, consisting of representatives of Member States, which meets biennially to decide the programme and budget; (ii) the *Executive Board*, composed of 45 members elected by the General Conference to supervise the execution of the approved programme and (iii) the *Secretariat*, which is responsible for Unesco's day-to-day functioning and the execution of the programme. In most Member States National Commissions serve as a link with Unesco and help to carry out the programme. Member States in June 1982, 157 and one Associate Member (the British Eastern Caribbean group).

*Director-General, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow (Senegal).*

U.K. National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Overseas Development, Stag Place, S.W.1.

**World Health Organization (WHO)**, 1211 Geneva 27. Established on April 7, 1948, the aim of the World Health Organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. It co-operates with its member governments in their efforts to develop health manpower, streamline health services, control communicable diseases, promote family health—including mother and child care, family planning, nutrition and health education—and strengthen environmental health. It promotes biomedical and health services research through some 500 collaborating research centres in different parts of the world. Its other services include the International Pharmacopoeia, drug evaluation and monitoring, biological standardization, epidemiological surveillance and scientific publications. Approved budget for 1982 and 1983, \$484,300,000. Membership (May 1982), 158.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (30 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

*Director-General, H. T. Mahler (Denmark).*

**International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank)**, 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.; European office, 66 Ave. d'Iéna, 75116, Paris, France.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources. The loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1981, totalled \$68,200,000,000. Subscribed capital, \$36,600,000,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 139 member countries.

Twenty *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

*President, A. W. Clausen (U.S.A.).*

**International Development Association (IDA)**, 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.; European office, 66 Ave. d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France.—An affiliate of the World Bank established in September 1960. Its purposes are to promote economic development, increase productivity and thus raise standards of living in the less developed areas of the world included within the Association's membership, in particular by providing finance to meet their important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities. IDA's Board of Governors and Executive Directors are the same as those holding equivalent position in the World Bank, serving *ex officio* in IDA. By June 30, 1981, IDA had extended development credits totalling \$20,500,000,000 in 73 countries for improved transportation, agriculture, electric power facilities, industry, education and municipal water supplies. The credits were for terms of 50 years, free of interest.

**International Finance Corporation (IFC)**, 1818 H Street, Washington, D.C.; European representative, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1.—The IFC was established in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to assist less developed member countries

by promoting the growth of the private sector of their economies. IFC's share capital of \$497,273,000 at June 30, 1982, had been subscribed by 122 countries. In addition, IFC is empowered to borrow up to approximately \$3,390,702,425 from the World Bank for use in its lending programme. At the end of June 1982, IFC had made approvals totalling more than \$4,674,800,000 in 76 countries.

*President, A. W. Clausen (U.S.A.).*

**International Monetary Fund**, 700 19th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. 146 countries were in membership of the Fund in May, 1982.

The Fund's financial assistance takes the form of a foreign exchange transaction. The member pays to the Fund an amount of its own money equivalent to the amount of foreign currency it wishes to purchase. The member is expected to "repurchase" its own currency from the Fund, usually within three to five years, with a payment of S.D.R. or dollars or convertible currency acceptable to the Fund. These arrangements are subject to certain charges which rise in proportion to the amount of foreign exchange involved, and in some cases the length of time it is held.

Currencies drawn from the Fund may be used in a flexible way to relieve the member's payments difficulty.

Each member of the Fund is assigned a quota which determines its voting power and the amount of resources that it may draw from the Fund. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota, and is payable in the member's own currency and S.D.R.s. *Managing Director, Jacques de Larosière (France).*

**International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)**, International Aviation Square, 1,000 Sherbrooke Street, W., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.—In existence since April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations or operation, and simpler procedures at international airports. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 150 states are now members of ICAO.

An *Assembly* of delegates from member states meets at least once every three years. A *Council* of 33 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

*President of Council, Dr. Assad Kotaite (Lebanon). Secretary-General, Yves Lambert (France).*

**Universal Postal Union (UPU)**, Weltpoststrasse 4, 3000 Berne 15.—Established on October 9, 1874, by the postal Convention of Berne and in operation

from July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union includes almost all the countries of the world. Budget, 1982, \$U.S.11,233,670. A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals. The last was held in Rio de Janeiro in Sept-Oct. 1979, and the next is scheduled to take place in Hamburg in June-July 1984.

*Director-General, Mohamed I. Sobhi (Egypt).*

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**, Place des Nations, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. ITU became a U.N. Specialised Agency in 1947 and as from Jan. 1, 1975, is governed by the Convention adopted by the Torremolinos Conference held in 1973, amended at Nairobi in 1982. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters, including space radio communications. The Budget for 1982 is 78,045,000 *Swiss francs*.

*Secretary-General, M. Mili (Tunisia).*

**World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**, Geneva.—Came into existence in 1951. The present membership is 149 States and 5 Territories. WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology and hydrology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological and related services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture, and other human activities; to promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close co-operation between meteorological and hydrological services; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. Budget (1980-83), \$U.S.74,400,000. A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (29 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), eight technical commissions and a Secretariat.

*Secretary-General, A. C. Wiin-Nielsen (Denmark).*

**International Maritime Organization (IMO)**, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. A United Nations Specialized Agency established on March 17, 1958, to provide means for co-operation and exchange of information among governments on technical matters related to international shipping, especially with regard to safety at sea and preventing marine pollution caused by ships. IMO is responsible for

calling maritime conferences and drafting maritime agreements. It has produced numerous technical codes relating to the carriage of various types of cargo such as chemicals, ores, and dangerous goods and to the construction and equipment of ships, e.g., gas and chemical carriers. In June, 1982, 122 nations were in membership. Budget, 1982-83, \$25,700,600. (The Organization changed its name from the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO) on May 22, 1982.)  
*Secretary-General, C. P. Srivastava (India).*

**International Trade.** *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT), Centre William Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211, Geneva 21. A multilateral treaty, in operation since 1948, to which 87 countries are parties; a further 31 countries apply GATT *de facto*. Its rules thus govern over four-fifths of world trade. Objectives of GATT are to expand international trade and promote economic development. GATT provides a permanent forum for discussion and solution of particular international trade problems, and for multilateral negotiations to reduce tariffs and other obstacles to the expansion of international trade. Special attention is given to trade problems of developing countries. In November 1979, participating countries concluded the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations (launched in Tokyo in September 1973) with agreements covering tariff reductions, non-tariff measures, an improved framework for the conduct of international trade, bovine meat, dairy products, tropical products, civil aircraft, and a revised GATT anti-dumping code. An International Trade Centre, set up by GATT in 1964 to aid developing countries in export

promotion, is now operated jointly by GATT and UNCTAD.  
*Director-General, A. Dunkel (Switzerland).*

**United Nations University, Toho Seimei Building, 15-1 Shibuya 2-Chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan; European Office, 14/15 Stratford Place, W.1.** The United Nations University is an autonomous U.N. organization chartered by the General Assembly in 1973 to help solve "pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare" through internationally coordinated research, advanced training and the dissemination of knowledge. It is funded by income from an Endowment Fund designed to ensure the objectivity of its research and made up primarily of contributions from member states. Its headquarters are in Tokyo. The UNU's academic work covers five main areas; Peace, security, conflict resolution and global transformation; The global economy; Hunger, poverty, resources and the environment; Human and social development and the coexistence of peoples, cultures and social systems; Science and technology and their social implications. Research is conducted through 19 world-wide networks of institutions and scholars; advanced training is provided to UNU Fellows at the University's 27 associated institutions; knowledge generated by research is disseminated through workshops, seminars, publications and other means. The UNU's principles and policies are set by an international Council whose 24 members are appointed jointly by the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Director General of UNESCO, and serve as individuals and not as government representatives.  
*Rector, Soedjatmoko.*

### DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. They have been supplied by IAL, Southall, Middx.

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Ajaccio	790	Dublin	279	Nassau	4,332
Algiers	1,035	Düsseldorf	310	New York (J. F. Kennedy)	3,440
Alicante	911	Entebbe	4,033	Nice	645
Amsterdam	230	Faro	1,063	Oporto	806
Ankara	1,770	Frankfurt	406	Oslo (Fornebu)	723
Athens	1,500	Geneva	468	Palermo	1,128
Auckland	11,404	Gibraltar	1,084	Palma/Majorca	836
Baghdad	2,551	Gothenburg (Landvetter)	664	Paris	215; (Orly) 227
Bahrain	3,163	Hamburg	463	Perth/Australia	9,008
Bangkok	5,928	Helsinki (Vantaa)	1,147	Prague	649
Barbados	4,193	Hong Kong	5,990	Rangoon	5,581
Barcelona	712	Honolulu	7,220	Reykjavik	1,167
Basle	447	Istanbul	1,560	Rhodes	1,743
Beirut	2,161	Johannesburg	5,634	Rome (Fiumicino)	895
Bergen	648	Karachi	3,935	Salzburg	652
Berlin (Templehof)	592	Khartoum	3,071	Shannon	369
Bermuda	3,428	Kingston/Jamaica	4,668	Singapore (Changi)	6,756
Bombay	4,478	Kuala Lumpur	6,557	Sofia	1,266
Bordeaux	458	Kuwait	2,903	Stockholm (Arlanda)	908
Brisbane	10,273	Larnaca/Cyprus	2,036	Sydney (Australia)	10,568
Brussels	217	Leningrad	1,314	Tangier	1,120
Budapest	923	Lisbon	972	Teheran	2,741
Cagliari	959	Madrid	773	Tel Aviv	2,229
Cairo	2,194	Malaga	1,041	Tokyo (Narita)	5,956
Calcutta	4,958	Malta	1,305	Toronto	3,545
Chicago (O'Hare)	3,941	Marseilles	614	Trinidad (Port of Spain)	4,405
Cologne	331	Mauritius	6,075	Tripoli	1,468
Colombo	5,411	Milan	609	Turin (Caselle)	570
Copenhagen	608	Montego Bay	4,687	Valencia	826
Corfu	1,273	Montreal (Mirabel)	3,241	Venice (Tessera)	715
Dar-es-Salaam	4,662	Moscow (Sheremetievo)	1,557	Vienna (Schwechat)	790
Darwin	8,613	Munich	588	Warsaw	912
Delhi	4,180	Nairobi	4,247	Zagreb	848
Detroit	3,754	Naples	1,011	Zürich	490
Doha	3,253				

## EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The ten member states: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom.

The beginnings of the European Community date from May 9, 1950, when Robert Schuman, France's Foreign Minister, proposed that France and Germany should pool their coal and steel industries under an independent ("supranational") High Authority, in a Community open to the membership of any other European country wishing to join. Not only West Germany, but also Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg accepted this invitation.

The Coal and Steel Community (E.C.S.C.), European Economic Community and Euratom share a single institutional framework: a Commission, Council of Ministers, Parliament and Court of Justice. The core of the Community policymaking process is the "dialogue" between the Commission, which initiates and implements policy, and the Council of Ministers, which takes major policy decisions. The beginnings of democratic control are exercised by the European Parliament, while the Court of Justice ensures the rule of law and is the final arbiter in all matters arising from the Community Treaties.

Since the start of the European Economic Community and Euratom in 1958, the Parliament and Court of Justice have been common to all three Communities. Up to July, 1967, each Community had its own executive body (the E.E.C. and Euratom Commissions, and the E.C.S.C. High Authority) and its own Council of Ministers.

In April, 1965, the Six signed a treaty providing for the merger of the three executive bodies in a single Commission and the three Councils in a single Council, with a view to the eventual merger of the three Communities themselves. The merger treaty came into force on July 1, 1967; the single Commission and single Council then took office. They enjoy the same powers under the three Community Treaties as did their predecessors.

On December 1 and 2, 1969, the Heads of State or Government of the Six met at the Hague and decided on the completion, strengthening, and, provided that other European countries wished to accept the Treaties of Rome, enlargement of the Community. They instructed the Commission to draw up a plan for economic and monetary union, and the Foreign Ministers to report by the end of July on possible moves towards political unification. They also resolved to intensify the co-ordination of research and development programmes.

In accordance with the Hague decisions the Council of Ministers agreed in April, 1970, that as from 1975 the Community would have its own revenue, independent of national contributions. The Foreign Ministers agreed (May, 1970) to hold formal political consultations twice a year.

In June, 1970, the Six invited Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway to open negotiations on June 30 at Luxemburg on their applications to join the Community. Negotiations continued in 1971 and were concluded with the United Kingdom

Government for all major questions by the end of June; on July 8, H.M. Government issued a White Paper on the results. On Jan. 22, 1972, the four applicant countries signed the Treaty of Accession in Brussels. Norway conducted a referendum on its Common Market entry and as a result withdrew its application. The enlarged Community of the Nine came into existence on Jan. 1, 1973.

With the advent of a Labour Government in the U.K. in 1974, there followed a period of renegotiation of the terms of Britain's entry into the Community, culminating in a referendum on June 5, 1975, as to whether or not the country should remain a member of the E.E.C. The result of the referendum showed two to one in favour of staying in. British Labour Party representatives who had hitherto boycotted the European Parliament then took up their 18 allotted seats.

In January 1976 the European Parliament approved a Report urging direct elections to the Parliament in 1978. On July 12-13, 1976, the Heads of Government or State, meeting in European Council, decided to approve a 410 member Parliament with Britain, France, West Germany and Italy allocated 81 seats each; the Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15 and Luxemburg 6. Because some countries (including Britain) had not passed the relevant legislation in time, the date of European Elections was postponed until June 1979. When Greece joined the E.E.C. in January 1981, she was allocated 24 seats in the Parliament, bringing the total number to 434.

The "European Council", an addition to the institutionalized meetings provided under the Treaties, evolved from the "summit" conference of December 1974, when the Heads of Government decided to meet at least three times a year in order to discuss Community problems and matters requiring political co-operation.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
Rond-point Robert Schuman 6, 1040 Brussels  
*Ambassador and U.K. Permanent Representative, Sir Michael Butler, K.C.M.G.*

## The Commission

On July 1, 1970, the Commission was reduced from 14 members to nine, two each from Germany, France and Italy, and one each from Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg. Following the 1973 enlargement, the number rose to 13, with two seats each from Britain, France, Germany, and Italy and one each for the other members. The admission of Greece in 1981, with 1 seat, brought the total to 14 Commissioners.

The members of the Commission are appointed by agreement among the ten member governments for a four-year renewable term; the president and vice-

presidents are appointed from among the members for a two-year term, also renewable.

The members of the Commission are pledged to independence of the governments and of national or other particular interests. They accept joint responsibility for their decisions, which are taken by majority vote.

In addition to being the initiator of Community action and having specific powers, the Commission acts as a mediator between the member governments in Community affairs and is the guardian of the Community Treaties.

#### Commission of the European Communities

200 Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels

*President*, Gaston Thorn (Luxemburg).

*Vice-Presidents*, François-Xavier Ortoli (French), Christopher Tugendhat (British), Wilhelm Haferkamp (German); Etienne Davignon (Belgian), Lorenzo Natali (Italian). *Members*, Poul Dalsager (Danish), Edgard Pisani (French), Frans Andriessen (Dutch), Antonio Giolitti (Italian), Karl-Heinz Narjes (German), Giorgos Contogeorgis (Greek), Ivor Richard (British), Richard Burke (Irish).

The Commission maintains information offices in London (20 Kensington Palace, Gardens, W.8), Edinburgh (7 Alva Street), Cardiff (4 Cathedral Road), Belfast (Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street), Dublin (39 Molesworth Street), Washington (2100 M. Street, N.W. (Suite 707), Washington, D.C. 20037, New York (1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017), Ottawa (Inn of the Provinces, Office Tower (Suite 1110), 350 Sparks Street, Ontario, K1R 7S8), and other cities.

The new 14-member Commission was appointed by the Governments of the Ten and was sworn in on Jan. 12, 1981.

#### The Council of Ministers

170 Rue de la Loi, 1048 Brussels

This consists of ministers from the governments of each of the ten member states, the ministers concerned depending on the subject under discussion. A single Council exists for the three European Communities. It is the main decision-taking body within the Community legislative process. The Council acts, in almost all cases, on the basis of proposals submitted by the Commission, which is present at Council sessions to participate in the shaping of the measures taken. Before examining Commission proposals the Council normally obtains the opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee on them.

As prescribed by the E.E.C. treaty, under which the great majority of the Council's business falls, decisions are taken by majority vote, qualified majority vote (a system in which the members' votes are weighted) or by unanimity. The Council acts under the E.E.C. treaty by issuing (a) "regulations" which are binding in their entirety and directly applicable in all member states; (b) "directives" which are binding as to the result to be achieved but leave open to national governments the method of

attaining this result; (c) "decisions" which bind those addressed; (d) "recommendations" and (e) "opinions", which have no binding force. The Euratom treaty has the same system of voting and taking action; the E.C.S.C. system differs in certain respects.

The Presidency of the Council is held in rotation for periods of six months. The sessions of the Council are prepared by a Committee of Permanent Representatives of the member states. The Council and its committees are serviced by a general secretariat.

#### European Parliament

*Secretariat*: Centre Européen, Kirchberg, Luxembourg.

The first direct elections to the European Parliament were held in mid-1979. Of 434 seats, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy have 81 each, the Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Greece 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15 and Luxemburg 6. The Parliament meets in Strasbourg and its Committees in Brussels. The former Parliament consisted of 198 members nominated by their national Parliaments—the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy had 36 seats each, Belgium and the Netherlands 14 each, Denmark and Ireland 10 each and Luxemburg 6. Set up in 1952 under the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty of 1951, the Parliament's authority was extended by the 1957 Convention on Common Institutions to cover the European Economic Community and Euratom. It must be consulted on all major issues and has the right to dismiss the Commission by a vote of censure. Apart from general powers of supervision and consultation, it questions the Commission and the Council of Ministers and has a measure of control over the Community's annual budget including its final adoption. It can reject the budget as a whole and can amend items of non-obligatory expenditure (i.e. expenditure not specified in the original treaties or derived legislation—amounting to some 27 per cent. of the total budget). The Members of the Parliament serve on specialized committees and sit in political groups—Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals and Democrats, European Democrats, European Progressive Democrats and Communists. There are also a number of Independents in the Parliament.

*President*, Piet Dankert.

#### European Court of Justice

Boite postale 1406, 1014 Luxembourg

The European Court superseded the Court of Justice of E.C.S.C. and is common to the three European Communities. It exists to safeguard the law in the interpretation and application of the Community treaties, to decide on the legality of decisions of the Council of Ministers or the Commission and to determine violations of the Treaties. Cases may be brought to it by the member States, the Community institutions, firms or individuals. Its decisions are directly binding in the member countries. The eleven judges and five advocates-general of the Court are appointed for renewable six-year terms by the member Governments in concert.

During 1981 the court gave 128 judgements. Since 1973 the Court has given judgement in 19 direct actions and 25 preliminary rulings concerning U.K. and its citizens.

*Judges, J. Mertens de Wilmars (President); G. Bosco (President of 1st Chamber); O. Due (President of 2nd Chamber); A. Touffait (President of 3rd Chamber); T. Koopmans; P. Pescatore; Lord Mackenzie Stuart; A. O'Keefe; U. Everling; A. Chloros; F. Grevisse.*

*Advocates-General, F. Caportorti (1st Advocate-General); G. Reischl; Sir Gordon Slynn; Mme. S. Rozes; P. VerLoren van Themaat. Registrar, P. E. Heim.*

### The European Investment Bank 100 Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, 2950 Luxembourg

The European Investment Bank (E.I.B.) was set up in 1958 under the terms of the Treaty of Rome with the essential function of contributing to the balanced development of the Common Market.

It grants long-term loans to enterprises, public authorities and financial institutions, to finance projects which assist the development of less advanced regions and the conversion or modernisation of older, exhausted industries. Another important role of the E.I.B. is that of helping to finance projects which serve the interests of the Community as a whole or more than one member country such as intra-Community communications and development and diversifications of the E.E.C.'s energy sources.

E.I.B. activities have also been extended outside member countries under the terms of different association or cooperation agreements which more than 70 countries have signed with the Community.

The Bank's total financing operations in 1981 amounted to 3,848.1 million e.c.u.,\* of which 3,361.3 million (including 539.8 million from the resources of the New Community Instrument for Borrowing and Lending—'Ortoli Facility') were for investments in the E.E.C. and 486.8 million for outside the Community. Between 1973 and 1981 the E.I.B. had made available a total of 3,674.0 million e.c.u. for investment in the U.K., close to a quarter of its total operations in the Community during this period (15,788.2 million e.c.u.).

The members of the European Investment Bank are the ten member countries of the Community, who have all subscribed to the Bank's capital, which the Bank's Board of Governors doubled to 14,400 million e.c.u., with effect from December 31, 1981. The funds required by the Bank to carry out its tasks are borrowed on the capital markets of the Community and non-member countries, and on the international markets.

As it operates on a non-profit-making basis, the interest rates charged by the E.I.B. are therefore

close to the average rates charged on the markets where it obtains its funds.

The Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank consists of Ministers nominated by the member countries, usually the Finance Minister, who lay down general directives on the policy of the Bank and appoint members to the Board of Directors (18 nominated by the member States, 1 by the Commission of the European Communities), which takes decisions on the granting and raising of loans and the fixing of interest rates. A Management Committee, also appointed by the Board of Governors, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Bank.

*President, Yves Le Portz.*

*Vice-Presidents, Horst-Otto Steffe; C. Richard Ross; Arie Pais; Lucio Izzo; Noel Whelan.*

*(The President and Vice-Presidents also preside as Chairman and Vice-Chairmen at meetings of the Board of Directors.)*

*General Administration Directorate, Hans Hitzlberger (acting manager).*

*U.K. Office: 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.*

### EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

This, the first of the European Communities, was established in 1952. Since then, for coal, iron ore and scrap, it has abolished customs duties, quantitative restrictions, the dual pricing system whereby prices charged on exported coal or steel differed from those charged to home consumers, currency restrictions and discrimination in transport rates based on the nationality of customers and the special frontier charges which made international transport of these goods within the Community dearer than transport within national frontiers. It has applied rules for fair competition and a harmonized external tariff for the whole Community.

### THE TREATY OF ROME

Discussions were held at Messina, Sicily, in 1955 between the foreign ministers of the six member states of E.C.S.C. (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and The Netherlands) on proposals for further advances towards economic integration in Europe, and after intensive study of these proposals, a treaty was signed at Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Economic Community.

The Treaty aimed to lay the foundations of an enduring and closer union between the European peoples by gradually removing the economic effects of their political frontiers. The Treaty provides for the elimination of customs duties and quotas in trade between member states; the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common trade policy towards third countries; the abolition of the obstacles to free movement of persons, services and capital between member states; the inauguration of common policies for agriculture and transport; the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market; the co-ordination of economic policies; the harmonization of social

\* The financial statements of the European Investment Bank are drawn up in e.c.u. which at June 1, 1982 equalled +£0.57, U.S.\$1.01.



and economic legislation to the extent necessary in order to enable the Common Market to work; the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living; the establishment of an Economic and Social Committee which must be consulted on major proposals, consisting of representatives of employers, workers, consumers and other groups; the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to aid investment in underdeveloped areas and help to finance modernization; and the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort towards economic and social development.

## EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)

A second treaty, arising from the Messina discussions between the E.C.S.C. powers on additional means of co-operation, was signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, setting up the European Atomic Energy Community. The task of *Euratom*, defined in detail in the Treaty, is to create within a short period the technical and industrial conditions necessary to utilize nuclear discoveries and especially to produce nuclear energy on a large scale. The United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland joined *Euratom* on Jan. 1, 1973, and Greece on Jan. 1, 1981.

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT SUMMARY 1981-82

### ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

The question of possible enlargement of the Community played an important part in its development from the autumn of 1961 when Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway first sought membership, and Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Cyprus sought association with the Community. The negotiations were vetoed by France in January, 1963. In May, 1967, Britain, the Irish Republic and Denmark formally submitted applications for Community membership. In July Norway followed suit and Sweden announced that it would seek to participate in the enlargement of the Community on terms compatible with its neutrality. These applications made very slow progress and appeared to come to a standstill when in December, 1967, France declared that Britain's economy would have to be strengthened before negotiations could begin. But shortly after taking office as President of France, Georges Pompidou stated in July, 1969, that there was no objection in principle to the admission of Britain to the Community. At the Hague "summit" meeting in December, 1969, the Six decided that provided that the completion of the Community was not prejudiced, and provided that the Community was strengthened to provide for enlargement, then the entry of other European countries would be desirable. After deciding on a common negotiating position, the Six invited Britain and the other applicants to begin negotiations for membership.

A single overall transitional period of five years, during which the Three were to adopt Community rules and regulations, started on January 1, 1973, giving time for the gradual integration of the economies of the Three with the Six by the end of 1977.

The first 40 per cent alignment on the Community's Common External Tariff (C.E.T.)—i.e. 40 per cent of the difference between the new members' tariffs and the C.E.T.—was made at the beginning of 1974, and three further alignments of 20 per cent each followed.

Negotiations with Greece were concluded and the Treaty of Accession signed on May 28, 1979. Greece became the tenth member of the Community on January 1, 1981. Portugal and Spain have formally applied to join the Community.

### Foreign Visits

No sooner had 17 Euro-M.P.s begun a 10-day visit to China than Mr. Karel van Miert, a Belgian Socialist, tabled a motion on Sept. 3, 1981, calling for cuts in the Parliament's £2 million annual budget for foreign visits, and imploring his fellow Members "to set an example" of restraint at a period of economic recession. The motion appeared as the Euro-M.P.s, 10 of whom were accompanied by their wives, landed in Peking with a 42-strong Parliamentary delegation including 12 officials and three journalists. Simultaneously 22 members of the Assembly's European Progressive Democrat group were attending their annual conference at a hotel in the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe. In both cases it was stated by Parliamentary source that most of the cost would be met from E.E.C. funds. Mr. van Miert's motion called for wholesale reductions in spending on foreign trips and a review of the existing system of paying members' personal expenses which automatically gives them first-class travel costs and a daily £34 allowance when travelling outside the E.E.C.

### Tax and Expenses

The European Court of Justice in a test case in Luxembourg ruled that the Inland Revenue's attempt to tax the expense allowances paid to U.K. members of the Assembly was illegal under community law and declared that lump-sum payments from the Parliament reimbursing travel and subsistence expenses could not be taxed unless shown to be part of remuneration. The case involved Lord Bruce of Donington, a Labour peer, who was a member of the European Parliament from 1975 to 1979 before Euro-M.P.s were directly elected. He contested moves by the Inland Revenue to tax him on what he had been able to save from the lump sum expense allowance paid for carrying out his duties. The special commissioners of income tax asked the court to decide if community law should be interpreted as precluding a member state from taxing any part of an expenses allowance paid from community funds to members of the European Parliament. The Inland Revenue claimed the allowances were emoluments from an office and liable to tax subject to any deductions for actual expenses incurred. The court stated that it was the Parliament's view that national tax provi-

sions did not apply to community payments which were necessary for the functioning of community institutions. The court did not take the view that any payments made by the Parliament to its members from community funds was necessarily exempt from national taxes, but it was for the Parliament to decide what activities and travel were necessary for Members to perform their duties and how the refund of travel and subsistence expenses should be paid. National tax authorities were bound to respect the decision of the Parliament to refund expenses on a lump sum basis and the review carried out by the Inland Revenue amounted to an interference with the internal functioning of the Parliament and was incompatible with its autonomy.

#### Excess Expenses Payments

Mr. Piet Dankert, the Assembly's President, revealed on June 22 that some Euro-M.P.s would be asked to refund excess expenses payments which had been disclosed by a report from the Parliament's court of auditors after an investigation into its finances. Mr. Dankert said part of the cash would be claimed from Irish members who received some expense payments in sterling instead of Irish pounds "because of an administrative error". Another member, he added, was being asked to refund expenses advanced for overseas trips but not subsequently justified to the Assembly's accounts department. The President, who refused to name the Members or disclose the sums involved, said a preliminary investigation had shown no reason to suspect fraud. The system of unlimited cash advances to Members undertaking overseas visits had now been ended, he stated. Mr. Dankert later told a Press conference in Luxembourg that the payments to Irish members in sterling instead of the less valuable Irish pound occurred during 1980 and 1981 when the Parliament had no bank account in Ireland, but there was no suggestion that Irish Members had played a hand in this "administrative error" although none had pointed out the mistake.

On July 7, President Dankert told Parliament that legal action might be taken against some officials of the Assembly following the investigation into its financial transactions and in a letter to all Euro-M.P.s said that a firm of accountants had been asked to scrutinise "the regularity and sound accounting practices of a number of financial transactions". The letter followed a report by the court of auditors which disclosed a number of "serious shortcomings" in the operation of the Members' Cash Office. Mr. Dankert stressed that nothing in the information available to him pointed to any irregularities having been committed by Members. On July 8, the President stated that all but about £50,000 of the £20 million paid as expenses to Euro-M.P.s in the past three years had been accounted for and that the Irish Members had all paid back the over-payments credited to them.

#### Unemployment

On Sept. 17, 1981, Mr. Norman Tebbit, the new U.K. Employment Secretary, speaking in his capacity

as president of the Council of E.E.C. Social Affairs Ministers, told the Assembly that the U.K. Government in its remaining three months in the E.E.C. presidency would work closely with the Parliament and the Commission to tackle the twin evils of unemployment and inflation. He described nine million jobless in the E.E.C. as an appalling figure and a tragic waste of human and economic potential. The Government would push forward attempts to reform the E.E.C. social fund which assisted job creation and retraining schemes in the Community. The fund, worth £400 million this year, should, he said, be adapted to tackle the growing unemployment among young people and in less-favoured regions of the Community.

#### The British Rebate

On Oct. 20, 1981, a 16 to 14 vote by the Assembly's budget committee temporarily blocked the payment to Britain of a £430 million rebate, half of the repayment of £860 million from the E.E.C. won last year. The vote meant the transfer of part of the refund from one part of the Budget to another in order to increase parliamentary control over the money. The move was engineered by Mr. Richard Balfe, Labour Euro-M.P. for London, South Inner, who forced the vote and cast his own against the refund because, he said, money already refunded was going back to the British Treasury to offset the public sector borrowing requirement instead of going straight to depressed areas of Britain. Conservative Euro-M.P.s accused him of hypocrisy. Later, Mr. Balfe explained that he forced the vote against repayment because the money due to the British Government was intended to be spent on additional regional policies approved by the E.E.C. Commission. As the ultimate word on the E.E.C. Budget rests with the European Parliament the decision effectively froze £430 million. But in plenary session on Nov. 5, the Assembly overturned the vote of the budget committee which recommended the payment be halted until the U.K. Government proved the money was being used for extra spending on social and regional projects and not merely being taken off the public debt. The rejection of the committee's recommendation meant there were no legal obstacles to prevent the rebate being paid to Britain.

#### The General Budget

On the issue of the general budget, Parliament voted big increases in the sums to be spent by the Common Market on regional and social development with a severe reduction in the proposed budget for agriculture. Members voted to add £105 million to the regional fund to help depressed areas and £143 million to the social fund for aiding the unemployed. They also supported extra money for energy and research and introduced new programmes for protection of the environment and the extension of "clean" technologies. The Parliament increased the proposed E.E.C. budget of some £12,500 million by about £400 million above the amount authorised by ministers earlier in the year although ministers were to have another opportunity to examine the propos-

als. On Nov. 24, E.E.C. budget ministers were moving towards a compromise with the Parliament on the 1982 budget which would enable limited increases in regional and social spending to be made. Mr. Ridley, U.K. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, chaired the meeting and advanced the compromise proposals, the total spending on which would rise by some £216 million with £85 million more for regional development and £88 million for social programmes. There was to be only £7 million however for Northern Ireland housing schemes, less than half the amount proposed by the Parliament. Then on Dec. 6, E.E.C. Foreign Ministers agreed to make a final effort to agree on new budget policies, but on Dec. 21, Mme Simone Veil, President of the Parliament, ignored an appeal from member Governments and exercised her E.E.C. Treaty rights to declare the budget adopted. After an emergency meeting, finance ministers refused to accept the additions voted by Euro-M.P.s but promised Mme Veil negotiations early in the New Year if she left the Parliament's final budget draft unsigned, but the President was defiant. The amount of cash in dispute was about £54 million, or less than one-half per cent of total E.E.C. spending.

#### New President

Mme Veil's term as President expired at the year-end and Mr. Piet Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, was elected in Strasbourg on Jan. 19, 1982, for the next two years to succeed her. On Jan. 20, Mr. Dankert's first presidential speech blamed the E.E.C. Council of Ministers for losing sight of the overall interest all had in the success of European policies; no member state alone could resolve them.

Conservative Euro-M.P.s on Feb. 11 elected Sir Henry Plumb as their leader in place of Sir James Scott-Hopkins, who had held the post since 1979.

On Feb. 16, M. Gaston Thorn, Commission President, presented the Commission's 1982 work programme to the Parliament and in a forceful delivery declared that the Community was in danger and that within its frontiers cohesion was compromised by the economic crisis which was rousing the old demons of protectionism, the illusion that salvation lay in going it alone.

Sir Henry Plumb told Members in Strasbourg on Feb. 17 that the blame for the present disarray and gloom in the Common Market was laid at the door of the Brussels Commission. He sharply criticised the E.E.C.'s record in persuading national governments to put into effect E.E.C. policies and declared that the Commission was failing to justify faith in Community solutions. Mr. Robert Jackson, Con. Euro-M.P. for Upper Thames, criticised the manner in which the Commission had cut out the European Parliament in its informal effort to solve Britain's E.E.C. budget problems and contended that a crisis of confidence between Parliament and the Commission was brewing. The Commission, he urged, had to show real progress in overcoming the deep structural crisis which now stared the Community in the face.

It was disclosed in the Parliament the same day that moves by the French Government to protect a number of domestic industries damaged by imports were likely to be challenged by the E.E.C. Commis-

sion. Members were told that while the Commission was still considering its official view, it did seem that some of these measures were a complete violation of the principles of free trade within the Community.

#### The System of Voting

Nearly all British Euro-M.P.s strongly opposed the move in Strasbourg on Mar. 10, but the Parliament voted to introduce a uniform system of voting based on proportional representation for the next Euro-elections in two years' time. However, the vote of 138 to 77 supporting a regional list system and favouring proportional representation was not mandatory and ministers from the E.E.C. Governments would decide on the form of balloting in 1984. U.K. Tories pressed for a compromise Additional Member System under which individual member countries could allocate up to 75 per cent of the vote to "list" or to "first-past-the-post" candidates, but the Parliament rejected the system. Sir Henry Plumb said the motion adopted had nothing to commend it; the Tory group had accepted the principle of uniform voting and the need to introduce proportionality but the system chosen was not uniform, not balanced, and not fair.

The Parliament voted overwhelmingly on Mar. 11 for a Common Market ban on imports of seal pelts and products although the vote was not binding on the Member Governments. The resolution was passed by 160 votes to 10 and was sponsored by Mr. Stanley Johnson, a Con. Euro-M.P.

#### Vote for Record Price Increase for Farmers

Members of the Parliament meeting in Strasbourg on Mar. 26 voted by a 28 majority in favour of giving the eight million Common Market farmers a record 14 per cent price increase, as recommended on Mar. 17 by the Agriculture Committee and instead of the nine per cent proposed by the E.E.C. Commission. But there was considerable opposition by Conservative and Labour Euro-M.P.s and the Brussels Executive Commission, who argued it would result in excessive price increases for consumers and add an extra £750 million to the Community budget in a full year. Sir Henry Plumb was the only British Euro-M.P. to vote in favour of the increase although he joined his Tory group colleagues in voting against the overall report of the Agriculture Committee. In the voting, Parliament also rejected moves to curb surplus farm output which the Assembly itself had initiated when it supported a special report by Sir Henry Plumb in June, 1981. Mr. David Curry, Con. Euro-M.P. for North East Sussex, said the voting was a total catastrophe and an awful day for Europe, but Mr. Poul Dalsager, Commissioner for Agriculture, said subsequently he would not be tabling any new compromise farm price package as a result of the decision which he termed disappointing. On the previous day, Mar. 25, Mr. Brian Ford, Con. Euro-M.P. for London West, said the recommendation of the Agriculture Committee for the 14 per cent increase was unrealistic, irresponsible, inflationary, and one-sided. Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour Euro-M.P. for Greater Manchester North, condemned the recommendation as a monstrosity.

### The Falklands Conflict

Euro-M.P.s voted massively in Strasbourg on April 22 for the withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falklands and for continued economic sanctions by the Common Market against Argentina, the vote being 202 in favour with 28 against and 10 abstentions. An alternative resolution proposed by the Socialist group under the acting leadership of Mrs. Barbara Castle was defeated by 144 to 81; this stated a peaceful solution would be reached through "the withdrawal of all its forces by the Argentine Government and the halting of British naval operations". In the debate, Mr. Adam Fergusson, Con. Euro-M.P., Strathclyde West, described Mrs. Castle's stand as "a sad and petty exercise in how to undermine the Community solidarity she resents, how to denigrate and dishearten your own forces and how to give comfort to the enemies of peace and human rights". Mrs. Castle denied that her Socialist group put Argentina and Britain parallel and in stressing the need for a peaceful solution said a war over this issue would not be just a tragedy but an absurdity. Mr. Otto Habsburg, a German Christian Democrat, said that what had happened to Britain could detrimentally afflict any one of them tomorrow; they should not put the aggressor and the victim on an equal footing. Mr. Poul Moller, a Danish Conservative, said no country had done as much for human rights as Britain.

On May 12, M. Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, told the Parliament that the Commission would call on the E.E.C. Council of Ministers to extend the economic sanctions against Argentina after their expiry on May 17 for a further month unless Security Council Resolution 502 had been implemented. Soon after the Assembly voted convincingly for a resolution proposed by the Liberals inviting the Foreign Ministers to renew the embargoes if no solution was reached by May 16. The resolution also deplored the loss of life in the South Atlantic and recognised that this was because of the failure of Argentina to comply with Resolution 502. Only four of the 17 British Socialists voted for the resolution; most of the other U.K. Socialists, including Mrs. Castle, voted against, but it was carried by 131 votes to 79.

The Parliament on May 13 recorded majority votes in favour of four resolutions to ban the use of plastic bullets throughout the E.E.C. but the motions were not binding on any of the member Governments.

### The "Luxembourg Compromise"

Dissension among the Conservative group in the Assembly emerged on May 13 when a vote by the

Parliament called for an end to the right of a single Common Market country to veto decisions taken by the majority. This result had a direct relation to the ongoing dispute over the U.K.'s demands for reductions in its E.E.C. contributions, which the British Government stressed were linked to the question of E.E.C. farm prices in 1982 in regard to which the U.K. was threatening to use its right of veto to block them until the budget issue was settled. The present vote meant the abandonment of the so-called "Luxembourg compromise" under which a member country could block any decision it felt was against its national interests. The vital amendment was proposed by Mr. William Newton Dunn, Con. Euro-M.P. for Lincolnshire, whose move to end the power of veto was approved by 98 to 31 with Conservative members evenly split. The resolution passed also called on the E.E.C. Commission to take all E.E.C. Governments to court for their failure to agree increased farm prices by the April 1 legal deadline, but the votes were only recommendatory without any effective power. Sir Henry Plumb demanded that farm price decisions be taken by a majority vote but said that while his Tory group did not agree with the dropping of the right of veto, it favoured a majority decision to increase farm prices.

On July 6, the Parliament decided that Euro-M.P.s would lose more than £400 a month in future if they failed to attend at least half the sittings of the Assembly. To receive their full monthly allowance of £570 for office equipment and stationery and £252 for travel within their constituencies, Euro-M.P.s would have to attend on at least 32 of the 63 days that Parliament meets each year, otherwise the payments were to be halved. The only two reasons to be accepted for absence would be illness or duties carried out elsewhere on behalf of the Assembly.

By 81 votes to 51 the Parliament approved a resolution moved by Mr. Alan Tyrrell, Con. Euro-M.P., London East, calling for the establishment of "common principles for extradition between member states."

A vote on July 29 by E.E.C. Finance Ministers against a proposal by Euro-M.P.s to increase the E.E.C. Social Fund by some £200 million provoked sharp reaction from members of the Parliament. Mr. Robert Jackson, Con. Euro-M.P., Upper Thames, described the decision as "meanness and hypocrisy" and Mr. Piet Dankert, President of the Parliament, said it was short-sighted.

## EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION (E.F.T.A.)

Member States: Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland. Associate Member: Finland.

Following the unsuccessful attempt to create a European Free Trade Area linking the E.E.C. with other members of the O.E.E.C., seven European States came together in 1959 to form the European Free Trade Association. The seven were Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The E.F.T.A. Convention became effective on May 3, 1960, and just over a year later, on June 26, 1961, Finland became an associate member. Iceland applied for full membership in November, 1968, and acceded to the Association and to the Finland-E.F.T.A. Agreement on March 1, 1970.

In 1973 all the E.F.T.A. Member States entered into a new relationship with the E.E.C. Two—Denmark and the United Kingdom—withdraw from E.F.T.A. at the end of December 1972 to become members of the E.E.C. on January 1, 1973. Agreements establishing industrial free trade between five of the other E.F.T.A. Member States (Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and the E.E.C. came into force on that same date. Similar agreements with Norway and Finland came into force on July 1, 1973, and January 1, 1974, respectively.

The Convention defines the objects of the Association as (1) to promote economic expansion in the area of the Association and in each member state; (2) to ensure that trade between member states takes place in conditions of fair competition; (3) to avoid significant disparity between member states in the condition of supply of raw materials produced within the area; and (4) to contribute to the harmonious development and expansion of world trade and to the progressive removal of barriers to it.

Since December 31, 1966 the member countries of the Association have constituted a virtually complete

industrial free trade area. There is no common external tariff for the Association, each member country being free to fix the level of its tariffs against countries outside the area. The Convention includes rules governing the origin of goods manufactured in the area. It also contains provisions relating to the "rules of competition"—government subsidies, restrictive business practices, etc. There are special provisions relating to trade in agricultural and fish products.

The free trade agreements between the E.F.T.A. countries and the E.E.C. provided for the complete removal by July 1, 1977 of the tariffs on almost all industrial products traded between them. This deadline was observed, and free trade was thereby established over almost all of Western Europe. A multilateral free trade agreement between the seven E.F.T.A. countries and Spain came into force on May 1, 1980.

Particularly during the 1970s E.F.T.A. has done much work on the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade, especially technical barriers to trade. Seven international schemes and two international conventions to overcome obstacles to trade in specific categories of products were devised in E.F.T.A. but are independent of the Association, and now involve the participation of other countries alongside E.F.T.A. countries.

The Council of E.F.T.A. meets every two weeks at the level of officials—the heads of the permanent national delegations to E.F.T.A.—and usually twice a year at the level of ministers. Each state has a single vote and recommendations must normally be unanimous. Decisions of the Council are binding on member countries. *Secretary-General*, Per Kleppe (Norway) 9-11 Rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20.

## ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

*Headquarters*: Paris, France. *Secretary-General*, E. van Lennep.

Formed on September 30, 1961, the O.E.C.D. replaced the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.). The O.E.C.D. is the instrument for international co-operation among industrialized member countries on economic and social policies. Its objectives are to assist its member governments in the formulation and co-ordination of policies designed to achieve high, sustained economic growth while maintaining financial stability, to contribute to world trade on a multilateral basis and to stimulate members' aid to developing countries.

The following countries belong to the O.E.C.D.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.K. and U.S.A. (Yugoslavia participates with a special status).

The Council is the supreme body of the Organization. Composed of one representative for each

member country, it meets at Permanent Representative level under the Chairmanship of the Secretary General, or at Ministerial level (usually once a year) under the Chairmanship of a Minister elected annually. Decisions and Recommendations are adopted by mutual agreement of all members of the Council. Fourteen members of the Council are chosen annually to form an Executive Committee to assist the Council. However, most of the O.E.C.D.'s work is undertaken in over 200 specialized committees and working parties. Four autonomous or semi-autonomous bodies also belong to the Organization: the Nuclear Energy Agency, the International Energy Agency, the Development Centre, and the Centre for Educational Research and Innovation. These bodies, the committees and the Council are serviced by an international Secretariat headed by the Secretary-General of the Organization. *U.K. Permanent Representative*, K. J. Uffen, C.M.G., 19 rue de Franqueville, Paris 16.

## CURRENCIES OF THE WORLD

Country	Monetary Unit	Denomination in Circulation	
		Notes	Coins
Afghanistan	<i>Afghani</i> of 100 <i>Puls</i>	<i>Afghanis</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Afghanis</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Puls</i> 50, 25
Albania	<i>Lek</i> of 100 <i>Qindarka</i>	<i>Leks</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Lek</i> 1; <i>Qindarka</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Algeria	<i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 500, 100, 10, 5	<i>Dinars</i> 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Angola	<i>Kwanza</i> of 100 <i>Lweis</i>	<i>Kwanza</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Kwanza</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Lweis</i> 50
Argentina	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> or 100 <i>Old Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Pesos</i> 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Australia	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$A 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$A2; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Austria	<i>Schilling</i> of 100 <i>Groschen</i>	<i>Schillings</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Schillings</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Groschen</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Bahamas	<i>Bahamian Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	B.\$ 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50	B.\$ 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Bahrain	<i>Dinar</i> of 1,000 <i>Fils</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 20, 10, 5, 1, ½	<i>Fils</i> 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Bangladesh	<i>Bangladesh: Taka</i> = 100 <i>Poisha</i>	<i>Taka</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Taka</i> 1	<i>Poisha</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Barbados	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; <i>Cents</i> 25, 10, 5, 1
Belgium	<i>Belgian Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Frs.</i> 250, 100, 10, 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50
Belize	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$100, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Benin	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Bermuda	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Bolivia	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 20, 10, 5
Botswana	<i>Pula</i> of 100 <i>Thebe</i>	<i>Pula</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Pula</i> 1; <i>Thebe</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Brazil	<i>Cruzeiro</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Brunei	<i>Brunei Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i> \$1,000, 500	\$100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Sen</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Bulgaria	<i>Lev</i> of 100 <i>Stotinki</i>	<i>Léva</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Léva</i> 2, 1; <i>Stotinki</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Burma	<i>Kyat</i> of 100 <i>Pyas</i>	<i>Kyats</i> 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Pyas</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1; <i>Kyat</i> 1
Burundi	<i>Burundi Franc</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Frs.</i> 10, 5, 1
Cameroon (Federal Republic of)	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Canada	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 1,000, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Dollars</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cape Verde Islands	<i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Esc</i> 1,000\$00, 500\$00, 100\$00	<i>Esc</i> 50\$00, 20\$00, 10\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00, <i>Centavos</i> 50, \$20
Cayman Islands	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$25, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 25, 10, 5, 1
Chile	<i>New Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Pesos</i> 50, 10, 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 10
China	<i>Renminbi</i> or <i>Yuan</i> of 10 <i>Jiao</i> or 100 <i>Fen</i>	<i>Yuan</i> 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Jiao</i> 5, 2, 1	<i>Fen</i> 5, 2, 1
Colombia	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Pesos</i> 5, 2, 1
Congo	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Costa Rica	<i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Céntimos</i>	<i>Colones</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Colones</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Centimos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Centavos</i> 40, 20, 5, 2, 1
Cyprus	<i>Cyprus Pound</i> of 1,000 <i>Mils</i>	£10, 5, 1; <i>Mils</i> 500, 250	<i>Mils</i> 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 3, 1
Czechoslovakia	<i>Koruna (Crown)</i> of 100 <i>Haléru (Heller)</i>	<i>Korunas</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Korunas</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Heller</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Denmark	<i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	<i>Krone</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Kroner</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Ore</i> 25, 10, 5
Dominican Republic	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
East Caribbean Territory	<i>East Caribbean Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$100, 20, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ecuador	<i>Sucre</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Sucres</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Sucre</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10
Egypt	<i>Egyptian Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> or 1,000 <i>Millièmes</i>	£E100, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼; <i>Piastres</i> 10, 5	<i>Piastres</i> 10, 5; <i>Millièmes</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
El Salvador	<i>Colón</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Colones</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Ekuele</i>	<i>E.</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25	

Country	Monetary Unit	Denomination in Circulation	
		Notes	Coins
Ethiopia .....	<i>Ethiopian Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Falkland Islands ..	<i>Pound of 100 Pence</i>	£10, 5, 1; 50p	As in U.K., except no 50p
Farøe Islands .....	<i>Krone</i>	Kr. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10*	As in Denmark
Fiji .....	<i>Fiji Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	\$20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Finland .....	<i>Markka of 100 Penniä</i>	<i>Markkas</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Markkas</i> 5, 1; <i>Penniä</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Formosa .....	<i>New Taiwan Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	NT\$ 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	\$5, \$1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 10
France .....	<i>Franc of 100 Centimes</i>	<i>Francs</i> 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Francs</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ ; <i>Centimes</i> 20, 10, 5, 1
French Community (Republics of Gabon, Congo, Central Africa and Chad)	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Gambia (The) ....	<i>Dalasi of 100 Bututs</i>	<i>Dalasis</i> 25, 10, 5, 1	<i>Dalasi</i> 1; <i>Bututs</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Germany (East) ..	<i>Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (M.) of 100 Pfennig</i>	M. 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	M. 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	<i>Deutsche Mark of 100 Pfennig</i>	D.M. 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	D.M. 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ghana .....	<i>Cedi of 100 Pesewa</i>	<i>Cedis</i> 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Pesewas</i> 20, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $\frac{1}{4}$
Gibraltar .....	<i>Pound of 100 pence</i>	£20, £10, £5, £1	As in U.K.
Greece .....	<i>Drachma of 100 Lepta</i>	<i>Drachmae</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Drachmae</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Lepta</i> 50, 20, 10
Guatemala .....	<i>Quetzal of 100 Centavos</i>	<i>Quetzales</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50	<i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Guinea (Republic of)	<i>Syli</i>	Sy 100, 50, 25, 10	Sy 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	<i>Escudo of 100 Centavos</i>	Esc. 1,000\$00, 500\$00, 100\$00, 50\$00	Esc. 20\$00, 10\$00, 5\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00
Guyana .....	<i>Guyana Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Centavos</i> \$50, \$20, \$10, \$05
Haiti .....	<i>Gourde of 100 Centimes*</i>	<i>Gourdes</i> 500, 250, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras .....	<i>Lempira of 100 Centavos</i>	<i>Lempiras</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Lempira</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10; <i>Cents</i> 1	<i>Dollar</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Hungary .....	<i>Forint of 100 Fillér</i>	<i>Forints</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Forints</i> 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Fillér</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland .....	<i>Króna of 100 Aurar</i>	<i>Króna</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Króna</i> 50, 10, 5, 1
India .....	<i>Rupee of 100 Paise</i>	<i>Rupees</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Rupees</i> 50, 10; <i>Paise</i> 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Indonesia .....	<i>Rupiah of 100 Sen</i>	<i>Rupiahs</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100; <i>Sen</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	<i>Rupiahs</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Iran .....	<i>Rial of 100 Dinars</i>	<i>Rials</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Rials</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Dinars</i> 50
Iraq .....	<i>Iraqi Dinar of 1000 Fils</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Dinars</i> 5, 1; <i>Fils</i> 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of)	<i>Pound of 100 Pence</i>	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	<i>New Pence</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$
Israel .....	<i>Israeli Shekel of 100 New Agora</i>	<i>Shekels</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>New Agora</i> 50, 10, 5, 1
Italy .....	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lire</i> 100,000, 50,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500	<i>Lire</i> 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Ivory Coast (Republic of)	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica .....	<i>Jamaican Dollar of 100 Cents</i>	\$20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1, <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Japan .....	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	<i>Yen</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	<i>Jordanian Dinar of 1,000 Fils</i>	<i>J. Dinars</i> 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Fils</i> 250, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Kenya .....	<i>Kenya Shilling of 100 Cents</i>	<i>Shillings</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Shillings</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 10, 5

\* U.S.A. Currency also used.

Country	Monetary Unit	Denomination in Circulation	
		Notes	Coins
Korea, Republic of (South Korea)	<i>Won</i> of 100 <i>Jeon</i>	Won 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	Won 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Korea (North) . . . . .	<i>Won</i> of 100 <i>Chon</i>	Won 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; <i>Jeon</i> 50	<i>Jeon</i> 50, 10, 5, 1
Kuwait . . . . .	<i>Kuwait Dinar</i> of 1,000 <i>Fils</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Fils</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Laos . . . . .	<i>Kip</i> of 100 <i>Ats</i>	<i>Kips</i> 500, 200, 50, 20, 10	—
Lebanon . . . . .	<i>Lebanese Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	<i>Pounds</i> 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	<i>Pound</i> 1; <i>Piastres</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1
Liberia . . . . .	<i>Liberian \$</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 20, 10, 5, 1 (U.S. notes)	<i>Dollars</i> 5, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1*
Libya . . . . .	<i>Libyan Dinar</i> of 1,000 <i>Dirhams</i>	<i>Libyan Dinars</i> 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Dirham</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Luxembourg . . . . .	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> †	<i>Francs</i> 100, 50	<i>Francs</i> 250, 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 25
Macau . . . . .	<i>Pataca</i> of 100 <i>Avos</i>	<i>Patacas</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Patacas</i> 20, 5, 1; <i>Avos</i> 50, 10, 5
Malagasy Republic	<i>Franc Malgache</i> (F.M.G.)	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Malawi . . . . .	<i>Malawi Kwacha</i> of 100 <i>Tambala</i>	<i>KM.</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Tambala</i> 50	<i>Tambala</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Malaysia . . . . .	<i>Malaysian Dollar</i> (Ringgit) of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Dollar</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Maldiv Islands . . . . .	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Laris</i>	<i>Rs</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mali (Republic of)	<i>Franc Malien</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5
Malta . . . . .	<i>Maltese Pound</i> of 100 <i>cents</i> or 1,000 <i>Mils</i>	£M10, £M5, £M1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Mils</i> 5, 3, 2
Mauritania . . . . .	<i>Ouguiya</i> of 5 <i>khoums</i>	<i>UM</i> 1,000, 500, 200, 100	<i>UM</i> 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$
Mauritius . . . . .	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Rs.</i> 50, 25, 10, 5	<i>R.</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Mexico . . . . .	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Mongolian People's Republic	<i>Tugrik</i> of 100 <i>Mongo</i>	<i>Tugriks</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Tugrik</i> 1; <i>Mongo</i> 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 2, 1
Morocco . . . . .	<i>Dirham</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	<i>Dirham</i> 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Dirham</i> 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Mozambique . . . . .	<i>Metical</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Metical</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Metical</i> 20, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1
Nepal . . . . .	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Paisa</i>	<i>Rupees</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Rupee</i> 1; <i>Paisa</i> 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Netherlands (The)	<i>Florin</i> ( <i>Guilder</i> ) of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Florins</i> 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1	<i>Florins</i> 10, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1; <i>Cents</i> 25, 10
Netherlands Antilles (The)	<i>N.A. Guilder</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Guilders</i> 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1	<i>Guilders</i> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ ; <i>Cent</i> 5, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1
New Zealand . . . . .	<i>New Zealand Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>N.Z.\$</i> 100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nicaragua . . . . .	<i>Córdoba</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Córdobas</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cordobas</i> 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5
Niger (Republic of)	<i>Franc C.F.A.</i>	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	<i>Naira</i> = 100 <i>Kobo</i>	<i>N.</i> 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>K.25</i> , 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$
Norway . . . . .	<i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	<i>Kroner</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10	<i>Kroner</i> 5, 1; <i>Ore</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Oman . . . . .	<i>Rial Omani</i> of 1,000 <i>Baiza</i>	<i>Rial Omani</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ ; <i>Baiza</i> 100	<i>Baiza</i> 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2
Pakistan . . . . .	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Paisa</i>	<i>Rupees</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Rupee</i> 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ ; <i>Paisa</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Panama . . . . .	<i>Balboa</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i> (= U.S.\$)	As in U.S.A.	<i>Balboa</i> 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{8}$ , $\frac{1}{16}$ , $\frac{1}{32}$ ; <i>Cent</i> 1*
Papua New Guinea	<i>Kina</i> = 100 <i>Toea</i>	<i>Kina</i> 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Kina</i> 1; <i>Toea</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Paraguay . . . . .	<i>Guarani</i> of 100 <i>Céntimos</i>	<i>Guaranies</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	—
Peru . . . . .	<i>Gold Sol</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Soles</i> 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Soles</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50
Philippines . . . . .	<i>Philippine Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Pesos</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Poland . . . . .	<i>Zloty</i> of 100 <i>Groszy</i>	<i>Zlotys</i> 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50	<i>Zlotys</i> 2000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Groszy</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal . . . . .	<i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Escudos</i> 1,000\$00, 500\$00, 100\$00, 50\$00	<i>Escudos</i> 250\$00, 100\$00, 50\$00, 20\$00, 10\$00, 5\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00; <i>Centavos</i> \$50

\* U.S. coins also circulate.

† Belgian currency is also legal tender.



Country	Monetary Unit	Denomination in Circulation	
		Notes	Coins
Portuguese Timor	<i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	<i>Esc.</i> 1,000\$00, 500\$00, 100\$00, 50\$00, 20\$00	<i>Esc.</i> 10\$00, 5\$00, 2\$50, 1\$00; <i>Centavos</i> \$50, \$20, \$10
Qatar	<i>Qatar Riyal</i> of 100 <i>Dirhams</i>	<i>Q.R.</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Dirhams</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Reunion Island	<i>Franc</i> (C.F.A.)	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Rumania	<i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Bani</i>	<i>Lei</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Lei</i> 5, 3, 1; <i>Bani</i> 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1
Rwanda	<i>Rwanda Franc</i>	<i>Frs.</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½
St. Helena	<i>St. Helena Pound</i> of 100 <i>Pence</i>	£5, 1	As in U.K.
Samoa (Western)	<i>Tala</i> of 100 <i>Sene</i>	<i>Tala</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Sene</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
St. Tomé and Príncipe	<i>Dobra</i> of 100 <i>Centimos</i>	<i>Dobros</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>Dobras</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Centimos</i> 50
Saudi Arabia	<i>Riyal</i> of 20 <i>Qursh</i> or 100 <i>Halalas</i>	<i>Riyals</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Qursh</i> 4, 2, 1; <i>Halala</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Seychelles	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Rs.</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	<i>Rupees</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Sierra Leone	<i>Leone</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Leone</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50	<i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Singapore	<i>S. Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1	\$10, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Solomon Islands	<i>Solomon Islands Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Dollars</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Somali Democratic Republic	<i>Somali Shilling</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>S. Shillings</i> 100, 20, 10, 5	<i>Shillings</i> 1, ½; <i>Cents</i> 10, 5, 1
South Africa (Republic of)	<i>Rand</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Rands</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; £SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	<i>Rand</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½
Spain	<i>Peseta</i> of 100 <i>Céntimos</i>	<i>Pesetas</i> 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Pesetas</i> 100, 50, 25, 5, 1; <i>Céntimos</i> 50
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Rupees</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Rupees</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Sudan	<i>Sudanese Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> or 1,000 <i>Milliemes</i>	£S 10, 5, 1; <i>Piastres</i> 50, 25	<i>Piastres</i> 10, 5, 2; <i>Milliemes</i> 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam	<i>Guilder</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Guilders</i> 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	<i>Guilder</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 25, 10, 5, 1
Swaziland	<i>Lilangeni</i> (plural <i>Emlangeni</i> ) of 100 <i>cents</i>	<i>E.</i> 20, 10, 5, 2; 1	<i>E.</i> 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Sweden	<i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	<i>Kroner</i> 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Kronor</i> 200, 50, 5, 2, 1; <i>Ore</i> 50, 25, 10, 5
Switzerland	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	<i>Francs</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Francs</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Syria	<i>Syrian Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	<i>Pounds</i> 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	<i>Pound</i> 1, ½; <i>Piastres</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Tanzania	<i>T. Shilling</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Shillings</i> 100, 20, 10	<i>Shilling</i> 5, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Thailand	<i>Baht</i> of 100 <i>Stangs</i>	<i>Bahts</i> 500, 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Stangs</i> 50	<i>Baht</i> 1; <i>Stangs</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Togo (Republic of)	<i>Franc</i> C.F.A.	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Tonga	<i>Pa'anga</i> (T\$) of 100 <i>Seniti</i>	<i>Pa'anga</i> 10, 5, 2, 1, ½	<i>Pa'anga</i> 2, 1; <i>Seniti</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Trinidad and Tobago	<i>Trinidad and Tobago Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i> 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Dollar</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia	<i>Tunisian Dinar</i> of 1,000 <i>Millimes</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 10, 5, 1, ½	<i>Dinar</i> 5, 1, ½; <i>Millimes</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Turkey	<i>Turkish Lira</i> of 100 <i>Kuru</i>	<i>TL</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>TL</i> 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Kuru</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uganda	<i>U. Shilling</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	<i>Shillings</i> 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Shillings</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
United Arab Emirates	<i>Dirham</i> of 100 <i>Fils</i>	<i>Dirhams</i> 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Dirham</i> 1; <i>Fils</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
United Kingdom	<i>Pound</i> of 100 <i>pence</i>	£50, £20, £10, £5, £1	<i>Pence</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½; 5s. (25p).
U.S.A.	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	\$100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Upper Volta (Republic of)	<i>Franc</i> C.F.A.	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Frs.</i> C.F.A. 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Uruguay	<i>New Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centésimos</i>	<i>New Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50	<i>New Pesos</i> 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
U.S.S.R.	<i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Copecks</i>	<i>Roubles</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Rouble</i> 1; <i>Copecks</i> 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela	<i>Bolivar</i>	<i>Bolivares</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Bolivares</i> 100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1, ½, ¼, ⅛, 1⁄16, 1⁄32

Country	Monetary Unit	Denomination in Circulation	
		Notes	Coins
Vietnam	<i>Dong</i> of 100 <i>Hào</i>	<i>Dong</i> 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Hào</i> 5, 2, 1
Yemen (Arab Republic)	<i>Riyal</i> of 100 <i>Fils</i>	<i>Riyals</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Fils</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Yemen (People's Democratic Re- public)	<i>Southern Yemen Dinar</i> ( <i>YD</i> ) of 1,000 <i>Fils</i>	<i>YD</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Fils</i> 500, 250	<i>Fils</i> 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1
Yugoslavia	<i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i>	<i>Dinars</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Dinar</i> 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Paras</i> 50, 20, 10, 5
Zaire (Congoese Republic)	<i>Zaire</i> of 100 <i>Makuta</i> or 10,000 <i>Senghi</i>	<i>Zaires</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Makuta</i> 50	<i>Makuta</i> 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Sengi</i> 10
Zambia	<i>Kwacha</i> of 100 <i>Ngwee</i>	<i>Kwacha</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Ngwee</i> 50	<i>Ngwee</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Zimbabwe	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>cents</i>	<i>Z\$</i> 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Z\$1</i> , <i>Cents</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 1

## THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Headquarters: 67006 Strasbourg, France. Secretary-General, F. Karasek.

A European organization founded in 1949 whose aim is to achieve greater unity between its Members to safeguard their European heritage and to facilitate their economic and social progress. The aim of the Council is pursued through discussion and common action in economic, social, cultural, educational, scientific, legal and administrative matters and in the maintenance and furtherance of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The following 21 countries belong to the Council: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the U.K.

The organs are the Committee of Ministers, consisting of the Foreign Ministers of member countries; and the Parliamentary Assembly of 170 members, elected or chosen by the national parliaments of member countries in proportion to the relative strength of political parties. There is also a Joint Committee of Ministers and Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly.

The Committee of Ministers is the executive organ of the Council. Certain of its conclusions take the form of international agreements or recommendations to governments. On certain major matters the Committee votes by unanimity but abstentions are permitted. Decisions of the Ministers may also be embodied in partial agreements to which a limited number of member governments are party. The Committee of Ministers meets twice yearly. All Ministers have appointed Deputies to act on their behalf. The Committee of Deputies meets twice a month to transact business and to take decisions on behalf of Ministers. Member governments accredit Permanent Representatives to the Council in Strasbourg, who are also the Ministers' Deputies.

The Committee is a forum for discussion between member governments on political and other matters, supervises the work of the technical expert committees and considers recommendations received from the Parliamentary Assembly. The Assembly's con-

clusions may take the form of recommendations to the Committee of Ministers or resolutions. Ministers, including Ministers other than those for Foreign Affairs, may address the Assembly and take part in its debates.

The Parliamentary Assembly holds three week-long sessions a year. It debates reports on, *inter alia*, political, economic, agricultural, social, educational, legal and regional planning affairs. The Chairman in office of the Committee of Ministers presents a report at each session. The Assembly also debates reports received annually from the O.E.C.D., other European organizations and certain specialized agencies of the United Nations. Matters of mutual interest to the Committee of Ministers and the Assembly are discussed in the joint Committee. The Council's budget is voted annually in December and is met by agreed contributions of member countries.

One of the principal achievements of the Council of Europe is the European Convention on Human Rights (1950) under which was established the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights. These organs have built up a valuable system of European jurisprudence in the field of Human Rights. Other major achievements of the Council of Europe are the European Cultural Convention (1953), the European Social Charter (1960) and the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Over one hundred conventions and agreements have been concluded by the Council covering matters in all the fields of its competence, such as social insurance, equivalence of European diplomas for university entrances, equivalence of university degrees, public health, patents, extradition, migrant workers, data protection, etc.

The Council's cultural and educational programme is administered by the Council for Cultural Co-operation to which in addition to members of the Council of Europe, belong Finland and the Holy See. A European Committee for Legal Cooperation administers the Council's legal programme.

Permanent U.K. Representative, His Excellency Christopher Duncan Lush.

## RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1981-82

## ATHLETICS

## WORLD RECORDS

(All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation except those marked with an asterisk\* which are awaiting homologation.)

Fully automatic timing to 1/100th second is mandatory up to and including 400 metres. For distances up to and including 10,000 metres records will be accepted to 1/100th second if timed automatically, and to 1/10th if hand timing is used.

## MEN'S EVENTS

## Running

Distances	Time			Name	Nation	Year
	hr.	min.	sec.			
100 metres			9-95	J. Hines	U.S.A.	1968
200 metres (turn)			19-72	P. Mennea	Italy	1979
400 metres			43-86	L. Evans	U.S.A.	1968
800 metres		1	41-73	S. Coe	G.B.	1981
1,000 metres		2	12-18	S. Coe	G.B.	1981
1,500 metres		3	31-36	S. Ovett	G.B.	1980
1 mile		3	47-33	S. Coe	G.B.	1981
2,000 metres		4	51-4	J. Walker	N.Z.	1976
3,000 metres		7	32-1	H. Rono	Kenya	1978
5,000 metres		13	00-42*	D. Moorcroft	G.B.	1982
10,000 metres		27	22-4	H. Rono	Kenya	1978
20,000 metres		57	24-2	J. Hermens	Netherlands	1976
20,944 metres (13 miles 24 yards 2 feet)	1	00	00-0	J. Hermens	Netherlands	1976
25,000 metres	1	13	55-8	T. Seko	Japan	1981
30,000 metres	1	29	18-8	T. Seko	Japan	1981
110 metres hurdles			12-93	R. Nehemiah	U.S.A.	1981
400 metres hurdles			47-13	E. Moses	U.S.A.	1980
3,000 metres steeplechase	8		05-37	H. Rono	Kenya	1978

## Relay Racing

Distance	Time		Nation	Year
	min.	sec.		
4 × 100 metres		38-03	U.S.A.	1977
4 × 200 metres	1	20-26	Univ. of S. Calif.	1978
4 × 400 metres	2	56-16	U.S.A.	1977
4 × 800 metres	7	08-1	U.S.S.R.	1978
4 × 1,500 metres	14	38-8	Germany	1977

## Jumping and Throwing

	ft.	in.	metres	Name	Nation	Year
	High Jump	7	8½			
Pole Vault	19	0½	5-81	V. Poliakov	U.S.S.R.	1981
Long Jump	29	2½	8-90	R. Beamon	U.S.A.	1968
Triple Jump	58	8½	17-89	J. de Oliveira	Brazil	1975
Shot	72	8	22-15	U. Beyer	G.D.R.	1978
Discus	233	5	71-16	W. Schmidt	G.D.R.	1978
Hammer	275	6	83-98*	S. Litvinov	U.S.S.R.	1982
Javelin	317	4	96-72	F. Paragi	Hungary	1980
Decathlon			8,743 pts.	D. Thompson	G.B.	1982

## Walking (Track)

Distance	Time			Name	Nation	Year
	hr.	min.	sec.			
20,000 metres	1	20	06-8	D. Bautista	Mexico	1979
28,358 metres (17 miles 1029 yards)	2	00	00-0	R. Kowalsky	G.D.R.	1982
30,000 metres	2	06	54-0	R. Kowalsky	G.D.R.	1982
50,000 metres	3	41	39-00	R. Gonzalez	Mexico	1979

## WOMEN'S EVENTS

## Running

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	min.	sec.			
100 metres		10-88	M. Oelsner	G.D.R.	1977
200 metres		21-71	M. Koch	G.D.R.	1979
400 metres		48-15	M. Koch	G.D.R.	1982
800 metres	1	53-43	N. Olizarenko	U.S.S.R.	1980
1,500 metres	3	52-47	T. Kazankina	U.S.S.R.	1980
1 mile	4	18-08*	M. Tabb	U.S.A.	1982
3,000 metres	8	26-78*	S. Ulmasova	U.S.S.R.	1982
5,000 metres	15	08-26*	M. Tabb	U.S.A.	1982
10,000 metres	31	35-3*	M. Tabb	U.S.A.	1982
100 metres hurdles (2 ft. 9 in.)		12-36	G. Rabsztyń	Poland	1980
400 metres hurdles		54-28	K. Rossley	G.D.R.	1980

## Relays

Distance	Time		Nation	Year
	min.	sec.		
4 × 100 metres		41-60	G.D.R.	1980
4 × 200 metres	1	28-15	G.D.R.	1980
4 × 400 metres	3	19-05	G.D.R.	1982
4 × 800 metres	7	52-3	U.S.S.R.	1976

## Women's Jumping and Throwing

	ft.	in.	metres	Name	Nation	Year
Long Jump	23	7¼	7-20*	V. Ionescu	Romania	1982
Shot Putt	73	8	22-45	I. Slupianek	G.D.R.	1980
Discus	235	7	71-80	M. Vergova	Bulgaria	1980
Javelin	237	6	72-40*	T. Lillak	Finland	1982
Heptathlon†	6,772* pts.			R. Neubert	G.D.R.	1982

† Seven events comprising 100 m hurdles, shot, high jump, 200 m, long jump, Javelin, 800 m.

## UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland)

## Men

100 metres—10-11 sec. (A. Wells 1980).  
 200 metres—20-21 sec. (A. Wells, 1980).  
 400 metres—44-93 (D. Jenkins, 1975).  
 800 metres—1 min. 41-73 (S. Coe, 1981).  
 1,000 metres—2 min. 12-18 sec. (S. Coe, 1981).  
 1,500 metres—3 min. 31-36 sec. (S. Ovett, 1980).  
 1 mile—3 min. 47-33 sec. (S. Coe, 1981).  
 2,000 metres—4 min. 57-71 sec. (S. Ovett, 1982).  
 3,000 metres—7 min. 32-79 sec. (D. Moorcroft, 1982).  
 5,000 metres—13 min. 00-42 sec. (D. Moorcroft, 1982).  
 10,000 metres—27 min. 30-3 sec. (B. Foster, 1978).  
 20,000 metres—58 min. 39-0 sec. (R. Hill, 1968).  
 12 miles 1,268 yards—1 hr. (R. Hill, 1968).  
 25,000 metres—1 hr. 15 min. 22-6 sec. (R. Hill, 1965).  
 30,000 metres—1 hr. 31 min. 30-4 sec. (J. Alder, 1970).  
 3,000 metres Steeplechase—8 min. 18-80 sec. (C. Reitz, 1982).  
 110 metres Hurdles—13-66 sec. (W. Greaves, 1982).  
 400 metres Hurdles—48-12 sec. (D. P. Hemery, 1968).  
 4 × 100 metres Relay—38-62 (G.B. Team, 1980).  
 4 × 200 metres—1 min. 24-1 sec. (G.B. Team, 1961).  
 4 × 400 metres—3 min. 09-46 sec. (G.B. Team, 1972).  
 4 × 800 metres—7 min. 17-4 sec. (G.B. Team, 1970).  
 4 × 1,500 metres—14 min. 56-8 sec. (G.B. Team, 1979).  
 High Jump—2-24 m., 7 ft. 4¼ in. (M. Naylor, 1980).  
 Pole Vault—5-65 m., 18 ft. 6¼ in. (K. Stock, 1981).  
 Long Jump—8-23 m., 27 ft. 0 in. (L. Davies, 1968).  
 Triple Jump—17-57 m., 57 ft. 7¼ in. (K. Connor, 1982).  
 Shot—21-68 m., 71 ft. 1¼ in. (G. Capes, 1980).  
 Discus—64-64 m., 212 ft. 0 in. (R. Slaney, 1982).  
 Hammer—74-98 m., 246 ft. 0 in. (C. Black, 1976).  
 Javelin—85-52 m., 280 ft. 7 in. (D. Ottley, 1980).  
 Decathlon—8,743 pts. (D. Thompson, 1982).

## Walking (Track)

20,000 metres—1 hr. 26 min. 22 sec. (S. Barry, 1981).  
 2 Hours—16 miles 315 yds. (R. Wallwork, 1971).  
 30,000 metres—2 hr. 22 min. 55 sec. (D. Jackson, 1981).  
 50,000 metres—4 hr. 11 min. 22-0 sec. (R. Dobson, 1974).

## Women

100 metres—11-10 sec. (K. Smallwood, 1981).  
 200 metres—22-13 sec. (K. Smallwood, 1982).  
 400 metres—50-63 sec. (M. Scutt, 1982).  
 800 metres—1 min. 59-05 sec. (C. Boxer, 1979).  
 1,500 metres—4 min. 01-53 sec. (C. Benning, 1979).  
 1 mile—4 min. 30-20 sec. (C. Boxer, 1979).  
 3,000 metres—8 min. 46-01 sec. (W. Smith, 1982).  
 5,000 metres—15 min. 14-51 sec. (P. Fudge, 1981).  
 10,000 metres—32 min. 57-17 sec. (K. Binns, 1980).  
 100 metres Hurdles—13-06 sec. (S. Strong, 1980).  
 400 metres Hurdles—56-06 sec. (C. Warden, 1979).  
 4 × 100 metres Relay—42-43 sec. (G.B. Team, 1980).  
 4 × 200 metres Relay—1 min. 31-57 sec. (G.B. Team, 1977).  
 4 × 400 metres Relay—3 min. 25-82 sec. (G.B. Team, 1982).  
 4 × 800 metres Relay—8 min. 23-8 sec. (G.B. Team, 1971).  
 High Jump—1-95 m., 6 ft. 4¼ in. (D. Elliott, 1982).  
 Long Jump—6-76 m., 22 ft. 2¼ in. (M. Rand, 1964).  
 Shot—17-88 m., 58 ft. 8 in. (V. Head, 1982).  
 Discus—67-48 m., 221 ft. 5 in. (M. Ritchie, 1981).  
 Javelin—69-70 m., 228 ft. 8 in. (T. Sanderson, 1980).  
 Heptathlon—6,286 pts. (J. Livermore, 1982).

**Oxford v. Cambridge**

Cross Country, held December 5, 1981. Cambridge beat Oxford by 21 points to 57. Individual winner—N. Thin (C). Women, Cambridge beat Oxford, 13 points to 28. Individual winner—S. Hales (C).

Athletics, held at Oxford on May 15, 1982. Cambridge beat Oxford by 115 points to 94. Women, Cambridge beat Oxford, 79 points to 49.

**A.A.A. and W.A.A.A. Indoor Championships**

Held at Cosford, January 29–30, 1982

**Men's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—H. King (Bracknell) .....		6-75
200—L. Christie (T.V.H.) .....		21-75
400—P. Dunn (Liverpool) .....		48-11
800—C. McGeorge (Cockermouth) .....	1	50-4
1,500—G. Williamson (Springburn) .....	3	40-72
3,000—K. Newton (Sheffield) .....	7	52-95
<i>Steeplechase</i> —P. Barratt (Epsom & Ewell) .....	5	33-2
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —M. Holtom (Wolverhampton) .....		7-8
		metres
<i>High Jump</i> —A. Kruger (Liverpool) ..		2-12
<i>Pole Vault</i> —J. Gutteridge (Windsor) ..		5-00
<i>Long Jump</i> —T. Henry (Shaftesbury) ..		7-59
<i>Triple Jump</i> —A. Moore (Birmingham)		16-46
<i>Shot</i> —M. Winch (Blackheath) .....		18-82

**Women's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—W. Hoyte (Hounslow) .....		7-30
200—R. Patten (Nottingham) .....		24-07
400—V. Elder (Havering) .....		52-77
800—J. Asgill (Stretford) .....	2	09-8
1,500—J. Marlow (Stretford) .....	4	20-8
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —Y. Wray (Stretford) .....		8-33
		metres
<i>High Jump</i> —A.M. Cording (Essex Ladies) .....		1-91
<i>Long Jump</i> —B. Kinch (Ipswich) .....		6-11
<i>Shot</i> —J. Oakes (Croydon) .....		16-50

Held at Cosford, January 23, 1982

Metres	min.	sec.
3,000—J. Rose (Ashford) .....	9	34-6

**United Kingdom v. Netherlands**

Held at Cosford, February 10, 1982

**Women's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—W. Hoyte (U.K.) .....		7-38
400—V. Elder (U.K.) .....		53-7
800—E. van Hulst (N.) .....	2	05-26
1,500—C. Bradford (U.K.) .....	4	19-81
3,000—P. Fudge (U.K.) .....	9	11-58
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —Y. Wray (U.K.) .....		8-37
		metres
<i>High Jump</i> —A.M. Cording (U.K.) .....		1-86
<i>Long Jump</i> —B. Kinch (U.K.) .....		6-24
<i>Shot</i> —H. Hounsell (U.K.) .....		14-96

U.K. beat Netherlands by 65 points to 34.

**United Kingdom v. Belgium**

Held at Cosford, February 10, 1982

**Men's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—H. King (U.K.) .....		6-77
200—M. Powell (U.K.) .....		21-88

400—T. Bennett (U.K.) .....		48-32
800—C. McGeorge (U.K.) .....	1	50-50
1,500—G. Williamson (U.K.) .....	3	38-28
3,000—R. Callan (U.K.) .....	7	53-73
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —M. Holtom (U.K.) .....		7-89
		metres
<i>High Jump</i> —E. Coche (B.) .....		2-13
<i>Pole Vault</i> —J. Gutteridge (U.K.) .....		5-05
<i>Long Jump</i> —R. Desruelles (B.) .....		7-60
<i>Triple Jump</i> —A. Moore (U.K.) .....		16-27
<i>Shot</i> —S. Rodhouse (U.K.) .....		18-02

U.K. beat Belgium by 83½ points to 46½.

**Women's National Cross-Country Championships**

Held at Carlisle, February 20, 1982

Senior (5,932 metres)	min.	sec.
1. P. Fudge (Hounslow) .....	20	20
2. A. Ford (Hounslow) .....	20	22
3. J. Furniss (Sheffield) .....	20	24
<b>Team result</b>		
1. Sale (4, 8, 23, 25) .....		60 pts.
Intermediate (4,000 metres)	min.	sec.
1. A. Hollington (Bournemouth) ..	13	02
<b>Team result</b>		
1. Darlington (7, 19, 20, 24) .....		70 pts.
Junior (3,500 metres)	min.	sec.
1. J. Beasley (Berry Hill) .....	10	18
<b>Team result</b>		
1. Andover (18, 43, 45, 55) .....		161 pts.
Girls (3,000 metres)	min.	sec.
1. R. Hughes (Fleet & Crookham)	10	14
<b>Team result</b>		
1. Victoria Park AAC (3, 6, 17, 21)		47 pts.

**United Kingdom v. Federal Republic of Germany**

Held at Cosford, February 20, 1982

**Men's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—H. King (U.K.) .....		6-7
200—E. Skamrah (F.R.G.) .....		21-48
400—M. Henrich (F.R.G.) .....		47-7
800—K-P. Nabein (F.R.G.) .....	1	49-40
1,500—P. Ilg (F.R.G.) .....	3	45-03
3,000—K. Newton (U.K.) .....	7	55-68
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —A. Schaumann (F.R.G.) ..		7-9
		metres
<i>High Jump</i> —C. Thranhardt (F.R.G.) ..		2-24
<i>Pole Vault</i> —P. Volmer (F.R.G.) .....		5-30
<i>Long Jump</i> —J. Wornier (F.R.G.) .....		7-46
<i>Triple Jump</i> —A. Huber (F.R.G.) .....		15-99
<i>Shot</i> —U. Gelhausen (F.R.G.) .....		18-55

F.R.G. beat U.K. by 73 pts. to 58.

**Women's Events**

Metres	min.	sec.
60—W. Hoyte (U.K.) .....		7-32
200—R. Patten (U.K.) .....		24-23
400—V. Elder (U.K.) .....		53-32
800—E. Pecker (F.R.G.) .....	2	06-94
1,500—R. Gerdes (F.R.G.) .....	4	17-32
60 <i>Hurdles</i> —J. Livermore (U.K.) .....		8-28
		metres

<i>High Jump</i> —A.M. Cording (U.K.) and D. Elliott (U.K.) .....		1-89
<i>Long Jump</i> —M. Hirsch (F.R.G.) .....		6-18
<i>Shot</i> —J. Oakes (U.K.) .....		17-20

U.K. beat F.R.G. by 53 pts. to 46.

## United Kingdom v. G.D.R.

Held at Senftenberg, G.D.R., February 28, 1982

## Men's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
60—H. King (U.K.)		6-71
400—J. Bremer (G.D.R.)		47-83
800—H.J. Mogalle (G.D.R.)	1	48-3
1,500—L. Zauber (G.D.R.)	3	45-0
3,000—H. Kunze (G.D.R.)	8	02-7
60 Hurdles—H. Pohland (G.D.R.)		7-78
		metres
High Jump—R. Beilschmidt (G.D.R.)		2-16
Pole Vault—A. Weber (G.D.R.)		5-35
Long Jump—H. Lauterbach (G.D.R.)		7-88
Triple Jump—A. Moore (U.K.)		16-00
Shot—M. Schmidt (G.D.R.)		19-82

G.D.R. beat U.K. by 70 pts. to 51.

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
60—M. Gohr (G.D.R.)		7-21
400—D. Rubsam (G.D.R.)		51-76
800—M. Steuk (G.D.R.)	2	01-4
1,500—B. Liebich (G.D.R.)	4	13-2
3,000—A. Ford (U.K.)	9	22-1
60 Hurdles—B. Gartz (G.D.R.)		8-08
		metres
High Jump—K. Dedner (G.D.R.)		1-94
Long Jump—A. Voigt (G.D.R.)		6-54
Shot—L. Schmuhl (G.D.R.)		20-70

G.D.R. beat U.K. by 67 pts. to 32.

## National Cross-Country Championships

Held at Leeds, March 6, 1982

Senior (9 miles)	min.	sec.
1. D. Clarke (Hercules-Wimbledon)	42	19
2. H. Jones (Ranelagh)	42	33
3. M. McLeod (Elswick)	42	41
Team result		
1. Tipton (24, 26, 44, 48, 60, 61)		263 pts.
2. Coventry Godiva (4, 36, 49, 57, 67, 91)		304 pts.
3. Aldershop F & D (5, 41, 46, 56, 77, 83)		308 pts.
Junior (6 miles)	min.	sec.
1. S. Harris (Shaftesbury)	29	42
Team result		
1. Birchfield (4, 5, 43, 81)		133 pts.
Youth (4 miles)	min.	sec.
1. M. Vile (Westbury)	21	00
Team result		
1. T.V.H. (10, 21, 23, 99)		153 pts.

## European Indoor Championships

Held at Milan, Italy, March 6-7, 1982.

## Men's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
60—M. Woronin (Poland)		6-61
200—B. Skamrah (F.R.G.)		21-20
400—P. Konovalov (U.S.S.R.)		47-04
800—A. Paez (Spain)	1	48-02
1,500—J. Gonzales (Spain)	3	38-70
3,000—P. Ilg (F.R.G.)	7	53-50
60 Hurdles—A. Puchkov (U.S.S.R.)		7-73
		metres
High Jump—D. Mogenburg (F.R.G.)		2-34
Pole Vault—V. Spusov (U.S.S.R.)		5-70
Long Jump—H. Lauterbach (G.D.R.)		7-86
Triple Jump—B. Bakosi (Hungary)		17-13
Shot—V. Milic (Yugoslavia)		20-45

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
60—M. Gohr (G.D.R.)		7-11
200—G. Walter (G.D.R.)		22-80
400—J. Kratochvilova (Czechoslovakia)		49-59
800—D. Melinte (Romania)	2	00-39
1,500—G. Dorio (Italy)	4	04-01
3,000—A. Possamai (Italy)	8	53-77
60 Hurdles—K. Knabe (G.D.R.)		7-98
		metres
High Jump—U. Meyfarth (F.R.G.)		1-99
Long Jump—S. Everts (F.R.G.)		6-70
Shot—L. Vesselinova (Bulgaria)		20-19

## International Cross-Country Championships

Held in Rome, Italy, March 21, 1982

Senior (11,900 metres)	min.	sec.
1. M. Kadir (Ethiopia)	33	40-5
2. A. Salazar (U.S.A.)	33	44-0
3. R. Dixon (N.Z.)	34	01-8
Team result		
1. Ethiopia (1, 6, 12, 16, 28, 35)		98 pts.
2. England (5, 9, 11, 18, 22, 49)		114 pts.
3. U.S.S.R. (19, 24, 45, 46, 52, 71)		257 pts.
Junior (7,400 metres)	min.	sec.
1. Z. Gelaw (Ethiopia)	22	45-3
2. A. Lem (Ethiopia)	22	46-6
3. S. Mei (Italy)	22	48-7
Team result		
1. Ethiopia (1, 2, 4, 5)		12 pts.
2. Italy (3, 6, 7, 21)		37 pts.
3. U.S.A. (11, 14, 22, 23)		70 pts.
Women (4,663 metres)	min.	sec.
1. M. Puica (Romania)	14	38-9
2. F. Lovin (Romania)	14	40-5
3. G. Waitz (Norway)	14	43-9
Team result		
1. U.S.S.R. (7, 8, 11, 18)		44 pts.
2. Italy (4, 9, 19, 25)		57 pts.
3. England (13, 14, 16, 24)		67 pts.

## A.A.A. Marathon

Held at Gateshead, June 13, 1982

	hr.	min.	sec.
1. S. Kenyon (Salford)	2	11	40
2. D. Cannon (Gateshead)	2	12	49
3. I. Ray (Salisbury)	2	14	08

## W.A.A.A. Marathon

Held at Windsor, June 12, 1982

	hr.	min.	sec.
1. K. Binns (Sale)	2	36	12
2. C. Gould (Barnet)	2	37	53
3. J. Barleycorn (Crawley)	2	43	28

## London Marathon

Held on May 9, 1982

Men			
	hr.	min.	sec.
1. H. Jones (Ranelagh)	2	09	24
2. O. Dahl (Norway)	2	12	21
3. M. Gratten (Invicta)	2	12	30
Women			
1. J. Smith (Barnet)	2	29	43
2. L. Moller (N.Z.)	2	36	15
3. J. Hines (N.Z.)	2	41	49

## United Kingdom National Championships

Held at Cumberan, May 30/31, 1982

## Men's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—E. Tulloch (Sale) .....		10-57
200—M. McFarlane (Haringey) .....		21-07
400—P. Brown (Birchfield) .....		46-20
800—P. Forbes (Edinburgh) .....	1	46-53
1,500—A. Motteshead (Stretford) .....	3	44-88
5,000—T. Hutchings (Crawley) .....	13	40-66
10,000—J. Goater (Shaftesbury) .....	28	33-32
3,000 Steeplechase—R. Hackney (Aldershot) .....	8	31-52
110 Hurdles—W. Greaves (Haringey) ..		14-00
400 Hurdles—G. Oakes (Haringey) ..		50-15
10,000 Walk—S. Barry (Cardiff) .....	42	30-72
High Jump—T. Llewelyn (Blackheath)		2-16
Pole Vault—G. Eggleton (Haringey) ..		5-10
Long Jump—J. Herbert (Haringey) ..		7-70
Triple Jump—A. Moore (Birchfield) ..		16-06
Shot—A. Vince (Chelmsford) .....		17-83
Discus—P. Gordon (Met. Police) .....		55-32
Hammer—M. Girvan (Wolverhampton)		74-18
Javelin—D. Otley (Thurrock) .....		85-36

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—H. Oakes (Haringey) .....		11-48
200—B. Callender (Reading) .....		23-55
400—M. Scutt (Sale) .....		50-63
800—A. Clarkson (Edinburgh) .....	2	03-6
1,500—C. Bradford (Clevedon) .....	4	15-56
3,000—P. Fudge (Hounslow) .....	8	52-88
5,000—K. Binns (Sale) .....	16	33-49
100 Hurdles—E. McMaster (Edinburgh)		13-71
400 Hurdles—S. Morley (Hickleton) ..		57-10
High Jump—B. Simmonds (Oxford City) .....		1-87
Long Jump—B. Kinch (Ipswich) .....		6-50
Shot—J. Oakes (Croydon) .....		16-61
Discus—L. Bryant (Exeter) .....		48-34
Javelin—F. Whitbread (Thurrock) .....		65-62

## United Kingdom v. G.D.R. v. Belgium

Held at Crystal Palace, June 18/19, 1982

## Men's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—T. Heimrath (G.D.R.) .....		10-67
200—L. Watson (U.K.) .....		21-12
400—T. Bennett (U.K.) .....		46-40
800—O. Beyer (G.D.R.) .....	1	47-45
1,500—A. Motteshead (U.K.) .....	3	48-30
5,000—W. Schildhaver (G.D.R.) .....	13	30-09
10,000—A. Hutton (U.K.) .....	28	14-95
3,000 Steeplechase—H. Metzger (G.D.R.)	8	34-53
110 Hurdles—W. Greaves (U.K.) .....		13-86
400 Hurdles—H. J. Ende (G.D.R.) .....		50-99
10,000 Walk—W. Heyer (G.D.R.) .....	40	49-00
4 × 100 Relay—U.K. .....		39-86
4 × 400 Relay—U.K. .....	3	07-25
High Jump—C. Siebert & J. Austel (G.D.R.) .....		2-19
Pole Vault—J. Gutteridge (U.K.) .....		5-10
Long Jump—V. Large (G.D.R.) .....		7-85
Triple Jump—E. McCalla (U.K.) .....		16-44
Shot—F. Siegmund (G.D.R.) .....		19-19
Discus—H. Hossfeld (G.D.R.) .....		63-80
Hammer—R. Haber (G.D.R.) .....		74-92
Javelin—D. Michel (G.D.R.) .....		87-16

G.D.R. beat U.K. 211½-166½ U.K. beat Belgium 149-71; G.D.R. beat Belgium 256-119.

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—K. Walther (G.D.R.) .....		11-60
200—M. Scutt (U.K.) .....		22-94
400—J. Hoyte-Smith (U.K.) .....		50-75
800—M. Steuk (G.D.R.) .....	2	02-2
1,500—B. Liebich (G.D.R.) .....	4	10-80
3,000—P. Fudge (U.K.) .....	8	53-30
100 Hurdles—M. Siegfried (G.D.R.) ..		13-60
400 Hurdles—B. Uibel (G.D.R.) .....		56-9
4 × 100 Relay—G.D.R. .....		43-56
4 × 400 Relay—U.K. .....	3	25-87
High Jump—J. Kirst (G.D.R.) .....		1-90
Long Jump—C. Schima (G.D.R.) .....		6-66
Shot—H. Knorrscheidt (G.D.R.) .....		20-10
Discus—S. Madetzky (G.D.R.) .....		63-60
Javelin—P. Felke (G.D.R.) .....		63-66
G.D.R. beat U.K. 96-61; U.K. beat Belgium 113-44; G.D.R. beat Belgium 111-46.		

## United Kingdom v. Sweden

Held at Karlstad, July 3/4, 1982

## Mens Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—C. Sharp (U.K.) .....		10-53
200—L. Watson (U.K.) .....		21-10
400—S. Scutt (U.K.) .....		46-65
800—S. Caldwell (U.K.) .....	1	47-63
1,500—J. Kroon (S.) .....	3	56-91
5,000—B. Orrsvden (S.) .....	13	51-45
10,000—D. Fowles (U.K.) .....	29	21-16
3,000 Steeplechase—R. Hackney (U.K.)	8	35-37
110 Hurdles—K. Moore (U.K.) .....		14-54
400 Hurdles—G. Oakes (U.K.) .....		51-04
4 × 100 Relay—U.K. .....		40-0
4 × 400 Relay—U.K. .....	3	08-82
High Jump—P. Sjoberg (S.) .....		2-21
Pole Vault—M. Zalar (S.) .....		5-35
Long Jump—A. Hoffstrom (S.) .....		7-76
Triple Jump—J. Brink (S.) .....		15-80
Shot—A. Jonsson (S.) .....		18-79
Discus—G. Svensson (S.) .....		58-88
Hammer—M. Girvan (U.K.) .....		73-42
Javelin—K. Eldebrink (S.) .....		78-86
U.K. beat Sweden 210-197.		

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—H. Oakes (U.K.) .....		11-59
200—J. Hoyte-Smith (U.K.) .....		23-10
400—L. Forsyth (U.K.) .....		53-03
800—A. Clarkson (U.K.) .....	2	05-05
1,500—G. Dainty (U.K.) .....	4	21-23
3,000—R. Smeeth (U.K.) .....	9	03-23
100 Hurdles—A-L. Skoglund (S.) .....		13-26
400 Hurdles—A-L. Skoglund (S.) .....		56-19
4 × 100 Relay—U.K. .....		44-8
4 × 400 Relay—U.K. .....	3	36-35
High Jump—D. Elliott (U.K.) .....		1-89
Long Jump—B. Kinch (U.K.) .....		6-31
Shot—A. Littlewood (U.K.) .....		15-56
Discus—L. Bryant (U.K.) .....		50-04
Javelin—F. Whitbread (U.K.) .....		60-56
U.K. beat Sweden 192-108.		

## Women's National 5,000 M Walk

Held at Enfield, May 15, 1982

	min.	sec.
1. I. Bateman (Havering) .....	24	09
2. B. Lupton (Sheffield) .....	25	20
3. H. Ringshaw (Steypning) .....	25	40

## Women's National 10 Km. Walk

Held at Leicester, July 10, 1982

	min.	sec.
1. I. Bateman (Havering) . . . . .	51	18
2. B. Lupton (Sheffield) . . . . .	52	11
3. V. Birch (Brighton) . . . . .	52	51

## National 10 Miles Walk

Held at Sheffield, March 27, 1982

	min.	sec.
1. S. Barry (Cardiff) . . . . .	68	01
2. M. Parker (Brighton) . . . . .	70	23
3. P. Blagg (Belgrave) . . . . .	70	37

## National 20 Km. Walk

Held at Enfield, May 15, 1982

	min.	sec.
1. S. Barry (Cardiff) . . . . .	88	51
2. P. Vesty (Leicester) . . . . .	91	25
3. R. Mills (Ilford) . . . . .	92	10

## National 35 Km. Walk

Held at Kenilworth, June 19, 1982

	hr.	min.	sec.
1. D. Jarman (Surrey) . . . . .	2	48	41
2. A. King (Leicester) . . . . .	2	50	26
3. R. Dobson (Ilford) . . . . .	2	50	30

## National 50 Km. Walk

Held at Leicester, July 10, 1982

	hr.	min.	sec.
1. A. James (Enfield) . . . . .	4	14	11
2. B. Adams (Leicester) . . . . .	4	29	05
3. J. Warhurst (Sheffield) . . . . .	4	31	14

## W.A.A.A. Championships

Held at Crystal Palace, July 30/31, 1982.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—W. Hoyte (Hounslow) . . . . .		11 62
200—K. Smallwood (Reading) . . . . .		23 00
400—M. Scutt (Sale) . . . . .		51 05
800—T. Cater (Australia) . . . . .	2	01 54
1,500—C. Boxer (Aldershot) . . . . .	4	07 28
5,000—M. Joyce (Ireland) . . . . .	15	45 26
100 Hurdles—S. Strong (Stretford) . . . . .		13 27
400 Hurdles—S. Morley (Hickleton) . . . . .		57 31
5,000 Walk—S. Cook (Australia) . . . . .	23	03 52

	min.	sec.
<i>High Jump</i> —B. Simmonds (Oxford City) . . . . .		1 92
<i>Long Jump</i> —R. Strong (Australia) . . . . .		6 65
<i>Shot</i> —J. Oakes (Croydon) . . . . .		17 59
<i>Discus</i> —J. Picton (Bracknell) . . . . .		51 06
<i>Javelin</i> —F. Whitbread (Thurrock) . . . . .		63 00

Held at Birmingham, July 18, 1982.

3,000—D. Peel (Crawley) . . . . .	9	04 79
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Held at Birmingham, July 17/18, 1982

<i>Heptathlon</i> —J. Livermore (Birchfield) . . . . .	5,895
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## A.A.A. Championships

Held at Crystal Palace, July 24/25, 1982.

Metres	min.	sec.
100—C. Sharp (Shettleston) . . . . .		10 31
200—D. Quarne (Jamaica) . . . . .		20 74
400—M. Paul (Trinidad) . . . . .		45 74
800—P. Elliott (Rotherham) . . . . .	1	45 61
1,500—S. Cram (Jarrow) . . . . .	3	36 14
5,000—W. Waigwa (Kenya) . . . . .	13	29 32
10,000—J. Goater (Shaftesbury) . . . . .	28	02 45
3,000 <i>Steeplechase</i> —R. Hackney (Aldershot) . . . . .	8	28 98
110 <i>Hurdles</i> —M. Holtom (Wolverhampton) . . . . .		13 88
400 <i>Hurdles</i> —J. King (U.S.A.) . . . . .		50 25
3,000 <i>Walk</i> —R. Mills (Ilford) . . . . .	11	58 18

metres

<i>High Jump</i> —T. Sakamoto (Japan) . . . . .	2 24
<i>Pole Vault</i> —T. Takahashi (Japan) . . . . .	5 51
<i>Long Jump</i> —J. Usui (Japan) . . . . .	7 94
<i>Triple Jump</i> —K. Lorraway (Australia) . . . . .	17 19
<i>Shot</i> —M. Winch (Blackheath) . . . . .	18 90
<i>Discus</i> —B. Cooper (Bahamas) . . . . .	63 70
<i>Hammer</i> —R. Weir (Birchfield) . . . . .	71 92
<i>Javelin</i> —D. Ottley (Thurrock) . . . . .	80 54

Held at Birmingham, July 17/18, 1982.

<i>Decathlon</i> —F. Obikwu (Haringey) . . . . .	7,535
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Held at West London, March 20, 1982.

	min.	sec.
10,000 <i>Walk</i> —S. Barry (Cardiff) . . . . .	41	14 7

## European Championships

Held at Athens, September 6–12, 1982

## Men's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—F. Emmelmann (G.D.R.) . . . . .		10 21
200—O. Prenzler (G.D.R.) . . . . .		20 46
400—H. Weber (F.R.G.) . . . . .		44 72
800—H.P. Ferner (F.R.G.) . . . . .	1	46 33
1,500—S. Cram (U.K.) . . . . .	3	36 49
5,000—T. Wessinghage (F.R.G.) . . . . .	13	28 90
10,000—A. Cova (Italy) . . . . .	27	41 03
<i>Marathon</i> —G. Nijboer (Holland) . . . . .	2 hr.	15 17 00
3,000 <i>Steeplechase</i> —P. Ilg (F.R.G.) . . . . .	8	18 52
110 <i>Hurdles</i> —T. Munkelt (G.D.R.) . . . . .		13 41
400 <i>Hurdles</i> —H. Schmid (F.R.G.) . . . . .		47 48
4 × 100 <i>Relay</i> —U.S.S.R. . . . .		38 60
4 × 400 <i>Relay</i> —F.R.G. . . . .	3	00 51
20,000 <i>Walk</i> —J. Marin (Spain) . . . . .	1 hr.	23 43 00
50,000 <i>Walk</i> —R. Salonen (Finland) . . . . .	3 hr.	55 29 00

	metres
<i>High Jump</i> —D. Mogenburg (F.R.G.) . . . . .	2 30
<i>Pole Vault</i> —A. Krupski (U.S.S.R.) . . . . .	5 60
<i>Long Jump</i> —L. Dombrowski (G.D.R.) . . . . .	8 41
<i>Triple Jump</i> —K. Connor (U.K.) . . . . .	17 29
<i>Shot</i> —U. Beyer (G.D.R.) . . . . .	21 50
<i>Discus</i> —I. Bugar (Czechoslovakia) . . . . .	66 64
<i>Hammer</i> —Y. Sedykh (U.S.S.R.) . . . . .	81 66
<i>Javelin</i> —U. Hohn (G.D.R.) . . . . .	91 34

*Decathlon*—D. Thompson (U.K.)pts.  
8743

## Women's Events

Metres	min.	sec.
100—M. Gohr (G.D.R.) . . . . .		11 01
200—B. Wockel (G.D.R.) . . . . .		22 04
400—M. Koch (G.D.R.) . . . . .		48 15
800—O. Mineyeva (U.S.S.R.) . . . . .	1	55 41
1,500—O. Dvirna (U.S.S.R.) . . . . .	3	57 80
3,000—S. Ulmasova (U.S.S.R.) . . . . .	8	30 28
<i>Marathon</i> —R. Mota (Portugal) . . . . .	2 hr.	36 04 00

100 <i>Hurdles</i> —L. Kalek (Poland) . . . . .		12 45
400 <i>Hurdles</i> —A.L. Skoglund (Sweden) . . . . .		54 58
4 × 100 <i>Relay</i> —G.D.R. . . . .		42 19
4 × 400 <i>Relay</i> —G.D.R. . . . .	3	19 05

	metres
<i>High Jump</i> —U. Meyfarth (F.R.G.) . . . . .	2 02
<i>Long Jump</i> —V. Ionescu (Romania) . . . . .	6 79
<i>Shot</i> —I. Slupianek (G.D.R.) . . . . .	21 59
<i>Discus</i> —T. Khristova (Bulgaria) . . . . .	68 34
<i>Javelin</i> —A. Verouli (Greece) . . . . .	70 02

<i>Heptathlon</i> —R. Neubert (G.D.R.) . . . . .	pts. 6622
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## THE TURF

The turf in Great Britain is under the control of the Jockey Club.

The *Jockey Club* (incorporating the National Hunt Committee, 42 Portman Square, London, W.1.). Stewards are: The Lord Manton (*Senior Steward*); L. Freedman (*Deputy Senior Steward*); The Viscount Chelsea; The Lord Fairhaven; A. Mildmay-White; Sir Thomas Pilkington; The Lord Vestey.

## Leading Owners and Trainers, 1982

(Flat Season up to Sept. 7)

Winning Owners		Winning Trainers	
R. E. Sangster	£374,592	H. Cecil	£583,826
A. P. Ward	245,516	G. Harwood	554,179
Sir Philip Oppenheimer	170,062	M. R. Stoute	318,331
C. A. B.		H. Wragg	246,343
St. George	166,902	J. Dunlop	245,141
Sheikh Mohammed	125,188	W. R. Hern	219,751
A. Rachid	104,188	B. W. Hills	208,612
R. Barnett	101,685	W. O'Gorman	165,090
M. Riordan	87,068	R. Armstrong	162,979
D. Wildenstein	83,047	C. Brittain	161,048
Capt. M. Lemos	82,126	H. Candy	147,363
G. Oldham	80,000	M. V. O'Brien	146,720
Miss M. Sheriffe	77,738		

## Leading Breeders, 1982

(Up to Sept. 7)

	Value
Somerles Stud	£261,526
Hascombe and Valiant Studs	162,050
Moyglare Stud Farm	159,728
Mr. and Mrs. P. Hexter	146,720
The late P. J. Prendergast	133,152
W. and R. Barnett Ltd	129,253
J. M. Egan	104,188
Gaines-Johnson	84,048
Citadel Stud Establishment	80,080
Dayton Ltd	79,387
K. V. Stenborg and R. E. Shingles	77,738
Moreton Paddock Stud and the late I. E. Kornberg	63,600

## Winning Jockeys, 1982

(Up to Sept. 7)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl.	Total Mts.
L. Piggott	145	67	66	234	512
W. Carson	116	89	68	344	617
S. Cauthen	89	83	77	338	587
G. Starkey	79	66	62	217	424
P. Eddery	65	78	59	258	460
G. Duffield	64	65	54	307	490
P. Cook	64	60	80	328	532
T. Ives	58	57	50	214	379
M. Birch	57	57	45	243	402
W. R. Swinburn	56	40	32	206	334
E. Hide	55	52	48	209	364
B. Raymond	54	53	57	274	438

## Winning Sires, 1982

(Up to Sept. 7)

	Horses won	Races won	Value
Be My Guest (USA) (1974), by Northern Dancer	15	22	£364,035
Kalamoun (1970), by Zeddaan	6	11	268,255
Nijinsky (Can) (1967), by Northern Dancer	9	16	219,643
Run The Gantlet (USA) (1966), by Tom Rolfe	9	21	207,408
Habitat (1966), by Sir Gaylord	18	38	203,629
Realm (1967), by Princely Gift	14	23	152,538
Tumble Wind (USA) (1964), by Restless Wind	15	30	148,294
Bustino (1971), by Busted	11	18	139,821
Welsh Pageant (1966), by Tudor Melody	10	14	139,431
Sharpen Up (1969), by Atan	18	24	135,168
Mill Reef (USA) (1968), by Never Bend	14	17	123,801
Mummy's Pet (1968), by Sing Sing	21	32	120,834

## THE DERBY, 1972-1982

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1971 see 1921-72 editions.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ miles. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run's
1972	Mr. J. Galbreath's Roberto (Ir.)	3-1 F.	L. Piggott	M. V. O'Brien	21
1973	Mr. A. M. Budgett's Morston	25-1	E. Hide	A. M. Budgett	22
1974	Mrs. N. Phillips' Snow Knight	50-1	B. Taylor	P. M. Nelson	25
1975	Dr. C. Vittadini's Grundy	5-1	P. Eddery	P. Walwyn	18
1976	Mr. N. B. Hunt's Empery (Fr.)	10-1	L. Piggott	M. Zilber	23
1977	Mr. R. Sangster's The Minstrel (Ir.)	5-1	L. Piggott	M. V. O'Brien	22
1978	Lord Halifax's Shirley Heights	8-1	G. Starkey	J. Dunlop	25
1979	Sir Michael Sobell's Troy	6-1	W. Carson	W. R. Hern	23
1980	Mrs. A. Plesch's Henbit	7-1	W. Carson	W. R. Hern	24
1981	H. H. Aga Khan's Shergar	10-11 F.	W. R. Swinburn	M. R. Stoute	18
1982	Mr. R. Sangster's Golden Fleece (Ir.)	3-1 F.	P. Eddery	M. V. O'Brien	18

Marked\* also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ° the St. Leger.

Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

## TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First Run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1978	Mr. J. Hayter's Roland Gardens .....	28 to 1	F. Durr .....	D. Sasse .....	19
1979	Mr. A. Shead's Tap on Wood .....	20 to 1	S. Cauthen .....	B. W. Hills .....	20
1980	Mr. K. Abdulla's Known Fact .....	14 to 1	W. Carson .....	J. Tree .....	14
1981	Mrs. A. Muinos's To-Agori-Mou .....	5 to 2 F.	G. Starkey .....	G. Harwood .....	19
1982	Mr. G. Oldham's Zino (Fr.) .....	8 to 1	F. Head .....	F. Boutin .....	26

## ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. Fillies. 9st.

Year	Owner and Name and Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1978	Mr. R. Bonnycastle's Enstone Spark ..	35 to 1	E. Johnson .....	B. W. Hills .....	16
1979	H. Springfield Ltd.'s One In A Million	Evens F.	J. Mercer .....	H. Cecil .....	17
1980	Mr. O. Phipps's Quick As Lightning ..	12 to 1	B. Rouse .....	J. Dunlop .....	23
1981	Mr. H. Joel's Fairy Footsteps .....	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott .....	H. Cecil .....	14
1982	Sir Philip Oppenheimer's On The House	33 to 1	J. Reid .....	H. Wragg .....	15

## OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ Mile. Fillies. 9st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1978	Mr. S. Hanson's Fair Salinia .....	8 to 1	G. Starkey .....	M. R. Stoute .....	15
1979	Mr. J. Morrison's Scintillate .....	20 to 1	P. Eddery .....	J. Tree .....	14
1980	Mr. R. Hollingsworth's Bireme .....	9 to 2	W. Carson .....	W. R. Hern .....	11
1981	Mrs. B. Firestone's Blue Wind .....	3 to 1 JF.	L. Piggott .....	D. Weld .....	12
1982	R. Barnett's Time Charter .....	12 to 1	W. Newnes .....	H. Candy .....	13

## ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 127 yards.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of Run'rs
1978	Capt. M. Lemos's Julio Mariner .....	28 to 1	E. Hide .....	C. Brittain .....	14
1979	Mr. A. Rolland's Son of Love (Fr.) .....	20 to 1	A. Lequeux .....	R. Collet .....	17
1980	Mr. H. Joel's Light Cavalry .....	3 to 1	J. Mercer .....	H. Cecil .....	7
1981	Sir John Astor's Cut Above .....	28 to 1	J. Mercer .....	W. R. Hern .....	7
1982	Maktoum Al Maktoum's Touching Wood .....	7 to 1	P. Cook .....	T. Jones .....	15

	Lincoln Handicap Doncaster—1 mile.	Free Handicap Newmarket—3yrs.—7f.	Jockey Club Stakes Newmarket—1½ miles.	Cnrnnatin Cup Epsom—1½ miles.
1979	Fair Season 5y 8st 10lb .....	Lyric Dance 8st 10lb .....	Obraztsovky 4y 8st 11lb .....	Ile de Bourbon 4y 9st .....
1980	King's Ride 4y 8st 12lb .....	Moorstyle 8st 10lb .....	More Light 4y 8st 11lb .....	Sea Chimes 4y 9st .....
1981	Saher 5y 8st 12lb .....	Motavato 8st 13lb .....	Master Willie 4y 8st 12lb .....	Master Willie 4y 9st .....
1982	King's Glory 4y 8st 3lb .....	Match Winner 9st 4lb .....	Ardross 6y 8st 12lb .....	Easter Sun 5y 9st .....

	Ascot Stakes 2½ miles	Gnld Cup Ascot—2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes Ascot—2 yrs—6 furlongs.	Irish Sweeps Derby Curragh—3 yrs—1½ miles.
1979	Mon's Beau 4y 7st 2lb .....	Le Moss 4y 9st .....	Varingo 8st 11lb .....	Troy .....
1980	Heighlin 4y 7st 12lb .....	Le Moss 5y 9st .....	Recitation 8st 11lb .....	Tyrnavos .....
1981	Atlantic Traveller 4y 7st 12lb .....	Ardross 5y 9st .....	Red Sunset 8st 11lb .....	Shergar .....
1982	Popsi's Joy 7y 8st 11lb .....	Ardross 6y 9st .....	Horage 8st 11lb .....	Assert .....

	Chester Cup Chester—2¼m. 97 yd.	Gimcrack Stakes York—2yrs.—6 Furlongs.	Eclipse Stakes Sandown Park—1¼m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes Ascot—1½ miles.
1979	Charlottes's Choice 4y 8st 4lb .....	Sonnen Gold 9st .....	Dickens Hill (Ir.) 3y 8st 8lb .....	Troy 3y 8st 8lb .....
1980	Arapahos 5y 9st 5lb .....	Bel Bolide 9st .....	Ela-Mana-Mou 4y 9st 7lb .....	Ela-Mana-Mou 4y 9st 7lb .....
1981	Donegal Prince 5y 8st 4lb .....	Full Extent 9st .....	Master Willie 4y 9st 7lb .....	Shergar 3y 8st 8lb .....
1982	Dawn Johnny 5y 8st 8lb .....	Horage 9st .....	Kalaglow 4y 9st 7lb .....	Kalaglow 4y 9st 7lb .....

	Prix de L'Arc de Triomphe Longchamp—1½ m.	Cheltenham Gnd Cup abt. 3¼ m.	Cambridgeshire Newmarket—9f.	Middle Park Stakes Newmarket—2yrs.—6f.
1979	Three Troikas 3y 8st 8lb .....	Alverton 9y 12st .....	Smartset 4y 8st 8lb .....	Known Fact 9st .....
1980	Detroit 3y 8st 8lb .....	Tied Cottage 12y 12st .....	Baronet 8y 9st 3lb .....	Mattaboy 9st .....
1981	Gold River 4y 9st 1lb .....	Little Owl 7y 12st .....	Braughing 4y 8st 2lb .....	Cajun 9st .....
1982	Akiyda 3y 8st 8lb .....	Silver Buck 10y 12st .....	Century City 3y 9st 6lb .....	Diesis 9st .....

	Cesarewitch Newmarket—2¼m.	Washington Int'national Laurel Park—1½ m.	Champion Stakes Newmarket—1¼ m.	Grand National Liverpool—4m. 856 yds.
1979	St. Michael 3y 7st 9lb .....	Bowl Game .....	Northern Baby 3y 8st 10lb .....	Rubstic 10y 10st .....
1980	Popsi's Joy 5y 8st 5lb .....	Argument .....	Cairn Rouge (Ir.) 3y 8st 7lb .....	Ben Nevis 12y 10st 12lb .....
1981	Halsbury 3y 8st 4lb .....	Providential II .....	Vayrann 3y 8st 10lb .....	Aldaniti 11y 10st 13lb .....
1982	Mountain Lodge 3y 7st 10lb .....		Time Charter 3y 8st 7lb .....	Grittar 9y 11st 5lb .....

CRICKET

Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.8. Pres., Sir Anthony Tuke; Sec., J. A. Bailey; Asst. Sec. Admin., Lt.-Col. L. G. James; Asst. Sec. Cricket, Lt.-Col. J. R. Stephenson, o.B.E.; Asst. Sec. Chief Accountant, Wg. Cdr. V. J. W. M. Lawrence; Curator, S. E. A. Green.

TEST MATCHES

Australia v. Pakistan, 1981

First Test.—(Perth, Nov. 13–17). Australia won by 286 runs. Australia 180 and 424 for 8 (dec.); Pakistan 62 and 256.

Second Test.—(Brisbane, Nov. 27–Dec. 1). Australia won by ten wickets. Pakistan 291 and 223; Australia 512 for 9 (dec.) and 3 for no wkt.

Third Test.—(Melbourne, Dec. 11–15). Pakistan won by an innings and 82 runs. Pakistan 500 for 8 (dec.); Australia 293 and 125.

India v. England, 1981–82

First Test.—(Bombay, Nov. 27–Dec. 1). India won by 138 runs. India 179 and 227; England 166 and 102.

Second Test.—(Bangalore, Dec. 9–14). Drawn. England 400 and 174 for 3; India 428.

Third Test.—(Delhi, Dec. 23–28). Drawn. England 476 for 9 (dec.) and 68 for no wkt.; India 487.

Fourth Test.—(Calcutta, Jan. 1–6). Drawn. England 248 and 265 for 5 (dec.); India 208 and 170 for 3.

Fifth Test.—(Madras, Jan. 13–18). Drawn. India 481 for 4 (dec.) and 160 for 3 (dec.); England 328.

Sixth Test.—(Kanpur, Jan. 30–Feb. 4). Drawn. England 378 for 9 (dec.); India 377 for 7.

(Averages below)

Sri Lanka v. England, 1982

At Colombo, Feb. 17–21. England won by seven wickets. Sri Lanka 218 and 175; England 223 and 171 for 3.

Australia v. West Indies, 1981–82

First Test.—(Melbourne, Dec. 26–30). Australia won by 58 runs. Australia 198 and 222; West Indies 201 and 161.

Second Test.—(Sydney, Jan. 2–6). Drawn. West Indies 384 and 255; Australia 267 and 200 for 4.

Third Test.—(Adelaide, Jan. 30–Feb. 3). West Indies won by five wickets. Australia 238 and 386; West Indies 389 and 239 for 5.

New Zealand v. Australia, 1982

First Test.—(Wellington, Feb. 26–March 2). Drawn. New Zealand 266 for 7 (dec.); Australia 85 for 1.

Second Test.—(Auckland, March 12–16). New Zealand won by five wickets. Australia 210 and 280; New Zealand 387 and 109 for 5.

Third Test.—(Christchurch, March 19–22). Australia won by eight wickets. Australia 353 and 69 for 2; New Zealand 149 and 272.

ENGLAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
I. T. Botham	8	0	440	142	55.00
G. A. Gooch	10	1	487	127	54.11
D. I. Gower	9	1	375	85	46.87
G. Boycott	8	1	312	105	44.57
C. J. Tavaré	9	0	349	149	38.77
K. W. R. Fletcher	9	2	252	69	36.00
G. R. Dilley	5	0	70	52	14.00
M. W. Gatting	6	1	68	32	13.60
R. G. D. Willis	4	2	26	13	13.00
D. L. Underwood	7	4	38	13*	12.66
R. W. Taylor	7	1	57	33	9.50
J. K. Lever	2	0	3	2	1.50
J. E. Emburey	4	0	4	2	1.00

Also batted: P. J. W. Allott 6.

\*Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. K. Lever	73	16	204	7	29.14
R. G. D. Willis	129.1	29	381	12	31.75
J. E. Emburey	99	32	222	6	37.00
I. T. Botham	240.3	52	660	17	38.82
D. L. Underwood	228	99	438	10	43.80
G. R. Dilley	105	17	350	7	50.00

Also bowled: P. J. W. Allott 33 4 135 0; K. W. R. Fletcher 6 2 20 1; M. W. Gatting 1 0 4 0; G. A. Gooch 33.1 6 77 2; D. I. Gower 2 0 2 1; C. J. Tavaré 2 0 11 0; R. W. Taylor 2 0 6 0.

INDIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Y. Sharma	3	1	220	140	110.00
S. M. Gavaskar	9	1	500	172	62.50
G. R. Viswanath	8	0	466	222	58.25
Kapil Dev	8	2	318	116	53.00
D. B. Vengsarkar	8	1	292	71*	41.71
P. Roy	3	1	71	60*	35.50
R. Shastri	6	1	140	93	28.00
S. Madan Lal	5	2	69	44	23.00
K. Srikanth	6	0	119	65	19.83
S. M. H. Kirmani	6	1	99	67	19.80
S. M. Patil	6	1	95	31	19.00
K. Azad	4	0	71	24	17.75
A. Malhotra	2	0	31	31	15.50
D. R. Doshi	5	2	14	7*	4.66

Also batted: S. Yadav 5.

\*Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. R. Doshi	267.5	103	468	22	21.27
S. Madan Lal	159	34	432	14	30.85
Kapil Dev	243.5	40	835	22	37.95
R. Shastri	233	73	462	12	38.50

Also bowled: K. Azad 48 10 153 1; S. M. Gavaskar 4 0 14 0; S. M. Patil 17 2 60 1; K. Srikanth 6 1 10 0; S. Yadav 20 7 53 0.

Pakistan v. Sri Lanka, 1982

*First Test.*—(Karachi, March 5–10). Pakistan won by 204 runs. Pakistan 396 and 301 for 4 (dec.); Sri Lanka 344 and 149.

*Second Test.*—(Faisalabad, March 14–19). Drawn. Sri Lanka 454 and 154 for 8 (dec.); Pakistan 270 and 186 for 7.

*Third Test.*—(Lahore, March 22–27). Pakistan won by an innings and 102 runs. Sri Lanka 240 and 158; Pakistan 500 for 7 (dec.)

England v. India, 1982

*First (Golden Jubilee) Test.*—(Lord's, June 10–15). England won by seven wickets. England 433 and 67 for 3; India 128 and 369.

*Second Test.*—(Old Trafford, June 24–28). Drawn. England 425; India 379 for 8.

*Third Test.*—(The Oval, July 8–13). Drawn. England 594 and 191 for 3 (dec.); India 410 and 111 for 3. (Averages below).

ENGLAND BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
I. T. Botham	3	0	403	208	134.33
D. W. Randall	3	0	221	126	73.66
A. J. Lamb	5	1	207	107	51.75
C. J. Tavare	5	1	178	75*	44.50
P. J. W. Allott	2	1	44	41*	44.00
D. I. Gower	5	1	152	47	38.00
P. H. Edmonds	3	0	90	64	30.00
G. Cook	5	0	138	66	27.60
R. G. D. Willis	3	1	35	28	17.50
D. R. Pringle	3	0	39	23	13.00
R. W. Taylor	4	1	36	31	12.00

Also batted: G. Miller 98.

\* Not out.

INDIA BATTING

Batsmen	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
S. M. Patil	2	1	191	129*	191.00
Kapil Dev	4	0	292	97	73.00
G. R. Viswanath	5	1	189	75*	47.25
D. B. Vengsarkar	5	0	193	157	38.60
S. M. H. Kirmani	4	1	110	58	36.66
S. M. Gavaskar	3	0	74	48	24.66
Y. Sharma	5	1	98	38	24.50
R. Shastri	5	0	93	66	18.60
S. Madan Lal	4	0	52	26	13.00
S. V. Nayak	3	1	19	11	9.50
D. R. Doshi	3	2	9	5*	9.00
G. Parkar	2	0	7	6	3.50
A. Malhotra	2	0	5	5	2.50

\* Not out.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. G. D. Willis	88	11	330	15	22.00
D. R. Pringle	82	22	219	7	31.28
I. T. Botham	93.3	16	320	9	35.55
P. H. Edmonds	102.2	35	261	6	43.50
P. J. W. Allott	49	9	147	2	73.50

Also bowled: G. Cook 1—0—4—0; G. Miller 16—4—51—1.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. R. Doshi	157.1	38	455	13	35.00
Kapil Dev	133	21	439	10	43.90
S. Madan Lal	102.1	30	291	6	48.50
R. Shastri	116.3	29	275	4	68.75

Also bowled: S. V. Nayak 38.3—6—132—1; S. M. Patil 14.2—1—48—1; Y. Sharma 3—2—1—0.

England v. Pakistan, 1982

*First Test.*—(Edgbaston, July 29–Aug. 1). England won by 113 runs. England 272 and 291; Pakistan 251 and 199.

*Second Test.*—(Lord's, Aug. 12–16). Pakistan won by ten wickets. Pakistan 428 for 8 (dec.) and 77 for no wkt.; England 227 and 276.

*Third Test.*—(Headingley, Aug. 26–31). England won by three wickets. Pakistan 275 and 199; England 256 and 219 for 7.

Other Results, 1982

*NatWest Trophy.*—Surrey beat Warwickshire by nine wickets. Warwickshire 158; Surrey 159 for one.

*Benson and Hedges Cup Final.*—Somerset beat Nottinghamshire by nine wickets. Nottinghamshire 130; Somerset 132 for one.

*John Player Sunday League Champions.*—Sussex. *Universities.*—Cambridge won by seven wickets. Oxford 249 for 5 (dec.) and 136 for 6 (dec.); Cambridge 114 for 2 (dec.) and 272 for 3.

*Eton v. Harrow.*—Match drawn. Eton 216 for 3 (dec.); Harrow 108 for 5.

County Championship Table, 1982

County Order for 1982 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Bonus Btg.	Bonus BIng.	Points
Leicestershire (8)	22	10	4	8	57	69	286
Hampshire (7)	22	8	6	8	48	74	250
Nottinghamshire (1)	22	7	7	8	44	65	221
Surrey (6)	22	6	6	10	56	62	214
Somerset (3)	22	6	6	10	51	66	213
Essex (5)	22	5	5	12	57	75	212
Sussex (2)	22	6	7	9	43	68	207
Northamptonshire (15)	22	5	3	14	61	54	195
Yorkshire (10)	22	5	1	16	48	51	179
Derbyshire (12)	22	4	3	15	45	64	173
Lancashire (16)	22	4	3	15	48	55	167
Kent (9)	22	3	4	15	55	63	166
Worcestershire (11)	22	3	5	14	43	54	141
Glostershire (13)	22	2	9	11	46	55	133
Glamorgan (14)	22	1	8	13	43	60	119
Warwickshire (17)	22	0	8	14	58	53	111

(Worcestershire total includes 12pts from match reduced to one innings.)

## BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1982  
(Qualification, 8 Innings)English Bowling Averages, 1982  
(Qualification, 10 Wickets)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average
G. M. Turner	16	3	1,171	311*	90.07
Zaheer Abbas	25	4	1,475	162*	70.23
A. I. Kallicharran	37	5	2,120	235	66.25
P. N. Kirsten	37	7	1,941	164*	64.70
G. Boycott	37	6	1,913	159	61.70
M. W. Gatting	34	6	1,651	192	58.96
T. E. Jesty	36	8	1,645	164*	58.75
J. G. Wright	39	6	1,890	190	55.45
B. F. Davison	37	4	1,800	172	54.54
Younis Ahmed	29	6	1,247	122	54.21
J. Simmons	21	12	487	79*	54.11
P. Willey	41	6	1,783	145	50.94
D. M. Smith	25	4	1,065	160	50.71
Javed Miandad	29	8	1,051	105*	50.04
D. P. Hughes	36	9	1,303	126*	48.25
C. J. Tavaré	36	4	1,522	168*	47.56
D. W. Randall	33	4	1,369	130*	47.20
J. M. Brearley	32	9	1,083	165	47.08
S. O'Shaughnessy	19	7	560	62	46.66
A. J. Lamb	30	2	1,302	140	46.50
D. I. Gower	35	2	1,530	176*	46.36
C. G. Greenidge	41	8	1,526	183*	46.24
I. V. A. Richards	81	2	1,324	181*	45.65
W. Larkins	44	3	1,863	186	45.43
B. C. Rose	32	8	1,090	173*	45.41
Imran Khan	20	7	588	85	45.23
R. J. Boyd-Moss	41	5	1,602	137	44.50
R. S. Cowan	16	4	533	143*	44.41
I. T. Botham	29	1	1,241	208	44.32
G. A. Gooch	38	1	1,632	149	44.10
W. N. Slack	40	6	1,499	203*	44.08
M. R. Benson	30	5	1,100	137	44.00
C. W. J. Athey	38	7	1,339	134	43.19
Kapil Dev	20	2	770	103	42.77
P. Bainbridge	33	8	1,069	103	42.76
R. A. Woolmer	22	3	809	203	42.57
R. O. Butcher	28	3	1,058	197	42.32
J. H. Hampshire	36	6	1,264	101*	42.13
B. R. Hardie	39	5	1,432	161	42.11
G. Fowler	35	2	1,387	150	42.03
C. H. Lloyd	29	2	1,135	100	42.03
K. S. McEwan	37	3	1,421	150*	41.79
S. P. Henderson	16	3	531	209*	40.84
L. Potter	21	2	775	118	40.78
G. Miller	26	7	772	98	40.63
K. R. Pont	24	7	687	89	40.41
D. Lloyd	36	2	1,371	114	40.32
G. P. Howarth	32	3	1,158	156*	39.93
A. R. Butcher	43	5	1,514	187*	39.84
M. C. J. Nicholas	42	2	1,312	206*	39.75
D. W. Vary	17	3	548	156*	39.14
K. W. R. Fletcher	36	4	1,249	124	39.03
J. C. Balderstone	41	3	1,482	148	39.00
A. P. Wells	9	3	233	70	38.83
D. A. Francis	33	5	1,076	142*	38.42
C. W. Humpage	41	4	1,407	254	38.02
D. L. Amiss	38	1	1,404	156	37.94
K. P. Tomlins	17	1	607	146	37.93
A. M. Ferreira	10	2	303	112*	37.87
J. Arahams	32	5	1,103	124	37.51
Asif Iqbal	17	2	558	115*	37.20
D. S. Steele	36	13	853	74*	37.08
T. A. Lloyd	45	5	1,432	122	35.80
Sadiq Mohammad	29	1	998	91	35.64
A. Jones	47	5	1,491	146*	35.50
E. A. Baptiste	12	3	319	69*	35.44
A. P. E. Knott	32	5	942	115*	34.88

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
R. J. Hadlee	403.5	122	889	61	14.57
M. D. Marshall	822	225	2,108	134	15.73
M. W. Gatting	135	40	343	21	16.33
Imran Khan	484.4	134	1,079	64	16.85
W. W. Daniel	469.4	107	1,245	71	17.53
J. Garner	259.1	76	583	33	17.66
M. Hendrick	244.2	86	473	26	18.19
G. S. le Roux	467	116	1,210	65	18.61
A. M. E. Roberts	428.2	114	1,081	55	19.65
F. Stephenson	197.3	40	632	32	19.75
S. T. Clarke	659.3	162	1,696	85	19.95
J. F. Steele	470.2	134	1,075	52	20.67
T. E. Jesty	288.1	89	750	35	21.42
K. Saxeby	291.4	68	799	37	21.59
M. K. Bore	279.1	104	609	28	21.75
N. G. Cowans	222.3	50	721	33	21.84
L. B. Taylor	582.1	153	1,465	67	21.86
P. H. Edmonds	789	242	1,768	80	22.10
D. L. Underwood	690.4	223	1,751	78	22.44
N. Phillip	584.1	107	1,842	82	22.46
W. N. Slack	81	18	225	10	22.50
S. J. Malone	150.5	35	505	22	22.95
I. T. Botham	491.4	114	1,517	66	22.98
J. E. Emburey	764.5	198	1,787	77	23.20
N. G. B. Cook	847.1	257	2,093	90	23.25
J. G. Thomas	140	25	514	22	23.36
J. K. Lever	543.5	112	1,683	72	23.37
D. R. Pringle	433.1	122	1,087	46	23.63
K. St. J. D. Emery	659	152	1,969	83	23.72
J. W. Southern	439.5	118	1,314	55	23.89
T. M. Tremlett	353.3	114	766	32	23.93
R. D. Jackman	674.1	196	1,751	73	23.98
J. D. Inchmore	326.2	68	841	35	24.02
G. A. Gooch	230	72	541	22	24.59
A. Sidebottom	495.2	95	1,538	62	24.80
E. E. Hemmings	666.1	198	1,611	64	25.17
K. E. Cooper	685	191	1,719	68	25.27
I. A. Greig	581.1	131	1,723	68	25.33
D. P. Hughes	292.3	79	789	31	25.45
Sarfraz Nawaz	327.4	72	920	36	25.55
B. J. Griffiths	411.1	91	1,200	46	26.08
J. Simmons	538.4	152	1,284	49	26.20
S. O'Shaughnessy	209.2	34	710	27	26.29
D. S. Steele	755	245	1,846	70	26.37
C. M. Old	458.2	125	1,229	46	26.71
S. P. Hughes	218.5	30	723	27	26.77
P. Willey	670.1	223	1,371	51	26.88
R. M. Ellison	153.5	35	433	16	27.06
K. J. Hacker	174.1	25	677	25	27.08
P. I. Hodgson	198.1	42	625	23	27.17
D. G. Moir	811.5	228	2,076	76	27.31
R. E. East	490.5	141	1,231	45	27.35
A. C. S. Pigott	477	92	1,684	61	27.60
I. Folley	309	76	758	27	28.07
H. R. Moseley	320	68	985	35	28.14
D. A. Graveney	498.4	145	1,244	44	28.22
R. G. D. Willis	446	89	1,444	51	28.31
V. J. Marks	700.4	199	1,951	68	28.69
G. R. Dille	563.2	124	1,839	64	28.73
P. Such	232.1	51	737	25	29.48
C. E. Waller	605	171	1,627	55	29.58
D. L. Axford	565.2	129	1,332	45	29.60
M. W. W. Selvey	254.5	74	597	20	29.85
K. Mackintosh	304.2	59	1,023	34	30.08
P. I. Pocock	233	64	632	21	30.09
G. Miller	455.3	135	1,058	35	30.22
A. M. Ferreira	243.3	49	789	26	30.34

\* Denotes not out.

## LIST OF COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONS

1934 Lancashire	1951 Warwickshire	1964 Worcestershire	1977 { Kent Middlesex 1978 Kent 1979 Essex 1980 Middlesex 1981 Nottinghamshire 1982 Middlesex
1935 Yorkshire	1952 Surrey	1965 Worcestershire	
1936 Derbyshire	1953 Surrey	1966 Yorkshire	
1937 Yorkshire	1954 Surrey	1967 Yorkshire	
1938 Yorkshire	1955 Surrey	1968 Yorkshire	
1939 Yorkshire	1956 Surrey	1969 Glamorgan	
1946 Yorkshire	1957 Surrey	1970 Kent	
1947 Middlesex	1958 Surrey	1971 Surrey	
1948 Glamorgan	1959 Yorkshire	1972 Warwickshire	
1949 { Middlesex Yorkshire	1960 Yorkshire	1973 Hampshire	
	1961 Hampshire	1974 Worcestershire	
1950 { Lancashire Surrey	1962 Yorkshire	1975 Leicestershire	
	1963 Yorkshire	1976 Middlesex	

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

## INTERNATIONAL UNION TABLE, 1982

Country	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points Scored		Points
					For	Against	
Ireland	4	3	0	1	66	61	6
England	4	2	1	1	68	47	5
Scotland	4	2	1	1	71	55	5
France	4	1	0	3	56	74	2
Wales	4	1	0	3	59	83	2

CALCUTTA CUP  
England v. Scotland

1972	Scotland 23-9
1973	England 20-13
1974	Scotland 16-14
1975	England 7-6
1976	Scotland 22-12
1977	England 26-6
1978	England 15-0
1979	Draw 7-7
1980	England 30-18
1981	England 23-17
1982	Draw 9-9

COUNTY  
CHAMPIONSHIP

1972	Gloucestershire.
1973	Lancashire.
1974	Gloucestershire.
1975	Gloucestershire.
1976	Gloucestershire.
1977	Lancashire.
1978	North Midlands.
1979	Middlesex.
1980	Lancashire.
1981	Northumberland.
1982	Lancashire.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

Test Matches				
1981	Dec. 6 Hull:	Gt. Britain	37 France	0
	Dec. 20 Marseilles:	France	19 Gt. Britain	3

International				
1981	Nov. 8 Cardiff:	Wales	15 England	20

Under 24—Internationals				
1982	Jan. 16 Leeds:	Gt. Britain	19 France	16
	Feb. 21 Tonneins:	France	12 Gt. Britain	24

*Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Final.* Hull and Widnes drew 14-14 pts. at Wembley on May 1. In replay at Elland Road on May 19, Hull beat Widnes 18-9 pts.

*County Matches.—*Yorkshire beat Lancashire 21-15; Cumbria beat Lancashire 27-15; Cumbria beat Yorkshire 20-10; Yorkshire beat Cumbria 22-7; Yorkshire beat Lancashire 22-21; Lancashire beat Cumbria 46-8.

*Premiership Trophy Final.—*Widnes beat Hull 23-8 pts. at Leeds on May 15.

*Slalom Lager Champions.—*Leigh.  
*Second Division Champions.—*Oldham.  
*Yorkshire Cup.—*Castleford beat Bradford N. 10-5 pts.

*Lancashire Cup.—*Leigh beat Widnes 8-3 pts.  
*John Player Trophy.—Final.* Hull beat Hull K.R. 12-4 pts. at Leeds on Jan. 23.

## HOCKEY, 1981-82

MEN'S HOCKEY  
WORLD CUP (Bombay)

*Final Placings.—*1, Pakistan; 2, W. Germany; 3, Australia; 4, Netherlands; 5, India; 6, U.S.S.R.; 7, N. Zealand; 8, Poland; 9, England; 10, Malaysia; 11, Spain; 12, Argentina.

*Universities.—*Cambridge beat Oxford 4-1.  
*County Championship Final.—*Buckinghamshire beat Suffolk 4-0.

*National Club Championship Final.—*Southgate beat Slough 2-1.

*National Indoor Club Championship Final.—*Slough beat Tulse Hill 13-3.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

## LEADING MATCHES

England beat Wales 1-0; England beat Scotland 3-0; The Netherlands beat England 4-2; England beat Ireland 2-1.

## INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1981-82

1981	Nov. 21 Dublin:	Ireland	12	Australia	16
	Dec. 5 Cardiff:	Wales	18	Australia	13
	Dec. 17 Edinburgh:	Scotland	24	Australia	15

1982	Jan. 2 Twickenham:	England	15	Australia	11	
	Jan. 16 Edinburgh:	Scotland	9	England	9	
	Jan. 23 Dublin:	Ireland	20	Wales	12	
	Feb. 6 Twickenham:	England	15	Ireland	16	
		Cardiff:	Wales	22	France	12
	Feb. 20 Dublin:	Ireland	21	Scotland	12	
		Paris:	France	15	England	27
	Mar. 6 Twickenham:	England	17	Wales	7	
		Edinburgh:	Scotland	16	France	7
	Mar. 20 Cardiff:	Wales	18	Scotland	34	
		Paris:	France	22	Ireland	9

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Lancashire beat North Midlands 7-3

## OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1981-82

*Universities.* 1981. Cambridge beat Oxford by 9-6 at Twickenham on Dec. 8 (100th match).

*Services Championship.—*R.A.F. beat Royal Navy 16-14; Army beat Royal Navy 11-7; R.A.F. beat Army 10-6.

*John Player Cup Final.—*Gloucester and Moseley drew 12-12 at Twickenham on May 1, 1982. Trophy shared.

*Middlesex Sevens.—*Stewart's Melville.  
*Hospitals Cup Final.—*Westminster beat St. Mary's 16-6.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND		FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP	
	F. G.		G. G.
1969 England	.4-1	Man. C. b. Leicester	... 1-0
1970 Draw	.0-0	Chelsea. b. Leeds U.	... 2-1
1971 England	.3-1	Arsenal b. Liverpool	... 2-1
1972 England	.1-0	Leeds U. b. Arsenal	... 1-0
1973 England	.1-0	Sunderland b. Leeds U.	... 1-0
1974 Scotland	.2-0	Liverpool b. Newcastle	... 3-0
1975 England	.5-1	West Ham U. b. Fulham	... 2-0
1976 Scotland	.2-1	Southampton b. Man. U.	... 1-0
1977 Scotland	.2-1	Man. U. b. Liverpool	... 2-1
1978 England	.1-0	Ipswich T. b. Arsenal	... 1-0
1979 England	.3-1	Arsenal b. Man. U.	... 3-2
1980 England	.2-0	West Ham U. b. Arsenal	... 1-0
1981 Scotland	.1-0	Tottenham H. b. Man. C.	... 3-2
1982 England	.1-0	Tottenham H. b. Q.P.R.	... 1-0

## LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1981-82

*Div. I.*—Liverpool, 87 pts. Runners-up: Ipswich T., 83 pts. Relegated: Leeds U., 42 pts.; Wolverhampton W., 40 pts.; Middlesbrough, 39 pts.

*Div. II.*—Promoted: Luton T., 88 pts.; Watford, 80 pts.; Norwich C., 71 pts. Relegated: Cardiff C., 44 pts.; Wrexham, 44 pts.; Orient, 39 pts.

*Div. III.*—Promoted: Burnley, 80 pts.; Carlisle U., 80 pts.; Fulham, 78 pts. Relegated: Wimbledon, 53 pts.; Swindon T., 52 pts.; Bristol C., 46 pts.; Chester, 32 pts.

*Div. IV.*—Promoted: Sheffield U., 96 pts.; Bradford C., 91 pts.; Wigan A., 91 pts.; Bournemouth, 88 pts.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—*Premier Div.*—Celtic, 55 pts. *Div. I.*—Motherwell, 61 pts. *Div. II.*—Clyde, 59 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1981-82  
HOME INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1982							
Feb. 23	Wembley:	England	4	N. Ireland	0		
April 27	Cardiff:	Wales	0	England	1		
April 28	Belfast:	N. Ireland	1	Scotland	1		
May 24	Hampden						
	Park:	Scotland	1	Wales	0		
May 27	Wrexham:	Wales	3	N. Ireland	0		
May 29	Hampden						
	Park:	Scotland	0	England	1		
		P	W	D	L	F	A
England	.....	3	3	0	0	6	0
Scotland	.....	3	1	1	1	2	2
Wales	.....	3	1	0	2	3	2
N. Ireland	.....	3	0	1	2	1	8

## OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1982					
May 25	Wembley:	England	2	Holland	0
June 2	Reykjavik:	Iceland	1	England	1
June 3	Helsinki:	Finland	1	England	4

WORLD CUP  
(Qualifying Round)

1981					
Nov. 18	Wembley:	England	1	Hungary	0

## UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP

1981					
Nov. 17	Nottingham:	England	2	Hungary	0

1982					
Mar. 17	Warsaw:	Poland	1	England	2
Apr. 7	Upton Park:	England	2	Poland	2
Apr. 19	Hampden				
	Park:	Scotland	0	England	1
Apr. 28	Maine Road:	England	1	Scotland	1

## CUP FINALS, 1981-82

F.A. CUP.—*S.F.*: April 3 (Highbury), Q.P.R. beat West Bromwich Albion 1-0; (Villa Park), Tottenham Hotspur beat Leicester 2-0.  
*Final*: May 22 (Wembley Stadium), Q.P.R. and Tottenham Hotspur drew 1-1. Tottenham won the replay 1-0 at Wembley Stadium on May 27.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE CUP.—*Final*: March 13 (Wembley Stadium), Liverpool beat Tottenham Hotspur 3-1.

F.A. VASE.—*Final*: Forest Green beat Rainworth 3-0.

F.A. TROPHY.—*Final*: Enfield beat Altrincham 1-0.

F.A. YOUTH CUP.—*Final*: Watford beat Manchester U. (on aggregate) 7-6.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—*Final*: Carthusians beat Malvernians 3-0.

SCOTTISH F.A. CUP.—*Final*: May 22 (Hampden Park), Aberdeen beat Rangers 4-1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—*Final*: Rangers beat Dundee U. 2-1.

EUROPEAN CUP.—*S.F.*: Aston Villa beat Anderlecht 1-0 (on aggregate); Bayern Munich beat CSKA Sofia 7-4 (on aggregate).

*Final*: Aston Villa beat Bayern Munich 1-0 in Rotterdam.

EUROPEAN CUP-WINNERS' CUP.—*Final*: Barcelona beat Standard Liege 2-1 in Barcelona.

U.E.F.A. CUP.—*Final*: Gothenburg beat Hamburg 4-0 (on aggregate).

Universities.—Oxford beat Cambridge 2-0.

WORLD CUP, 1982  
(Spain)

*Semi-Finals.*—July 8 (Barcelona), Italy beat Poland 2-0; July 8 (Seville), West Germany and France drew 3-3 (West Germany won on penalties).

*Third Place Match.*—July 10 (Alicante), Poland beat France 3-2.

*Final.*—July 11 (Madrid), Italy beat West Germany 3-1.

## PAST WORLD CUP WINNERS

1930	(Played in Uruguay)	.....	Uruguay
1934	(Italy)	.....	Italy
1938	(France)	.....	Italy
1950	(Brazil)	.....	Uruguay
1954	(Switzerland)	.....	West Germany
1958	(Sweden)	.....	Brazil
1962	(Chile)	.....	Brazil
1966	(England)	.....	England
1970	(Mexico)	.....	Brazil
1974	(West Germany)	.....	West Germany
1978	(Argentina)	.....	Argentina

## GOLF, 1981-82

## CHAMPIONSHIPS

	OPEN		
	(Instituted 1860)		
1966	J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.), 282.	1968 M. F. Bonallack.	
1967	R. de Vicenzo (Argentina), 278.	1969 M. F. Bonallack.	
1968	G. Player (S. Africa), 289.	1970 M. F. Bonallack.	
1969	A. Jacklin (G.B.), 280.	1971 S. N. Melnyk (U.S.A.).	
1970	J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.) beat D. Sanders (U.S.A.) after tie, 283.	1972 T. Homer.	
1971	L. Trevino (U.S.A.), 278.	1973 R. Siderowf (U.S.A.).	
1972	L. Trevino (U.S.A.), 278.	1974 T. Homer.	
1973	T. Weiskopf (U.S.A.), 276.	1975 M. Giles (U.S.A.).	
1974	G. Player (S. Africa), 282.	1976 R. Siderowf (U.S.A.).	
1975	T. Watson (U.S.A.) beat J. Newton (Australia) after tie, 279.	1977 P. McEvoy.	
1976	J. Miller (U.S.A.), 279.	1978 P. McEvoy.	
1977	T. Watson (U.S.A.), 268.	1979 J. Sigel (U.S.A.).	
1978	J. Nicklaus (U.S.A.), 281.	1980 D. Evans.	
1979	S. Ballesteros (Spain), 283.	1981 P. Ploujoux (France).	
1980	T. Watson (U.S.A.), 271.	1982 M. Thompson.	
1981	W. Rogers (U.S.A.), 276.		
1982	T. Watson (U.S.A.), 284.		
	AMATEUR	LADIES	
	(1885)	(1893)	
1966	R. Cole (S. Africa).	1966	Miss D. E. Chadwick.
1967	B. Dickson (U.S.A.).	1967	Miss D. E. Chadwick.
		1968	Mlle. B. Varangot (France).
		1969	Mlle. C. Lacoste (France).
		1970	Miss D. L. Oxley.
		1971	Miss M. Walker.
		1972	Miss M. Walker.
		1973	Miss A. Irvin.
		1974	Miss C. Semple (U.S.A.).
		1975	Mrs. N. Syms (U.S.A.).
		1976	Miss C. Panton.
		1977	Mrs. A. Uzielli.
		1978	Miss E. Kennedy (Australia).
		1979	Miss M. Madill.
		1980	Mrs. A. Sander (U.S.A.).
		1981	Mrs. B. Robertson.
		1982	Miss K. Douglas.

## CURTIS CUP

(Denver, Colorado, August 1982)

U.S.A. beat Great Britain and Ireland by 14½ to 3½

## OTHER GOLF EVENTS, 1981-82

- Australian Open.*—W. Rogers (U.S.A.).  
*Halford Hewitt Cup (Final).*—Charterhouse beat Dulwich 4-1.  
*English Amateur.*—A. Oldcorn.  
*Brabazon Trophy.*—P. Downes.  
*Sun Alliance P.G.A. Championship.*—A. Jacklin.  
*Madrid Open.*—S. Ballesteros.  
*Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.*—I. Carslaw.  
*Martini Tournament.*—B. Gallacher.  
*P.G.A. Seniors' Championship.*—C. O'Connor.

*British Women's Amateur Strokeplay Championship.*—Miss J. Connachan.*English Girls' Championship.*—Miss C. Waite.*U.S.A. Masters.*—C. Stadler.*U.S.A. Open.*—T. Watson.*U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.*—R. Floyd.*U.S.A. Tournament Players' Championship.*—J. Pate.*Home International Championship.*—Scotland.*Universities.*—Cambridge beat Oxford by 8-7.*European Youth Team Championship.*—Scotland.*Tunisian Open.*—A. Garrido (Spain).*Car Care Plan Tournament.*—B. Waite.*Tillman Trophy.*—P. Parkin.*World Amateur Team Championship.*—U.S.A.*Berkshire Trophy.*—S. Keppler.*English Women's Under-23 Amateur Championship.*—Miss M. Gallagher.*British Youths' Championship.*—P. Parkin.*Welsh Classic.*—G. Brand, jnr.*President's Putter.*—D. Steel.*Lytham Trophy.*—M. Sludds.*South African Open.*—G. Player.*French Open.*—S. Ballesteros (Spain).*British Girls' Championship.*—Miss C. Waite.*Benson and Hedges International.*—G. Norman (Australia).*English Women's Amateur Championship.*—Miss J. Walter.*Lawrence Batley International.*—S. Lyle.*Jersey Open.*—B. Gallacher.*State Express Classic.*—G. Norman (Australia).*Haig Tournament Players' Championship.*—N. Faldo.*European Open.*—M. Pinero (Spain).*Carris Trophy.*—M. Jarvis.*Italian Open.*—M. James.*Sunningdale Foursomes.*—Miss C. Langford and Miss M. Walker.*British Women's Open Championship.*—Miss M. Figueras-Dotti (Spain).*German Open.*—B. Langer.*Swiss Open.*—I. Woosnam.*Dutch Open.*—P. Way.*Carrolls Irish Open.*—J. O'Leary.*Scandinavian Open.*—B. Byman (U.S.A.).*Canadian Open.*—B. Lietzke.*Dunlop Masters.*—G. Norman (Australia).*World Series.*—C. Stadler.*Hennessy Cognac Cup.*—G.B. and Ireland.*Women's Amateur World Team Championship.*—U.S.A.



## LAWN TENNIS

## THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879–1945), First Played, 1900.)

1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. . . . . 4-1	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 3-0	1968 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 4-1
1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. . . . . 5-0	1955 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 5-0	1969 U.S.A. beat Rumania . . . . . 5-0
1936 Great Britain beat Australia 3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1970 U.S.A. beat W. Germany . . . . . 5-0
1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain . . . . . 4-1	1957 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1971 U.S.A. beat Rumania . . . . . 3-2
1938 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 3-2	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 3-2	1972 U.S.A. beat Rumania . . . . . 3-2
1939 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1959 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1973 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 5-0
1946 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 5-0	1960 Australia beat Italy . . . . . 4-1	1974 S. Africa won by default.
1947 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 3-1	1961 Australia beat Italy . . . . . 5-0	1975 Sweden beat Czechoslovakia 3-2
1948 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 5-0	1962 Australia beat Mexico . . . . . 5-0	1976 Italy beat Chile . . . . . 4-1
1949 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 4-1	1963 U.S.A. beat Australia . . . . . 3-2	1977 Australia beat Italy . . . . . 3-1
1950 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 4-1	1964 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1978 U.S.A. beat Great Britain . . . . . 4-1
1951 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-1	1965 Australia beat Spain . . . . . 4-1	1979 U.S.A. beat Italy . . . . . 5-0
1952 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 4-1	1966 Australia beat India . . . . . 4-1	1980 Czechoslovakia beat Italy . . . . . 4-1
1953 Australia beat U.S.A. . . . . 3-2	1967 Australia beat Spain . . . . . 4-1	1981 U.S.A. beat Argentina . . . . . 3-1

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)  
1982*Men's Singles.*—J. Connors (U.S.A.) beat J. McEnroe (U.S.A.), 3-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.*Women's Singles.*—Miss M. Navratilova (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. J. Lloyd (U.S.A.), 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.*Men's Doubles.*—P. McNamara and P. McNamee (Australia) beat P. Fleming and J. McEnroe (U.S.A.), 6-3, 6-2.*Women's Doubles.*—Miss M. Navratilova and Miss P. H. Shriver (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. Jordan and Miss A. Smith (U.S.A.), 6-4, 6-1.*Mixed Doubles.*—K. Curren (S. Africa) and Miss A. Smith (U.S.A.) beat J. Lloyd (G.B.) and Miss W. Turnbull (Australia), 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.*All England Plate:**Men's Singles.*—(event withdrawn).*Women's Singles.*—C. Monteiro (Brazil) beat R. Blount (U.S.A.), 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.*Junior International Invitation Tournament:**Boys' Singles.*—P. Cash (Australia) beat H. Sundstrom (Sweden), 6-4, 6-7, 6-3.*Girls' Singles.*—C. Tanvier (France) beat H. Sukova (Czechoslovakia), 6-2, 7-5.*Boys' Doubles.*—P. Cash and J. Frawley (Australia) beat R. Leach and J. Ross (U.S.A.), 6-3, 6-4.*Girls' Doubles.*—B. Herr and P. Barg (U.S.A.) beat B. Gerken and G. Rush (U.S.A.), 6-1, 6-4.*Over 35s Final.*—J. Newcombe (Australia) beat F. McMillan (S. Africa), 6-4, 7-6.*U.S.A. Championships:**Men's Singles.*—J. Connors (U.S.A.).*Women's Singles.*—Mrs. J. Lloyd (U.S.A.).*Men's Doubles.*—K. Curren (S. Africa) and S. Denton (U.S.A.).*Women's Doubles.*—R. Casals (U.S.A.) and W. Turnbull (Australia).*Mixed Doubles.*—K. Curren (S. Africa) and Miss A. Smith (U.S.A.).*French Championships:**Men's Singles.*—M. Wilander (Sweden).*Women's Singles.*—M. Navratilova (U.S.A.).*Men's Doubles.*—S. Stewart and F. Taygan (U.S.A.).*Women's Doubles.*—M. Navratilova and A. Smith (U.S.A.).*Mixed Doubles.*—J. Lloyd (G.B.) and Miss W. Turnbull (Australia).*Federation Cup.*—U.S.A.*Youll Cup.*—Repton.*Clark Cup.*—Westcliff H.S.*Prudential County Cup—Men:* Essex; *Women:* Middlesex.STATE EXPRESS CLASSIC (Men only)  
(Bournemouth)*Men's Singles.*—M. Orantes (Spain) beat A. Gimenez (Spain), 6-2, 6-0.*Men's Doubles.*—C. J. Mottram (G.B.) and P. McNamee (Australia) beat I. Nastase (Rumania) and H. Leconte (France), 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

## TENNIS, 1982

*Amateur Singles Championship.*—H. R. Angus beat A. C. Lovell, 3-0.*British Open Singles Championship.*—C. Ronaldson beat W. Davies, 3-2.*British Open Doubles Championship.*—C. Ronaldson and M. Dean beat W. Davies and L. Deuchar, 3-2.*Henry Leaf Cup.*—Winchester beat Eton, 2-1.*British Professional Championship.*—C. Ronaldson beat L. Deuchar, 3-1.*Universities.*—Oxford.

## BADMINTON, 1982

## ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Men's Singles.*—M. Frost (Denmark) beat Luan Jin (China), 2-1.*Ladies' Singles.*—Z. Ailing (China) beat L. Lingwei (China), 2-0.*Men's Doubles.*—R. Sidek and J. Sidek (Malaysia) beat W. Gilliland and D. Travers (Scotland), 2-1.*Ladies' Doubles.*—L. Ying and W. Dixi (China) beat M. Verawaty-Fajrini and R. Damayanti (Indonesia), 2-0.*Mixed Doubles.*—M. Dew and Mrs. G. Gilks (England) beat W. Gilliland (Scotland) and Mrs. K. Chapman (England), 2-1.

## CHESS, 1982

*British Championship.*—A. J. Miles.*Ladies.*—J. Garwell.*Under-21.*—M. Kerridge.*Under-18.*—G. Waddingham.*Girls Under-18.*—K. Cartmel.

## SQUASH RACKETS, 1981-82

*World Open Championship.*—J. Khan (Pakistan) beat C. Hunt (Australia), 3-1.  
*British Open Championship.*—J. Khan (Pakistan) beat H. Jahan (Pakistan), 3-0.  
*British Women's Open Championship.*—Mrs. I. Cardwell (Australia) beat Miss L. Opie (G.B.), 3-1.  
*British Closed Championship.*—P. Kenyon beat G. Briars, 3-0.  
*British Women's Closed Championship.*—Miss L. Opie beat Miss A. Smith, 3-0.  
*British Under-23 Open.*—S. Davenport (N.Z.) beat G. Brumby (Australia), 1-0.  
*Home International Championships.*—Men: England; Women: England.  
*Inter-County.*—Yorkshire.  
*Drysdale Cup.*—C. Dittmar (Australia) beat C. Willstrop (G.B.), 3-1.

## FENCING, 1981-82

*British Championships:*  
*Foil.*—P. Harper (Salle Goodall).  
*Sabre.*—R. Cohen (Polytechnic).  
*Epee.*—W. Johnson (Salle Boston).  
*Ladies' Foil.*—Miss L. Martin (Salle Paul).  
*Sporting Record Cup.*—Salle Paul.  
*Granville Cup.*—Salle Boston.  
*Magrini Cup.*—Salle Boston.  
*Public Schools Championship:*  
*Foil.*—D. Dale (Brentwood).  
*Epee.*—S. Friendship (Downside).  
*Sabre.*—S. Haynes (Brentwood).  
*Inter-Schools (Graham Bartlett Cup).*—Brentwood.  
*Savage Shield.*—Salle Boston.  
*Martin Edmunds Cup.*—Salle Paul.  
*Luke Fildes Cup.*—M. Rance.  
*Millfield International.*—J. Pitman (G.B.).  
*Challenge Martini International Epee.*—A. Mazzoni (Italy).

## RACKETS, 1981-82

*British Professional Championship.*—S. Hazell beat N. Cripps, 3-1.  
*British Amateur Singles Championship.*—J. A. N. Prens beat W. R. Boone, 3-2.  
*Amateur Doubles Championship.*—W. R. Boone and R. S. Crawley beat J. A. N. Prens and C. J. Hue Williams, 4-3.  
*Noel Bruce Cup.*—Eton (W. R. Boone and A. Milne) beat Harrow (J. A. N. Prens and C. J. Hue Williams), 4-0.  
*Universities.*—Oxford beat Cambridge, 3-0.

## RUGBY FIVES, 1982

*Amateur Singles Championship.*—G. W. Enstone beat J. H. M. East, 2-0.  
*Amateur Doubles Championship.*—D. J. Hebden and I. D. Fuller beat C. M. G. Heron and J. W. Howe, 2-0.  
*Schools Competition.*—Singles: C. Denny (St. Dunstan's) beat I. Jack (St. Dunstan's), 2-0.  
*Doubles:* St. Dunstan's beat Allyn's, 2-1.

## POLO, 1982

*Queen's Cup.*—Boehm beat Les Diables Bleus, 11-5.  
*Cowdray Park Challenge Cup.*—Boehm beat Los Locos, 9-8.  
*Cowdray Park Gold Cup.*—Southfield beat Les Diables Bleus, 7-6.

*Royal Windsor Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Falcons, 9-7.  
*County Cup.*—Ewen House beat Los Locos, 6-5.  
*Coronation Cup.*—England beat New Zealand, 6-4.  
*Silver Jubilee Trophy.*—U.S.A. II beat England II, 6-5.  
*Universities.*—Oxford beat Cambridge, 8-1.  
*Harrison Cup.*—Alfursan beat Cowdray Park, 7-3.  
*The Warwickshire Cup.*—Southfield beat Cowdray Park, 10-5.

## TABLE TENNIS, 1982

ENGLISH CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIPS  
(Basingstoke)

*Men's Singles:* D. Douglas beat G. Sandley, 3-2.  
*Women's Singles:* C. Knight beat A. Stevenson, 3-0.  
*Men's Doubles:* D. Douglas and P. Day beat G. Sandley and D. Johnson, 2-0.  
*Women's Doubles:* A. Stevenson and C. Knight beat S. Midgley and M. Smith, 2-0.  
*Mixed Doubles:* D. Douglas and Mrs. L. Jarvis beat D. Johnson and Mrs. J. Hammersley, 2-0.

## CYCLING, 1982

*Tour de France.*—B. Hinault (France).  
*Milk Race.*—Y. Kashirin (U.S.S.R.).  
*British Professional Road Race Championship.*—J. Herety.  
*Sealink International.*—D. de Wolf (Belgium).  
*National Amateur Road Race Championship.*—J. Williams.  
*Women's National Road Race Championship.*—B. Atkinson.

## BOWLS, 1982

*English Bowling Association Championships* (Worthing).  
*Fours.*—S.F.: Old Dean (Surrey) beat Imperial (Somerset) 21-9; Castle (Notts.) beat Bournemouth 20-15. F.: Castle beat Old Dean 21-14.  
*Triples.*—S.F.: Lenham (Kent) beat Barnes Park (Durham) 18-14; Kingsthorpe (Northants) beat Mid-Surrey 18-14. F.: Lenham beat Kingsthorpe 25-11.  
*Pairs.*—S.F.: Bedford Borough beat British Railways Staff Assoc. (Cumbria) 23-22; Angus (Northumberland) beat Clevedon (Somerset) 24-15. F.: Bedford Borough beat Angus 22-12.  
*Singles.*—S.F.: B. Long (Slough, Bucks) beat M. Ward (Hitchin, Herts) 21-10; C. C. Ward (Cromer, Norfolk) beat A. E. Thomson (Blackheath & Greenwich) 21-17. F.: C. C. Ward beat B. Long 21-10.  
*Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup).*—Berkshire beat Nottinghamshire 119-105.

## BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1982

ROYAL INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW, WEMBLEY  
*King George V Gold Cup.*—M. Whitaker on Disney Way.  
*Queen Elizabeth II Cup.*—Mrs. L. Edgar on Everest Forever.  
*Everest Double Glazing Supreme Championship.*—M. Pyrah on Towerlands Anglezarke.  
*Godfrey Davis Puissance.*—G. Gillespie on Goldfink.  
*John Player Trophy.*—M. Whitaker on Disney Way.  
*Daily Mail Cup.*—Miss L. McNaught on FMS Barbarella.  
*Horse & Hound Cup.*—D. Broome on Mr. Ross.

**ANGLING**  
NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team Winners	Points	Division
1978	Bristol Avon	79	D. Harris (Bradford)	lb. oz. 48 13	Coleshill	790	1st
	R. Trent	78	I. Carrier (Long Eaton)	10 15½	Nottingham A.A.	806	2nd
	R. Witham	74	L. Constable (Chatteris)	29 8½	Bathampton	712	3rd
1979	R. Huntspill	34	B. Shepherd (Ramsey)	56 2	Swindon	353	4th
	R. Cam and Ely Ouse	80	M. Cullen (Oxford)	11 8	Barnsley and Dist.	700	1st
	R. Witham	80	S. White (Leek and Moorlands)	11 13½	Bathampton	746	2nd
	R. Welland	73	P. Deacon (Wellingborough)	17 5	Swindon Talisman	769	3rd
1980	R. Trent	56	G. Salisbury (Marazion)	34 6	Marazion	571	4th
	R. Trent, Nottingham	80	P. Burrell (Essex Co.)	27 8	Notts. Fed.	883	1st
	R. Witham, Lincoln	74	D. Green (Boston)	46 0	Oundle A.A.	735	2nd
	R. Ancholme, Scunthorpe	68	A. J. Kelly (Kidsgrove)	13 1½	Wisbech & D.	664	3rd
1981	Yorkshire Ouse	53	D. Hall (Stoke)	6 10½	Telford A.A.	460	4th
	R. Ancholme	79	D. Steer (CALPAC)	21 3	Essex County	714	1st
	Leeds & Liverpool	73	D. Sayce (Luton & Dist.)	16 15	Southport	687	2nd
	Oxford Canal	71	R. Clappitt (Leatherhead)	18 10½	North Staffs.	741	3rd
	R. Thames	80	P. Hamlyn (Maidstone Victory)	20 0½	Lamb A.C.	764	4th

**SWIMMING**

NATIONAL SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS  
1982

## Men:

400 metres Free Style.—A. Astbury.  
100 metres Butterfly.—P. Hubble.  
200 metres Individual Medley.—I. Collins.  
200 metres Free Style.—J. Davey.  
200 metres Back Stroke.—A. Jameson.  
1,500 metres Free Style.—A. Astbury.  
200 metres Butterfly.—P. Hubble.  
200 metres Breast Stroke.—A. Moorhouse.  
100 metres Back Stroke.—S. Harrison.  
400 metres Individual Medley.—S. Poulter.  
100 metres Free Style.—D. Lowe.  
100 metres Breast Stroke.—A. Moorhouse.  
Free Style Relay.—Barnet Cophall.  
Medley Team Relay.—Southampton.

## Women:

100 metres Breast Stroke.—J. Seymour.  
200 metres Breast Stroke.—G. Stanley.  
800 metres Free Style.—J. Willmott.  
100 metres Back Stroke.—C. White.  
200 metres Free Style.—J. Croft.  
200 metres Butterfly.—F. Ross.  
400 metres Individual Medley.—L. Tate.  
100 metres Free Style.—J. Croft.  
200 metres Individual Medley.—J. Croft.  
400 metres Free Style.—J. Croft.  
100 metres Butterfly.—A. Osgerby.  
200 metres Back Stroke.—C. White.  
Free Style Team Relay.—Williams Wasps.  
Medley Team Relay.—Williams Wasps.

WORLD SWIMMING RECORDS  
(As at 14 Aug. 1982)

## Men:

100 metres Free Style.—A. Gaines (U.S.A.), 49-36 s.  
200 metres Free Style.—A. Gaines (U.S.A.), 1 m. 48-93 s.  
400 metres Free Style.—V. Salnikov (U.S.S.R.), 3 m. 49-57 s.  
800 metres Free Style.—V. Salnikov (U.S.S.R.), 7 m. 52-83 s.  
1,500 metres Free Style.—V. Salnikov (U.S.S.R.), 14 m. 56-35 s.

100 metres Breast Stroke.—S. Lundquist (U.S.A.), 1 m. 02-62 s.  
200 metres Breast Stroke.—V. Davis (Canada), 2 m. 14-77 s.  
100 metres Butterfly.—W. Paulus (U.S.A.), 53-81 s.  
200 metres Butterfly.—C. Beardsley (U.S.A.), 1 m. 58-01 s.  
100 metres Back Stroke.—J. Naber (U.S.A.), 55-49 s.  
200 metres Back Stroke.—J. Naber (U.S.A.), 1 m. 59-19 s.  
200 metres Medley.—A. Baumann (Canada), 2 m. 02-78 s.  
400 metres Medley.—R. Prado (Brazil), 4 m. 19-78 s.  
4 × 100 metres Free Style Relay.—U.S.A., 3 m. 19-74 s.  
4 × 200 metres Free Style Relay.—U.S.A., 7 m. 20-82 s.  
4 × 100 metres Medley Relay.—U.S.A., 3 m. 40-84 s.

## Women:

100 metres Free Style.—B. Krause (G.D.R.), 54-79 s.  
200 metres Free Style.—C. Woodhead (U.S.A.), 1 m. 58-23 s.  
400 metres Free Style.—T. Wickham (Australia), 4 m. 06-28 s.  
800 metres Free Style.—T. Wickham (Australia), 8 m. 24-62 s.  
1,500 metres Free Style.—K. Linehan (U.S.A.), 16 m. 04-49 s.  
100 metres Breast Stroke.—U. Geweniger (G.D.R.), 1 m. 08-60 s.  
200 metres Breast Stroke.—L. Kachushite (U.S.S.R.), 2 m. 28-36 s.  
100 metres Butterfly.—M. Meagher (U.S.A.), 57-93 s.  
200 metres Butterfly.—M. Meagher (U.S.A.), 2 m. 05-96 s.  
100 metres Back Stroke.—R. Reinisch (G.D.R.), 1 m. 00-86 s.  
200 metres Back Stroke.—C. Sirch (G.D.R.), 2 m. 09-91 s.  
200 metres Medley.—U. Geweniger (G.D.R.), 2 m. 11-73 s.  
400 metres Medley.—P. Schneider (G.D.R.), 4 m. 36-10 s.  
4 × 100 metres Freestyle Relay.—G.D.R., 3 m. 42-71 s.  
4 × 100 metres Medley Relay.—G.D.R., 4 m. 05-83 s.

## HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA, 1982

*Grand Challenge Cup*.—Leander and London beat Univ. of London and Tyrian by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length.

*Ladies Challenge Plate*.—Univ. of London beat Isis by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 6 m. 56 s.

*Princess Elizabeth Cup*.—Eton College beat Holy Spirit H.S. (U.S.A.) by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 7 m. 9 s.

*Thames Cup*.—Charles River (U.S.A.) beat Goldie by 2 lengths, 6 m. 47 s.

*Stewards' Cup*.—Ruderclub Schaffhausen & Ruderclub Thalwill (Switzerland) beat Univ. of London and Tyrian by  $\frac{3}{4}$  lengths, 7 m. 10 s.

*Prince Phillip Cup*.—Univ. of London and Tyrian beat Queensland Univ. and Mosman (Australia) by  $\frac{2}{3}$  lengths, 7 m. 32 s.

*Queen Mother Cup*.—Marlow and Thames Tradesmen's beat Lea easily, 6 m. 57 s.

*Visitors' Cup*.—Durham Univ. beat Natal Univ. (S. Africa) by 2 lengths, 7 m. 50 s.

*Wyfold Cup*.—Nottingham beat Trident (S. Africa) by  $\frac{2}{3}$  lengths, 7 m. 21 s.

*Britannia Challenge Cup*.—Neptune (Ireland) beat Molesey by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 7 m. 45 s.

*Silver Goblets*.—M. Ivancic and Z. Celent (Yugoslavia) beat P. Wensley and P. Reynolds (Univ. of London and Kingston) by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 8 m. 11 s.

*Double Sculls*.—D. Clift and S. Redgrave (Marlow) beat N. Staite and J. Spencer-Jones (Evesham & Bewdley) by  $\frac{3}{4}$  lengths, 7 m. 55 s.

*Diamond Sculls*.—C. L. Baillieu (Leander) beat A. Whitwell (Thames Tradesmen's) easily, 8 m. 18 s.

*Schools Race*.—Shrewsbury beat Radley College by  $\frac{2}{3}$  lengths, 4 m. 46 s.

*Women's Coxed Fours*.—Boston Univ. (U.S.A.) beat Princeton Univ. (U.S.A.) by  $\frac{1}{2}$  lengths, 3 m. 26 s.

*Women's Double Sculls*.—R. Clugston and A. Ayling (Borough Rd. College & Kingston) beat H. Lenes and S. Johansen (Trondheim, Norway) by  $\frac{1}{2}$  length, 3 m. 56 s.

*Women's Single Sculls*.—B. Mitchell (Thames Tradesmen's) beat S. Foster (Waiariki, N.Z.) by 1 length, 3 m. 56 s.

## THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4 m. 1 f. 180 yds.)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1968	Cambridge	18 22	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths
1969	Cambridge	18 4	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths
1970	Cambridge	20 22	4 lengths
1971	Cambridge	17 58	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths
1972	Cambridge	18 36	10 lengths
1973	Cambridge	19 21	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
1974	Oxford	17 35	13 lengths
1975	Cambridge	19 27	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths
1976	Oxford	16 58*	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths
1977	Oxford	19 28	7 lengths
1978	Oxford	19	Camb. sank
1979	Oxford	20 33	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths
1980	Oxford	19 20	A canvas
1981	Oxford	18 11	8 lengths
1982	Oxford	18 21	$\frac{3}{4}$ lengths

Cambridge have won 68 times, Oxford 59 and there has been 1 dead-heat.

\*Record.

## OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

*Oxford Summer Eights*.—Oriël.

*Oxford Torpids*.—Oriël.

*Cambridge Lents*.—Trinity Hall.

*Cambridge Mays*.—Downing.

*Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 268th race, London Bridge-Chelsea, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles)*.—G. Anness (Stratford).

*Wingfield Sculls*.—C. Baillieu (Leander).

*Head of the River (50th race)*.—ARA National Squad.

## SKATING, 1981-82

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS  
(Copenhagen)

*Men's Figure*.—S. Hamilton (U.S.A.).

*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss E. Zayak (U.S.A.).

*Pairs*.—T. Thierbach and S. Baess (East Germany).

*Ice Dancing*.—C. Dean and J. Torvill (G.B.).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS  
(Lyons)

*Men's Figure*.—N. Schramm (West Germany).

*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss C. Kristofics-Binder (Austria).

*Pairs*.—T. Thierbach and S. Baess (East Germany).

*Ice Dancing*.—C. Dean and J. Torvill (G.B.).

## BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

*Men's Figure*.—M. Pepperday.

*Ladies' Figure*.—Miss D. Cottrill.

*Pairs*.—I. Jenkins and Miss S. Garland.

*Dancing*.—C. Dean and Miss J. Torvill.

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 113th N.R.A.,  
1982

*Queen's Prize*.—1, L. M. Peden, 295 pts.; 2, W. C. P. Richards, 293; 3, D. G. M. Coleman, 293.

*St. George's Challenge Vase*.—1, S. Belither, 148; 2, C. N. Tremlett, 147; 3, R. G. Best, 147.

*Grand Aggregate*.—1, Dr. J. W. Hadfield, 589; 2, B. K. Hyam, 587; 3, P. G. Kent, 586.

*Elcho Challenge Shield*.—1, England, 1,655; 2, Scotland, 1,564; 3, Ireland, 1,440.

*National Match*.—1, England, 2,007; 2, Scotland, 1,967; 3, Ireland, 1,937.

*Kolapore*.—1, Great Britain; 2, New Zealand; 3, Australia.

*International Service Rifle Match*.—1, Great Britain, 2,455; 2, Canadian Forces, 2,306; 3, Zimbabwe, 2,234.

*Chancellor's Challenge Plate*.—1, Cambridge, 1,136; 2, Oxford, 1,105.

*Inter-Services Long Range*.—1, R.A.F., 558; 2, Territorial Army, 556; 3, Regular Army, 554.

*Inter-Services Short Range*.—1, R.A.F., 1,157; 2, Canadian Forces, 1,150; 3, Territorial Army, 1,144.

*United Services*.—1, Army Team, 1,306; 2, Canadian Forces Team, 1,235; 3, R.A.F. Team, 1,182.

*Ashburton Shield*.—1, Uppingham School, 504; 2, Marlborough College, 502; 3, St. John's, Leatherhead, 501.

## CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1982

*International Cup (Down-the-Line)*.—1, Scotland, 7,312/7,500; 2, Ireland, 7,288; 3, England, 7,234; 4, Wales, 7,113.

*British Open Down-the-Line Championship*.—J. I. Stafford (Scotland), 300/300.

*Down-the-Line High Gun Trophy*.—J. I. Stafford (Scotland), 600/600 (new record).

*Mackintosh Trophy*.—New Zealand, 7,366/7,500.

*British Open Skeet Championship*.—B. J. Simpson (Cams.), 99/100.

*British Open Sporting Championship*.—R. Calton (Norfolk), 83/100.

*Coronation Cup*.—G. Digweed (E. Sussex), 360/400.

*Grand Prix of Great Britain (Olympic Trap)*.—G. Leary (Canada), 192/200.

*European Sporting Championship (Switzerland)*.—D. Lawton (Staffs.), 172/200. *Team Match*: France, 651/800.

*Game Fair Championship*.—J. Little (Lancs.), 25/25.

*Grand Mondial (Universal Trench)*.—P. Croft (W. Midlands), 196/200.

## BOXING, 1982

## A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS (Winners)

*Light-Flyweight*.—J. Lyon; *Flyweight*.—J. Kelly; *Bantam*.—R. Gilbody; *Feather*.—H. Henry; *Light*.—J. McDonnell; *Light-Welter*.—A. Adams; *Welter*.—C. Pyatt; *Light-Middle*.—D. Milligan; *Middle*.—J. Price; *Light-Heavy*.—G. Crawford; *Heavy*.—H. Hilton; *Super-Heavy*.—A. Elliott.

## PROFESSIONAL BOXING

## WORLD (W.B.C.) CHAMPIONS

*Heavy*.—L. Holmes (U.S.A.); *Cruiser*.—S. T. Gordon (U.S.A.); *Light-Heavy*.—D. Braxton (U.S.A.); *Middle*.—M. Hagler (U.S.A.); *Light-Middle*.—W. Benitez (Puerto Rico); *Welter*.—Sugar Ray Leonard (U.S.A.); *Light-Welter*.—L. Haley (U.S.A.); *Light*.—A. Arguello (Nicaragua); *Super-Feather*.—R. Limon (Mexico); *Feather*.—S. Sanchez (Mexico); *Super-Bantam*.—W. Gomez (Puerto Rico); *Bantam*.—L. Pintor (Mexico); *Super-Fly*.—Chulho Kim (Korea); *Fly*.—P. Cardona (Colombia); *Light-Fly*.—H. Zapata (Panama).

## WORLD (W.B.A.) CHAMPIONS

*Heavy*.—M. Weaver (U.S.A.); *Cruiser*.—O. Ocasio (Puerto Rico); *Light-Heavy*.—M. Spinks (U.S.A.); *Middle*.—M. Hagler (U.S.A.); *Light-Middle*.—D. Moore (U.S.A.); *Welter*.—Sugar Ray Leonard (U.S.A.); *Light-Welter*.—A. Pryor (U.S.A.); *Light*.—R. Mancini (U.S.A.); *Super-Feather*.—S. Serrano (Puerto Rico); *Feather*.—E. Pedroza (Panama); *Super-Bantam*.—S. Palma (Argentina); *Bantam*.—J. Chandler (U.S.A.); *Super-Fly*.—J. Watanabe (Japan); *Fly*.—S. Laciari (Argentina); *Light-Fly*.—K. Takashika (Japan).

## BRITISH CHAMPIONS

*Heavy*.—N. Meade; *Light-Heavy*.—T. Collins; *Middle*.—R. Gumbs; *Light-Middle*.—H. Graham; *Welter*.—C. Jones; *Light-Welter*.—C. McKenzie; *Light*.—R. Cattouse; *Feather*.—P. Cowdell; *Bantam*.—J. Feeney; *Fly*.—(vacant).

## COMMONWEALTH CHAMPIONS

*Heavy*.—T. Berbeck (Canada); *Light-Heavy*.—L. Mwale (Zambia); *Middle*.—(vacant); *Light-Middle*.—H. Graham (G.B.); *Welter*.—C. Jones (G.B.); *Light-Welter*.—O. Nwankpa (Nigeria); *Light*.—C. Noel (Trinidad and Tobago); *Super-Feather*.—J. Aba (Papua); *Feather*.—A. Nelson (Ghana); *Bantam*.—P. Ferrarri (Australia); *Fly*.—S. Muchoki (Kenya).

## EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

*Heavy*.—L. Rodriguez (France); *Light-Heavy*.—R. Koopmans (Holland); *Middle*.—T. Sibson (G.B.); *Light-Middle*.—L. Minchillo (Italy); *Welter*.—H. H. Palm (Denmark); *Light-Welter*.—C. McKenzie (G.B.); *Light*.—J. Gibilisco (Italy); *Super-Feather*.—C. Boza Edwards (G.B.); *Feather*.—P. Cowdell (G.B.); *Bantam*.—G. Fossati (Italy); *Fly*.—C. Magri (G.B.).

## BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

*World Professional Snooker Championship*.—A. Higgins beat R. Reardon by 18–15 frames.  
*World Amateur Snooker Championship*.—T. Parsons (Wales) beat J. Bear (Canada) by 11–8.  
*Benson and Hedges Masters Snooker Tournament*.—S. Davis beat T. Griffiths by 9–5.  
*U.K. Professional Snooker Championship*.—S. Davis beat T. Griffiths by 16–3.  
*World Amateur Billiards Championship*.—M. Ferreira (India) beat N. Dagley (England) by 2,725 to 2,631.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS AND WINNERS, 1981–82

Event (with date of first meeting)	Summary of Results			Results 1981–82
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827) . . . . .	45	53	40	Camb.
Boat Race (1829) . . . . .	59	68	1	Oxford
Athletics (1864) . . . . .	52	49	7	Camb.
Football— Association (1873–4) . . . . .	37	42	20	Oxford
Rugby (1871–2) . . . . .	43	44	13	Camb.
Golf (1878) . . . . .	37	49	5	Camb.
Hockey (1890) . . . . .	28	36	15	Camb.

## OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS, 1981–82

Shooting . . . . .	Cambridge
Rugby League . . . . .	Cambridge
Rackets . . . . .	Oxford
Polo . . . . .	Oxford
Real Tennis . . . . .	Oxford

## MOTOR CYCLING, 1982

*Senior 500 c.c. T.T., Isle of Man*.—1, N. Brown (Suzuki); 2, J. Ekerold (Suzuki); 3, D. Ireland (Suzuki).

*Senior Manx Grand Prix*.—1, G. Farmer (Yamaha); 2, G. Radcliffe (Yamaha); 3, N. Jeffries (Suzuki).

*Classic T.T., Isle of Man*.—1, D. Ireland (Suzuki); 2, J. Ekerold (Suzuki); 3, T. Rutter (Yamaha).

*British Grand Prix (Silverstone)*.—F. Uncini (Suzuki).

*Marlboro Transatlantic Trophy*.—Great Britain.

## MOTOR SPORT, 1981–82

*U.S. Detroit Grand Prix*.—1, J. Watson (McLaren); 2, E. Cheever (Ligier); 3, D. Pironi (Ferrari).

*Monaco Grand Prix*.—1, R. Patrese (Brabham); 2, D. Pironi (Ferrari); 3, A. de Cesaris (Alfa Romeo).

*French Grand Prix*.—1, R. Arnoux (Renault); 2, A. Prost (Renault); 3, D. Pironi (Ferrari).

*San Marino Grand Prix*.—1, D. Pironi (Ferrari); 2, G. Villeneuve (Ferrari); 3, M. Alboreto (Tyrrell).

*British Grand Prix (Brands Hatch)*.—1, N. Lauda (McLaren); 2, D. Pironi (Ferrari); 3, P. Tambay (Ferrari).

*South African Grand Prix*.—1, A. Prost (Renault); 2, C. Reutemann (Williams); 3, R. Arnoux (Renault).

*Brazilian Grand Prix*.—1, N. Piquet (Brabham); 2, K. Rosberg (Williams); 3, A. Prost (Renault).

*Italian Grand Prix*.—1, R. Arnoux (Renault); 2, P. Tambay (Ferrari); 3, M. Andretti (Ferrari).

*Austrian Grand Prix*.—1, E. de Angelis (Lotus); 2, K. Rosberg (Williams); 3, J. Laffite (Ligier).

*German Grand Prix*.—1, P. Tambay (Ferrari); 2, R. Arnoux (Renault); 3, K. Rosberg (Williams).

*Canadian Grand Prix*.—1, N. Piquet (Brabham); 2, R. Patrese (Brabham); 3, J. Watson (McLaren).

*Dutch Grand Prix*.—1, D. Pironi (Ferrari); 2, N. Piquet (Brabham); 3, K. Rosberg (Williams).

*Belgian Grand Prix*.—1, J. Watson (McLaren); 2, K. Rosberg (Williams); 3, E. Cheever (Ligier).

*U.S. Grand Prix West*.—1, N. Lauda (McLaren); 2, K. Rosberg (Williams); 3, R. Patrese (Brabham).

*Swiss Grand Prix*.—1, K. Rosberg (Williams); 2, A. Prost (Renault); 3, N. Lauda (McLaren).

*U.S. Las Vegas Grand Prix*.—1, M. Alboreto (Tyrrell); 2, J. Watson (McLaren); 3, E. Cheever (Ligier).

*Le Mans (24-hour)*.—J. Ickx and D. Bell (Porsche).

*Lombard R.A.C. Rally, 1981*.—H. Mikkola (Audi Quattro).

## SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

- ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers, 2 Wilson Street, Derby.
- ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, E. A. Croker, 16 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
- ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. *Gen. Sec.*, M. A. Farrell, Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
- British Amateur Athletic Board. *Gen. Sec.*, N. C. Cooper, Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
- Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Hartman, C.B.E., Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
- BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Chief Exec.*, Air Vice-Marshal G. C. Lamb, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., National Badminton Centre, Bradwell Road, Loughton Lodge, Milton Keynes.
- BASKET BALL.—English Basketball Association. *Dir.*, K. K. Mitchell, O.B.E., Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds.
- BILLIAROS.—Billiards and Snooker Control Council. *Chairman*, S. Brooke, Alexandra Chambers, 32 John William Street, Huddersfield.
- BOBSLEIGH.—National Bobsleigh Centre, Thorpe Park, Staines Lane, Chertsey, Surrey. *Sec.*, Sherry Daly.
- BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, J. F. Elms, 2a Idesleigh Road, Bournemouth.
- BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association of England, Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Mills.
- British Boxing Board of Control, Ramillies Buildings, Hills Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. L. Clarke, O.B.E.
- CANOING.—British Canoe Union, Flexel House, 45 High Street, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. W. Emes.
- CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Dir.*, A. P. Page, 107 Epping New Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
- CRICKET.—International Cricket Conference, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Chmn.*, Sir Anthony Tuke; *Sec.*, J. A. Bailey. Cricket Council, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Chmn.*, C. H. Palmer; *Sec.*, D. B. Carr.
- CROQUET.—Croquet Association, The Hurlingham Club, Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6. *Sec.*, R. F. Rothwell.
- CYCLING.—British Cycling Federation, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. Unwin.
- FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. Pienne, 83 Perham Road, W. Kensington, W.14.
- GLIDING.—British Gliding Association, Kimberley House, 47 Vaughan Way, Leicester. *Sec.*, B. Rolfe.
- GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, K. R. T. Mackenzie, M.C.
- English Golf Union. *Sec.*, I. R. H. M. A. Erskine, 12A Denmark Street, Wokingham, Berks.
- Ladies' Golf Union, 12, The Links, St. Andrews, Fife.—*Sec.*, Mrs. G. Anderson.
- GYMNASTICS.—British Amateur Gymnastics Association, 95 High Street, Slough, Berks.
- HOCKEY.—Hockey Association.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Col. D. M. R. Eagan, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- All England Women's Hockey Association, 160 Great Portland Street, W.1.
- JUDO.—British Judo Association, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. *Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. M. Kenneally.
- LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Hon. Sec.*, R. Balls, 70 High Road, Rayleigh, Essex.
- All England Women's Lacrosse Association, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. *Organising Secretary*, Miss N. Hill.
- LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, J. C. U. James, Barons Court, W.14.
- International Tennis Federation. *Gen. Sec.*, D. Gray, Church Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
- MOTOR CYCLING.—Auto-Cycle Union, Millbuck House, Corporation Street, Rugby, Warwicks. *Sec.-Gen.*, K. E. Shierson.
- MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, Crawford House, Precinct Court, Booth Street East, Manchester. *Gen. Sec.*, D. D. Gray.
- NETBALL.—All England Netball Association, Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
- ORIENTEERING.—British Orienteering Federation, 41 Dale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire. *Professional Officer*, R. F. Mason.
- POLO.—The Hurlingham Polo Association, Amber-sham Farm, Ambersham, Midhurst, W. Sussex. *Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. F. Harper, O.S.O.
- RACING.—The Jockey Club (incorporating National Hunt Committee), 42 Portman Square, W.1. *Sec.*, S. M. Weatherly.
- RIFLE SHOOTING.—National Rifle Association. *Sec.*, Brig. P. G. A. Prescott, M.C., Bisley Camp, Brook-wood, Woking, Surrey.
- National Small-bore Rifle Association. *Sec.*, R. C. Russell, Lord Roberts House, Bisley Camp, Brook-wood, Woking, Surrey.
- ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Exec. Sec.*, D. C. Lunn-Rockliffe, 6 Lower Mall, W.6.
- RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Sec.*, I. P. Fuller, Hollow Oak, Goudhurst, Essex.
- RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Air Commodore R. H. G. Weighill, C.B.E., D.F.C.
- The Rugby Football League. *Sec.-Gen.*, D. S. Oxley, 180 Chapelton Road, Leeds.
- SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Gen. Administrator*, E. Waughray, 117 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1.
- SKI-ING.—British Ski Federation. *Sec.*, P. A. Allan, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
- SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Chief Executive*, R. I. Morris, Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.
- Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, Miss C. Myers, 345 Upper Richmond Road West, S.W.14.
- SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association, Harold Fern House, Derby Square, Loughborough, Leics.
- TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Gen. Sec.*, A. W. Shipley, 21 Claremont, Hastings.
- TOBOGGANING.—British Racing Tobogganing Association.—*Pres.*, Dr. R. Liversedge, Oak Cottage, Flaunden, Herts.
- UNDERWATER SWIMMING.—British Sub-Aqua Club, *General Manager*, D. D. Robertson, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.
- VOLLEYBALL.—English Volleyball Association, 128 Melton Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham. *Gen. Administrator*, E. Pratt.
- WALKING.—Race Walking Association. *Hon. Sec.*, P. Marlow, 65 Lordship Lane, S.E.22.
- WATER SKI-ING.—British Water Ski Federation, 16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. *Sec.*, G. Hill.
- WEIGHT-LIFTING.—British Amateur Weight Lifters Association. *Hon. Sec.*, W. W. R. Holland, 3 Iffley Turn, Iffley, Oxford.
- WRESTLING.—English Olympic Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, H. Jacob, O.B.E., 2 Huxley Drive, Bramhall, Stockport, Cheshire.
- YACHTING.—Royal Yachting Association, Victoria Way, Woking, Surrey. *Sec.-Gen.*, J. Durie.
- SPORTS COUNCIL.—16 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. *Dir.-Gen.*, E. Jones, M.B.E.

## OPERA AND DANCE, 1981-82

## Dame Janet Baker

To widespread expressions of regret, Dame Janet Baker retired from the operatic stage during the 1981-82 season with farewell performances with the Royal Opera, English National Opera and Glyndbourne Festival Opera. *Alceste* (Gluck) at Covent Garden and *Orfeo ed Eurydice* (Gluck) at Glyndbourne were new productions, while the *Mary Stuart* (Donizetti) at the London Coliseum was a revival of E.N.O.'s 1973 production. The choice of two Gluck operas to be amongst Dame Janet's final three roles was not surprising in view of the mezzo-soprano's extensive recital repertoire of the composer and her previously acclaimed portrayals of *Orfeo*. The role of *Alceste* was a new one for her but, as with *Mary Stuart*, required the portrayal of what one critic termed "majesty ... transfigured by grief and ill-use", a requirement accomplished with great artistry in moving performances at all three houses to the accolades of audiences and critics alike.

Response to aspects of the productions themselves was not so complimentary. The revival of *Mary Stuart* fared best with the critics, perhaps benefiting by not suffering the teething troubles of a new production. The six performances given in April, 1982 were widely admired, Dame Janet's finely judged portrayal being matched by a strong performance from Rosalind Plowright as *Elizabeth* which made the Act 2 confrontation of the Queens the dramatic climax of the opera. Some aspects of the scenery and stage business in *Alceste* and *Orfeo ed Eurydice* were found less felicitous, including much of the choreography in both; that in *Alceste* even provoked sections of one audience to laughter. However, fine vocal support was in evidence in all productions, with John Shirley-Quirk deserting the concert platform for a regrettably rare opera appearance in *Alceste*.

This production of *Mary Stuart* was recorded for issue on record and video, and also a television broadcast on July 14, while a concert performance of the Glyndbourne *Orfeo ed Eurydice* was given at the Royal Albert Hall on August 11 as part of the Promenade season. Despite her farewell to the stage Dame Janet still plans a busy concert schedule.

Dame Janet's final performance at Covent Garden on December 15, 1981 was the occasion of a presentation to mark her farewell to opera. Sir John Tooley, general manager of the Royal Opera House, presented her with four vellum-bound engravings from an eighteenth century book of French theatre costume. These, aptly, are illustrations of Gluck performances.

For details of the productions of *Alceste* and *Orfeo ed Eurydice*, see below.

**Mary Stuart.** *Conductor*, Sir Charles Mackerras; *producer*, John Copley; *designer*, Desmond Heeley.

*Mary Stuart*, Janet Baker; *Queen Elizabeth*, Rosalind Plowright; *Leicester*, David Rendell; *Talbot*, John Tomlinson; *Cecil*, Alan Opie; *Hannah*, Angela Bostock.

## Obituaries

*Dame Marie Rambert, D.B.E.*, who died on June 12, 1982 at the age of 94, was the founder of Ballet Rambert, and its guiding spirit until more recent years, when advancing years led to some diminishing of her energy. Although born in Warsaw, on February 20, 1888, Dame Marie was sent to Paris by her family in 1905 to avoid the possibility of trouble with the political authorities in Poland. There, her interest in dance was first aroused by the "art-dancing" of Isadora Duncan and the eurhythmic theories of Dalcroze. Her introduction to classical dance came in 1913 when she joined Diaghilev's Russian Ballet to help Nijinsky to disentangle the then avant-garde rhythms of *The Rite of Spring*, also dancing in the corps-de-ballet. Although subsequently she danced only in the earliest days of her own company, Dame Marie had a great love of the classics and from the start Fokine and Pepita works were performed.

However, Dame Marie's great gift was her ability to recognise the potential of dancers and choreographers, and with her own energy and enthusiasm to draw from everyone around her the utmost they had to give—an important gift with dancers but a vitally stimulating one with choreographers. This encouragement began even before the company itself. The pupils of the dance studio she opened in London in 1920 formed the nucleus of the company ten years later and among them was Frederick Ashton whose choreographic career was launched and developed there. His first piece *Scarlet Scissors* or *A Tragedy of Fashion* in 1926 provided the school with its first publicly performed work and he created another 19 works for the Rambert dancers in the nine years to 1935 when he moved to the Vic-Wells Ballet. Other members of the company who went on to make notable reputations as choreographers included Antony Tudor (*Jardin aux Lilas*, *Dark Elegies*, etc.), Andrée Howard (*Death and the Maiden*, *Lady into Fox*, etc.), Walter Gore (*Confessional*, *Winter Night*, *Sweet Dancer*, etc.) and Frank Staff (*The Tartans*, *Czernyana*, etc.)

The post-war enlargement of the Ballet Rambert and revivals of classical ballets reduced the company's commitment to the creation of new works. However, reorgani-

sation in 1966 due to a financial crisis reduced the company to a small group primarily concerned with mounting new works, including many using modern dance techniques. This development received Dame Marie's active support until well-established, after which she left the running of the company to others although maintaining a strong interest and involvement. Through her company, and as a catalyst to the talents she nurtured there, Dame Marie Rambert made a major contribution to the development of British choreography and dancing, and helped to lay the foundations of the strong tradition of dance, classical and modern, in Britain today.

*Lotte Lenya* died in New York on November 27, 1981 at the age of 83. She was born in Vienna and studied as a dancer in Zurich before moving in 1920 to Berlin, where six years later she married Kurt Weill. In 1928, Lenya created the role of Jenny in *The Threepenny Opera* and subsequently created roles in other Weill/Brecht collaborations including, in 1933, that of Anna in *The Seven Deadly Sins*. The Weills fled Germany, emigrating to the U.S.A. two years later, where Lenya worked in films as well as on stage. After Weill's death in 1950, she helped with the restaging of her husband's work, also singing in revivals and on recordings of them.

### Anniversaries

The Royal Ballet celebrated the centenary of the birth on June 17 of Igor Stravinsky with six performances of a programme of three ballets choreographed to his scores. *The Firebird* was written in 1910 when the composer was still unknown; *Les Noces* was started in 1914 but completed after, and influenced by, the Russian Revolution; and *Orpheus*, commissioned in 1947 by Balanchine but presented here in a new version choreographed by MacMillan (see below).

"Ninety Years On", a musical tribute to Dame Eva Turner on the eve of her 90th birthday, took place at the Coliseum on March 9. The celebrations continued with a birthday lunch at Covent Garden the following day and at the Royal Opera House on March 14 with an evening of extracts from the soprano's best-known roles, at which Dame Eva was presented with a Covent Garden Silver Medal.

A surprise party was held at the Royal Opera House on February 16 to celebrate the 60th birthday of Sir Geraint Evans, who announced his intention of retiring from the operatic stage in the 1983-84 season. On March 11, Sir Geraint was presented with an original *Meistersinger* score at this season's final performance of *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*, the opera in which he made his Covent Garden debut in 1948 as *The Night-watchman* and in which he has latterly sung *Beckmesser*.

The 1981-82 season saw the 25th anniversary of the debut at the Royal Opera House of the tenor Jon Vickers, who celebrated by singing *Samson* in autumn 1981, *Canio* (Pagliacci) in April and *Tristan* in May, three of the intense, passionate roles for which he is known.

### European Premiere

December 16, 1981, saw the European premiere of *A Christmas Carol*, Thea Musgrave's fifth opera based on the Charles Dickens' story. The work was performed at Sadler's Wells Theatre by the Royal Opera for a short season aimed primarily at young audiences. The composer, also her own librettist, managed to include many of the book's characters by having some singers take several parts. The opera was double cast for its six performances, with the first-night cast being led by the American baritone, Frederick Burchinal, in the role of Scrooge which he created.

*Producer*, David Farrar; *designers*, Miguel Romero and Alex Reid; *conductors*, Peter Mark/David Cyrus.

*Scrooge*, Frederick Burchinal/Jonathan Summers; *Bob Cratchit*, Robin Leggate/Terry Jenkins; *Young Scrooge*, Philip Gelling/William Shimell; *Mrs. Cratchit*, Mrs. Fezzywig, etc., Elizabeth Bainbridge/Phyllis Cannan; *Fezzywig*, etc., Forbes Robinson/Eric Garrett; *Belle*, etc., Eiddwen Harry/Vivian Townley; *Fanny*, etc., Sandra Dugdale/Mary Hall; *Marley's Ghost*, (spoken part) Philip Locke; *Spirits of Christmas*, (dance and mime part), Murray Melvin.

### The Nureyev Festival

The seventh Festival was held at the London Coliseum from June 1 to July 3, featuring three companies in support of Nureyev. The first two weeks saw the performance of *Romeo and Juliet* by the London Festival Ballet, in the award-winning version choreographed for the company by Nureyev himself. The role of Juliet was shared by Patricia Ruanne and Evelyne Desutter.

The third week saw the return to the Festival of the Zurich Ballet with the first performance in Britain of *Manfred*, a ballet based on the Byronic legend set to music by Tchaikovsky. The ballet, which interweaves incidents in Byron's life with that of the hero of his poem, was conceived and created by Nureyev as a role for himself. The other piece given by the company was *Western Symphony*, a Balanchine piece set to well-known country and western songs such as "Golden Slippers" and "Red River Valley".

The final fortnight brought the Ballet Théâtre Français on their first visit to this country, with four ballets, three by Diaghilev. *Spectre de la Rose* and *L'après-midi d'un Faune* were making a return to the



programme but Nureyev danced *Petrouchka* at the Festival for the first time. The fourth piece was *La Boutique Fantastique* (Massine).

### New Company

During the 1981-82 season there were short seasons of opera at Sadler's Wells Theatre performed by artists attached to other companies, e.g. The Royal Opera and English National Opera. In August 1981 there were performances of *The Gypsy Princess* (Kalman) and *Hansel and Gretel* (Humperdinck), and in April and May 1982 *The Gypsy Princess* was presented in conjunction with *The Grand Duchess of Gerstein* (Offenbach). The success of these occasional productions has led to the forming of The New Sadler's Wells Opera, with the aid of a four-year sponsorship worth £400,000 by the National Westminster Bank. The company, launched on June 29, 1982, plans to give its first performances in January 1983, and hopes to concentrate on the presentation of light opera, so complementing rather than competing with the major London opera companies.

### OPERA PRODUCTIONS

In the summaries of company activities shown below the dates in brackets indicate the year in which the current production of the work entered the repertoire of that company.

#### THE ROYAL OPERA (1946)

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Productions from the repertoire were *Arabella* (1965), *Simon Boccanegra* (1980), *Tosca* (1964), *Il trovatore* (1964), *Don Giovanni* (1981), *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* (1980), *La Bohème* (1974), *Billy Budd* (1951), *Salome* (1970), *Cavalleria rusticana* (1959) and *Pagliacci* (1959), *Eugene Onegin* (1971), *Tristan und Isolde* (1971), *Pelléas et Mélisande* (1969), *La clemenza di Tito* (1974) and *Der Freischütz* (1977).

Revised productions were:

Nov. 2, 1981. *La Sonnambula* (Bellini). *Conductor*, Manfred Ramin, making his debut with the Royal Opera; *producers* were Filippo Sanjust and Richard Gregson; *designer*, Filippo Sanjust.

*Amina*, Ileana Cotrubas; *Teresa*, Phyllis Cannan; *Elvino*, Dennis O'Neill; *Count Rodolfo*, Robert Lloyd; *Lisa*, Elizabeth Gale; *Alessio*, Roderick Earle.

Feb. 22, 1982. *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* (Wagner). *Conductor*, Colin Davis; *producer*, Hans Hartleb; *designer*, Barry Kay.

*Eva*, Lucia Popp; *Walther*, Reiner Goldberg; *Sachs*, Hans Sotin; *Pogner*, Gwynne Howell; *Beckmesser*, Geraint Evans; *Kothner*, Barry Motha; *Magdalene*, Phyllis Cannan; *David*, Robert Tear; *Nightwatchman*, John Tomlinson.

There were three new productions:

Sept. 28, 1981. *Samson et Dalila* (Saint-

Saëns). *Conductor*, Colin Davis; *producer*, Elijah Moshinsky; *designer*, Sidney Nolan.

*Samson*, Jon Vickers; *Dalila*, Shirley Verrett; *Abimelech*, John Tomlinson; *High Priest*, Jonathan Summers.

Nov. 26, 1981. *Alceste* (Gluck). *Conductor*, Charles Mackerras; *producer*, John Copley; *designers*, Roger Butlin and Michael Stennett; *choreography*, Ronald Hynd.

*Alceste*, Janet Baker; *Admète*, Robert Tear; *Hercule*, Jonathan Summers; *Grand-Prêtre/Dieu Infernal*, John Shirley-Quirk; *Le Hérault/Apollo*, Philip Gelling; *Évangre*, Maldwyn Davies; *L'Oracle*, Matthew Best.

June 30, 1982. *Falstaff* (Verdi). *Conductor*, Carlo Maria Giulini; *producer*, Ronald Eyre; *designer*, Hayden Griffen.

*Falstaff*, Renato Bruson; *Pistol*, William Wildermann; *Bardolph*, Francis Egerton; *Dr. Caius*, John Dobson; *Mistress Page*, Brenda Boozer; *Mistress Ford*, Katia Ricciarelli; *Nannetta*, Barbara Hendricks; *Mistress Quickly*, Lucia Valentini-Terrani; *Ford*, Leo Nucci; *Fenton*, Dalmacio Gonzalez.

#### ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA (1931)

London Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.

Productions from the repertoire were *The Merry Widow* (1980), *The Seraglio* (1971), *Fidelio* (1980), *Così fan tutte* (1980), *The Seven Deadly Sins* (1978) and *Les Mamelles de Tirésias* (1979), *La Traviata* (1973), *Der Rosenkavalier* (1975), *Die Fledermaus* (1966, revised 1979), *Aida* (1980), *The Marriage of Figaro* (1979), *Manon* (1979), *La Bohème* (1977), *Madame Butterfly* (1974) and *Mary Stuart* (1973).

The new productions were:

Aug. 8, 1981. *Tristan und Isolde* (Wagner). *Conductor*, Reginald Goodall; *producers*, Glen Byam Shaw and John Blatchley; *designers*, Hayden Griffen and Carol Lawrence.

*Tristan*, Alberto Remedios; *Isolde*, Linda Esther Gray; *Brangäne*, Felicity Palmer; *Kurwenal*, Norman Bailey; *King Marke*, Gwynne Howell/John Tomlinson; *Melot*, Geoffrey Chard.

Aug. 20, 1981. *Orfeo* (Gluck). *Conductor*, John Eliot Gardiner; *producer*, David Freeman; *designers*, Hayden Griffen and Peter Hartwell.

*Orfeo*, Anthony Rolfe Johnson; *Eurydice*, Patricia O'Neill; *Pluto*, Richard Angas; *Proserpina*, Diana Montague; *Charon*, John Tomlinson; *Messenger*, Della Jones; *Music*, Jennifer Smith.

Sept. 24, 1981. London premiere of *Otello* (Verdi), previously performed on tour. *Conductor*, Mark Elder; *producer*, Jonathan Miller; *designers*, Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe.

*Otello*, Charles Craig; *Iago*, Neil Howlett; *Desdemona*, Rosalind Plowright; *Cassio*, Adrian Martin; *Lodovico*, John Tomlinson;

*Emilia*, Diana Montague; *Montano*, John Gibbs; *Roderigo*, Stuart Kale.

Oct. 28, 1981. *Louise* (Charpentier). *Conductor*, Sylvain Cambreling; *producer*, Colin Graham; *designers*, Rene Allio and Christine Laurent.

*Louise*, Valerie Masterton; *Julien*, John Treleaven; *Louise's Mother*, Katherine Pring; *Louise's Father*, Richard Van Allen; *Night Prowler/King of Fools*, Stuart Kale.

Nov. 25, 1981. *Pelléas and Mélisande* (Debussy). *Conductor*, Mark Elder; *producer*, Harry Kupfer; *designer*, Reinhard Heinrich.

*Pelléas*, Robert Dean; *Mélisande*, Eilene Hannan; *Golaud*, Neil Howlett; *Arkel*, John Tomlinson/Dennis Wicks; *Genevieve*, Sarah Walker.

Feb. 10, 1982. *The Flying Dutchman* (Wagner). *Conductor*, Mark Elder/Stephen Barlow; *producer*, David Pountney; *designer*, Stefanos Lazaridis and Alex Reid.

*The Dutchman*, Norman Bailey/Phillip Joll; *Senta*, Josephine Barstow; *Daland*, Dennis Wicks; *Eric*, John Treleaven; *Mary*, Katherine Pring; *Steersman*, Adrian Martin.

During a three week season in May at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, the company performed *Aida* (1980), *Pelléas and Mélisande* (1981), *Die Fledermaus* (1966, revised 1979) and *Boris Godunov* (1980).

#### WELSH NATIONAL OPERA (1946)

John Street, Cardiff.

Productions from the repertoire were *The Barber of Seville* (1977), *Madam Butterfly* (1978), *Cunning Little Vixen* (1980, a co-production with S.O.), *The Magic Flute* (1979) and *Tosca* (1980).

New productions were:

Sept. 5, 1981. *Fidelio* (Beethoven). *Conductor*, Richard Armstrong; *producer*, Harry Kupfer; *designer*, Wilfried Wenz.

*Leonore*, Anne Evans; *Marzelline*, Helen Field; *Florestan*, Dennis Bailey; *Jaquino*, Richard Morton; *Pizarro*, Richard Van Allan; *Rocco*, Stafford Dean; *Fernando*, Phillip Joll.

Nov. 3, 1981. *La Forza del Destino* (Verdi). *Conductor*, Richard Armstrong; *producer*, Joachim Herz; *designers*, Reinhart Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber; *choreography*, Heinz Kretschmann.

*Leonore*, Elizabeth Vaughan; *Alvaro*, Moises Parker; *Carlos*, Norman Phillips; *Calvatrava*, David Gwynne; *Father Superior*, Don Garrard.

Feb. 23, 1982. *The Bartered Bride* (Smetana). *Conductor*, Mark Ermler; *producer*, Rudolf Noelte; *designers*, Jan Schlubach and Elizabeth Urbancic; *choreography*, Kate Flatt.

*Mařenka*, Helen Field; *Jeník*, Warren Ellsworth; *Kecal*, Derek Hammond-Stroud;

*Vášek*, Harry Nicoll; *Esmeralda*, Lesley Garrett.

March 10, 1982. *I Puritani* (Bellini). *Conductor*, Julian Smith; *producer*, Andrei Serban; *designer*, Michael Yeargan.

*Elvira*, Suzanne Murphy; *Enrichetta*, Catherine Savory; *Arturo*, Dennis O'Neill; *Riccardo*, Henry Newman; *Giorgio*, Geoffrey Moses; *Lord Walton*, David Gwynne; *Bruno*, John Harris.

May 18, 1982. *Katya Kabanova* (Janáček) a 1979 joint production with S.O. *Conductor*, Richard Armstrong; *producer*, David Pountney; *designer*, Maria Bjørnson.

*Katya*, Elisabeth Söderström; *Boris*, Dennis Bailey; *Kabanicha*, Rita Gorr; *Tikhon*, Jeffrey Lawton; *Varvara*, Cynthia Buchan; *Kudryash*, Arthur Davies; *Dikoy*, David Gwynne; *Kuligin*, Julian Moyle; *Glasha*, Elizabeth-Anne Price; *Feklusha*, Anne Morgan.

June 24, 1982. *Don Giovanni* (Mozart). *Conductor*, David Seaman; *producer*, Michael Geliot; *designer*, Ralph Koltai.

*Don Giovanni*, Henry Newman; *Leporello*, Nicholas Folwell; *Donna Elvira*, Jennifer Rhys-Davis; *Commendatore*, William Mackie; *Donna Anna*, Rita Cullis; *Don Ottavio*, Richard Morton; *Masetto*, Phillip Guy-Bromley; *Zerlina*, Doreen O'Neill.

All new productions were premiered at the New Theatre, Cardiff, except *Don Giovanni*, which was first presented at the Theatre Clwyd, Mold. In addition to its seasons in Cardiff, the company visited Liverpool, Bristol, Swansea, Birmingham, Oxford, Southampton, London (Dominion Theatre), Llandudno and Mold.

A new production of *Tamburlaine* was premiered in Mold and subsequently performed at Newtown, Aberystwyth, Harlech, Bangor, Treorchy, Llanelli, Haverfordwest and Builth Wells. The opera was also performed at the 1982 Edinburgh Festival and joins the main repertoire in the 1982-83 season.

Jan. 15, 1982. *Tamburlaine* (Handel). *Conductor*, Anthony Hose; *producer and designer*, Philip Prowse.

*Asteria*, Eiddwen Harry; *Irene*, Caroline Baker; *Tamburlaine*, Robin Martin-Oliver/Vaughan Howells; *Andronicus*, Brian Gordon; *Bajazet*, Richard Morton; *Leone*, Nicholas Folwell.

#### SCOTTISH OPERA (1962)

Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow 2.

Productions from the repertoire were *Die Fledermaus* (1975), *Così fan tutte* (1967), *Tosca* (1980), *The Cunning Little Vixen* (1980, a co-production with W.N.O.), *La Traviata* (1981).

New productions were:

Sept. 1, 1981. *The Beggar's Opera* (Woelfenden arrangement), premiered at the 1981

Edinburgh Festival. *Conductor*, Guy Woolfenden; *producer*, David William; *designers*, Michael Annals and Alex Reid.

*Macheath*, Thomas Allen/Ian Caddy; *Polly Peachum*, Kate Flowers; *Peachum*, William McCue; *Mrs. Peachum*, Linda Ormiston; *Lockit*, Norman White; *Lucy Lockit*, Patricia Hay; *Filch*, John Brackenridge; *Beggar*, John Warner; *The Management*, Geoffrey Edwards.

Sept. 9, 1981. *Les Pêcheurs de perles* (Bizet). *Conductor*, Ian Robertson; *producer*, Steven Pimlott; *designer*, Stefan Lazaridis.

*Leila*, Marie Slorach; *Nadir*, Gordon Christie; *Zurga*, Donald Maxwell; *Nourabad*, Roderrick Kennedy.

Jan. 13, 1982. *L'Égisto* (Cavalli). *Conductor*, Roderick Brydon; *producer*, John Cox; *designer*, Allen Charles Klein.

*Clori*, Della Jones; *Climone*, Delia Wallis; *Egisto*, Neil Rosenheim; *Lidio*, Andrew Dalton; *Ipparco*, Donald Maxwell; *Dema*, Francis Egerton; *Amor (Cupid)*, Patricia O'Neill.

The company toured to London (Dominion), Edinburgh, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Liverpool, Dunfermline, Dundee, Belfast, Ayr, Oxford. The production of *L'Égisto* was also taken on tour for two weeks to Schwetzingen, Frankfurt and Venice in May 1982.

The company's "Opera Go Round" group toured a new production of *The Marriage of Figaro*; *producer*, Rebecca Meitlis; *designers*, Sue Wilmington and Emma Purdy; *music director and accompanist*, Lesley-Anne Sammons; *company* included Suzan Bingham, Rosanne Brackenridge, Faith Elliot, Stewart Buchanan, Keith Brookes, Jim Broom and Halcro Johnson. The group visited venues throughout Scotland from September to December 1981, and the Farøe Islands for two weeks in September 1981.

#### OPERA NORTH (1978)

Grand Theatre, 46 New Briggate, Leeds.

Productions from the repertoire were *Car-men* (1979), *Hansel and Gretel* (1978), *Orpheus in the Underworld* (1978), *Rigoletto* (1979), *Nabucco* (1980) and *The Flying Dutchman* (1979).

Six new productions were presented:

Sept. 17, 1981. *Macbeth* (Verdi), a co-production with Welsh National Opera. *Conductor*, David Lloyd-Jones; *producer*, Michael Geliot; *designer*, John Gunter.

*Macbeth*, John Rawnsley; *Lady Macbeth*, Elizabeth Vaughan; *Banquo*, John Tranter.

Dec. 1, 1981. *The Bartered Bride* (Smetana), premiered at the Palace Theatre, Manchester. *Conductor*, David Lloyd-Jones; *producer*, Steven Pimlott; *designer*, Stefan Lazaridis.

*Mařenka*, Marie Slorach; *Jenik*, Arthur Davies; *Kecal*, Eric Garrett; *Vašek*, Justin Lavender; *Esmeralda*, Elizabeth Collier.

March 9, 1982. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Britten). *Guest conductor*, Elgar

Howarth; *producer*, Ian Watt-Smith; *designer*, Alexander McPherson.

*Oberon*, Kevin Smith; *Titania*, Nan Christie; *Puck*, Andrew Secombe; *Lysander*, Ian Caley; *Demetrius*, Christopher Booth-Jones; *Hermia*, Fiona Kimm; *Helena*, Barbara Walker; *Bottom*, Stephen Rhys-Williams.

March 11, 1982. *Manon Lescaut* (Puccini), sung in Italian. *Conductor*, David Lloyd-Jones; *producer*, Christopher Renshaw; *designer*, Bruno Santini.

*Manon*, Arlene Saunders; *Des Grieux*, Benito Maresca; *Lescaut*, Christian du Plessis; *Géronte*, Thomas Lawlor.

May 21, 1982. *Così fan tutte* (Mozart). *Conductor*, David Lloyd-Jones; *producer*, Graham Vick; *designer*, Russell Craig.

*Fiordiligi*, Eiddwen Harry; *Dorabella*, Patricia Parker; *Ferrando*, Robin Leggate; *Guglielmo*, Gordon Sandison; *Don Alfonso*, Rodney Macann; *Despina*, Kate Flowers.

May 26, 1982. *Werther* (Massenet). *Conductor*, Clive Timms; *producer*, Steven Pimlott; *designer*, Maria Björnson.

*Werther*, John Brecknock; *Charlotte*, Carol Wyatt; *Albert*, Stuart Harling; *Sophie*, Leslie Garrett; *The Magistrate*, Thomas Lawlor.

Nine productions were performed at the Palace Theatre, Manchester during the year, and other cities visited were Southampton, Coventry, Nottingham, Norwich and York.

#### KENT OPERA (1969)

Pembles Cross, Egerton, Ashford, Kent.

Productions from repertoire were *Eugene Onegin* (1977) and *Così Fan Tutte* (1974).

New productions were:

Sept. 29, 1981. *The Marriage of Figaro* (Mozart). *Conductor*, Roger Norrington; *producer*, Nicholas Hytner; *designer*, David Fielding.

*Figaro*, Alan Watt; *Susanna*, Meryl Drower; *Count Almaviva*, Gordon Sandison; *Countess Almaviva*, Jennifer Smith; *Cherubino*, Eiran James; *Dr. Bartolo*, Harry Coghill; *Marcellina*, Margaret Cable; *Don Basilio*, Graeme Matheson-Bruce.

March 11, 1982. *Agrippina* (Handel). *Conductor*, Ivan Fischer; *producers*, Christopher Bruce and Norman Platt; *designer*, Roger Butlin.

*Agrippina*, Felicity Palmer; *Nero*, Cynthia Buchan; *Pallas*, Glyn Davenport; *Narcissus*, Christopher Robson; *Lesbo*, Andrew Shore; *Otho*, Paul Esswood; *Poppea*, Meryl Drower.

Kent Opera has no home theatre and all productions were performed on tour in Brighton, Cambridge, Canterbury, Eastbourne, Leicester, London (Sadlers Wells Theatre), Norwich, Poole, Portsmouth, Southend and Tunbridge Wells.

The company gave two performances of a new production of *The Beggar's Opera* (Britten) at the Aldeburgh Festival in June

1982. *Conductor*, Peter Robinson; *producer*, Nicholas Hytner; *designers*, Nick Chelton and Di Seymour.

*Macheath*, Gordon Sandison; *Polly Peachum*, Eirian James; *Peachum*, Alan Watt; *Mrs. Peachum*, Mary King; *Lockit*, Thomas Helmsley; *Lucy Lockit*, Anne Pashley; *The Beggar*, Andrew Shore; *Filch*, Alasdair Elliott.

During May 1982 the company also gave five performances at the Teatro La Fenice in Venice of a baroque quadruple bill; three works by Monteverdi, *Il Ballo delle Ingrate*, *Lettera Amorosa* and *Il Combattimento de Tancredi e Clorinda* (all sung in Italian) and *Venus and Adonis* by John Blow (sung in English).

#### GLYNDBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA (1934)

Glyndbourne, Lewes, E. Sussex.

The 1982 Festival ran from May 24 to August 12 and the resident orchestra was the London Philharmonic. Of the five operas presented, three were revivals; *Il barbiere di Siviglia* (1981 production by John Cox), *Der Rosenkavalier* (1980 production by John Cox) and *Don Giovanni* (1977 production by Peter Hall).

The new productions were:

May 25, 1982. *L'Amour des Trois Oranges* (Prokofiev). *Conductor*, Bernard Haitink; *producer*, Frank Corsaro; *designer*, Maurice Sendak.

*Le Roi*, Willard White; *Le Prince*, Ryland Davies; *Fata Morgana*, Nelly Morpurgo; *Princesse Clarice*, Nucci Condò; *Farfarello*, Derek Hammond-Stroud; *Pantolon*, Peter-Christoph Runge; *Trouffaldino*, Ugo Benelli; *Léandre*, John Pringle; *Tchélio*, Richard Van Allen; *Linette*, Yvonne Lea; *Nicolette*, Susan Moore; *Ninette*, Colette Alliot-Lugaz; *Sméraldine*, Fiona Kimm; *Le Maître de Cérémonies*, Hugh Hetherington.

June 27, 1982. *Orfeo ed Eurydice* (Gluck). *Conductor*, Raymond Leppard; *producer*, Peter Hall; *designer*, John Bury; *movement*, Stuart Hopps.

*Orfeo*, Janet Baker; *Eurydice*, Elisabeth Speiser; *Amore*, Elizabeth Gale.

The touring company presented *Don Giovanni*, *Il barbiere di Siviglia* and *Orfeo ed Eurydice* at Manchester, Plymouth, Southampton, Oxford and Norwich during the autumn of 1982.

## DANCE PRODUCTIONS

### THE ROYAL BALLET (1931)

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Productions of full length ballets from the repertoire were *Swan Lake* (Pepita and Ivanov; 1979), *The Sleeping Beauty* (Sergeyev after Pepita, with additional choreography by Ashton; 1977), *Manon* (MacMillan; 1974), *Giselle* (Coralli/Perrot; 1951),

*Romeo and Juliet* (MacMillan; 1975) and *Isadora* (MacMillan; 1981).

Programmes also included combinations of shorter pieces, including the following from the repertoire; *La Bayadère* (Nureyev after Pepita), *The Two Pigeons* (Ashton), *Enigma Variations* (Ashton), *Rhapsody* (Ashton), *The Dream* (Ashton), *Scènes de Ballet* (Ashton), *Concerto* (MacMillan), *Gloria* (MacMillan), *Les Biches* (Nijinska), *Shadowplay* (Tudor), *The Rite of Spring* (MacMillan), *Afternoon of a Faun* (Robbins), *Flower Festival at Genzano* (Bournonville), *The Firebird* (Fokine), *Les Noces* (Nijinska), *The Concert* (Robbins), *Elite Syncopations* (MacMillan), *The Walk to the Paradise Garden* (Ashton), *Illuminations* (Ashton).

New productions were:

Dec. 3, 1981. *Napoli divertissement* (Bournonville). Revival staged by Kirsten Ralov; *designer*, Richard Beer.

March 16, 1982. *L'Invitation au Voyage*, a one-act ballet choreographed by Michael Corder, set to five songs by Henri Duparc; *designer*, Yolanda Sonnabend. The cast of 11 dancers was led by Antoinette Sibley and Stephen Jefferies; the songs were sung by Diana Montague (*mezzo-soprano*); *conductor*, Adam Gatehouse.

May 28, 1982. *Villa d'Este* pas-de-deux. *Choreography*, Derek Deane; *music*, Liszt; *designs*, Anthony Dowell. The dancers at the premiere (at the Palace Theatre, Manchester) were Merle Park and David Wall.

June 11, 1982. *Orpheus*, a one-act ballet. *Choreographer*, Kenneth MacMillan; *music*, Stravinsky; *designer*, Nicholas Georgiadis. The cast for the premiere included Jennifer Penney (*Euridice*), Wayne Eagling (*The Dark Angel*), Ashley Page (*The Angel of Light*), and Peter Schaufuss making his debut with the company in the title role.

In May—June 1982 the company presented a one-week season at the Theatre Royal in Plymouth, a two-week season at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, and a three-week summer season in the "Big Top", Battersea Park, London.

### SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET (1931)

Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.

Full length ballets from the repertoire were *La Fille mal gardée* (Ashton; 1960), *The Taming of the Shrew* (Cranko; 1980), *Papillon* (Hynd; 1980), *Coppélia* (after Pepita and Cecchitti; 1979), *Giselle* (Pepita after Coralli and Perrot; 1968).

Programmes included combinations of the following shorter ballets *Night Moves* (Bintley), *Le Corsaire* pas de deux (Klavin), *Sinfonietta* (Ashton), *Les Rendezvous* (Ashton), *Checkmate* (de Valois), *Spring Waters* pas de deux (Messerer), *Façade* (Ashton), *Les Sylphides* (Fokine), *The Two Pigeons* (Ashton),

*Three Pictures* (Corder), *Pineapple Poll* (Cranko), *Elite Syncopations* (MacMillan), *Solitaire* (MacMillan), *Card Game* (Cranko), *Prodigal Son* (Balanchine), *Paquita* (Pepita), *Concerto* (MacMillan), *The Invitation* (MacMillan), *Twilight* (van Manen), *Meadow of Proverbs* (Bintley), *Danses Concertantes* (MacMillan), *The Dream* (Ashton).

New productions included:

Nov. 27, 1981. *Swan Lake*. *Choreography*, Pepita and Ivanov with additional choreography by Peter Wright; *producers*, Peter Wright and Galina Samsova; *designer*, Peter Prowse. On the opening night at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, *Odette/Odile* was danced by Galina Samsova and *Prince Siegfried* by David Ashmole.

March 2, 1982. *Quartet*, the second movement of a full-length MacMillan ballet premiered in April (see below); *music*, Verdi; *designer*, Deborah Williams. *Dancers*, Kelly, Myers, Samsova and Tait.

*Pas de Six* from *La Vivandière* by Saint-Léon, revived by Ann Hutchinson; *music*, Pugnî. The leading roles on the opening night were danced by Margaret Barbieri and Roland Price.

*Confessional*, based on the Browning poem. *Choreography*, Gore, revived by Sally Gilmour; *music*, Sibelius; *designer*, Andrée Howard. The dancers on the opening night were Marion Tait and Carl Myers and the poem was read by Mary Miller.

In addition to performing at their home theatre in London, the company also toured to Plymouth for three weeks, to Oxford, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Stratford-on-Avon, Liverpool, Norwich, Eastbourne, Bristol, Bournemouth and Milton Keynes. At the 1982 Aldeburgh Festival the company performed *Quartet*, *Danses concertantes*, *La Vivandière* pas de six and *Night Moves*. Overseas tours were to Yugoslavia in October on a ten-day British Council tour, which included two performances at the Bemus Festival, and to Monte Carlo in December where nine performances were given at the Opera House.

The company also gave two Royal Gala performances during the season, both attended by H.R.H. Princess Margaret. The first was given at Bristol on April 7 in aid of Wells Cathedral and the second at Sadler's Wells Theatre on May 20 in aid of the Sadler's Wells Theatre Appeal Fund. The Royal Gala in Bristol saw the first performance of MacMillan's *Quartet* in full. The ballet is set to Verdi's String Quartet in E minor, the first movement being choreographed as a pas de deux for Elisabetta Terabust and Peter Schaufuss, premiered in Italy in February. The second movement, for four dancers, was choreographed to fill a gap in the Sadler's Wells' spring programme when MacMillan's

new project, *Noctuary*, was postponed, and dances were set to the remaining two movements for the Gala premiere of the complete ballet. The third movement provided another pas de deux and the fourth, a finale for all eight dancers. The Gala on May 20 included the first stage presentations of Ashton's ballet *Pas de legumes* from the 1979 film "Stories from a Flying Trunk", and MacMillan's pas de deux to the first movement of Chopin's Sonata No. 3 choreographed for a television programme, "A Lot of Happiness". There were also British premieres of three works; van Manen's pas de deux *Sarcasm* performed by artists of the Dutch National Ballet, Stevenson's pas de deux *Vivaldi* (to the Winter movement of *The Four Seasons*) performed by dancers from the Houston Ballet, and Deane's pas de deux *Impromptu* danced by Sibley and Wall.

#### LONDON FESTIVAL BALLETS (1950)

Festival Ballet House, 39 Jay Mews, S.W.7.

Productions of full-length ballets from the repertoire were *La Sylphide* (Schaufuss after Bournonville; 1979), *Rosalinda* (Hynd; 1979), *Coppélia* (Carter after Pepita/Saint Léon; 1969), *The Sleeping Beauty* (Nureyev after Pepita; 1975), *Giselle* (Skeaping after Perrot, Coralli, Pepita; 1971), and *Romeo and Juliet* (Nureyev; 1977).

Programmes also included combinations of one-act ballets, including the following from the repertoire; *The Sanguine Fan* (Hynd), *Les Sylphides* (Markova after Fokine) and *Etudes* (Lander).

A new production of *Swan Lake* was introduced into the repertoire on May 25, 1982. *Choreography*, Field after Pepita and Ivanov; *music*, Tchaikovsky; *designer*, Carl Toms. On the opening night *Odette/Odile* was danced by Evelyne Desutter and *Prince Siegfried* by Jay Jolley.

One-act ballets performed for the first time were:

Oct. 15, 1981. *Verdi Variations*. *Choreography*, André Prokovsky; *music*, Verdi; *designer*, Peter Farmer.

Dec. 30, 1981. *Switch Bitch*. *Choreography*, Trevor Wood (a Soloist with the company); *music*, Shostakovitch. The piece, based on a Roald Dahl story, was designed by Michael Annals.

*Henri Biotte*, Kevin Richmond; *Sir Oswald Cornelius*, Matz Skoog; *Dictator*, Dominic Hickie; *Mrs. Elvira Ponsonby*, Christopher Mercer; *Simone Gautier*, Mary McKendry.

May 3, 1982. London premiere of *The Storm*, premiered in the provinces in May 1981. Based on an Ostrovsky play the ballet was choreographed by André Prokovsky; *music*, Shostakovitch, arranged and orchestrated by John Riley; *designer*, Peter Farmer.

*Katya*, Patricia Ruanne; *Tikhon*, Terry

Hayworth; *Mme. Kabanova*, Kathleen Munson; *Boris*, Frederic Jahn-Werner; *Varya*, Andria Hall; *Varya's Young Man*, Ben van Cauwenbergh; *Beggar Woman*, Jane Scott.

London Festival Ballet has no home theatre and all productions were performed at the London Coliseum, the London Festival Hall or on tour in Hull, Stafford, Treorchy, Aldeburgh (Snape Maltings), Norwich, Nottingham, Leeds, Manchester, Blackpool, Bristol, Eastbourne, Southampton, Cardiff and Oxford.

The company also gave its traditional Christmas season of performances of *The Nutcracker* (Hynd; 1976) at the London Festival Hall, and gave *Romeo and Juliet*, with Nureyev in the lead role, at the London Coliseum as part of the Nureyev Season in June 1982 (see above).

#### BALLET RAMBERT (1926)

Mercury Theatre, Ladbroke Road, W.11.

Performances from the repertoire were *Dancing Day* (Bruce), *The Rite of Spring* (Alston), *Nuthouse Stomp* (Warren), *Ghost Dances* (Bruce), *Rainbow Ripples* (Alston) and *Unsuitable Case* (Owen).

New works were:

Oct. 9, 1981. *Night Music*. *Choreographer*, Richard Alston; *music*, Mozart; *designer*, Howard Hodgkin.

Oct. 16, 1981. *Lonely Town, Lonely Street*. *Choreographer*, Robert North; *music*, popular song music by Bill Withers; *designer*, Andrew Storer.

Jan. 30, 1982. *Rumba*. *Choreographer*, Robert North; *music*, de Lucia. Created for and danced by students of the Rambert Academy.

March 11, 1982. *Requiem*. *Choreographer*, Christopher Bruce; *music*, Weill and Brecht's "Mahagonny Songspiel" and "Das Berliner Requiem"; *designer*, Pamela Marre.

March 18, 1982. *Airs*. *Choreography*, Paul Taylor, mounted on this company by Eileen Cropley; *music*, Handel; *designer*, Gene Moore.

May 3, 1982. *Pribaoutki*. *Choreographer*, Robert North; *music*, Stravinsky; *designer*, Andrew Storer.

July 27, 1982. *Apollo Distraught*. *Choreographer*, Richard Alston; *music*, Nigel Osborne flute concerto; *designer*, Peter Mumford.

*Fantasia*. *Choreographer*, Richard Alston; *music*, Mozart; *designer*, Anne Guyon.

The company toured to Newcastle, Leeds, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Cardiff, Brighton, Southampton, Coventry, Bristol, Mold and Nottingham. Performances were also given as part of the "Big Top" season in London in July 1982, and a choreographic workshop at the Riverside Theatre, London in April 1982.

#### LONDON CONTEMPORARY DANCE THEATRE (1967)

The Place, 17 Dukes Road, W.C.1.

The company's 1981/82 season opened on August 31, 1981 with its debut at the 1981 Edinburgh Festival, premiering *Dances of Love and Death*, a full-length work by Robert Cohan specially commissioned by the Festival with the aid of the Tennant Caledonian Award. The specially commissioned score was by Carl Davis with additional music by Conlon Nancarrow and *designs* by Norberto Chiesa. The work was subsequently performed in Bristol during the autumn tour, given its London premiere at the first night of the Sadler's Wells season, and from April to June 1982 was toured to Liverpool, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow, Oxford and Leicester.

The Autumn 1981 tour visited Warwick, York, Manchester, and Bristol and the Spring 1982 tour Exeter, Mold, Blackpool, Ashton-under-Lyne and Stirling. Repertoire works performed on tour and during the four-week season at Sadler's Wells Theatre, London were *Death and the Maiden* (North), *Troy Games* (North), *Eos* (Cohan), *Masque of Separation* (Cohan), *Cell* (Cohan), *Khamsin* (Cohan), *Class* (Cohan), *Beyond The Law* (Bhuller), *The Homerun* (Taylor), *Recall* (Lee), *Aspects* (Harding-Irmer), and the central duet from *Changing Your Mind* (Wagoner).

New works were:

Oct. 12, 1981, world premiere in Warwick *Free Setting* by Siobhan Davies; *specially commissioned score for piano*, Michael Finnis; *designer*, David Buckland. The work received its London premiere on December 1 and was also performed on the Spring tour.

Nov. 24, 1981. London premiere of *Songs and Dances* by Robert North; *music*, Schubert; *designer*, Andrew Storer.

Feb. 4, 1982, English premiere in Exeter of *The Brood* by Dick Kuch, inspired by Brecht's "Mother Courage and Her Children"; *music*, Pierre Henry; *designer*, François Barbeau.

The company's activities also included a one-week tour in Poland in September 1981 and a week's teaching residency in Hampshire in January 1982.

#### THE SCOTTISH BALLET (1969)

261 West Princes Street, Glasgow 4.

Performances from the repertoire were *Ursprung* (Maldoom), *Jeux* (Darrell), *Othello* (Darrell), *Five Ruckert Songs* (Darrell), *The Water's Edge* (North), *Belong* (Vesak), *Three Dances to Japanese Music* (Carter), *Napoli* (Bournonville), *Comme La Princesse Salome Est Belle Ce Soir* (Bejart), *Adagietto* (Arai), *Vespri* (Prokovsky) and the full-length ballets *La Sylphide* (Bournonville; 1973), *Cinderella*

(Darrell; 1979), *The Nutcracker* (Ivanov, Darrell; 1973), *Tales of Hoffman* (Darrell; 1972).

New productions were:

Aug. 4, 1981. British premiere of *Symphony in D*. *Choreography*, Jiri Kylian; *music* by Haydn; *designer*, Tom Schenk. Also premiere of *The Kp Index*, a pas de deux by Jack Carter performed by McDonald and Bart.

Aug. 7, 1981. *All The Sun Long*. *Choreography*, Garry Trinder; *music* by Bartok (Piano Concerto No. 3); *designer*, Kim Baker; performed by Bart, Hantam, Moore, Ohara, and Tyers. Also premiere of *Steps To*. *Choreography*, Peter Royston; *music*, Pachelbel; performed by Dear, Packer, Stewart and Tyers.

March 31, 1982. *Romeo and Juliet*. *Choreographer*, John Cranko; *music*, Prokofiev; *designer*, Jürgen Rose.

*Juliet*, Elaine Macdonald; *Romeo*, Davide Bombana; *Nurse*, Ann Baird; *Tybalt*, Jonathan Kelly; *Mercutio*, Vincent Hantam; *Benvolio*, Christopher Gillard; *Paris*, Christopher

Long; *Lord Capulet*, Gordon Aitken; *Lady Capulet*, Sally Collard-Gentle; *Lord Montague*, Garry Trinder; *Lady Montague*, Judy Mohkey.

The productions were performed at the King's Theatre, Edinburgh and the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, and on tour in Venice, Spain (Santander, San Sebastian, St. Jean de Luz, Barcelona), Stirling, Inverness, Bristol, Belfast, Perth and Dumfries.

The company also undertook a "Ballet for Scotland" tour on behalf of the Scottish Tourist Board's "Showcase" season, performing in smaller towns and communities around the country. The programme was *Pas de Quatre* (Dolin), *Pie Jesu* (Trinder), *Othello* (Darrell) and *Chopin Dances* (Trinder). A specially designed programme of ballet was taken simultaneously to schools by a section of the company.

The "Ballet in Glasgow" season in February 1982 introduced *Variations on a Rococco Theme for Cello and Orchestra* by Peter Darrell, to music by Tchaikovsky.

## BRASS BAND CHAMPIONS

### The British Open Brass Band Championships 1982

Test Piece—*Three Figures*.

1. Besses o' th' Barn (R. Newsome)—191 pts.
2. Fairey Engineering Works (G. Brand)—189 pts.
3. G.U.S. (K. Wilkinson)—186 pts.
4. Desford Colliery Doughty (H. Snell)—184 pts.
5. Ever Ready (E. Cunningham)—182 pts.
6. Leyland Vehicles (R. Evans)—181 pts.

### The National Brass Band Championship of Great Britain 1981

- Championship*.—Black Dyke Mills (P. Parkes)  
*Second Section*.—Stalybridge (Tetley-Walker) (E. Woodhouse)  
*Third Section*.—Yorkshire Bus Co. (E. Griffiths)  
*Fourth Section*.—Rhodian Brass (D. Windle)  
*European Championships*.—Brighouse & Rastrick (J. Scott)  
*Bullin's Youth Band*.—Kilmarnock Area Schools Band (A. Keachie)

## DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1981-82

One of the major events in the theatrical world was the long-awaited opening of the Royal Shakespeare Company's new home at the Barbican in June. The new theatres have attracted adverse comment from actors and audience alike, with the studio theatre, the Barbican Pit, the particular target for criticism. However, it would be rash to attempt to pass a definitive judgment until the company have had time to adapt to their new surroundings. The main theatre, seating 1,160 people, with separate entry points to each row of seats, is an impressive auditorium, and it is to be hoped that the Royal Shakespeare Company find adequate outlet for their talents in the midst of the Barbican complex. The opening production was *Henry IV, Parts I and II*, directed by Trevor Nunn, with Peter Flannery's *Our Friends in the North* inaugurating the Pit.

With the theatre in London still suffering from the recession, and the continuing burden of Value Added Tax still bitterly resented and blamed for much of the trouble, the Royal Shakespeare Company will have to attract near-capacity audiences to avoid financial difficulties in the years ahead. Several London theatres have remained closed during the past years, with many others in financial difficulty, the Royal Court, the Round House, and the recently rebuilt Mermaid all being affected. The National Theatre continued to justify its existence with such productions as Aeschylus's *The Oresteia* and its first musical, *Guys and Dolls*, which few commercial managements could have risked, the former for the length of gestation and rehearsal behind what was an esoteric but brave venture, and the latter with the lavishness of its sets.

Several curiosities appeared on the London stage, notably the London debut of Elizabeth Taylor, the film actress, in Lillian Hellman's *The Little Foxes*. Miss Taylor, as Regina Giddins, dominated the proceedings, attracting much publicity, and an apparently indiscriminating audience, in spite, or because of seats priced at £12.50. However, the play was undistinguished and the acting little better, the dramatic impact towards the end of the run being severely reduced by an injury to Miss Taylor which necessitated her being propelled around the stage in a wheelchair by a stagehand, which made a nonsense of the play's climax.

A little-known play by a Polish "playwright", Karol Wojtyła, also surfaced in London, some three days before the visit to Britain of Pope John Paul II. *The Jeweller's Shop* was a simple, sentimental tale, the only reason for its production being the fact that its author was the Pope himself. Also sentimental, but not cloyingly so, was Helene Hanff's *Eighty-Four Charing Cross Road*, the deceptively slight account of the correspond-

ence between an American author and the manager of a London bookshop, which made for a captivating evening's entertainment. Less enthralling was *Her Royal Highness . . . ?* by Royce Ryton and Ray Cooney, which dramatised events before the wedding of the Prince of Wales to Lady Diana Spencer, who was imagined as having doubts about her betrothal, causing the substitution of an Australian barmaid as her stand-in. In dubious taste, it was an abuse of dramatic licence to use the Royal family in such a manner. Curiously, life imitated art as far as drama was concerned, for the Queen attended a performance of Shaw's *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* at the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, shortly after an intruder had entered her bedroom at Buckingham Palace: Shaw's play concerned a similar problem that beset Elizabeth I, although her intruder had some merit, in being Shakespeare.

## Farce

Michael Frayn's *Noises Off* was a witty and cleverly plotted tale about the tribulations of a provincial theatre company, with Paul Eddington prominent amongst a distinguished cast. The author's quest for perfection led him to rewrite the ending several times, before the play's West End transfer from Hammersmith. Alan Ayckbourn's latest play, *Way Upstream*, sprang a leak, however, and its opening at the National Theatre was postponed. Set on a boat, which was supposed to move on a complex series of rails, in a water tank, the play has suffered from technical problems.

The talents of Judy Geeson and Martin Jarvis were wasted in a farce about sex shops at the Garrick, called *Caught in the Act*, but *Private Dick* at the Whitehall featured Robert Powell in a clever and affectionate pastiche of Raymond Chandler, in which the author was imagined as engaging his creation Philip Marlowe to track down his missing manuscript. J. P. Donleavy's *The Beastly Beauties of Balthazar B* at the Duke of York's was an inconsistent stage version of the novel, somewhat redeemed by Simon Callow's performance. At the Globe, Eric Idle's *Pass the Butler* was weakly structured, although suffused with jokes.

## DRAMA

The Mermaid Theatre, after a misguided production of extracts of *Julius Caesar* and *Anthony and Cleopatra* called *Shakespeare's Rome*, redeemed its reputation with a remarkably provocative and intelligent dramatisation by Christopher Hampton of George Steiner's novel, *The Portage to San Cristobal of A.H.* The A. H. of the title is



Adolf Hitler, and the play imagines that he is still alive in South America, where he is captured and tried by four Israelis. Alec McCowen excelled in the main role.

At the Half Moon, Andrew Carr's *Instant Enlightenment Including V.A.T.* exposed in powerfully dramatic form the current, somewhat subversive, fad for self-improvement seminars which revolve around brain-washing techniques of mind-control. Julian Mitchell's *Another Country*, which opened in Greenwich before deservedly transferring to the West End, was set in an English public school in 1932. The play endeavoured to establish that the formative years of the Cambridge spies and traitors of the post-war era were their schooldays, and was well-written and acted, with Rupert Everett particularly noticeable in an excellent young cast.

### ROUND AND ROUND

Arthur Schnitzler's *La Ronde*, which came out of copyright at the beginning of 1982, has acquired a degree of notoriety out of all proportion to its content. First performed in its entirety in Germany in 1920, this cyclical account of ten sexual encounters caused such uproar that the playwright banned further productions. Now it serves as a historical curiosity, an account of Viennese morals and customs at the turn of the century, the point of which was lost by the first production, that at Manchester's Royal Exchange, where, renamed *The Round Dance*, the play was performed out of context. The Royal Shakespeare Company's Aldwych performance was an improvement, but the flurry of productions only served to emphasise the play's limitations.

### REVIVALS

Arthur Miller's second play, *All My Sons*, was deservedly revived at Wyndham's Theatre, its first London production since 1948. At the Lyric, Shaftesbury Avenue, Shaw's *Arms and the Man* was distinguished by fine performances from Richard Briers and Peter Egan, whilst Robert Hardy impersonated the dramatist in Jerome Kilty's *Dear Liar* at the Mermaid, accompanied by Siân Phillips. Angela Huth's *The Understanding* had its opening at the Strand delayed by the untimely death of Celia Johnson, whose part was taken by Joan Greenwood, but the play was disappointing. More impressive was Catherine Hayes' powerful drama at Hampstead, *Skirmishes*, about a dying woman and her two daughters, with a fine performance from Frances de la Tour.

Other productions included Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Song and Dance*, featuring Marti Webb and Wayne Sleep, and *Windy City*, a

musical version of Ben Hecht's *The Front Page*, with Dennis Waterman. *The Mitford Girls* and *Underneath the Arches* found homes in the West End after their Chichester performances.

### NATIONAL THEATRE

Tom Stoppard's *On the Razzle* at the Lyttelton, produced by Peter Wood, was based on Johann Nestacy's 1842 Viennese farce, *Einen Jux Will Er Sich Machen*, which itself drew on Oxenford's *A Day Well Spent*. The piece has also been resurrected in Thornton Wilder's *The Matchmaker*, which itself inspired *Hello Dolly!* With lavish sets and costumes, the tale of two apprentices' night on the town displays all Stoppard's linguistic virtuosity, with Felicity Kendal and Dinsdale Landen giving fine performances, but it was felt that some of the subtler nuances of Nestroy's plot had been sacrificed for comic effect.

The main Olivier production was Peter Hall's ambitious version of Aeschylus's trilogy, *The Oresteia*, consisting of *Agamemnon*, *Choephoroi* and *Eumenides*. Tony Harrison's imaginative translation and Harrison Birtwistle's music combined effectively in this ritualistic drama. The all-male company of sixteen actors wore full masks, with varying degrees of success, but the production was a bold and worthwhile venture, well-suited to the Olivier stage, which had been modelled on the amphitheatre at Epidauros.

The National Theatre's first musical production, *Guys and Dolls*, was lavishly staged, and a resounding success. Based on the story and characters of Damon Runyon, with music and lyrics by Frank Loesser, Bob Hoskins gave a fine performance as Nathan Detroit, well-supported by Julia McKenzie as Miss Adelaide. However, the appearance of Paul Scofield in Keith Dewhurst's version of *Don Quixote* raised expectations it did not fulfil. Arnold Wesker's *Caritas*, based on an anchoress's experiences, walled up at the time of the Peasants' Revolt, was too polemical and not well enough written to make significant drama from the bizarre situation. Michael Bogdanov's production of Molière's *Le Malade Imaginaire (The Hypochondriac)* by concentrating on the comedy, lost sight of the play's underlying serious intent.

Other productions included Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*, directed by Michael Bogdanov, with Michael Bryant as Vanya, Peter Gill's production of Büchner's *Danton's Death*, *True West* by Sam Shephard, directed by John Schlesinger, *The Second Mrs Tanqueray* by Pimero, with Felicity Kendal, directed by Michael Rudman, Edward Bond's *Summer*, and Heinrich von Kleist's *The Prince of Homburg*, directed by John Burgess.

## ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

At the Aldwych, Alexander Solzhenitsyn's *The Love-Girl and the Innocent* proved a dramatic, compelling work. Set in a corrective labour camp, with a fine set designed by Ralph Koltai, the play was occasionally slow-moving, with echoes of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, but deserved its showing on the London stage. Also impressive was C. P. Taylor's *Good*. An R.S.C. production which was first shown at the Warehouse, it transferred to the Aldwych after the main company's move to the Barbican. Alan Howard was excellent as Halder, a young German professor who becomes a member of the S.S. before taking up a post at Auschwitz. Joe Melia gave good support as a Jewish analyst in Howard Davies's production of a clever and thought provoking play. Transfers from Stratford included *Richard II* and *Richard III*, with Alan Howard taking the title roles in Terry Hands' productions, and Michael Pennington as Hamlet in John Barton's production, and at the Warehouse, Ron Daniels's much acclaimed production of the seldom performed *Timon of Athens*, with Richard Pasco, continued its successful run after moving from Stratford's Other Place.

At the Barbican, after Trevor Nunn's productions of *Henry IV, Parts I and II*, *All's Well That Ends Well*, *The Winter's Tale* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* were transferred from Stratford, with *A Doll's House*, *The Twin Rivals* and *Money* arriving from the Other Place to be shown at the Pit.

At Stratford, *Titus Andronicus* and *Two Gentlemen of Verona* were presented in a double bill. John Barton's production employed the device of having a group of strolling players performing in a barn, but substantial cuts had to be made from both plays, which were competently performed, without providing any new insights. Trevor Nunn's production of *All's Well That Ends Well*, set in the early 20th century, was a magnificent achievement, with Harriet Walter excellent, and Peggy Ashcroft making a memorable return to the stage. Other Stratford productions were *Much Ado About Nothing*, directed by Terry Hands, with Sinead Cusack as *Beatrice*, *Macbeth* with Bob Peck and Sara Kestelman, directed by Howard Davies, *King Lear* with Michael Gambon, Antony Sher and Jenny Agutter, directed by Adrian Noble, and *The Tempest* with Derek Jacobi, Bob Peck and Alice Krige, directed by Ron Daniels.

Productions at the Other Place included *The Witch of Edmonton* by Dekker, Ford and Rowley, directed by Barry Kyle, Edward Bulwer-Lytton's *Money*, Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* and Edward Bond's *Lear*.

## PRODUCTIONS

Among London productions between Septem-

ber 1, 1981 and August 31, 1982 were the following:

ALBURY: St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. (1981) Oct. 6. *Children of a Lesser God* by Mark Medoff (transferred from Mermaid).

ADELPHI: (1981) Nov. 18. Gilbert and Sullivan season, with D'Oyly Carte.

ALDWYCH: W.C.2. (1981). Sept. 8. *The Love-Girl and the Innocent* by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, translated by Jeremy Brooks and Kitty Hunter Blair, with Dearbhla Molloy and James Hazeldine. Sept. Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, with Michael Pennington and Carol Royle. Oct. 9. Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, with Anton Lesser, Judy Buxton, Brenda Bruce and Jonathan Hyde. Nov. 10. Shakespeare's *Richard II*, with Alan Howard, David Suchet and Raymond Westwell. Nov. 24. Shakespeare's *Richard III*, with Alan Howard, Richard Pasco, Barbara Leigh-Hunt and Sinead Cusack. (1982) Jan. 11. *La Ronde*, by Arthur Schnitzler, with Susan Fleetwood, Richard Pasco and Barbara Leigh-Hunt. Feb. *The Forest* by Alexander Ostrovsky, with Alan Howard. Apr. *Good* by C. P. Taylor, with Alan Howard and Joe Melia.

AMBASSADORS: West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.2. (1981) Oct. 14. *Harvest* by Ellen Dryden, with Lynn Farleigh, Gwen Taylor, Sylvestra Le Touzel, David Horovitch and Donald Gee. Nov. 26. *84 Charing Cross Road* by Helene Hanff, with Rosemary Leach and David Swift.

APOLLO: Victoria, S.W.1. (1982) Feb. 23. *The Housekeeper* by Frank D. Gilroy, with Leo McKern, Clive Merrison and Connie Booth. March 29. *Season's Greetings* by Alan Ayckbourn, with Bernard Hepton, Barbara Ferris and Peter Vaughan.

ARTS: Gt. Newport St., W.C.2. (1981) Sept. *Macready!* with Frank Barrie. (1982) Feb. *Playing the Game* by Jeffrey Thomas, with Christopher Barr.

ASTORIA: Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. (1982) June 15. *Wild Wild Women* by Michael Richmond and Nola York, with Susannah Fellows and Lesley Joseph.

BARBICAN: E.C.2. (1982) June 9. Shakespeare's *Henry IV, Parts I and II*, with Patrick Stewart, Gerard Murphy, Joss Ackland and Miles Anderson. June 17. Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Harriet Walter, Jane Carr, Mike Gwilym, Joseph Marcell and Juliet Stevenson. July 7. Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, with Harriet Walter, Philip Franks, Stephen Moore, Peggy Ashcroft, and Cheryl Campbell. July 21. Shakespeare's *The Winter's*

*Tale*, with Patrick Stewart, Gemma Jones and Sheila Hancock.

**BARBICAN PIT:** *June 10. Our Friends in the North* by Peter Flannery, with David Whitaker, Jim Broadbent and Peter Chelsom. *June. A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen, translated by Michael Meyer, with Cheryl Campbell and Stephen Moore. *June. Money* by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, with George Rainstrick, Juliet Stevenson and Miriam Karlin. *July. The Twin Rivals* by George Farquhar, with Miriam Karlin, Mike Gwilym, Simon Templeman and Roger Allam.

**CAMBRIDGE:** Earham St., Cambridge Circus, W.C.2. (1982) *May 20. Hedda Gabler* by Henrik Ibsen, translated by Una Ellis-Fermor, with Susannah York, Tom Bell, Tom Baker, Ralph Bates, Paula Wilcox and Irene Handl.

**DUCHESS:** Catherine St., W.C.2. (1982) *May 12. Funny Turns* with Victoria Wood and the Great Soppingo.

**DUKE OF YORK'S:** St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. (1981) *Sept. 30. The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B* by J. P. Donleavy, with Simon Callow and Patrick Rycroft.

**FORTUNE:** Russell St., W.C.2. (1981) *Nov. 9. The Brothers Karamozov* by Dostoyevsky, adapted by Richard Crane, with Bruce Alexander, Stephen Boxer, Peter Kelly and Will Knightley. (1982) *Here's a Funny Thing* by R. W. Shakespeare, with John Bardon. *May 11. Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas* by Hunter S. Thompson, with Jeffrey Chiswick, Stuart Fox and Peter Marinker.

**GARRICK:** Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. (1981) *Sept. Caught in the Act* by Trevor Cooper, with Judy Geeson and Martin Jarvis. (1982) *Jan. 18. No Sex Please, We're British* (transferred from Strand).

**GLOBE:** Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. (1981) *Oct. 8. The Mitford Girls* (Chichester Festival production). (1982) *Jan. 26. Pass the Butler* by Eric Idle, with Madge Ryan, Peter Jones, John Fortune and William Rushton. *June 8. A Personal Affair* by Ian Curteis, with Gerald Harper and Virginia McKenna. *Aug. 4. Design for Living* (transferred from Greenwich).

**GREENWICH:** Croom's Hill, S.E.10. (1981) *Sept. 29. The Deep Blue Sea* by Terence Rattigan, with Dorothy Tutin and Clive Francis. *Nov. 4. Another Country* by Julian Mitchell, with Rupert Everett, Joshua Le Touzel, David William and Michael Parkhouse. *Dec. The School for Scandal* by R. B. Sheridan, with Nina Thomas, Paul Brooke, Louise Breslin, Kenneth Farrington, Jennie Stoller and James Coyle. (1982) *March 15. The Assassin* by Jean-Paul Sartre, with

James Simmons and Edward Woodward. *June 22. Design for Living* by Noel Coward, with Maria Aitken, Gary Bond and Ian Ogilvy. *Aug. 7. Mindkill* by Don Webb, with Derek Foulds and Diana Quick.

**HALF MOON:** Mile End Rd., E.1. (1981) *Sept. 24. Instant Enlightenment Including V.A.T.* by Andrew Carr, with Robin Nedwell, Robin Halstead, Joanna Monro and Ralph Bates. (1982) *April 29. W.C.P.C.* by Nigel Williams, with Robert Stephens, Phil Smeeton and Bill Stewart.

**HAMPSTEAD:** Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (1981) *Oct. In the Mood* by Michael Abbensetts, with Norman Beaton and Allister Bain. *Dec. 9. Incident at Tulse Hill* by Robert East, with Michael J. Jackson, Lindsay Ducan and Alison Fiske. (1982) *Feb. 1. Skirmishes* by Catherine Hayes, with Frances de la Tour, Gwen Taylor and Anna Wing. *April. Meetings* by Mustapha Matura with Rudolph Walker. *June. Dreyfus...* by Jean Claude Grumberg, translated by Tom Kempinski, with Alfred Molina and Gary Waldhorn. *Aug. 16. Rocket to the Moon* by Clifford Odets, with Mary Maddox, John Woodvine and Annabel Leventon.

**HAYMARKET:** Theatre Royal, S.W.1. (1982) *Feb. 11. Hobson's Choice* by Harold Brighouse, with Penelope Keith, Anthony Quayle and Trevor Peacock. *April 1. A Coat of Varnish* by Ronald Millar, with Peter Barkworth, Anthony Quayle, Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray. *June 10. Captain Brassbound's Conversion* by G. B. Shaw, with Penelope Keith, John Turner and Michael Denison. *Aug. 5. Uncle Vanya* by Anton Chekhov, translated by John Murrell, with Donald Sinden, Frances de la Tour, Ronald Pickup, Sheila Gish, Bill Fraser and Harry Andrews.

**LYRIC:** Hammersmith, W.6. (1981) *Oct. 1. Roll on Four O'Clock* by Colin Welland, with Windsor Davies, Clive Swift and Nick Conway. *Oct. Into Europe* by Ron Hutchinson, with Philip McGough and Philip Jackson. *Nov. 26. The Soldier's Fortune* by Thomas Otway, with Hugh Paddick, James Aubrey, Peter Woodward, Dilys Watling and Brian Murphy. (1982) *Feb. 23. Noises Off* by Michael Frayn, with Paul Eddington, Nicky Henson, and Jan Waters. *June 1. Talley's Folly* by Lanford Wilson, with Hayley Mills and Jonathan Pryce. *July 20. Beowulf* with Julian Glover. *Aug. 10. She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith, with Betty Marsden, Karen Archer, Nigel Terry, Hugh Fraser, Ron Cook and Tracey Ullman.

**LYRIC STUDIO:** Hammersmith, W.6. (1981) *Sept. 14. The Case of David Anderson QC* by John Hale, with Corin Redgrave. (1982)

Jan. 4. *The Ascent of Wilberforce III* by Chris Judge Smith and J. Maxwell Hutchinson, with Paul Dalton. Feb. 9. *Where there is Darkness* by Caryl Phillips, with Rudolph Walker, Dearbhla Molloy and Yvonne Gidden. May 24. *Berenice* by Racine, translated by John Cairncross, with Peter Eyre, Martyn Stanbridge and Sheila Gish.

LYRIC: Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. (1981) Oct. 15. *Arms and the Man* by G. B. Shaw, with Richard Briers, Peter Egan, Alice Krige, Richard Pearson and Pat Heywood. (1982) April 28. *Summit Conference* by Robert David MacDonald, with Glenda Jackson, Georgina Hale and Gary Oldman.

MAYFAIR: Stratton St., W.1. (1981) Sept. 15. *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome, with Jeremy Nicholas. (1982) March 25. *Boogie*.

MERMAID: Blackfriars, E.C.4. (1981) Oct. 13. *Shakespeare's Rome* with Carmen du Sautoy, Morgan Sheppard and Timothy Dalton. (1982) Feb. 17. *The Portage to San Cristobal of A.H.* adapted by Christopher Hampton, with Alec McCowen. May 4. *Dear Liar* by Jerome Kilty, with Robert Hardy and Siân Phillips.

NATIONAL THEATRE: South Bank, S.E.1.  
COTTESLOE: (1981) Oct. 7. *Caritas* by Arnold Wesker, with Patti Love and Frederick Treves. Dec. 10. *True West* by Sam Shephard, with Bob Hoskins, Antony Sher, Patricia Hayes and Shane Rimmer. (1982) Jan. 27. *Summer* by Edward Bond, with Yvonne Bryceland and Anna Massey. April 22. *The Prince of Homburg* by Heinrich von Kleist, with Patrick Drury, Lindsay Duncan, and Robert Urquhart. July. *The Beggar's Opera* by John Gay, with Paul Jones, Belinda Sinclair and Imelda Staunton. LYTTTELTON: (1981) Sept. 22. *On the Razzle* by Tom Stoppard, with Ray Brooks, Felicity Kendal, Michael Kitchen and Dinsdale Landen. Dec. 30. *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* by Pinero, with Felicity Kendal, Leigh Lawson, Ciaran Madden and Neil Stacy. (1982) May 18. *Uncle Vanya* by Chekhov, with Michael Bryant, Patti Love, Cheri Lunghi and Dinsdale Landen. OLIVIER: (1981) Oct. 22. *The Hypochondriac* by Molière, translated by Alan Drury, with Clive Arrindill, Michael Bryant, Anna Carteret, Michael Fenner, Basil Henson, Polly James and Daniel Massey. Nov. 28. *The Oresteia* by Aeschylus, adapted by Tony Harrison. March 9. *Guys and Dolls* by Frank Loesser, Jo Swerling and Abe Burrows, with Ian Charleson, Julie Covington, Bob Hoskins and Julia McKenzie. June 18. *Don Quixote* by Keith Dewhurst, with Paul Scofield and Tony Hayward. July 21. *Danton's Death* by Georg Büchner, adapted by Howard Brenton and

Jane Fry, with Brian Cox, John Normington and Frances Vine.

PALACE: Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. (1981) Nov. 3. *Roll on Four O'Clock* by Colin Welland (transferred from Lyric, Hammersmith). Nov. 21. *Her Royal Highness . . . ?* by Royce Ryton and Ray Cooney, with Marc Sinden, Joyce Cummings, Francis Lloyd, Gwen Nelson, Eva Lohman and Moror Kennedy.

PRINCE OF WALES: Coventry St., W.1. (1982) March 4. *Underneath the Arches* (Chichester Festival Theatre production).

QUEEN'S: Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. (1982) March 9. *Another Country* (Greenwich production).

REGENT'S PARK (OPEN AIR): W.1. (1982) June 7. Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, with Kate O'Mara and Christopher Neame. June 21. Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, with Kate O'Mara, Janet Spenser-Turner, Christopher Neame and Christopher Biggins. July 19. *The Admirable Bashville* and *The Dark Lady of the Sonnets* by G. B. Shaw, with Peter Woodward, Emily Richards, Helen Ryan and David Whitworth.

RIVERSIDE STUDIO: Hammersmith, W.6. (1982) June. *Artists and Admirers* by Alexander Ostrovsky, translated by Hanif Kureishi and David Leveaux, with David Belcher, Denis Holmes, Carmel McSharry and Michele Wade. July 30. *Macunaima* and *O Eternal Return* with Grupo de Teatro, Brazil.

ROUND HOUSE: Chalk Farm Rd., N.W.1. (1981) Oct. 2. *Mephisto* by Ariane Mnouchkine, translated by Barry Russell, with Ian McDiarmid and Clive Wood. (1982) Aug. 11. *The Cherry Orchard* by Chekhov, with Alison Fiske and Charles McKeown.

ROYAL COURT: Sloane Sq., S.W.1. (1981) Sept. 29. *Tibetan Inroads* by Stephen Lowe, with Kenneth Cranham and Sharon Duce. Nov. 5. *Borderline* by Hanif Kureishi, with David Beames, Nizwar Karanj and Rita Wolf. (1982) Feb. *Operation Bad Apple* by G. F. Newman, with Richard Wilson, Patrick Malahide and Nigel Terry. April 20. *Not Quite Jerusalem* by Paul Kember, with David Threlfall, Leslee Udwin and Kevin McNally. July 12. *Insignificance* by Terry Johnson, with Judy Davies and Ian McDiarmid.

SAVOY: Strand, W.C.2. (1982) March 31. *Noises Off* (transferred from Lyric, Hammersmith).

STRAND: Aldwych, W.C.2. (1982) Feb. 3. *Murder in Mind* by Terence Feely, with Nyree Dawn Porter, Roy Dotrice, Geoffrey

Davies, Basil Hoskins and Moira Redmond. *May 12. The Understanding* by Angela Huth, with Sylvestra Le Touzel, Joan Greenwood and Ralph Richardson.

THEATRE ROYAL: Drury Lane, W.C.2. (1982) *Feb. 4. An Evening's Intercourse* with Barry Humphries. *May 26. The Pirates of Penzance* by Gilbert and Sullivan, with Tim Curry, Pamela Stephenson, George Cole, Annie Ross, Sylvestre McCoy and Bonnie Langford.

THEATRE ROYAL: Stratford East, E.15. (1981) *Sept. Mrs. Tucker's Pageant* by Ken Hill, with Peggy Mount and Geoffrey Freshwater. *Nov. 11. Thick as Thieves* by Tony Marchant.

VAUDEVILLE: Strand, W.C.2. (1981) *Dec. 9. Cards on the Table* by Agatha Christie, with Gordon Jackson.

VICTORIA PALACE: S.W.1. (1982) *March 11. The Little Foxes* by Lillian Hellman, with Elizabeth Taylor. *July 21. Windy City* by Tony Macaulay and Dick Vosburgh, with Dennis Waterman, Anton Rodgers, Diane Langton, Victor Spinetti, Amanda Redman and Robert Longden.

WAREHOUSE (DONMAR THEATRE): Earlham St., W.C.2. (1981) *Good* by C. P. Taylor, with Alan Howard and Joe Melia. *Sept. 22. The Fool* by Edward Bond with Anton Lesser. *Oct. The Maid's Tragedy* by Beaumont and Fletcher, with John Carlisle and Sinead Cusack. *Nov. Shakespeare's Timon of Athens*, with Richard Pasco, Timothy Walker and John Carlisle. *Nov. Hansel and Gretel* by David Rudkin, with Brenda Bruce and Chris Hunter. (1982) *June 24. Aunt Mary* by Pam Gems, with Alfred Marks and Barry Jackson. *Aug. 10. Shakespeare's Hamlet* with Anton Lesser, Kathryn Pogson, Susan Engel and John Shrapnel.

WESTMINSTER; Palace St., S.W.1. (1982) *May 25. The Jeweller's Shop* by Karol Wojtyla, with Hannah Gordon, Gwen Watford, Paul Daneman, Christopher Blake, John Carson, Lalla Ward and Dominic Guard.

WHITEHALL: S.W.1. (1982) *June 30. Private Dick* by Richard Maher and Roger Michell, with Robert Powell, Lee Montague, Ronnie Letham and Elizabeth Richardson.

WYNDHAMS: Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. (1981) *Nov. 4. All My Sons* by Arthur Miller, with Colin Blakely, Rosemary Harris, Garrick Hogan and Jill Baker. (1982) *Aug. 3. A Star is Torn* by Robyn Archer and Rodney Fisher.

YOUNG VIC: The Cut, S.E.1. (1981) *Nov. Shakespeare's The Winter's Tale*, with Joanna Dunham, Angharad Rees and Andrew Robertson. (1982) *Jan. 6. John Mortimer's Casebook* with Nigel Hawthorne and John Alderton. *Aug. 6. Shakespeare's Hamlet* with Edward Fox.

Among other productions outside London were the following:

STRATFORD MEMORIAL THEATRE: (Royal Shakespeare Company). (1981) *Sept. Titus Andronicus/Two Gentlemen of Verona* with Geoffrey Hutchings, Joseph Marcell, Patrick Stewart, Diana Berriman and Julia Swift. *Nov. 11. All's Well That Ends Well*, with Peggy Ashcroft, Cheryl Campbell, Robert Edison, Mike Gwilym, Stephen Moore and Harriet Walter. (1982) *Jan. 13. Henry IV, Part I*, with Bernard Lloyd, Gerard Murphy and Patrick Stewart. *March 31. Macbeth* with Bob Peck and Sara Kestelman. *April 20. Much Ado About Nothing*, with Sinead Cusack, Derek Jacobi. *June 28. King Lear* with Michael Gambon, Jenny Agutter, Sara Kestelman, Alice Krige, Antony Sher and David Waller. *Aug. 11. The Tempest* with Derek Jacobi, Alice Krige, Bob Peck, Michael Maloney and Mark Rylance.

OTHER PLACE: (1981) *Sept. The Witch of Edmonton* by Dekker, Ford and Rowley, with Miriam Karlin, Miles Anderson, Gerard Murphy, Harriet Walter and Juliet Stevenson. *Nov. 11. Money* by Edward Bulwer-Lytton, with Paul Shelley, Jane Carr, George Rainstrick, Juliet Stevenson and Miriam Karlin. (1982) *Jan. 13. Our Friends in the North* by Peter Flannery. *March. Arden of Faversham* with Jenny Agutter and Bruce Purchase. *June 9. Peer Gynt* by Henrik Ibsen, translated by David Rudkin, with Derek Jacobi, Sinead Cusack, Jeffery Dench, Derek Godfrey and Brenda Peters. *June 29. Lear* by Edward Bond, with Bob Peck, Jenny Agutter, Sara Kestelman and Alice Krige. *Aug. 5. Molière* by Mikhail Bulgakov, adapted by Dusty Hughes, with Antony Sher, Malcolm Storry, Derek Godfrey, David Bradley, Penelope Beaumont and Joanna Foster.

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE, 21st Festival: (1982) *May 5. On the Rocks* by G. B. Shaw, with Keith Michell, Glynis Johns, Arthur English, Nigel Stock, Paul Hardwick and Cheryl Kennedy. *May 19. Valmouth* by Sandy Wilson, with Bertice Reading, Fenella Fielding and Doris Hare. *July 7. Cavell* by Keith Baxter, with Joan Plowright, Nigel Stock, Philip Madoc, Robert Percival and Paul Hardwick. *Aug. 11. Goodbye Mr. Chips* by James Hilton, book by Roland Starke, music and lyrics by Leslie Bricusse, with John Mills, Colette Gleeson and Nigel Stock.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EXCHANGE: (1981) Sept. 17. *Doctor Faustus* by Adrian Noble, with Ben Kingsley and James Maxwell. Oct. *Heartbreak House* by G. B. Shaw, with Eleanor Bron, Alfred Burke, Norman Eshley, Diane Fletcher and Lynsey Baxter. (1982) Jan. 5. *The Round Dance* by Arthur Schnitzler, with Geoffrey Bateman, Cheryl Prime, Gabrielle Drake, Bernice Stegers and Gary

Waldhorn. Feb. *The Beaux' Stratagem* by Farquhar, with Robert Lindsay and Sarah Badel. March 18. *Philoctetes* by Sophocles with Robert Lindsay and James Maxwell. July. *Andy Capp* by Reg Smythe, adapted by Trevor Peacock and Alan Price, with Tom Courtenay, Alan Price, Val McLane, Nicky Croydon and Michael Mueller.

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### BOOKER-McCONNELL PRIZEWINNERS

- 1969 *Something to Answer For*—P. H. Newby (Faber).  
 1970 *The Elected Member*—Bernice Rubens (Eyre & Spottiswoode).  
 1971 *In A Free State*—V. S. Naipaul (Andre Deutsch).  
 1972 *G*—John Berger (Weidenfeld).  
 1973 *The Siege of Krishnapur*—J. G. Farrell (Weidenfeld).  
 1974 *The Conservationist*—Nadine Gordimer (Cape).  
*Holiday*—Stanley Middleton (Hutchinson).  
 1975 *Heat and Dust*—Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (Murray).  
 1976 *Saville*—David Storey (Cape).  
 1977 *Staying On*—Paul Scott (Heinemann).  
 1978 *The Sea, The Sea*—Iris Murdoch (Chatto & Windus).  
 1979 *Offshore*—Penelope Fitzgerald (Collins).  
 1980 *Rites of Passage*—William Golding (Faber).  
 1981 *Midnight's Children*—Salman Rushdie (Cape).

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### POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel	1599	Nicholas Rowe	1715	Robert Southey	1813
Ben Jonson	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden	1718	William Wordsworth	1843
Sir William D'Avenant	1637	Colley Cibber	1730	Lord Tennyson	1850
John Dryden	1670	William Whitehead	1757	Alfred Austin	1890
Thomas Shadwell	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton	1785	Robert Bridges	1913
Nahum Tate	1692	Henry James Pye	1790	John Masefield	1930
Cecil Day Lewis	1967	Sir John Betjeman	1972		

## LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

Graham Greene's new novel, *Monsignor Quixote*, takes as its proscription the lines from Hamlet: "There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so". The parallels with and allusions to Cervantes' masterpiece are evident, but not overstated, in this exquisite and beautifully written tale. The book concerns the travels of Father Quixote, a parish priest in El Toboso, Spain, whose unexpected elevation to the status of monsignor provokes his outraged bishop into making him take a rest. He decides to go on his travels with the recently deposed Communist mayor as companion. Their adventures and misadventures, their wise and tolerant discourses, their tilting at windmills, combine to make a moving and entertaining book that reveals no slackening in Graham Greene's ability, confirming his reputation as a novelist of the highest order.

## Chain Reaction

André Brink, professor of Afrikaans and Dutch literature at Rhodes University, has written a complex novel about slavery, racialism and human nature, which, through examining events of the last century, explores and exposes the current South African predicament. *A Chain of Voices*, his fifth novel, concerns the murder of an Afrikaaner farmer by his slave in 1825 in the Transvaal. The book opens with the "Act of Accusation", a factual, legal summary of the events, but this dry narrative is then fleshed out by a series of narrators, both black and white, whose different characters are brilliantly evoked; they form the "chain" of the title, inextricably linked, explaining the contradictions that are inherent in South Africa today.

## Gentle Bellow

Saul Bellow's first novel since *Humboldt's Gift* aroused a mixed critical response, the general consensus being that the Rumanian section was more convincing than that part which was set in Chicago. *The Dean's December* is the story of Albert Corde, professor of journalism and dean of students. He travels to Bucharest with his Rumanian wife, who wishes to tend her dying mother, and their struggle against the cold bureaucracy of a totalitarian state is set against the dean's own problems in Chicago, where he is attempting to have the death of one of his students investigated. Bellow's descriptive powers and his capacity for eloquent and intelligent prose are undiminished, but the plot on which he hangs this structure seems hardly substantial enough to support it, and is barely visible beneath the weight of ideas.

John Barth, professor of literature, and author of *The Sot-Weed Factor* and *Giles*

*Goat-Boy*, has often seemed too self-consciously aware of his art, and his novels have occasionally been read as extended exercises for classes in creative writing. His latest novel, *Sabbatical*, whilst witty and literate, again falls into the trap, and the plot, which begins promisingly, with a professor of American literature on sabbatical leave with her husband, a former C.I.A. agent, on a boat on Chesapeake Bay, runs out of wind. The author's scholarship, on such diverse topics as navigation and Vietnamese poetry, is impressive, but at times the plethora of footnotes threaten to overturn the book, subverting the story to their purpose, a self-indulgent display of pyrotechnical brilliance which conceals a lack of discipline or direction.

## Other Worlds

Science fiction, like crime fiction, has for long been struggling for intellectual respectability against the imposition of a label which is intended to diminish it as literature worthy of serious consideration. *Helliconia Spring* by Brian Aldiss is the first volume of a trilogy set on a planet which orbits its sun not once every 365 days, but every 2,592 years, in which its climate passes from extremes of cold to heat. This highly imaginative work succeeds in creating a convincing alternative world, backed up by much convincing scholarship and detail, and as with the best "science" fiction, has much to impart about life on Earth.

## Rogues' Gallery

The incorrigible Flashman, rescued from comparative oblivion in the pages of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, has had a seventh volume devoted to his exploits by George MacDonald Fraser. *Flashman and the Redskins* follows on from *Flash for Freedom*, with that most decorated coward of the Victorian age, Sir Harry Flashman V.C., translated to the American West, where (inevitably) he survives Custer's Last Stand at Little Big Horn. Meticulously researched, cleverly constructed and very entertaining, the Flashman saga is a continuing joy. Flashman may owe his creation to Thomas Hughes, but liberated from Rugby School, his further adventures are an abiding tribute to the wit and ingenuity of Mr. MacDonald Fraser.

## In Brief

V. S. Pritchett's *Collected Stories* is the author's own selection from seven volumes covering some fifty years. An acknowledged master in what is generally regarded as one of the most difficult of literary forms, Sir Victor's stories are distilled by a laborious

process from the luxuriant excess of what would otherwise be novels; each one is rewritten four or five times, with one hundred pages eventually reduced to twenty. In his preface, he writes that he had always thought that the writer of short stories "is a mixture of reporter, aphoristic wit, moralist and poet—though not 'poetical'; he is something of a ballad-maker, and in the intricacy of his design is close to the writer of sonnets. He has to catch our attention at once, to get the opening line right. He has to be something of an architect."

*A Moving Target* is the second volume of essays collected by William Golding, following *The Hot Gates* published in 1965. The title is a reference to his avoidance of the critical small shot of the academic light industry that plagues him. He is not to be pinned down, however, preferring that his works speak for him. His prose is as always a pleasure to read, and the essays cover such subjects as sailing, travel pieces, Wiltshire and fragments of autobiography.

David Storey's latest novel is called *A Prodigal Child*, and it has echoes of his Booker Prize novel, *Saville*, with its portrayal of love and artistic awakening in the north of England. Lawrentian in concept, as if *Sons and Lovers* had been rewritten without that novel's excesses, but drawing on Lawrence's technique, Storey again reveals his mastery of dialogue, and his skill and sensitivity as a novelist. Ian McEwan has had critical and popular acclaim for his short stories, but his second novel *The Comfort of Strangers*, set in Venice, whilst capably conveying an atmosphere of brooding menace, was considered a curiously unsatisfying and insubstantial work. Robert McCrum's first novel, *In the Secret State*, was well received, and his second, *A Loss of Heart*, was a thoughtful and intelligent novel, more than a mere thriller, in which he examined the impact of terrorism on modern society. Stuart Evans, whose *The Caves of Alienation* was noticed some years ago as an imaginative and ambitious work, has shown further evidence of his rare talent in *Temporary Hearths*, a complex, brilliantly constructed and original novel to which a brief summary could not do justice. Max Frisch's *I'm Not Stiller*, first published in German in 1954, has been translated by Michael Bullock, and is an impressive study of an artist's neurosis.

John Updike's chronicles of the minutiae of American small-town domestic life have been much acclaimed, and his three novels about Harold "Rabbit" Angstrom, beginning with *Rabbit Run* in 1960, *Rabbit Redut* in 1971 and now *Rabbit is Rich*, have encapsulated the period as no other writer has managed. In the latest volume, his hero has now become a Toyota dealer in the city of Brewer, but has trouble with his son Nelson, a college drop-out. Although there are some

marvellous comic scenes, the books lack any intellectual depth, subsisting as entertainments, not art.

John Arden, a playwright best known for *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance*, written in 1960 and already established on school and university drama curricula, has published his first novel. *Silence Among the Weapons* is set in ancient Rome in the first century B.C. It portrays a harsh but vividly realised age, but the effects and dialogue are at times overly theatrical.

### Law and Life

Two of the best written and most enjoyable volumes of memoirs published during the year emanated from lawyers, one a Queen's Counsel and the other a solicitor. John Mortimer describes himself as a "barrister who writes or a writer who does barristering", and has achieved distinction in both fields. His play about his father, the blind barrister Clifford Mortimer who practised at the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Court, *A Voyage Round My Father*, confirms his claim to be "the best playwright ever to have defended a murderer at the Central Criminal Court", and his marvellous creation, Rumpole of the Bailey, has increased his popular appeal. *Clinging to the Wreckage* is a brilliant, if selective, account of his varied life. Wonderfully comic in parts, wise and touching, it reveals a man with an unerring eye for life's absurdities, and a natural literary gift for relating them. It stands as a model for would-be autobiographers, which one would hardly expect to see emulated, had Roy Fuller's own memoirs not already set the standard.

In *Souvenirs*, Roy Fuller had described his early years, and he continues his recollections in *Vamp Till Ready: Further Memoirs*. If at times he appears disillusioned with his lot, bemoaning his fate as novelist *manqué*, he is nonetheless revealed as a memoirist of the highest order in this account of his years studying for the law, in the Navy, or moving in London literary circles and writing poetry. A distinguished solicitor and one-time Professor of Poetry at Oxford, but modest and unassuming, Roy Fuller's brilliantly observed memoirs stand alongside his poems as the work of a talented, natural writer.

### Law to Himself

Judges, ordinarily, do not write books, but it has been observed that Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, was no ordinary judge. As he was prepared to ignore the nigh-sacred doctrine of precedent in his court, if it meant justice would be subordinated to legal niceties, so was he prepared to discuss his cases in print and to examine the shortcomings of the law. His *The Family Story* described the



background and upbringing that produced him and his equally distinguished brothers, and in *What Next in the Law*, Lord Denning gave his views on the current state of the law and his proposals for reform, with particular reference to juries, E.E.C. law, legal aid, a Bill of Rights, privacy and compensation for personal injury. It is perhaps ironic that certain, perhaps incautious, remarks in the book should have provoked rather more controversy than Lord Denning anticipated, thus belying his oft-repeated remark that he had "all the Christian virtues, except resignation". The book was withdrawn and amended. Lord Denning will nevertheless be long-remembered as one of the most original and innovative judicial minds of this century, and it is fitting that his works should reach an audience beyond the confines of the Inns of Court. His familiar, almost staccato style of writing, developed from years of distilling the essential points from the mass of legal evidence before him, can become irritating at times, veering towards self-parody, and Lord Denning has a tendency to overrate the intelligence and independence of the judiciary, but his latest book is a valuable addition to the debate on the law.

Also revealing about the way judicial minds work and how the law is laid down in the highest court is Alan Paterson's *The Law Lords*, the result of interviews conducted with fifteen Law Lords, and barristers who appeared before them. In *Public Prosecutor*, Sir Norman Skelhorn recounts, with inevitable discretion, his fourteen years in that office.

### Literary Lives

Anthony Powell has published his fourth and final volume of memoirs in his sequence *To Keep the Ball Rolling. The Strangers are All Gone* takes his story from 1952, when he moved from London to the country, to the present. Although he describes it as "a kind of album of odds and ends", in characteristically modest fashion, it is excellently written, with perceptive portraits of such figures as Malcolm Muggeridge. Powell reveals little of himself in his discreet observations, remaining an insubstantial figure like his narrator Nick Jenkins in *A Dance to the Music of Time*, but devotees of that great twelve-novel sequence will find the memoirs essential reading, with its portraits of the original inspirations for the characters in the novels.

Unlike Mortimer, Fuller and Powell, John Osborne's account of his early years in *A Better Class of Person: An Autobiography, 1929-1956* is a splenetic and sometimes distasteful volume. Osborne's flair for invective and publicity has tended to exceed his literary ability, and although he well evokes his earlier years, and theatrical life, in this volume he protests too much, and his writing

suffers. The book ends with the creation of *Look Back in Anger*, a title which encapsulates this autobiography and sums up a theme that he has consistently reworked throughout his career, to some effect, albeit not often a literary one.

Simon Raven's *Shadows on the Grass*, described as a cricketing autobiography, contains the candid and amusing revelations of this author's life, written with his usual narrative skill. Nobel laureate Patrick White's *Flaws in the Glass: A Self-Portrait* is a painfully intense exercise in self-realisation.

Peter Alexander's *Roy Campbell: A Critical Biography* examines the life and works of the South African poet, who achieved immediate success with his first volume, *The Flaming Terrapin*, but whose poems have not withstood the test of time. Campbell was a rather unpleasant character, prone to excessive drinking, and his espousal of Franco's cause in the Spanish Civil War went against the grain of many contemporary writers.

Joseph Connolly's *Jerome K. Jerome: A Critical Biography* is the third biography to be published of the author, who, to his chagrin, was and is still best known for *Three Men in a Boat*. Originally intended as a serious travel book about the River Thames, this slight, albeit charming tale endures in popularity, but whether it justifies the lavish treatment afforded it in the illustrated, annotated edition by Christopher Matthew and Benny Green is questionable, as it shows up the limitations of the original.

*John Buchan: A Memoir* by his second son William Buchan is an intimate personal study of the talented and versatile Lord Tweedsmuir, which complements Janet Adam Smith's fine biography. Martin Seymour-Smith has known personally the poet, novelist and scholar Robert Graves, grand old man of English letters, and his *Robert Graves: His Life and Works* is a lengthy, perceptive study.

### Just Dandy

The discovery in 1976 of a trunk belonging to Scrope Berdmore Davies, which had lain untouched in a bank vault since 1820, was the cause of some excitement, containing as it did letters from Byron, a manuscript of Canto III of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and unknown Shelley sonnets. T. A. J. Burnett has now reconstructed the life and times of the remarkable Scrope in *The Rise and Fall of a Regency Dandy*, a fascinating account of the scholar, wit, drunkard and gambler, who fled his debtors and was forced to eke out the last thirty years of his life in penury and exile in a Belgian garret. Scrope would probably have appreciated the irony of a book devoted to his exploits, with his trunkful of ephemera deposited in the British Museum for posterity.

The centenary of P. G. Wodehouse's birth

in 1981 was marked by the publication of several volumes. Knighted shortly before his death in 1975 at the age of 93, Sir Pelham's reputation never recovered from the opprobrium heaped on him after his wartime German broadcasts. In *Wodehouse at War*, Ian Sproat demonstrates that Wodehouse was the innocent dupe of the Nazis, naïve but no traitor, and his book includes the full text of those broadcasts made in 1941, and a lengthy account by Wodehouse himself of what really happened. Also published in tribute to the master of English comic prose were *P. G. Wodehouse: A Centenary Celebration 1881-1981*, edited by James H. Heineman and Donald R. Benson, which contained twenty-five delightful essays, and Benny Green's *P. G. Wodehouse: A Literary Biography*.

Henry Williamson was also vilified for pro-Nazi statements and sympathies, but unlike Wodehouse, with some justification. He had been permanently affected by his experiences in the First World War, and saw Hitler as a peace-maker. In 1936 he dedicated *The Flux of Dream* to him, with the immortal words: "I salute the great man across the Rhine, whose life symbol is the happy child". Unlike Wodehouse, Williamson was never "rehabilitated", a fact he bitterly resented, but in Daniel Farson's *Henry: Appreciation of Henry Williamson*, although written with affection and tolerance for the subject's glaring faults, he emerges as a thoroughly unpleasant character, who used and abused family and friends unashamedly. His natural history books *Tarka the Otter* and *Salar the Salmon* will have enduring appeal, but his fifteen-volume autobiographical novelsequence, *A Chronicle of Ancient Sunlight*, written between 1951 and 1969 is now largely forgotten.

### Letters

*The Love Letters of William and Mary Wordsworth*, edited by Beth Darlington, consists of thirty-one letters exchanged by the poet and his wife. They were discovered in 1977 by a stamp dealer in Carlisle, who had bought them for £5. Wordsworth has been frequently maligned, by Coleridge who asserted that he was "by nature incapable of being in love", and as "solemn and unsexual" by Shelley. However, he is revealed as a man of passion in these delightful letters, written when separated from his wife in the summer of 1810 when visiting his patron at Coleorton and in Wales, and in London in the spring of 1812. Whether discussing the quarrel with Coleridge, Spencer Perceval's assassination at the House of Commons, or his absence from his wife, ended by the tragic death of his daughter, this fascinating correspondence shows a hitherto unseen side of Wordsworth's nature. Also published was *The Letters of William and Dorothy Wordsworth, Vol. VI: The Later Years: Part III, 1835-1839*, revised

and edited by Alan G. Hill, which contains over 600 previously unpublished letters.

Tennyson disliked writing letters, and some 2,000 of his survive, those to Hallam and many to his wife Emily Sellwood having been destroyed. Volume I of *The Letters of Alfred Lord Tennyson*, edited by Cecil Y. Lang and Edgar F. Shannon Jr. contains 250 letters written between the years 1821 and 1850. It opens with the twelve-year-old Alfred writing to an aunt about *Samson Agonistes*, and covers his time at Cambridge and the relationship with Hallam, revealing a great deal about his life, but little about the creative forces that drove him.

Disraeli left 10,000 letters, and was conscious of their value to posterity. *Benjamin Disraeli: Letters: Vol. I, 1815-34; Vol. II, 1835-37*, is excellently edited by J. A. W. Gunn, John Matthews, Donald M. Scharman and W. G. Wiebe and contain some 700 letters.

*The Letters of D. H. Lawrence: Vol. II, June 1913 to October 1916*, edited by George J. Zytaruk and James T. Boulton will please Lawrence enthusiasts. Covering the period after the publication of *Sons and Lovers*, when he wrote *The Rainbow* and *Women in Love*, the volume contains some 700 letters, 200 of which have not previously been published, his correspondents including E. M. Forster, Bertrand Russell, Ottoline Morrell and Katherine Mansfield. A more revealing picture of Lawrence can be glimpsed from a reading of *The Betrayal: A Memoir of D. H. Lawrence* by George Neville, his close childhood friend. Edited by Carl Baron, and now published some fifty years after it was written, it shows the author's father was a much-maligned man, bearing no relation to the figure portrayed in *Sons and Lovers*, and it destroys the image of his childhood which Lawrence so assiduously cultivated.

*The Letters of J. R. R. Tolkien*, edited by his biographer Humphrey Carpenter, assisted by Christopher Tolkien, includes letters written between 1914 and 1973, and will probably please the legion of admirers of the creator of *The Lord of the Rings*.

Volume Four of *The Lyttelton—Hart-Davis Letters*, edited by Rupert Hart-Davis, covers the year 1959. This delightful correspondence between George Lyttelton, retired Eton housemaster, and his former pupil was initiated in 1955, and the weekly exchange continued until the death of the former seven years later.

As Conan Doyle longed to escape from Sherlock Holmes, so Raymond Chandler, although he brought critical respectability to detective fiction, wanted to write something other than a Philip Marlowe story. *The Selected Letters of Raymond Chandler* have been edited by Frank MacShane, his biographer, and cover the years 1937 to 1959. Chandler was a reclusive, private man, and tended to compose his letters in the evening

when his invalid wife was in bed. They here reveal him as an intelligent, perceptive man, conscious of his craft, occasionally intolerant, with his best invective reserved for those who underrated his novels.

*Selected Letters of James Thurber*, edited by Helen Thurber and Edward Weeks, have not enhanced the celebrated humorist's literary reputation. He would probably not have condoned their publication some twenty years after his death, having himself attacked the mania for publishing every scrap left by an author, with his customary wit.

### Politics

Dr. Henry Kissinger has issued the second volume of his political memoirs. After *The White House Years*, published in 1979, *The Years of Upheaval, 1973-1977* covers such major events as the Watergate scandal and President Nixon's resignation, the Yom Kippur war and the policy of détente. Immensely long at 1,200 pages, and somewhat pedestrian, the thoughts of the Secretary of State to two American Presidents during a turbulent period will be essential reading for students of history and politics.

Nigel Fisher has been hampered in his *Harold Macmillan: A Biography* by his subject's reticence, in requesting that he omit certain personal aspects of his life. Macmillan has himself related his story *in extenso* in his six-volume autobiography, but it would seem that the definitive biography will not appear in his lifetime. The late Lord Butler, whose succession to the premiership in 1963 was blocked by Macmillan, issued his *The Art of Memory: Friends in Perspective*, which consisted of nine character portraits of such figures as Chips Channon, Lord Halifax and Iain MacLeod.

Susan Crosland's *Tony Crosland* is a remarkable account of her late husband's life and political career, his struggles in the Labour Party and his period in office. R. E. Foster's *Lord Randolph Churchill: A Political Life* is a fascinating corrective to Winston's 1906 two-volume filial tribute, and gives a totally different picture of this ambitious but minor statesman.

### Anthologies and Dictionaries

*The Dictionary of National Biography 1961-1970*, edited by E. T. Williams and C. S. Nichols, continues the high standards established by its predecessors. Founded in 1882, "to supply full, accurate and concise biographies of all noteworthy inhabitants of the British Islands and the Colonies", this essential reference work contains the biographies of 745 people who died between 1961 and 1970, a particularly significant period, with the deaths of such notables as Churchill, Attlee, Bertrand Russell, Evelyn Waugh and T. S.

Eliot. The biographies are always readable, if at times too discreet and uncontroversial, the longest entry being that of Churchill, running to some 17,000 words.

*A Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary Vol. III, O-Scz*, edited by R. W. Burchfield continues the inexhaustible task of attempting to define and chronicle the English language, which expands at an alarming rate. Not only is the Dictionary remarkable for the new words included, but for the variety of meanings attributed to words both new and old. *Roget's Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* has been revised and updated by Susan M. Lloyd to take account of modern usage. *The Oxford Book of American Literary Anecdotes*, edited by Donald Hall, mines a narrower seam than the British version, but included some marvellous anecdotes by and about Dorothy Parker, Henry James, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman and Ernest Hemingway. The book lacks, however, any firm editorial direction. Also published were Paul F. Boller's *Presidential Anecdotes*, *The Oxford Companion to Twentieth Century Art*, edited by Harold Osborne and *The New Oxford Book of Christian Verse*, edited by Donald Davie.

General Sir John Hackett has published a new edition of his best-selling *The Third World War*, which imagined a Russian attack on N.A.T.O. forces in Germany, followed by a limited nuclear war, with Birmingham and Minsk destroyed. In *The Third World War: the Untold Story*, the original scenario has been almost completely rewritten to take account of recent events, with a contribution from the Russian-point-of-view. Although following in the tradition of Chesney's *The Battle of Dorking* and Childers' *The Riddle of the Sands*, it is a moot point whether the writing of such a book, with real people and places used in the construction of a fictional scenario, is more likely to avert or provoke the event it describes.

Also published during the year were *The Selected Poems 1957-81* by Ted Hughes; C. H. Sisson's *Selected Poems: The Passages of Joy* by Thom Gunn; *The Occasions of Poetry: Essays in Criticism and Autobiography* by Thom Gunn; *The Young Rebecca: Writings of Rebecca West 1911-17*, selected and introduced by Jane Marcus; *Monumenta Britannica* by John Aubrey, edited by John Fowles and annotated by Rodney Legg; *Koestler: A Biography* by Iain Hamilton; *Early Auden* by Edward Mendelson; *Buckingham* by Roger Lockyer; *Mortimer Wheeler: Adventurer in Archaeology* by Jacquetta Hawkes; *Old Glory: An American Voyage* by Jonathan Raban; *The Return to Camelot: Chivalry and the English Gentleman* by Mark Girouard; *Conducted Tour* by Bernard Levin; *Graham Sutherland* by Roger Berthoud; *A Touch of the Memoirs* by Donald Sinden; and *Twice Shy* by Dick Francis.

## ARCHAEOLOGY IN 1981-82

## Archaeology and the Court of Appeal

The interesting case heard in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Dillon concerning 7,811 Roman coins found in Lincolnshire in 1975, finally came to the Court of Appeal and was heard before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, with Lords Justice Dunn and Oliver, on the 16th to the 18th November, 1981. Mr. Justice Dillon had rejected, on June 26, 1980, the claim by the Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster that these Roman coins found in Quarry Field, Coleby, were treasure trove belonging to the Crown in the right of the Duchy of Lancaster. The basis of this judgement was that, because the coins contained so little silver, they could not be considered to be silver coins and therefore belonged to the landowners.

According to *The Weekly Law Reports*, March 5, 1982, the Appeal was on the grounds that "the judge erred in law in holding (1) that the prerogative rights of the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster in treasure trove were confined to objects of gold or silver; (2) that the prerogative rights of the Crown and of the Duchy of Lancaster in treasure trove did not include coins other than coins in gold and silver; (3) that the test for deciding whether coins were in gold or in silver for the purposes of the law of treasure trove was a matter to be decided on the evidence by the courts or a coroner's jury; (4) that coins with a silver content of between 0.2 per cent and 5.85 per cent were not treasure trove notwithstanding that their silver content was intended; (5) that the intentional inclusion of silver in coins and the acceptance of those coins as silver were irrelevant to a finding of treasure trove; and (6) he misdirected himself in classifying the coins the subject matter of the issue as argentiferous bronze or argentiferous metal and therefore not treasure trove."

Lord Denning is reported to have reviewed the circumstances of the case, as well as the law on treasure trove from Bracton in the 1250's to more modern authorities, concluding; "After all this long review, I think we must say that Bracton and Blackstone were wrong; and that Sir Edward Coke was right. In these courts we must hold that in order to be treasure trove, the objects must be of gold or silver." The problem of the quantity of gold or silver, however, remains, because every coin is an alloy. To this Lord Denning said: "In my opinion the only test applicable is this: in order to be a gold or silver object as treasure trove, there must be a 'substantial' amount of gold in the object or a 'substantial' amount of silver. It will be for the coroner's jury to decide this question: what is 'substantial'? There is no case on treasure trove about it. But some help can be obtained, strangely enough, from a case on the Rent Acts. The question was whether or not a substantial portion of the rent was included for the furniture." Lord Denning agreed with Lord Simon's view expressed in this case in 1948 that "substantial" should mean "considerable", but that the judiciary should not go beyond its powers by setting a definite figure. In matters of treasure trove, Lord Denning is reported as saying, "I think our juries should deal with it in the same way as juries of the past. They should ask themselves: is there a substantial amount of gold or silver such that it could be properly described as a gold or silver object? It has to be a very considerable amount. It should, I think, be 50 per cent or more gold or silver before it could be described as a gold or silver object. Adopting this test, it is clear that these coins were not gold or silver. Almost all of them contained only minute amounts of silver. The highest was 18 per cent."

Lord Denning's fellow judges agreed in dismissing the Appeal.

In giving his judgement, Lord Denning referred to the desirability of Parliament amending the law on antiquities and noted that a Bill had already been introduced to clarify matters, but that it had failed to get through. However, after the Court of Appeal decision another Bill sponsored by the Council for British Archaeology, the Antiquities Bill, was introduced, and on April 5, 1982, Lord Abinger saw it through its third reading in the House of Lords. In the meantime the law must be applied as it stands, and in a letter to *Current Archaeology*, March 1982, Brian Philp, Director of the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, drew attention to several matters arising from a treasure trove inquest held at Dover on November 24, 1981 into the group of eleven 16th century coins which had been found during an archaeological rescue excavation, including the fact that although ten of the coins were 92 per cent fine silver, the other one had only 31 per cent fine silver, and therefore the former were, and the latter was not, declared to be treasure trove; an important group had been split up.

Still on the topic of archaeology and the law, it is worth noting that people who, while treasure hunting, deliberately use metal detectors to seek out items of value or interest on archaeological sites fell foul for the first time of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 under the section, coming into force in October, 1981, which gave greater protection to scheduled ancient monuments. The Press reported that on March 25, 1982, fines totalling £150 were imposed on two men at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, after their conviction for using a metal detector on land protected under the Act; this is thought to be the first use of the new Act for this type of offence.

## 1882 and "The Way Forward"

The Council for British Archaeology, in its May 1982 *Newsletter*, was one of the few organisations that recalled that 1982 saw the centenary of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, which introduced in 1882 the idea that there was a heritage that ought to be protected. The passing of the 1882 Act was a triumph for Sir John Lubbock (later Lord Avebury) who campaigned on this issue and was rewarded with success by Gladstone's Liberal Administration. It was Lubbock's son-in-law, Major-General Augustus Henry Lane Fox Pitt-Rivers, often regarded as the father of modern British stratigraphic archaeology, who was appointed to the new post, set up under the 1882 Act, of Inspector of Ancient Monuments.

Clearly it would have been fitting if the centenary of the 1882 Act could have been marked by the enactment of legislation designed to give greater protection to the archaeological and historic heritage, as is devoutly wished by many of the archaeological fraternity. However, although this was not to be, nevertheless 1982 did see a flurry of political activity from the direction of the Secretary of State for the Environment. The Minister, Michael Heseltine, first in a paper issued for consultation on the *Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England* and then in a second document entitled *The Way Forward*, published on June 16, 1982, taking account of observations made on the first, outlined proposals for the reorganisation of the administration of ancient monuments and historic buildings in England. This was to be done by the setting up of "a single powerful agency, staffed by

individuals able to make a career in the service of the heritage, and operating within a financial framework which liberates rather than confines their energies." Basically the executive responsibility for running ancient monuments and historic buildings would be transferred from the present Government Department staffed by civil servants to a new agency, although accountability to Parliament would remain and certain duties, including the responsibility for the security of the Royal Palaces, would continue to be discharged by the Secretary of State. It is declared that it is not intended that the proposals should lead to a reduction in financial provision, but should enable better use to be made of available resources. These proposals were by no means universally welcomed with much disquiet occasioned by the fact that the first document at least seemed to place too much emphasis on commercial exploitation and very little on the need for continuity in archaeological programmes. The Ancient Monuments Board for England in its 28th *Annual Report* for 1981 was highly critical of the proposals which are stated to be "The single most important matter to come before the Board this year". The Board was very much in favour of preserving and improving upon the existing arrangements, as the Report states: "While we agree that there is considerable room for improvement in the present system, we consider that the best way of achieving these improvements is by making changes within the present framework of the Department. There is an inescapable national responsibility for this work much of which is statutory and which in our opinion can only be carried effectively by Government. Delegation and division of responsibilities will only weaken the control and resolve which are needed to safeguard our priceless heritage for this and future generations." Draft legislation is awaited.

#### Ancient Monuments Board

The 28th *Annual Report* for 1981 of the Ancient Monuments Board for England, ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on July 21, 1982, deals with many matters of archaeological concern, not least the current proposals for the reordering of Department of the Environment involvement with Ancient Monuments and historic buildings. But perhaps the most pressing practical problem arises from the activities of another Government Ministry, that of Defence. The relevance to archaeology is simply that changes in the organisation of the Royal Dockyards mean that many important buildings, and indeed complete areas of great historical significance are under threat. The Board's Report states the matter bluntly: "The immense historic importance of the Royal Navy's shore establishments at its three main fleet bases of Chatham, Portsmouth and Devonport does not need to be stressed. Because they are such a significant part of this country's history the preservation of their historic buildings is considered to be a matter of national importance." It is Chatham that concerns the Board most and a public trust is proposed as an effective way to run, with public and private funds, this important site; it is noted that "The Government's decision to close down Chatham Dockyard by 1984, and possibly parts of Portsmouth, has now created a major heritage problem which the Government must take the initiative in solving. We consider Chatham to be the most important single element in all the dockyards. The historic enclave comprises an almost complete 18th and 19th century dockyard. As such it is unparalleled and could be regarded as a ready-made open-air museum demonstrating how the Navy worked during that period. The pending closure provides the opportunity to preserve this unique

group for the nation." The situation at Portsmouth and Devonport is also seen to be serious, although perhaps not quite on the same scale, but again a positive approach to the preservation of key buildings is thought to be essential.

A more traditional archaeological problem is that of damage to ancient monuments by ploughing and the Board reviewed it at first hand during its tour of Norfolk. While welcoming the seeking of greater co-operation with farmers, the use of the new legislation, as well as the deployment of field monument wardens, nevertheless "A single coherent strategy for dealing with the threat of ploughing is now needed, and we recommend that more resources should be committed to this." Perhaps the most important reason for the necessity of tackling this problem is that field monuments account for such a large proportion of all scheduled ancient monuments. Redundant churches pose a similarly urgent problem in both rural and urban areas and again the visit of the Board to Norfolk enabled the matter to be considered at first hand. Having noted the number of ecclesiastical bodies involved in the redundancy process, the Board in this Report makes an important statement about the contribution of churches to the English heritage: "Though not all churches can be said to be of outstanding quality it would be difficult to find a church without merit and apart from their intrinsic value they are a very important part of the English landscape. Every effort should be made by the various Church authorities to find suitable alternative uses, but if possible these should not entail any irreversible changes to the structure. Interiors should be left undisturbed so far as possible, or at least carefully recorded and sympathetically treated. An opportunity to excavate should be given where necessary. There should also be some provision in the redundancy procedures for churches to be properly looked after until a final decision is taken either to preserve or demolish. They should not merely be left to decay."

During the year under review the Board agreed to the deletion of six monuments from the list of those scheduled, while in 1981 some 126 others were scheduled by the Secretary of State for the Environment on the recommendation of the Board, and of these 13 were in Northumberland, 11 in Hampshire, and 6 in both Derbyshire and Suffolk. These 126 monuments are divided into the following categories: single or groups of burial mounds, megalithic monuments and ritual ceremonial sites, 22; camps and settlements, 20; Roman remains, 16; Saxon remains, 3; linear earthworks, 3; ecclesiastical buildings, 11; crosses, 5; castles and fortifications, 6; deserted villages, settlements and moated sites, 20; industrial monuments, 9; other secular sites, 10; bridges, 1.

## DISCOVERIES AND EXCAVATIONS

### Roman Britain

Most of the organised excavations and many of the casual finds relating to the study of Roman Britain are summarized in reports printed in *Britannia*, Volume XII for 1981. Quite a number of the excavations, especially in urban areas, painstakingly gather evidence over a period of years which is of great importance to the archaeologist, but which to the layman may not have the dramatic appeal of the chance discovery. While it is not difficult here to draw attention to the interesting finds, *Britannia* contains many examples of the real stuff of archaeology, the careful collection of evidence and its use to elucidate problems.

Of work on sites associated with Hadrian's Wall one may note for example the excavations at Keays

Lane, Scotch Street, in Carlisle where a straight V-shaped ditch, possibly military in origin and pre-Antonine in date, is the earliest feature so far found; it was followed by timber buildings, one of which being erected in the late 2nd or early 3rd century and being rebuilt in stone shortly afterwards; although further additions including a room with a channelled hypocaust were added, the house became disused in the early 4th century and was in part demolished; to the south an open area delineated by a metalled lane and a fence produced little except evidence for a tree and a skeleton of a dog, while to the north, beyond the second metalled lane, was other property including a possibly aisled timber building, yards and a well with the suggestion that occupation could have continued until the mid-4th century; finds included architectural and sculptural fragments, a lead statuette of Diana, numerous shoes and parts of wax-writing tablets. Further south, in West Yorkshire at Castleford, the main Roman north-south road was uncovered in Rectory Street, thought to lie immediately to the north of the still-unlocated fort; in Welbeck Street a large stone building of early 2nd century date was found up to six courses high, consisting of three wings around a small court-yard fronting the Roman road; *opus signinum* provided the floor surface of one room, while another, in which hazel nuts and grain had been stored, had had a timber floor and been burnt down; next to the first was another large stone building in the yard behind which were discovered a well and five inhumation burials, one having a necklace of yellow beads; although occupation seems to have come to an end in the 2nd century, it is thought that the second building was robbed in the fourth century or later.

By way of contrast attention may be drawn to an isolated object which was offered for sale by auction in 1981; this was an elaborate silver spoon from Helpston in Cambridgeshire, the handle of which being in the form of an earth god with the bowl decorated with an engraved boar inlaid with niello. Important work has been done in recent years in the Fens and, also in Cambridgeshire, two excavations have been carried out at Wimlington where the excavation of Stonea Camp demonstrated that the north-west inner rampart was of simple dump construction and that the U-shaped ditch in front was filled with peat turves, probably the upper layers of the rampart pushed down on purpose shortly after it had been finished. The finds suggest a second quarter of the 1st century A.D. date; the mound of Stonea Grange was found on investigation to have a raft of Barnack ragstone bedded in the natural clay on which had been constructed a masonry building some 16 metres square with an apse on the west side; it had been heated by a hypocaust, had had glazed windows as well as a tiled roof and had been decorated with painted wall-plaster; although there were traces of a timber predecessor, this building was probably Hadrianic or Antonine in date and in the latter period more rooms were added including a corridor and a hall; although occupation had probably ceased soon after 200, by the end of the century the site had been levelled for the erection of another stone building which was in use until the middle of the 4th century at least.

Building and construction remain important means by which archaeological discoveries are made and at Wroxton St. Mary in Oxfordshire, building work led to the discovery of two late Roman inhumation burials, of which one was an adult with a plain bronze bracelet on either wrist and a twisted wire bracelet on the left ankle; it was found that the head had been removed and put between the legs. Coming south to London, where redevelopment has occasioned an extensive programme of archaeological investigation, the excavations at 15-23 Southwark

Street, Southwark, may be noted where, in the western part of the settlement between the two main roads leading south from London Bridge, was uncovered part of an extensive stone building probably of late 2nd or 3rd century date; in one room was a mosaic floor and hypocaust, while in another a red tessellated pavement with a white border, which was later cut by a stone drain or flue and re-floored with *opus signinum*; in the 4th century stone robbing seems to have started and two burials were dug through the floor, one being of a girl aged about 12 who had been wrapped in a shroud and laid on crushed chalk in a wooden coffin; the grave-goods, which may have been ritually broken, included pins, bracelets and a cooking pot of early or mid-4th century date.

At Wells in Somerset, excavations continued on the western side of the Cathedral Close and a late Roman mausoleum was found beneath a sequence of Anglo-Saxon buildings which preceded the existing Cathedral; the burial chamber was shown to be a rectangular pit dug into the top soil and a six-post timber structure, probably a canopy, had been erected in it before the sides were lined with mortared stone and brick; the chamber lay within a mausoleum which in the 8th century became the eastern focus of a cemetery, although at an unknown date it was demolished and replaced by a small chapel; similarly the burial chamber was robbed to be reused as an ossuary. Turning to a different, but extensive, class of Roman building, one may mention the continued excavations at Bucknowle Farm villa in Dorset which have revealed a bath-suite east of the main range approached by the verandah fronting that building; so far a paved cold room with external drain and an adjoining cold plunge are known together with a larger plunge which was added later; it is reported that extensive plant remains were preserved by water logging including "some of the earliest examples of *cannabis sativa*".

Centres of Roman pottery production have always attracted attention and one that has been studied particularly in recent years is that of Alice Holt in Hampshire; a waster dump was investigated and it is reported that "The first structure, associated with calcite-tempered Iron Age sherds and Claudio-Neronian wares, was succeeded by a substantial rectangular timber building of which six rooms, including one for drying pottery, were excavated. Re-floored nine times, it was demolished c. 100 and replaced by a series of sub-rectangular buildings. One of these, dating to c. 120, had massive clay walls with rectangular charcoal-covered recesses used for drying. Waste was dumped over the site in the mid second century, but then another sub-rectangular building with clay walls was erected. At the end of the century a kiln of double-flue updraught type was built with a loading bay on the side nearest the drying-sheds. It underwent five reconstructions, each of which incorporated pottery of early-third century date. Activity had ceased by 270." In the same county at North Hayling on Hayling Island, continued excavations revealed parts of the north-west and south sides of the Iron Age temple enclosure; several hearths had votive offerings which included plated *denarii* of the 1st century B.C.; in addition, glass vessels were found among the offerings related to the Roman temple and a fragment of limestone with an inscription connecting it to the 9th Legion had been reused as packing in a Saxon post hole. Also in the same county at Winchester another 107 inhumation and 2 cremation burials were excavated in the cemetery east of the Roman town at Chester Road; it is reported that "In the early phases, dated c. 300-30, the graves were generally aligned north-south, but in the next phase there was a distinction between the southern part of the site where this

practice continued, and the northern where an east-west alignment predominated. This difference may reflect the formal division in the mid-fourth century by a V-shaped ditch 1.4 m. wide, later replaced by a fence. B.y.c. 350, east-west burial was normal throughout, but grave goods were rare to the south; about ten per cent of all graves were furnished (generally with a single pot) but a further 14 per cent were provided with boots or shoes."

In West Sussex, at the Roman palace of Fishbourne, the "Cupid on a Dolphin" mosaic in one of the rooms in the north wing was taken up for conservation and below it was found a mortar floor, below which was a layer of make-up covering a 1st century mosaic; the border of this mosaic represented a town wall with three courses of masonry with T-shaped crenellations, while each corner had a square tower depicted and in the centre of each side an arched gateway, double-portal on the north and single-portal on the west; there had been partial subsidence of the floor into a pit or well below, while pick-marks showed that *tesserae* on the east side had been taken up, possibly for re-use.

In Canterbury, Kent, the excavations of the Marlowe Car Park were completed showing that a possible Belgic timber building and curving ditch had been sealed by make-up deposited in about A.D. 70; in the first quarter of the 2nd century a house was constructed partly of stone and partly of timber, while a second stone house with heated rooms was built around 150; its hypocaust was taken away at the end of the century and internal timber partitions were built, but four main phases of occupation were recognised as possibly continuing until 350-75; a yard of the same date as the houses had a tiled plinth in its centre, possibly for a statue; occupation finished between the late 4th and the late 6th or 7th centuries when 13 sunken-floored structures were built. At 69a Stour Street and Adelaide Place in the same city, Belgic occupation debris and pits cut by three small mid-1st century kilns were overlaid by make-up also deposited in about 70 A.D.; it is reported that "Two narrow streets lying at right-angles were sealed by the south and west porticos of the large colonnaded enclosure, possibly a temple precinct, located on neighbouring sites. A small rectangular timber building with clay floors, consisting of a narrow external ambulatory and inner *cella*, may have been a shrine. Marble and a few architectural fragments were recovered. In a large pit cutting the final courtyard surface two adults, two children and a dog had been inhumed; of early fifth-century date, the grave contained jewellery typical of the latest Roman period and glass and amber beads of early Saxon (German) origin."

Perhaps one of the oddest discoveries reported during the year was that relating to a jar, similar to the ones made at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, in the first half of the 2nd century, which had been found somewhere between St. Albans and London; it contained cremated bones and on the outside of the jar had been scratched in Latin "the ashes of Satto"; what is unusual is that the jar in question was discovered sometime before 1685 because in that year it was acquired as part of the Tradescant Collection by the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.

### The Medieval Period

Discoveries relating to the medieval period are reported in *Medieval Archaeology*, Volume XXV for 1981 and, although only a fraction may be noted here, attention may be drawn to the interesting excavation at Southworth Hall, Croft, Cheshire, where a Bronze Age barrow also disclosed a Church and extensive Christian cemetery around and over the mound; although few bones survived, several hundred grave

slots were noted as were three phases of use; the excavator, who identified the church by tracing the gaps in the interlocking graves where its walls had once stood, suggests on circumstantial evidence a pre-1066 date for both church and cemetery.

In Kent, at Ozengell, Ramsgate, excavations revealed another 23 graves dating from the early to mid-7th century; it is noted that almost half the graves, mainly containing female burials, had been robbed and "Precision of the robbing indicated that it occurred soon after burial." Of the male graves, most had weapons and there were two important groups; "in grave 105, a sword with decorated fittings, a shield, two spears, a knife and two squat jars; in grave 110, a seax, spear, two knives, buckles and a pair of pouch bottles." By way of contrast to the formal planned excavation was the accidental discovery by a houseowner at Caistor in Lincolnshire of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation; subsequent excavation demonstrated that "A shallow grave cut in chalk contained the crouched body of a male aged 23-28 years, lying on his right side, head to the south-west. Associated finds were two bronze annular brooches, an iron knife with associated iron ring, six glass, pottery and amber beads, with replaced textile on one brooch. The burial lay 550 m. from the Roman walled enclosure at Caistor. Earlier finds in the area indicate that it is part of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery." In the same county at Horncastle, two skeletons were discovered during drainage work at no. 2 High Street; the police removed the first which was lying north-south with iron work on its ankles, while the second nearby lay east-west and was female. The grave goods proved to be a bronze annular brooch, two beads and a knife; it is concluded that "It is clear evidence for the presence of Anglo-Saxons within the Roman walled area by the 6th century, the burial lying directly outside the line of the east wall".

In Norfolk, at Norwich, a late Saxon single flue updraught pottery kiln was revealed during building work at 27 Bedford Street; Thetford-type cooking-pot sherds were abundant and these included wasters; it is reported that "Remnant magnetic dating of the clay lining of the flue gave a last firing date between 960 and 1060 A.D." In the same county at Spong Hill, North Elmham, a further season of excavation revealed a large part of the southern half of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, where six hundred cremations were found, thus bringing the total for the whole cemetery to more than 2,200; it is noted that "Amongst them were some grouped burials including a cluster of twenty urns, apparently buried simultaneously, which should help provide a relative site chronology. Some pots belonged to types known on the Continent from the late 4th and early 5th centuries, notably a small carinated pedestal pot and several with finger-tip rosettes." Early brooches and remains of a rare blue glass vessel were also recovered, but there were no inhumations.

At West Heselton in North Yorkshire, an extensive rescue excavation has been conducted in advance of sand extraction and this included the investigation of a large Anglian inhumation cemetery; some seventy graves were examined and more than 80 per cent were furnished, four with spear heads and one associated with a shield boss; it is noticed that "one grave apparently placed at random, contained a 5-year-old male buried with the body curved round the decapitated head, with an iron bit below. In two cases with unusually well-preserved bone, the bodies were face down, apparently hastily buried and the legs of one were tied together. These have been interpreted as mid or late Saxon criminal burials, *cwealmstowa*." At the Coppergate site in York, where important excavations have been undertaken since 1976, further structures were examined; what

was particularly interesting was that "Damp conditions ensured excellent preservation of organic materials and a full programme of environmental and ecological investigations was maintained. Industries include spinning (whorls); weaving (loom weights; tablet for tablet weaving; perhaps part of a loom); bone and antler working (debris; trial- or motif-piece with Jelling-style ornament); metalworking (lead ore, crucibles for lead, bronze, silver and gold; stone and clay moulds); coin die-cutting and perhaps minting (trial strikes on lead for coin of Athelstan (20) and Eadwy (1); iron pile for a coin of the St. Peter's pence series c. 920); and fast wheel-thrown pottery with thick glassy incrustation, perhaps vessels used in glass-making by the batch process. International trade was indicated by finds of silk, including a complete cap, a Red Sea cowrie shell, a counterfeit dirham of Ismail ibn Ahmad of the Samarkand mint c. 903-7/8, a Hedeby penning soapstone, Telemark mica schist, Badorf ware and numerous non-local artefacts."

In the Orkneys, an excavation was carried out at Westness on Rousay revealing a ninth century Viking cemetery which was threatened by erosion; some 32 graves have been uncovered and a boat-grave was investigated to give details of boat construction as well as the method of deposition; five oval graves nearby contained weapons, jewellery and tools, while of the other graves examined it was found that the acid clay had destroyed the bones including those of children.

In Wales, at Capel Eithin, excavation revealed a substantial stone building with internal pit of Romano-Celtic date which came before a group of early Christian graves dating from about 400-700 A.D. of a kind known from West Britain, Ireland and North France; apparently on the edge of an extensive cemetery, some 30 empty inhumation graves, nearly half of them of children, have been investigated so far and found to be concentrated below the north-east edge of a large cairn and scattered in the north-east of the site.

### The post-Conquest Period

Turning to the post-Conquest period, the work carried out on the Poor Priests' Hospital in Stour Street, Canterbury, Kent may be mentioned; it is reported that "Excavation in the solar of the hospital indicated two major construction phases, of the late 12th/early 13th century and the late 14th century. The early levels consisted of a sequence of mortar and clay floors, separated by lenses of flood silt. These floors were probably associated with the first stone house, apparently that of Lambin Frese, the moneyer, built (as recorded in documents) by 1180. The floors were approximately 1 m. lower than the associated floors in the hall. This would suggest that the solar was, in part at least, a half-cellar with access via a door in the north-east corner of the hall. The early floors were sealed by dumped deposits and the infill sealed by a further sequence of clay floors, and at least two parallel dwarf walls. This intermediate construction phase indicates an infilling of the cellar and perhaps the reconstruction of the solar floor in the early 13th century, possibly when the building was converted into the hospital of St. Mary to shelter poor priests in c. 1220."

An interesting excavation of a monastic site in Wales was carried out at St. John's Priory in Carmarthen in Dyfed; this was an Augustinian house on the site of a pre-Conquest bishop house and the excavation revealed the remains of the east end or presbytery of the Priory Church and a cemetery to the east of it; much damage had been done to the site by a 18th century lead smelting works; a small lime kiln, the base of which had been cut by several

inhumations, was near to an earlier east end of the church and was dated by the radio carbon method to 1080 ± 60 A.D.; it is suggested that the kiln "may therefore have produced lime for the building of the first stone church following the establishment of an Augustinian house by Bishop Bernard of St. David's after a short-lived attempt by Henry I to establish a cell of the Benedictine Battle Abbey there c. 1110."

In Bristol, excavations in Redcliff Street, exposed a small part of the 13th century outer defensive wall as well as the back of an adjoining tower and a quay wall on the River Avon; the investigation of buildings, including a 14th century dyers' workshop, demonstrated a complex of water-cisterns, vat-bases, hearths and an extensive drainage system, together, evidence of 13th century horn working. In Scotland, at Leith, excavations revealed that the area south of Bernard Street was below the high-tide line until the second half of the 15th century, "when the land had been reclaimed by the deposition of large quantities of domestic refuse mixed with sand and soil. Alignments of stones survived as evidence of primitive structures associated with the deposition of this midden, which was dated on the basis of coin finds to the early 1470s. The evidence for this came in the form of a hoard of 358 coins, buried at the time of the deposition of the midden and including billon pennies of James III."

An interesting medieval industrial site was in Nantwich, Cheshire, where in Wood Street was found part of a medieval salt works using the open pan method of boiling off the brine; of two houses investigated, one represented the initial colonisation of the west bank of the River Weaver and the expansion of the industry in the 13th century; it is noted that "Lead fragments suggest that brine was boiled up in lead pans over open fires. The boiling areas were oval in plan and consisted of the rakeout formed by partially burnt clays and charcoal, an oval of burnt soil, and thirdly the central ashy residue from boiling off the brine. In both houses a clay-puddled channel was deliberately positioned adjacent to three of the salt boiling areas and a boat-shaped area of stakes was located midway down the west end. It seems possible that this end of the house was used as a drying room with the east sector being reserved for the kilns."

### Recent Centuries

For recent centuries, investigations and discoveries are recounted in *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, Volume 15, 1981. The Square Tower at Portsmouth in Hampshire has been the object of a detailed survey which has demonstrated that many of its Tudor features survive; it was built in 1494 as a combined gun-platform and domestic residence, serving that purpose until the late 16th century; used as a powder magazine until the early 18th century, the Square Tower was converted to a meat store by the Admiralty Victualling Board, while from the mid-19th century it was used for defence.

In Hertfordshire, excavations in Hitchin, have led to the discovery of a number of cobbled yards and timber-framed buildings fronting medieval Portmill Lane; most of the remains dated to the 17th and 18th centuries and included an 18th century well; it is noted that "three shallow circular clay-lined pits were associated with the preparation of cattle horn cores for an industrial process. Over one hundred copper alloy pins of various sizes, many of which were silvered, were found scattered over the yard surfaces, but their function is uncertain."

Excavations in Epsom, Surrey, disclosed the ground plan of two 17th century timber frame buildings on two sites north and south of the High Street; subsequently, many 17th century and later



cess-pits and wells were exposed, including one large cess-pit constructed of moulded stone from Nonsuch Palace, which was found to contain many early 18th century items thrown out from a public house, i.e. water logged cloth, leather and wooden objects, a dice-shaker and dice, wine bottles, glasses, drinking mugs and three hundred clay pipes. A post-medieval

industrial site of some interest was excavated at Kimmeridge in Dorset; it was the glass furnace built in 1618 by Sir William Clavell and demolished in 1623; it sat on a level platform overlooking Kimmeridge Bay and was fired with local oil-shale with the draught coming from a lengthy stone lined flue system.

### EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Age	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland†	
	Life Table, 1977-79		Life Table, 1977-79		Life Table, 1977-79	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 .....	70.3	76.3	68.24	74.43	67.95	74.42
5 .....	66.5	72.3	64.45	70.52	64.32	70.69
10 .....	61.6	67.4	59.56	65.59	59.45	65.80
15 .....	56.6	62.5	54.65	60.67	54.55	60.86
20 .....	51.9	57.6	49.89	55.78	49.86	55.99
25 .....	47.1	52.7	45.15	50.92	45.23	51.13
30 .....	42.3	47.8	40.39	46.04	40.55	46.27
35 .....	37.5	42.9	35.66	41.22	35.81	41.43
40 .....	32.8	38.2	31.01	36.49	31.16	36.65
45 .....	28.1	33.5	26.53	31.89	26.66	31.98
50 .....	23.7	28.9	22.33	27.47	22.43	27.48
55 .....	19.7	24.6	18.44	23.31	18.53	23.20
60 .....	15.9	20.5	14.92	19.37	14.96	19.18
65 .....	12.6	16.6	11.87	15.74	11.83	15.40
70 .....	9.8	13.0	9.22	12.43	9.06	11.91
75 .....	7.4	9.8	7.05	9.46	6.70	8.81
80 .....	5.6	7.2	5.33	6.96	4.65	6.05
85 .....	4.2	5.1	3.94	5.07	2.52	3.84

† *provisional*

## BRITISH ARCHITECTURE, 1981-82

## CIVIC CENTRE, CHESTER-LE-STREET

Architect:

Faulkner-Brown Hendy Watkinson Stonor

Chester-le-Street, a traditional mining community lying between Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, might not be thought to be a very likely place for breaking new ground in civic architecture, but with the opening of the new Civic Centre in May, 1982 at a cost of just over £3 million, this is just what has happened. The council offices of Chester-le-Street had previously been dispersed in four buildings in the town, but these provided insufficient accommodation and were also becoming rather dilapidated. These conditions inevitably gave rise to a feeling of isolation from the community and general irritation at the resulting operational inefficiency. Yet while recognising the need for a new consolidated civic centre housing all the departments, the councillors were determined that this should not result in a traditional monumental town hall for the aggrandisement of the civic authorities. Instead they sought a building where all the citizens would feel welcome, and where the relationship of the authority to the local population would be expressed with an air of egalitarian efficiency rather than uncaring and smothering bureaucracy.

It is perhaps significant that in an age of technology the architects should have responded to this desire with an essay in "machine architecture". Yet for all its modernity of style, the building still retains some of the traditional and powerful symbols of the town hall. This sometimes deliberate, sometimes accidental synthesis of symbolic content with a technological twentieth century expression has given local government in Chester-le-Street a sense of identity firmly linked with contemporary attitudes to the role and workings of public authority.

The building is sited on the Newcastle Road slightly set back on an open sloping site that constitutes a sort of municipal campus, with the police station, magistrates court and a health centre alongside. The siting of the building skilfully exploits the local context, so while it becomes a definite landmark in the tradition of Victorian town halls and thus an object of civic attention and pride, it nevertheless complies with the clearly stated aim of rendering the organisation and internal workings of the town hall literally accessible to all, by straddling an existing public footpath and transforming it into a central mall which unites all the different functional zones of the building. The central mall, approached beneath the symbolic town hall clock and with its clear plastic barrel vault affording natural daylighting throughout its length, has some of the characteristics of a conservatory, and indeed will in due course be furnished with indoor planting. It is a light and airy space, with a roofscape dramatized by the presence of large white-painted air-handling ducts. It forms the spine of the building, and acts as a continuous reception area giving access to various council departments and enquiry desks.

At right-angles to this mall, forming a cruciform pattern that divides the complex into four office units linked by stepped bridges, is a public amenity zone, containing a restaurant, exhibition area, meeting rooms and interview rooms. These spaces are all open during the day, and may even be rented out for private functions in the evening and at weekends. These spaces too are treated with glazed roofs giving a flood of light by day, and the restaurant has a fully glazed end wall giving views outside the building. The ground floor is laid out with split levels at this point accommodating the gradual slope of the site, while offices are arranged on two levels either side of

the central zone overlooking the public areas on one side and the open expanse of burolandschaft offices on the other. In fact three types of office space have been incorporated, with burolandschaft or open-planned offices taking about 55 per cent of the space, cellular offices directly related to these and overlooking from a mezzanine level a further 10 per cent, and the remaining 35 per cent in fully enclosed cellular offices, which also incorporate the council suite and council chamber and other back-up services.

Externally the building form is that of a sleek wedge-shaped silver box, crowned by the transparent "greenhouse" roof of the barrel-vaulted central mall, and with a long sloping roof plane punctuated by a series of triangular ridges running up the roof on either side of the mall. These ridges are in fact triangular duct spaces, formed from GRP cladding, which sit astride pairs of lattice trusses. The structural scheme involves a braced structural steel frame laid out on a 7.2 metre grid, with precast concrete panels and plank floors. On the east side, the two-storey zone of cellular offices is enclosed within a steel portal frame that is encased in steel where exposed to view and this supports one end of the long pairs of trusses which span the public amenity zone and the large open spaces of the burolandschaft offices. The roof is formed from a proprietary sandwich construction system utilising a deep ribbed profile self-coloured steel decking, spanning between the pairs of trusses, which in turn supports two layers of insulation with vapour barriers within the depth of a series of spacer ladders that support the final outer layer of silver colour-coated steel.

The external wall cladding was developed specially in conjunction with a manufacturer of proprietary gasket glazing curtain walling, and is designed to be easily rearranged to permit different dispositions of solid and void as the internal planning requirements develop through time. This may be done by "unzipping" the gaskets which retain the panels, enabling rearrangement of the internal and external skins which have similarly detailed fixings to the double-headed glazing bars that form a modular grid of mullions. When not formed in glass, the outer skin is made from a natural coloured aluminium and polyethylene sandwich construction, and the inner skin is a self-finished asbestos cement panel. Insulation is placed between the two skins.

The building is completely air-conditioned, though only the public amenity zone can be circulated with chilled air, a necessary introduction in view of the likelihood of solar gain through the glazed roof. Far from being hidden from view, the services, and in particular the air-handling ductwork, have been handled in a deliberately dramatic and provocative manner. Having created a long light airy space for the central mall, the architects have then crammed the roofspace with a virtuoso display of sinuous white tubes, and where they have opened up the wall of the restaurant with a huge window to give uninterrupted views outside they have consciously rerouted the boiler flues and positioned the two shiny stainless steel flue pipes within a bright blue steel latticed structure flue immediately in front of the window.

It is possible that this deliberate machine-age imagery may awaken some echoes in the local populace of their industrial heritage, now something of the past. But this is a building that works on several levels of influence. The mall and amenity zones have definite roots in the conservatory-orangery tradition and express a strong feeling of the outdoors brought in, of a transitional space between inside and outside, that is heightened by the

lushness of planting and even such devices as the green as grass carpet, which in the meeting rooms actually becomes astroturf.

The building makes no attempt to blend in with its surroundings and no pretence at being inextricably linked with the historic development of the town. Indeed its character is more that of a festival marquee, offering a cool and pleasant sunlit environment for an efficient and personable bureaucracy. The forbidding corridors of power are not for this council. While the indoor spaces have proved very popular for social functions of many kinds, and are booked up for months in advance, it remains to be seen whether this building, with its anti-traditional factory ethic, will foster the development of more profound and intangible relationships with the community over the long term, and thus succeed in overcoming what must in the first instance be a significant culture shock for the community it is designed to serve.

#### MICROCHIP FACTORY AT NEWPORT, GWENT

Architect: Richard Rogers & Partners

As befits its late twentieth century function as a prime centre of Britain's microtechnology industry, this arresting new factory looks as if it might have come straight from the sets of some science fiction movie. Designed by Richard Rogers, architect of the Pompidou Centre in Paris and the new Lloyd's building currently under construction in the City of London, it is another stunning essay in what has come to be known as the "Hi-tech" style, embodying a celebration of the design potential of all the technological and industrial techniques now universally employed in the manufacturing and building industries.

Such is the speed at which the microchip industry is expanding and developing, this building has been put together over an extraordinarily short span of time. Inmos, the Government-backed microchip company, took possession of the building in February, 1982, just two years and two months after the architect was appointed, and total construction time on site was a mere 15 months. The initial programme had allowed seven months for the briefing period and the design of the building up to the point where work was required to start on site. Had it not been for a 25-week delay, during which time the site was moved from Bristol to Newport at the Government's insistence, in order to bring jobs to a needy development area, then the total period would have been even less.

Not surprisingly, the required speed of the whole operation had a critical influence on the design of the building and the relationship of structure to services. It was quickly established that speed of construction on site would be considerably improved by minimising as far as possible those trades requiring "wet" work, and designing the services around items of plant made up from a kit of parts that would be largely prefabricated off site. For these reasons too, the structure itself was organised on a modular basis with regularly repeating bays that, once started, would permit a continuous sequence of trades to follow along behind. Thus at any one time during the construction period, a wide range of different building activities could be carried on simultaneously. The building design also had to incorporate sufficient flexibility to permit changes in the brief to be accommodated throughout the design and construction period, and also to facilitate subsequent internal reorganisation and adaptation during the life of the building. For these reasons it became clear that internal structural elements should be eliminated or kept to a minimum, and the servicing

arrangements should be intensive enough to cope with future requirements.

The building reflects the concepts of change and flexibility, and the principles of light weight demountable prefabricated construction have been the inspiration behind the design. This involves a tubular steel structure which spans 39 metres on each side and is supported by a central pair of tall steel pylons, from which the two equal clear spans of the roof structure are suspended. From the tops of these pylons steel cables run down to the roof to provide additional support to the long roof spans to limit their deflection under loading. The general appearance has something of the feeling of a cross between the rigging of a ship and a suspension bridge. The double pylons form a central circulation spine approximately 7 metres wide giving access to the accommodation arranged either side. There are some nine of these paired towers enclosing eight bays of the building each 13.2 metres wide. The overall size of the building is therefore large in relation to its volume and covers some 80 x 100 metres. The north facing wing will be used for production facilities and the south wing for office, research facilities and back-up accommodation.

The central circulation spine formed by the steel towers acts as the primary distributor route for servicing ducts, pipes and cables and also accommodates individual "packages" of air-conditioned plant on platforms suspended above the general roof level. The services installation is particularly complex and concentrated, and in the end has accounted for nearly 50 per cent of the building cost budget. Apart from the enormous requirement for electrical power in the manufacturing process, the problem of dust, and how to control or eliminate it, constitutes one of the major areas of concern for the microchip industry. Stray particles of dust in the atmosphere can create havoc with the etching processes used to produce the chips, which are operating at the microscopic end of the scale, and a barrage of devices are brought into play to try and deal with the problem. Special filters and airlocks within the air-conditioning system in conjunction with special clothing, and equipment to pressurise the air are all involved in the attempt to keep the composition of the air in sensitive "clean" areas to a constant within a few parts per million. It is a difficult problem to control, with anything up to a thousand people being employed in the manufacture of the chips, working on a shift basis throughout the day and night.

Much of the massive ventilation ductwork that is used to control the internal environment is visible from the outside as it emerges through the roof structure and cladding at the point where it services the interior space, and then snakes across the roof and up into the container-like "packages", housing the air-conditioning plant and equipment at high level amongst the array of towers and criss-crossing tension cables, ties and braces. Whilst it was originally envisaged that these rooftop services would be treated in a range of bright colours, in the event these have been toned down to shades of silver and grey, and serve to contrast all the more with the steelwork of the structure which is painted bright blue throughout.

The external wall cladding has been designed as a modular system of mullions and infill wall panels, which can incorporate a wide variety of different materials and single or double glazing in opaque or transparent panels. Selected panels may incorporate windows, doors, or louvres. The principal colours of the solid wall panels are white and grey, contrasting with the dark grey solar control glass of the window panels and producing in certain areas an almost random chequerboard pattern of light and dark squares. The cool simplicity of the exterior cladding

provides the ideal foil for the colourful complexities of exposed steel structure and services.

Getting the project completed on time and at the budgeted cost has been an organisational triumph, particularly considering the complexity of the technology involved and the developing nature of the client's requirements, as well as the knowledge that one mistake along the line could jeopardise the functioning of the whole factory, such is the sensitivity of the manufacturing process. The extra costs involved in this degree of technical control have contributed to the final price for the completed building of £8 million. The machinery which Inmos will install for the production of the microchip will cost a further £20 million.

#### RESTORATION OF THE TEMPERATE HOUSE, KEW GARDENS, SURREY

Architect: Manning Clamp & Partners

Since its conception in 1859, the Temperate House at Kew, then the largest glasshouse in the world, has stood as one of the finest monuments in the great British tradition of glazed garden structures. But the ravages of time take their toll and by the early 1970s it had deteriorated to such a state that it was deemed to be a danger to the public and was therefore closed. It has since been the object of a remarkable and lengthy restoration exercise under the aegis of the Property Services Agency. Not only has it been given a new lease of life for the public to enjoy, but it has been returned to a state where it is closer to the original ideas of its designer, Decimus Burton, than it has ever been.

Decimus Burton was of course responsible for the stunning curvilinear Palm House which had been completed earlier, but when he came to prepare designs for the Temperate House for the then director, Sir William Hooker, the brief which was laid down implied a very different kind of solution. The Temperate House is in fact not one, but five distinct buildings linked together and disposed symmetrically about a central north-south axis. The central block is the largest, 64.7 metres by 41.9 metres and 19.2 metres high at the apex, and is linked by two octagonal pavilions to the north and south wings, which are themselves 34.3 metres by 19 metres and 11.4 metres high. Even by today's standards it is a considerable building, and when it was built, financial difficulties resulted in the construction being carried out in phases, starting in 1860-63 and not being completed until 1895-98. This delay, during which Decimus Burton had died, resulted in modifications to his original designs. The recent restoration is not the first time that the house has required extensive repair work, for in the mid 1930s extensive reglazing and repairs were carried out on the central block.

One of the most important features of the structure of the main block is the series of wrought iron arches that span the central space, springing from a gallery some 11 metres above floor level and supported on cast-iron columns linked together in pairs. Each of these arches has a moulded timber soffit that boosts the appearance of weight and strength but in fact performs no structural function at all. The use of a large amount of timber throughout the building, sometimes as a cost saving measure, as in the structural roof members of the south wing, as well as for decorative purposes, eventually led to water penetration and the onset of rusting of iron and steel members.

Burton had also designed an ingenious system of ventilation but this in turn leaked, causing ironwork in the roof to rust, and the system had eventually to be fixed shut. The high level section of the roof in the centre block was designed with sliding sash

ventilators, in groups of threes moving within grooves in the iron rafters, and operated by means of windlass and chain. However, this system soon proved defective and the ventilators seized up. Not only therefore was ventilation a problem, but lighting was far from adequate, and not only because the orientation of the building owed more to a proposed axial alignment with a station that was never built than to the requirements of the plants for natural light. The heating system had its faults too, and resulted in overheating of the octagons, whose basements housed the boilers, and deposition of soot on the glazed roofs. During the repairs of the 1930s, some of the glazing had been replaced by new hinged ventilators and wider panes of glass to let in more light, but the daylight intensity remained a problem. And so when the feasibility report was prepared in 1972 examining ways of extending the life of the building for a further 50 years, the main aims of the proposed renovation were to improve the level of day-lighting, improve the ventilation system, and also improve the system for the collection and storage of rainwater which was used for watering the plants.

The initial survey revealed a considerable amount of deterioration in the masonry and glazing as well as extensive corrosion of metalwork, particularly in the secondary members of the structural cast-iron frame. But detailed analysis of the main arch frames in the central block revealed that the major portion of the structural framework was sound and re-usable, and proposals were established for defective ironwork to be repaired. In order to improve day-lighting, the first proposal was to reglaze the roofs with patent glazing and remove the heavy iron sash guides of the original scheme as they had ceased operating and the sashes had been fixed shut. However, this proposal, while satisfying the technical and engineering requirements, did not solve the cultural problems implicit in the restoration of what was a listed building of architectural and historic interest under the protection of the Department of the Environment, and the design of the restoration was required to reflect the status and character of the original. It therefore became apparent that not only would the architects and engineers have to work very closely together to achieve a satisfactory synthesis of architectural and engineering requirements, but the views of other interested bodies would need to be heeded. One of the decisions taken following the advice of the D.O.E. Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Directorate was that the proposed new glazing should be designed to bring its finished appearance as close as possible to Decimus Burton's original scheme.

A design for the glazing had to be developed which both provided more light, requiring relatively slender supporting members, and also could adapt to the original spacing of Burton's design which had been displaced in the repairs of the 1930s. The possibility of using a glazing grid system over the entire roof disregarding the spacing of either Burton's design or the subsequent alterations was discarded as it was felt this would have been out of character with the building and did not satisfy the requirements for historical accuracy, or at least similarity, that were the architect's concern. In the event it was decided to retain the existing spacing of bars at about 406 millimetre centres (approx 16 inches), this being the spacing which Burton had originally envisaged in his earliest designs before the introduction of the sliding sash roof ventilators.

An extruded aluminium glazing bar was purpose-designed for the job, together with special neoprene sealing strips. The neoprene sealing strips are arranged in pairs, two to each glazing bar. The upper pair are light and flexible, providing double water-tight contact with the glass, while the lower pair are

of a heavy duty grade material to support the weight of the glass and the pressure of the upper seal. The cross-sectional area of the glazing bars has been considerably reduced from that of the original timber members, thus cutting down the obstruction of daylight from 20 per cent to 7 per cent. Also, with the aluminium being a self-finished material not requiring painting, maintenance problems have been greatly diminished. Anyone who has ever had to paint a small garden greenhouse will appreciate what this means on a roof that covers over 5,000 square metres. It is interesting to note that more than 11 miles of glazing bar and capping and 45 miles of neoprene gaskets have been used.

A completely new heating and ventilating system has been designed by the engineers. A new central boiler house some 200 metres away from the building now supplies hot water to a series of heat exchangers, in the basement of each octagon, and these in turn supply hot water to cast-iron radiators sited around the building as well as to ancillary heating surfaces such as the radiant panels at high level in the central block. A system of push button controls now operates a series of high level motor-driven ventilators and allows the natural ventilation in each of the halls to be closely controlled.

The water storage capacity of the building has also been improved, with six underground tanks now capable of holding 120,000 gallons of rainwater collected from the roof of the building. This will enable the Temperate House to be self-sufficient in water for the plants for up to 20 days.

It is to the credit of the client and consultant teams that having spent some £1,750,000 on the restoration, the casual visitor, admiring an exotic display of plants, might well not notice much difference. The glories of the Victorian cast-iron work are still there of course for everyone to admire, now resplendent in a fresh coat of white paint. (It was found by chipping away at layers of paint on the columns that the original scheme had been white).

Externally, many of the architectural embellishments had either disappeared through time or perhaps had never been there at all. Now this has been put right and for the first time in its long life the Temperate House has its full complement of decorative urns, and even the statue over the main entrance which was damaged has been literally re-armed after painstaking research by the architects to discover the details of the original.

In between the completion of the restoration work in late 1980 and its official opening by the Queen in May 1982, the public have once again been allowed in and are doubtless enjoying resuming their wanderings among the exotic occupants of this "Palace among glasshouses".

#### ST. JOHN OGLIVIE'S CHURCH, BOURTREEHILL, IRVINE, Ayrshire

Architects: Douglas Niven and Gerard Conolly  
Consultant Architect: Clunie Rowell

This new Roman Catholic Church, built for the Trustees of the Diocese of Galloway, lies in the new housing area of Bourtreehill on the north western outskirts of Irvine New Town, and forms part of a "village centre" along with a development of shops, a pub, and a Church of Scotland Church sited immediately next to it. The brief called for a Church which would seat a minimum of 300 worshippers, an associated hall for parish activities which could also double up as overflow congregation space on special occasions, and a presbytery to house the parish priest, curate, housekeeper and guests.

Because of its location within the "village centre" the Irvine Development Corporation stipulated the choice of external materials, these being a silver-grey

shot-blasted concrete block and blue-black asbestos cement slates, reflecting the nearby housing. Given this restricted palette of materials and a relatively simple brief, the architects have risen to the occasion splendidly and have produced a confident, easily understood yet subtly complex building of great distinction.

The plan form seems to be largely generated from the dominant roof shapes of the two major spaces of the church and hall, with the range of the presbytery to one side and the lower entrance and ancillary spaces linking the three elements along one side. However, the potentially rigid effect of these few simple forms is relieved by a number of subtle devices and the close attention paid to the detailing of materials and their junctions. The orientation of the central aisle in the church on to the diagonal effectively combines the axes of the entrance on the one side and the hall on the other, while the approach through the double doors into the church being on the diagonal, consequently gives a more interesting and apparently spacious view of the church, which would not be achieved with the traditional single axis arrangement. A small sanctuary space projects beyond the main octagonal space but is again offset to add interest and a feeling of spaciousness much greater than its relatively small floor area would suggest.

The top-lit pyramidal roof spanning the main church space is an impressive structure utilizing a mixture of prefabricated composite timber girders and simple timber joists exposed under a timber-boarded finish. Though as a structural concept it is relatively simple it nevertheless creates a wonderfully complex effect, through the criss-crossing of intermediate beams between the main girders and the full expression of all the structural elements such as the groups of steel fixing bolts, which is heightened by the play of daylight entering through glazed slots in the upper section of the roof and rows of carefully positioned spotlights. The structure of the adjacent hall roof is almost identical but carried out in a much simpler way with simple timber joists and composite beams replacing the complexity of the specially designed girders in the church. Thus the structural detailing immediately helps to signal the hall as "space no. 2" in a hierarchy of spaces in which the carefully modelled and split level entrance hall or narthex thus assumes third place with its own version of roofscape, this time a simple monopitch roof, with timber joists exposed and a continuous clerestory along one side.

However, it is perhaps the distinctive design of the stepped windows to the church that most readily provides a recognisable feeling of individuality to the building. At the same time the contrast between these and the simple sash windows of the presbytery range helps to identify the relative roles and importance of the different parts of the building when seen from outside. The windows that light the main body of the church spring from a long narrow clerestory light, running around the perimeter at eaves level, whose cill-line drops down dramatically in a series of unequal steps and then rises again to create irregular window shapes whose outline is picked out by a continuous red-painted timber frame. The windows have the appearance of screens and are divided up by a grid of mullions into small panes that, though clear at present, are intended at a later date to be replaced at random by areas of coloured or stained glass. This staggered cill concept reoccurs in a modified form in the design of the screens either side of the double doors into the church, thus linking the initial outside image with the internal detailing in an unobtrusive but convincing way.

Throughout the building this careful attention to the relationships between building elements and the

spaces which they enclose has imparted a strong feeling of visual integrity, complexity and richness, and the assured handling of the architect's primary means of expression, that is to say control of light and space, lifts this new church well above the ordinary. It is no surprise that both the Glasgow Institute of Architects and Irvine New Town Corporation have made this building the recipient of awards for the best new building in their region and as a further accolade it received the RIBA Architecture Award for Scotland in 1982.

### THEATRE ROYAL, PLYMOUTH

Architects: Peter Moro Partnership

Plymouth in Devon has seen much rebuilding since the last War, particularly in the central areas, and it was in the context of the new city centre that it was decided in 1974 to develop one of the large central sites, principally for commercial use but with the additional benefit of a new theatre. The early designs followed the confident and grandiose approach typical of many of the schemes produced by ambitious civic planners in the early 1970s, but like many did not reach complete fruition. Eventually, the commercial component of the development was abandoned and so the new theatre, which opened its doors for the first time to the public in May 1982, stands as a sole reminder of earlier and grander plans.

It is most probably for this reason that its external appearance is on a considerably larger scale than its immediate neighbours, and the very forceful octagonal massing of the new theatre, with the upward thrusting form of the flytower breaking through the general roofline, has a somewhat intimidating relationship with the smaller scale buildings around it, though the dual carriageway which it fronts and the large roundabout nearby contribute to an appropriate sense of spaciousness in which to approach the building.

Internally, the main feature is of course the auditorium. Here, much ingenuity has been used in reconciling the conflicting demands of the brief in relation to the most desirable size and seating capacity of the auditorium for activities which might range from large-scale productions put on by top touring companies, such as the Royal Ballet or the Royal Opera, to the smaller and less ambitious local repertory companies, for which a more intimate environment would be required. This apparent dilemma has been most ingeniously solved by the design of the auditorium ceiling which incorporates mobile sections which are suspended on cables and motor-operated. They can be thus lowered at the touch of a switch to completely seal off the upper circle seating area, and leave the stalls and dress circle areas as a smaller and more intimate auditorium. The moving sections of this ceiling are constructed as three lighting bridges, faced with timber panelling, and having a splayed plan form reflecting the layout of the seating and gallery frontage below. In this way the seating capacity can be increased from 708 in the combined stalls (308) and dress circle (400), to a total of 1,211 with the inclusion of the upper circle (503). This ability to modify the volume and shape of the auditorium is also of great use in that it enables the reverberation time and the general acoustic characteristics of the theatre to be modified considerably, to suit the different acoustic ambiances required for speech and music.

Not surprisingly, this apparently effortless device is backed up by considerable technical complexity. The mobile bridges contain much of the stage lighting equipment as well as mechanical ductwork and cabling, and those ducts which are connected to the moving parts are therefore of a flexible type.

The main entrance foyer at ground level wraps

around two sides of the basically octagonal plan form and continues into a third side to become the foyer for a small studio theatre which is tucked in at one side and partly projects from the line of the curtain walling on the upper floor levels, where there are housed mechanical plant rooms, space for various technical facilities and administrative offices. The motif of the octagonal shape reappears in various forms, such as the lighting feature in the piazza at the main entrance, the enclosure to the lift from the main foyer level, and even in the free-standing columns in the foyer. The plan form of the studio theatre and the free-standing eight-sided enclosure to the emergency escape stair are further evidence of the strong geometrical influences that have found expression throughout the building.

Built at a cost of some £9 million, this is not a cheap building, and it is to be hoped that the earlier uncertainties concerning the most likely eventual users, that in turn gave rise to the theatre's most unusual capacity for flexibility, will lead to a full and enthusiastic usage of the facilities for performances large and small. The provision of interesting and spacious foyers backed up by an exhibition room and the necessary range of bars and catering facilities will do much to commend this imposing new building to the theatre-going public.

### ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTRE, SWINDON

Architect: Architects Design Partnership

Swindon can rightly be proud of its increasing collection of architectural showpieces, but this new Water Research Centre, sited not far from the M4 motorway must surely be the most eye-catching of them all. Large sloping expanses of dark solar control glass, tall exposed columns coloured brilliant red and ribbed facing panels in dazzling blue glass-reinforced-polyester contrive to make this an unmistakable and dramatic landmark in the generally undistinguished context of the Blagrove Industrial Estate.

The accommodation called for in the brief comprised office space for research engineers, an experimental test hall for engineering, other laboratories for dealing with electrical instruments and general materials, together with a range of communal facilities which include administration areas, a computer room, library, space for filing, a conference room, exhibition space and a reception area, and modest catering facilities. In addition, the client was looking for a building that was flexible in the ways it could be used and capable of future extension, and while there was to be no unnecessary ornamentation or "special features" it was hoped that the building would nevertheless express through its shape and structure the engineering functions for which it was designed. The Water Research Centre, as its name implies, carries out work in water distribution, pollution and engineering research, and one might expect therefore to find an appropriate "water engineering" theme expressed in the architecture.

Indeed the structural scheme originally involved external columns water-filled for fire protection, but this proposal was considered uneconomic because of the enormous cost of chemical additives needed to prevent rusting, and in the final solution the columns were provided with a reinforced concrete core. They are still separated from the main envelope of the building and deliberately expressed as discrete elements quite distinct in form and function from the interchangeable cladding panels, an arrangement which is intended to improve flexibility in use by eliminating, or at least reducing, the interference of columns with the internal planning of the laboratories. In the case of the double-storey height engineering hall, this enables an expansive and

totally unobstructed space to be provided, and permits a large overhead crane to travel the whole length of the hall unimpeded.

The plan of the building illustrates the clear differentiation in structure and appearance between the closed, solid and brilliantly coloured rectangular blocks of the engineering facilities, and the dark transparent glazing of the communal and circulation areas. The relationship can be seen as that of two "hard" elements separated by a "soft" spine. The arrangement is strongly axial, and the glazed "soft" spine continues on this axis past the end of the main blocks before opening out and spreading down to the ground to form a large tent-shaped structure. Curiously, given such a strong axial emphasis, both in the form and the planning, the main entrance is not where one might expect to find it, that is to say on the centreline of the axis and under the lofty apex of the glazed triangular end, but instead is tucked inconspicuously away to the side, where the glazing sweeps past on either side right down to the ground.

Given that there seems plenty of space around the site, it is curious that this, the most striking elevation, displaying five large red columns, with neatly chamfered tops following the angle of the sloping sides, boldly standing out in front of the dark but semi-transparent triangle of glazing which in turn reveals a glimpse of the brilliantly coloured but dissimilar forms of the laboratories behind, should not have been used to greater effect as an entrance approach. It would surely have made a more lasting impression on the visitor and would also have served to reveal the formal layout of the building at a glance before entering.

Once inside, however, the engineering character of the building comes strongly into view with brightly coloured ducts and a maze of pipework competing vigorously for attention with the exposed structural members and the continuous glazed roof which spans the link between the laboratory blocks above the first floor gallery. For all the potential drama of the tent-like glazed entrance space as envisaged from outside, the reception area is disappointingly tight and low-ceilinged; only when ascending the main staircase does the full dramatic potential of the space become apparent. While the first floor gallery rejoices in a wonderful play of light from above on many colours and forms, the ground floor concourse lacks the same visionary quality and seems overpowered rather than uplifted by the mass of ducting filling the ceiling space. It would appear that the decision, no doubt prompted by demands for space, to place cellular office accommodation in the first floor gallery, has had the effect of reducing the amount of visual interpenetration and daylighting from above down to the ground floor.

Nevertheless, the architects have managed to create a striking and adaptable building, which should be quite easily capable of expansion into the future phases which are envisaged along an extension of the central glazed axis which doubles as pedestrian concourse and services distribution spine. The final cost of the building was in the region of £1.66 million, but despite the highly articulated and unusual form it is claimed to have worked out at little more than the equivalent cost of the more conventional type of office/laboratory complex.

#### MIXED DEVELOPMENT AT 19/23 SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON

Architect: Powell, Moya and Partners.

This recently completed development of a bank, shops and offices at 19/23 Shaftesbury Avenue lies in the heart of London's theatreland only a stone's throw from Piccadilly Circus. At a time when it is

increasingly difficult to make bold and enterprising contributions to prominent city centre streetscapes, this project comes as a welcome reminder of what can be achieved in a truly modern context given sufficient care, effort and attention to detail.

The building lies on a corner site at the junction of Shaftesbury Avenue and Denman Street, opposite the Trocadero site now under construction on one side and the lower end of Great Windmill Street on the other. As the site forms part of a large block fronting the north side of Piccadilly Circus it has featured in most of the all-embracing development plans for the area that have come and gone over the years. With the demise of the last comprehensive development plan, the site was offered to bidders by the G.L.C., and subsequently purchased by National Westminster Bank, who instructed their architects, Powell, Moya & Partners to prepare a redevelopment scheme for a bank, offices and shops.

Work began on site in the autumn of 1979. One of the planning requirements imposed by the G.L.C. was for an arcade down the Shaftesbury Avenue frontage at ground floor level, so as to allow for the continuation of an arcade down the north side of Shaftesbury Avenue at some time in the future. The new building is laid out with shops at basement, ground and mezzanine levels, a banking hall for National Westminster Bank and ancillary offices on the first and second floors, and additional lettable office accommodation on the third and fourth floors.

In view of the architectural quality of the surrounding buildings, (its immediate neighbour on the Piccadilly side is a particularly florid example of High Victorian decoration) the architects wished to create a strongly modelled building which would reflect the character of these and contribute in a positive way to the fine street views obtained along the curve of Shaftesbury Avenue as it enters Piccadilly Circus. This was achieved by pulling forward from the main face of the building a series of prominent bay windows extending over the first and second storeys, and by exaggerating the structural framing and load-bearing elements in a dramatic contrast to the windows and infill panels. The modelling of the facades is further aided by the need to step the fourth floor accommodation back from the main elevation on both street frontages in order to permit the appropriate light angles, particularly to Denman Street. Projecting bays can also be seen at this upper level behind the main parapet line and serve to break up the skyline and emphasise the main structural divisions between the projecting bay windows.

The exposed structural frame of the building has a robust "pick" finish and is in a white concrete. Precast bush hammered concrete units are incorporated within the external structure and frame the window walls of bronze anodised aluminium insulated panels and single glazed windows. The projecting corners of the bay windows are given a curved profile and glazed for their full height.

The use of curved corners for the projecting windows leads naturally to the inclusion of a traditional device for the turning of the corner into the next street. The public house on the opposite corner of Denman Street demonstrates perfectly how the Victorians handled this junction of facades, using it also to emphasise the position of the main entrance. Here there is no entrance to indicate, with the deep arcade running through beneath it, but the architects have nevertheless cleverly exploited this focal point by siting a spiral staircase connecting the first, second and third floors within a projecting transparent cylinder of vertical glazed strips jointed with silicon and with dark horizontal transom supports. The intricate pattern of the spiralling treads and handrails, half-seen through the reflective faceted glazing, forms an effective counterpoint to

the massive but fastidiously detailed concrete frame, while the horizontal bronze lines of the transoms give more than a hint that this element acts very much as a hinge between the two main facades.

Internally, the planning is very much influenced by the awkward triangular shape of the site. With the principal office spaces understandably placed along the two main street frontages, the vertical circulation and servicing cores have been concentrated on the third and blank wall against the adjoining properties. The principal public access to the first floor banking hall is by two escalators from the pavement level entrance at one corner. One wall of this escalator lobby is completely faced with random rows of mirror strips, that sparkle invitingly under the lights like the entrance to some glamorous ballroom. On passing through this sea of reflections to the first floor, the traditional finishes of banking offices reassert themselves, with timber panelling in the public banking areas and managers' offices, and chestnut used for the joinery throughout the building. Other internal finishes include sprayed acoustic fibrous plaster, ceramic tiles and open-gridded metal eggcrate suspended ceilings. A second entrance to the bank premises and offices is located within a section of blank wall underneath the street arcade faced in large black ceramic tiles, and this gives access to the principal staircase and a pair of lifts. Within the double-storey height of the arcade, the glazed fronts of the mezzanine shops wander in and out and project as bay windows into the gaps between the linked pairs of columns, thus adding interest and additional modelling around the shop fronts, the point where in many commercial developments the level of design drops well below par.

The design of the building has been praised by the Royal Fine Art Commission, and there is no doubt that it sits comfortably amongst the neighbouring buildings, whose scale it respects and whose historical details are elegantly set off by the evident quality of workmanship and meticulous attention to detail that characterise this project. It is a welcome reminder to architects and planners alike that it is still perfectly possible to create a contemporary urban architecture capable of relating intelligently to neighbouring structures from different historical periods. This distinguished building will be of much benefit not only in the immediate environment of Piccadilly but also as an example relevant to the wider context of inner city buildings everywhere.

#### CROWNHILL CREMATORIUM, CROWNHILL, MILTON KEYNES

Architect: Roger Hobbs, John Corbey & Associates

The design of a new crematorium cannot be said to be one of the more common problems faced by the architect, but the rapidly expanding population of Milton Keynes and its neighbouring communities has resulted in just such a commission being recently completed to the design of architects, Roger Hobbs, John Corbey and Associates, at Crownhill on the western edge of Milton Keynes.

Built at a total cost of just under £0.9 million for the Milton Keynes Borough Council, on a site that was formerly open farmland, the crematorium, which was completed in February 1982, is also linked to a large new cemetery. This is planned to spread out in a series of semi-circular arcs, with extensive new landscaping and terracing of the steeper areas reinforcing the fan-like arrangement of paths and avenues centred on the crematorium building, which is near the middle of the site next to a small copse. The initial brief called for a crematorium complex, incorporating a single chapel and capable of handling

trative block and the necessary committal and crematory spaces. The final building has been designed to allow for further phased expansion with the addition of a second chapel and associated spaces.

The architects have responded with a carefully planned, restrained and sympathetic building designed to lead the groups of mourners through a series of inter-related spaces that reflect the progress of the committal ceremony, and helps preserve the privacy of consecutive groups of mourners. The one-way road access system brings the cortège to its arrival point under a porte-cochère flanked on one side by a landscaped entrance courtyard, and on the other by a waiting room, where mourners arriving early before the main party can sit and wait, linked to a small vestry. Upon arrival, the coffin is transferred to a bier which is then taken into the chapel and placed on the catafalque. A pair of large oak doors gives access from the porte-cochère via a lobby directly into the chapel space, at right angles to the main axis.

The chapel is a light and airy space and can seat up to 80 people, but is designed nevertheless to generate atmosphere in which a small group of people (as is usually the case), can feel at ease and to which they can relate. The roof structure constitutes the main visual element, being formed from substantial cranked laminated timber beams. These run horizontally at the sides, where they are supported on deep transverse brick piers, and then turn upwards to the apex of the roof, where a central lantern light runs the whole length of the chapel and permits shafts of light to penetrate into the main body of the seating area. Along both sides, concealed rooflights provide additional top lighting emphasising the rough textured rendered finish of the side walls and piers and providing daylight for the planting troughs located between the piers and edged with a ceramic tiled ledge that can be used for extra seating capacity should the chapel be crowded. The laminated timber beams support a tongued and grooved boarded finish, and the general atmosphere created is very much in the Scandinavian mould, with its concealed daylighting, timber for roof and pews, quarry tiled flooring and cool white walls.

The opening for the catafalque is treated very plainly, as a dark recessed rectangular opening enclosed with curtains. Unfortunately its shape does not sit comfortably under the triangulated space of the roof, and the presence of doors on either side, picked out in diagonal timber boarding further serves to diminish the apparent significance of the end wall, which one might expect to have been treated rather more deftly as the principal point of focus of the chapel.

After the service, and the committal of the coffin for cremation, the mourners move out through the front end of the chapel into a covered "condolence area", off which is an open-cloistered courtyard, the "wreath court", with a raised central landscaped area enclosed by a brick wall. This four sided cloister, open to the centre and with a glazed roof, has white rough-textured walls and projecting piers in the manner of the chapel, and is designed to act as a backdrop for the display of floral wreaths. There is a door leading from this cloister into a viewing room, this being a necessary provision to satisfy the ritual requirements of the Muslim faith for watching the act of cremation taking place.

Externally the form of the building is rather loose-jointed and can be clearly separated into its constituent parts, though the dominating feature is clearly the pitched roof and continuous lantern light profile over the Chapel and the large flue projecting through the ridge line, in the same greyish colour-coated aluminium faced chipboard cladding, which is clearly



visible from all parts of the site including the entrance drive and the "wreath court". The material for the external face of the walls is a warm reddish purple facing brick, but there seems little, either in the choice of materials or the massing of the building, to signify that this is indeed a crematorium and not another out-of-town factory. One has to look very closely to notice the circular stained glass window high in the end wall of the Chapel next to the public entrance. The Chapel of Remembrance is at present tucked into a small recess at the rear of the building, being not particularly accessible from the crematorium itself but nevertheless at the focal point of the lines of paths and landscaping radiating out through the cemetery gardens beyond.

In general architectural terms this building succeeds well enough, offering a range of sensitively modelled and neatly detailed spaces, using a restrained palette of materials and making the most of natural daylight and artificial lighting to present an atmosphere of quiet dignity and order. However,

there are contradictions within the building that are not comfortably explained away.

For example, why is such great play made of the central chimney? Although this chimney serves not only the cremators but also the central heating system, no smoke has ever, or is likely to be seen emitting from it, such a prospect being firmly eliminated by the inclusion of "sophisticated controls and afterburners built in to remove smoke before it reaches the chimney".

The design of the Chapel too seems to imply the lack of a positive conceptual approach in how to handle the despatch of the coffin, with the supposed centre of attention, the catafalque, deliberately played down in terms of its architectural treatment while other elements are dramatised, such as the roof shape and the deep toplift plant-filled bays down the sides, to offer considerable visual distractions.

However, it would be unfair to criticise the architects for failing to resolve problems with which society has not yet really come to grips.

### LABOUR STATISTICS

#### Industrial Stoppages (Thousands)

	Workers involved	Total working days lost						
		All industries and services	Mining and quarrying	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles	Textiles, clothing and footwear	Construction	Transport and communication	All other industries and services
<i>Estimated number of employees in employment at June 1981†</i>		21,198	332	3,064	676	1,132	1,440	14,552
1975	789	6,012	56	3,932	350	247	422	1,006
1976	666	3,284	78	1,977	65	570	132	461
1977	1,155	10,142	97	6,133	264	297	301	3,050
1978	1,001	9,405	201	5,985	179	416	360	2,264
1979	4,583	29,474	128	20,390	109	834	1,419	6,594
1980	830	11,964	166	10,155	44	281	253	1,065
1981	1,499	4,266	237	1,731	39	86	359	1,814
†1982 January	129	710	21	199	4	3	434	49
February	61	816	10	263	3	1	440	98
March	76	350	21	141	7	5	71	106
April	264	292	19	125	10	11	21	104
May	331	660	15	70	7	4	12	552
June	333	1,247	128	77	7	11	177	847

† Provisional.

## THE QUEEN'S AWARDS FOR EXPORT AND TECHNOLOGY

The Queen's Award for Export Achievement and The Queen's Award for Technological Achievement were instituted by Royal Warrant in 1976, the two separate Awards taking the place of The Queen's Award to Industry which had been instituted in 1965. This was the major change made as a result of a number of recommendations by a committee chaired by the Duke of Edinburgh that reviewed all aspects of the Award scheme in 1975 after its second 5-year period of operation; all the recommendations were accepted by the Government. The reports of the 3 committees that have considered the scheme, in 1965, 1970, and 1975—under the chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord McFadzean and the Duke of Edinburgh respectively—are available on loan from The Queen's Awards Office.

The Awards are designed to recognize and encourage outstanding achievements in exporting goods or services from the United Kingdom and in advancing process or product technology. They differ from a personal Royal honour in that they are given to a unit as a whole—management and employees working as a team.

They may be applied for by any organization within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man producing goods or services which meet the criteria for the Awards. Eligibility is not influenced in any way by the particular activities of the unit applying, its location, or size. Units or agencies of central and local government with industrial functions, as well as research associations, educational institutions and bodies of a similar character, are also eligible, provided that they can show they have contributed to industrial efficiency.

The criteria on which recommendations for the Awards are based are:

### 1. Export Achievement

A substantial and sustained increase in export earnings to a level which is outstanding for the products or services concerned and for the size of the applicant unit's operations. Account will be taken of any special market factors described in the application. Applicants for the Award will be expected to explain the basis of the achievement (e.g. improved marketing organization or new initiative to cater for export markets) and this will be taken into consideration. Export earnings considered will include receipts by the applicant unit in this country from the export of goods produced in this country, and the provision of services to non-residents. Account will be taken of the overseas expenses incurred other than marketing expenses. Income from profits (after overseas tax) remitted to this country from the applicant unit's direct investments in its overseas branches, subsidiaries or associates in the same general line of business will be taken into account, but not receipts from profits on other overseas investments or by interest on overseas loans or credits.

### 2. Technological Achievement

A significant advance, leading to increased efficiency, in the application of technology to a production or development process in British industry or the production for sale of goods which incorporate new and advanced technological qualities.

Each award is formally conferred by a Grant of Appointment and is symbolized by a representation of its emblem cast in stainless steel and encapsulated in a transparent acrylic block. Presentations are usually made on behalf of The Queen by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenants at the principal place of business or production of the unit. A reception is given

annually by The Queen at Buckingham Palace for representatives of the winners of the Awards.

Awards are held for five years and holders are entitled to fly the appropriate Award flag and to display the emblem on the packaging of goods produced in this country, on the goods themselves, on the unit's stationery, in advertising and on certain articles used by employees: units may also display the emblem of any previous current Awards during the 5 years.

Awards are announced on April 21—the actual birthday of Her Majesty the Queen—and published formally in a special supplement to the London Gazette. All enquires about the scheme and requests for application forms should be made to: The Secretary, The Queen's Awards Office, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London S.W.1. Telephone: 01-222 2277.

### Export Achievement Awards

In 1982, the Queen's Award was conferred on the following concerns for export achievement:

Aerocoldform Ltd., Birmingham; Aircraft and Instrument Demisting Ltd., London E.17; Aircraft Furnishing International Ltd., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey; Alvis Ltd., Coventry, West Midlands; Aston Electronic Developments Ltd., Camberley, Surrey; Aviation Traders (Engineering) Ltd., Stansted, Essex; BICC Power Cables Ltd., Wrexham, Clwyd; BIS Software Ltd., London S.E.1; The Ballantyne Sports-wear Co. Ltd., Innerleithen, Peeblesshire; Baxter Fell Northfleet Ltd., Gravesend, Kent; Beaufort Air-Sea Equipment Ltd., Birkenhead, Merseyside; Bibby Line Ltd., Liverpool; The Aircraft Group of British Aerospace PLC, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey; Butterworth Systems (U.K.) Ltd., Croydon, Surrey; The Germiston Works of Cape Boards and Panels Ltd., Glasgow; Claridge Mills Ltd., Selkirk; Coin Controls Ltd., Oldham, Greater Manchester; Comfort Hotels International Ltd., London W.2; The Magnetic Media Manufacturing Division of Control Data Ltd., Brynmawr, Gwent; Coopers (Metals) Ltd., Swindon, Wiltshire; Cummins Engine Company Ltd., Darlington, Co. Durham; The Equipment Division of Dasic International Ltd., Romsey, Hampshire; Dowty Meco Ltd., Worcester; Dreamland Electrical Appliances PLC, Southampton; The Marine Loading Arm Division of Emco Wheaton U.K. Ltd., Margate, Kent; Fabrikat Industries Ltd., Nottingham; Fairley Allday Marine Ltd., Hamble Hampshire; The Display Group of the Navigation Systems Department of Ferranti PLC, Edinburgh; Donald Fisher Ltd., Leith, Edinburgh; Flymo Ltd., Darlington, Co. Durham; Peter Fraenkel & Partners, London S.W.1; GEC Electrical Projects Ltd., Rugby, Warwickshire; GEC Turbine Generators Ltd., Rugby, Warwickshire; Haiste & Partners, Leeds; The Head Wrightson Machine Co. Ltd., Middlesbrough, Cleveland; The Henderson Busby Partnership, Ware, Hertfordshire; Holborn Law Tutors Ltd., London S.E.1; R. G. Holland & Co. Ltd., Sheffield; Hughes Tool Company Ltd., Castle-reagh, Belfast; Hulton Medical Ltd., Luton, Bedfordshire; The Incinerator Company Ltd., Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire; Instrumental Colour Systems Ltd., Newbury, Berkshire; James Marine Services Ltd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Johnson Matthey Chemicals Ltd., Royston, Hertfordshire; Johnson Pipes Ltd., Telford, Shropshire; Kodak Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire; Landis Lund Ltd., Keighley, West Yorkshire; Lapointe Broach Co. Division of

Staveley Machine Tools Ltd., Watford, Hertfordshire; Life Science Research Ltd., Stock, Essex; Liquid Plastics Ltd., Preston, Lancashire; The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace Ltd., Wolverhampton, West Midlands; Mabey & Johnson Ltd., Twyford, Reading, Berkshire; Martin-Baker Aircraft Company Ltd., Uxbridge, Middlesex; Merz & McLellan, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Metier Management Systems Ltd., London N.W.10; Michelin Tyre Company Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent; Micro Focus Ltd., London N.W.8; Micro-Image Technology Ltd., Riddings, Derbyshire; S. A. Monk Ltd., Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire; Morgan Grenfell & Company Ltd., London E.C.2; Morris Hanbury Jackson Le May Ltd., Paddock Wood, Kent; National Supply Company (U.K.) Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire; The Licensing Division of Netlon Ltd., Blackburn, Lancashire; T. P. O'Sullivan and Partners, London S.W.15; The Fragrance Division of PPF International Ltd., Ashford, Kent; A. H. Philpot & Sons (Milk Powders) Ltd., Rayleigh, Essex; Phosyn Chemicals Ltd., Pocklington, York; Pirelli General PLC, Southampton; Portals Holdings PLC, Whitechurch, Hampshire; Quest Automation Systems Ltd., Ferndown, Dorset; The RHP Precision Division of RHP Bearings Ltd., Newark, Nottinghamshire; The Avionics Division of Racal-Decca Navigator Ltd., New Malden, Surrey; Racal Security Ltd., Newbridge, Midlothian; Ransomes & Rapier Ltd., Ipswich, Suffolk; Redland Automation Ltd., Winchester, Hampshire; Roy Manufacturing Co. (Fashions) Ltd., London E.1; Ruston Gas Turbines Ltd., Lincoln; Shackleton Engineering Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire; Simon Food Engineers Ltd., Stockport, Cheshire; The United Kingdom Overseas Group of Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire; The Cheltenham Division of Smiths Industries Aerospace and Defence Systems Company, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire; Stewart Wales, Somerville Ltd., East Kilbride, Glasgow; TI Chesterfield Ltd., Chesterfield, Derbyshire; Tiger Tim Products Ltd., Mold, Clwyd; Richard Unwin International Ltd., London W.1; V.G. Instruments Ltd., East Grinstead, West Sussex; Video Arts Ltd., London W.1; Wallwin (Pumps) Ltd., Warwick; Watercraft Ltd., Gosport, Hampshire; Wearwell Ltd., London E.1; Young's Seafoods Ltd., London S.W.3.

#### Awards for Technological Achievement

In 1982, the following concerns received the Queen's Award for technological achievement:

The "Slimline" Division of ARC Concrete Limited, Chipping Sodbury, Bristol (*Slimline technology for producing higher quality concrete pipes*); City Technology Limited, London E.C.1 (*Oxygen Sensors*); Coles Cranes Limited, Sunderland (*Telescopic Boom design in mobile cranes*); L1 Division—Battlefield Sensors—Royal Signals & Radar Establishment, Ministry of Defence, Great Malvern, Hereford and Worcester (*Pyroelectric Detector (jointly with Plessey Optoelectronics and Microwave Limited)*); Edwards of Enfield Limited, Enfield (*New handling technology for the aluminium and non-ferrous metal industries*); The Scottish Group of Ferranti PLC, Edinburgh (*Combined map and electronic display (COMED) for aircraft*); Instron Limited, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (*INSTRON 8000 Series, materials testing system*); Laser-Scan Laboratories Limited, Cambridge (*Laser display digitizer (HRD-1/FASTRAK)*); The Actuation Division of Lucas Aerospace Limited, Wolverhampton (*Re-heat nozzle and thrust reverser actuation systems for gas turbine aero-engines*); May & Baker Limited, Dagenham, Essex (*FLAGYL—for control of post-operative infections*); The Mining Research and Development Establishment of the National Coal Board, Stanhope Bretby, Burton-on-Trent (*Natural Gamma radiation detector (jointly with Salford Electrical Instruments Limited)*); Neotronics Ltd., Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (*Fuel efficiency monitor*); Osel Offshore Systems Engineering Limited, Great Yarmouth (*One man tethered submersibles*); Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington, Cambridge (*Nematode-resistant maincrop potato variety Maris Piper*); Plessey Optoelectronics and Microwave Limited, Towcester, Northamptonshire (*Pyroelectric Detector (jointly with L1 Division—Battlefield Sensors—Royal Signals and Radar Establishment)*); Racal-Redac Limited, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire (*Computer-aided design system for printed circuit boards*); The Derby Engineering Function of Rolls-Royce Limited, Derby (*Fuel efficiency of the RB211-524 turbofan engine*); Salford Electrical Instruments Limited, Eccles, Manchester (*Natural gamma radiation detector (jointly with the Mining Research and Development Establishment)*); TSL Thermal Syndicate PLC, Wallsend, Tyne & Wear (*Manufacture of translucent fused silica tubing*).

## CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRY

Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1.

The Confederation of British Industry was founded in August 1965 and is an independent non-party political body financed entirely by industry and commerce. It exists primarily to ensure that the Government understands the intentions, needs and problems of British business. It is the recognized spokesman for the business viewpoint and is consulted as such by the Government.

The C.B.I. represents, directly and indirectly, more than 300,000 companies. All the nationalized industries are in membership and thereby able to work with the C.B.I. on problems that are the concern of all management.

The governing body of the C.B.I. is the 400-strong Council, which meets monthly in London under the chairmanship of the President. It is assisted by some 30 expert standing committees which advise on the main aspects of policy. There are 13 Regional Councils and offices covering the administrative regions of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

President, Sir Campbell Fraser.  
 Director-General, Sir Terence Beckett.  
 Secretary, D. E. Jackson.

## WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1981-1982

(1981) **July**—Rainfall totals were mostly below average with less than half the normal amount falling in most places in the Midlands, the extreme southeast of England, parts of southern Wales and scattered places elsewhere. Less than 25 per cent of average was received in parts of Hereford and Worcester and at Kirkwall (Orkney) a total of 23.5 mm. (0.93 ins.) was one of the lowest totals on record there. Totals were above average in parts of Northern Ireland, southern Scotland, East Anglia and parts of south and northeast England. At Scarborough (North Yorkshire) more than twice the normal amount was received. Gales were reported on the northern hills on the 5th and 6th. On the 9th there were violent thunderstorms east of a line from Somerset to Durham with hail and heavy rain in places. 80 mm. (3.15 ins.) fell in 70 minutes at Derby and 58.2 mm. (2.29 ins.) fell in 50 minutes at London Weather Centre. There was severe flooding in places and in London King's Cross Station was closed for several hours. At Yeovilton (Somerset) a man was killed by lightning. Coastal fog was reported on the 9th and 10th in the east. Fog was particularly prevalent between the 11th and 21st in the southwest. On the 21st and 22nd, rain, heavy in places affected all areas except northern Scotland persisting in parts of eastern England until the 24th. On the 22nd gales were reported in the north and 102 mm. (4.02 ins.) of rain fell at Pen-y-Plas (Gwynedd). Thunderstorms were widespread over southeast England on the 22nd and 23rd. A small tornado caused damage near Farnborough (Hampshire) on the afternoon of the 23rd. Gales were reported along the northeast coast of England on the 23rd and 24th. Fog was again frequent in the southwest from the 25th to the 29th and also in western Scotland. Further heavy rain and thunderstorms affected the southern half of England on the 31st when 77.4 mm. (3.05 ins.) were recorded at Virginstow (Devon). Monthly mean temperatures were near normal everywhere, a little below normal in most areas but a little above near the northeast coast from the Humber to Orkney and near the south coast from Devon to West Sussex. On the 8th the temperature rose to 28° C. (82.4° F.) at some places in East Anglia, southeast England and Jersey. Monthly sunshine totals were below average in many areas but they were above average in much of northeast England and some central and southeastern areas of Scotland. The last six days were mostly sunny and the 29th (Royal Wedding Day) was mostly warm and sunny except in the far north of Scotland.

**August**—Rainfall totals were mostly below normal, this being a very dry month over much of England and Wales. Over most areas it was the driest August since 1976. Less than half the normal amount was received in the

Channel Islands, much of Scotland, much of Northern Ireland, Wales, central, southern and southwest England, northern and eastern England and places in the Midlands. Less than 10 per cent of normal fell in parts of central Scotland and southwest England. Other areas had above average rainfall with more than 150 per cent in parts of Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Northamptonshire. On the 5th and 6th there were violent thunderstorms in eastern Wales, most of England except the far north and west and the Channel Islands. On the 6th 132 mm. (5.2 ins.) fell at Tarporley (Cheshire) and in Greater Manchester 100.5 mm (3.96 ins.) at East Didsbury and 95.9 mm. (3.78 ins.) in 11 hours at Ringway Airport were the highest totals there since records began in 1877. At Norton Junction (Northamptonshire) 132.3 mm. (5.21 ins.) were received over the two days and at Crouch End (North London) 72 mm. (2.83 ins.) fell in one hour on the 6th. There was severe flooding in places and King's Cross Station (Central London) was closed by floods for the second time in a month. Landslides were reported in Greater Manchester and Somerset. Hill fog was widespread over central and eastern parts of England and Wales between the 6th and the 8th. It was particularly wet in northwest Scotland from the 10th to the 12th and on the 11th 93 mm. (3.66 ins.) fell at Broadfield (Isle of Skye). Gales were reported over exposed hills in western Scotland and northwest England on the 19th. Overnight fog was particularly widespread from the 27th to the 29th and failed to clear in some places before mid-morning. Monthly mean temperatures were near or above average everywhere. Except in some north and northwestern coastal areas it was very warm at times and temperatures reached at least 25° C. (77° F.) on a number of occasions. It was the warmest August over most parts of the United Kingdom since 1976. Sunshine totals were above normal in most areas with more than 125 per cent of average being recorded over much of central Scotland, Cornwall and other scattered areas. It was the sunniest August since 1976 in much of England, Wales and eastern Scotland. Only in the western half of Northern Ireland, the extreme west and north of Scotland, the Isle of Man and a few isolated places elsewhere was sunshine below average.

**September**—Rainfall totals were above average in all areas except the north of Shetland, more than twice the average being recorded in South Wales, parts of the Midlands and southern England and scattered areas elsewhere. Monthly totals at Stornoway (Western Isles) and Glasgow (Strathclyde) were the highest for September this century. Generally it was the wettest September over Scotland and Northern Ireland

since 1950 and over England and Wales since 1976. On the 4th rain was heavy over parts of Northern Ireland and western Scotland. On the 5th a small whirlwind caused damage to the roof of a house in Windsor (Berkshire). Rain was heavy in southern Wales on the 7th and 8th and in the far west of Scotland on the 9th. On the 10th and 11th rain, heavy in many areas, sometimes with thunder in the south, spread across all areas and the remainder of the month was very wet. Flooding occurred in southern Wales on the 10th. Coastal fog occurred frequently between the 3rd and the 18th and severe gales affected most southern and central districts on the 19th and quickly spread northeastwards on the 20th. During this period a gust of 67 knots (77.2 mph.) was recorded at Sumburgh (Shetland) and one of 65 knots (74.9 mph.) was recorded at Gwennap Head (Cornwall). The gales caused widespread flooding and damage and much distress with several people being killed including 4 at sea in separate boating accidents off Devon, Dyfed and Anglesey. A lady was killed by a falling tree in Dyfed and a man was blown off his cycle in Nottingham. Eleven men were rescued from a sinking freighter south of the Lizard (Cornwall). There were floods in Dorset on the 19th and on the 20th 111.6 mm. (4.39 ins.) of rain fell at Knockanrock (Highland Region) and on the 26th 100.2 mm. (3.95 ins.) fell at Auchnafree Lodge (Tayside Region). Floods occurred in many areas on the 20th and 26th. Monthly mean temperatures were above average almost everywhere and Edinburgh had its warmest September day since 1971 on the 10th when the temperature rose to 24.3° C. (75.7° F.). At Caistor (Lincolnshire) 27.2° C. (81.0° F.) was recorded on the same day. Frost occurred at night occasionally in hilly parts of Scotland and on the 14th the temperature fell to -3.3° C. (26.1° F.) at Lagganlia (Highland Region). Sunshine totals were above average in most areas but they were below average in the west of Northern Ireland, most of northern Scotland, the Isle of Man, western Wales and the south of England. In the far northwest of Scotland it was the fifth successive September with below average sunshine.

**October**—Rainfall totals were above average over much of the United Kingdom with more than twice the normal amount being recorded in the Channel Islands, parts of north and east Scotland, northwest and southwest England, East Sussex, Wales, the Isle of Man and Co. Londonderry. Lerwick (Shetland) with 247.8 mm. (9.76 ins.) had its wettest October since 1922 and Ringway (Greater Manchester) with 159.1 mm. (6.17 ins.) had its wettest October since 1942. Periods of rain occurred frequently and daily totals of more than 50 mm. (1.97 ins.) were numerous causing flooding in southern Scot-

land, northern counties of England, the Isle of Man and northwest Wales on the 1st, in Northern Ireland on the 2nd, in southeast England on the 3rd, in Wales from the 7th to the 9th and in Cumbria on the 8th. 130.9 mm. (5.17 ins.) fell near Ramsey (Isle of Man) on the 1st. 116.2 mm. (4.57 ins.) fell at Annalong Valley (Co. Down) on the 2nd and 103.5 mm. (4.08 ins.) fell at Pen-y-Plas (Gwynedd) on the 7th. Snow fell in the north of Scotland on the 2nd and the Perth to Braemar road was blocked at Devil's Elbow. A waterspout was seen off Beachy Head (East Sussex) on the 3rd. Overnight fog was widespread over the eastern half of England on the 6th and on the 7th a gust of 74 knots (85.2 mph.) was recorded at Sumburgh (Shetland) and 70 knots (80.6 mph.) was recorded at Aberporth (Dyfed) on the 9th. On the 9th many vehicles were damaged in gales and several passengers were injured on a ferry off the Isle of Wight. On the 14th and 16th there was more snow in northern Scotland and overnight fog was widespread in the south on the 16th. On the 18th a gust of 76 knots (87.5 mph.) was recorded at Edinburgh and on the 19th three tugs were blown onto the rocks in St. Brides Bay (Dyfed) in gales. On the 20th fallen trees blocked some roads and railways in the south of England and flooding occurred in southeast England. Monthly mean temperatures were below normal everywhere and were 3.5° C. (6.3° F.) below average in parts of Scotland and Northern Ireland. There were frequent night frosts in the north between the 10th and the 26th. At Kindrogan (Tayside Region) the temperature fell to -7.6° C. (18.32° F.) on the 14th and at Carnwath (Strathclyde Region) it fell to -7.8° C. (17.96° F.) on the 26th. Sunshine totals were below normal over much of Wales and southwest England, the southern half of central southern and southeast England, the Channel Islands and a few places in Northern Ireland and Scotland. Elsewhere sunshine totals were above average. Durham with a total of 146.1 hours had its sunniest October since 1893.

**November**—Rainfall totals were above average in most of Scotland, most northwest areas of England, parts of north Wales, the Isle of Man and parts of Northern Ireland. A total of 610 mm. (24.02 ins.) nearly 3 times the normal amount at Achnashellach (Highland Region) was the highest for any month since records began in 1923. At Stornoway (Western Isles) 227.9 mm. (8.97 ins.) was the highest November total since 1898. Elsewhere rainfall was below normal. Overnight fog was slow to clear in Merseyside on the 5th. On the 9th 121.8 mm. (4.79 ins.) of rain fell at Heaste (Isle of Skye) and there were wintry showers over northern Scotland from the 12th. Fog was persistent in Greater Manchester on the 16th and 105.4 mm. (4.15 ins.) of rain fell at Pen-y-Plas

(Gwynedd) on the 17th when the Llandudno to Blaenau Ffestiniog railway and several roads in the area were closed by floods. In Northern Ireland and northern England wintry showers occurred from the 18th. Winds were strong and the crew of 5 were lost when a trawler was wrecked off Land's End (Cornwall). A waterspout was seen from Spurn Point (Humberside) on the 20th and storm force winds caused considerable damage to buildings in Scotland. A gust of 89 knots (102.5 mph) was recorded at Greenock (Strathclyde Region). Wintry showers occurred down to the moors of southwest England from the 23rd and there were severe gales on the night of the 23rd/24th when 3 men were swept overboard from a trawler and drowned between Orkney and Shetland. A gust of 82 knots (94.4 mph) was recorded at Sumburgh (Shetland). Minor tornadoes, whirlwinds and squalls caused serious damage in many places from Anglesey across the Midlands to eastern England on the 23rd. Periods of snow occurred over northeast Scotland during the nights of the 25th/26th and 29th/30th and 19 cms. (7.48 ins.) lay in Dalwhinnie (Highland Region) on the 25th. Gales ripped the roof off a house on the Isle of Sheppey (Kent) on the 30th. Thunder was reported occasionally during the last two weeks mainly in Scotland and Northern Ireland but on the 27th and 28th there were some thunderstorms in central and southern England. Monthly mean temperatures were above normal everywhere except the far north of Scotland and temperatures reached 17° C. (62.6° F.) in several places. Frost occurred at times particularly in southern England between the 5th and the 13th and over Scotland during the last two weeks. Sunshine totals were below normal in most areas and the best of the sunshine occurred over southeast England and the Channel Islands between the 5th and the 9th and in the northeast from the 12th to the 20th.

**December**—Rainfall totals were mostly near or above average but they were well below average in parts of western Scotland. Totals ranged from nearly 2½ times the average near the Dorset/Devon border to only ¼ of the average in the south of the Highland Region of Scotland. There was snow in Shetland on the 5th and on the 7th there were snow and hail showers in the north of Scotland and rain spread across Northern Ireland, Wales and England. On the 8th rain and sleet over southern areas turned to snow in most places away from the coast and up to 15 cms. (5.91 ins.) lay in and around the Chilterns. There were further snow showers on the 9th particularly in Greater Manchester. There was freezing fog in the evening which became persistent in Northern Ireland, central Scotland and central and eastern England on the 10th. On the

11th there was heavy snowfall over much of the Midlands, East Anglia, central southern England and the London area where 26 cms. (10.24 ins.) of snow lay at Heathrow Airport halting air traffic for a time. Many roads were blocked and there were numerous accidents and stranded cars on the roads. During the 13th blizzards swept across southern and central areas and conditions were especially bad in the southwest with storm force winds. Rain later caused a rapid thaw and very severe flooding. On the 18th northern and eastern coastal areas had snow and hail showers and on the 20th severe gales with rain and snow spread to most areas. There was heavy snowfall and drifting in southern Scotland and northern England. Freezing fog became widespread and dense over the eastern half of England on the 24th and in the northeast on the 26th. On the 27th there was heavy rain and flooding in the southwest. Monthly mean temperatures were below normal everywhere and it was generally a very cold month. At Shrewsbury the temperature fell to -23° C. (-9.4° F.) early on the 12th, rose only to a maximum of -12° C. (10.4° F.) during the day and fell to -25° C. (-13.0° F.) at night. On the 13th temperatures were between -15° C. (5.0° F.) and -20° C. (-4.0° F.) widely over central England and East Anglia. By contrast, on the 3rd the temperature rose to 15° C. (59.0° F.) at Aberdeen Airport which was the highest temperature for the month anywhere in the United Kingdom. Sunshine totals were mostly near or above average except in northeast Scotland, southwest Wales and the Channel Islands.

**Year (1981)**—On the 1st and 2nd of January particularly heavy rain together with melting snow caused widespread floods in western Scotland with landslides in Argyll. Snow was widespread in Scotland mid-month with road, rail and air traffic all disrupted. Fog, dense and freezing was widespread over south England and Wales at the end of the month with air traffic halted at Heathrow. February started with fog and rain and on the 6th gales in Scotland produced a gust of 80 knots (92.1 mph). General rain continued until mid-month and on the 15th there was widespread severe frost and dense fog. The 21st to 23rd brought snow to most areas followed by severe frost. The month closed with rain. March was a very wet month with some places having more than 4 times the average. Over England and Wales it was the wettest March since 1947 and the second wettest since 1727. By the 11th there was serious flooding in Devon, Cornwall and south Wales. On the 21st 129 mm. (5.07 ins.) of rain fell in Snowdonia. It was the dullest March in London since 1929. April was very dry in Scotland and at Dyce it was the driest April since 1946. On the 14th very heavy rain

extended from West Sussex to Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire. On the 25th very heavy snow fell in the Midlands, central southern England and the West Country leaving a trail of fallen power lines and stranded vehicles. There was further heavy snow on the 26th. These snowstorms are unprecedented this century over such a large area so late in the spring. In May a succession of rain belts or showers crossed the Kingdom and on the 4th (Bank Holiday) there was snow, hail and thunder. Rain and thunder continued and the 25th (Bank Holiday) was wet. Two people, one on Snowdon and one at Prestwick were killed by lightning and there was much local flooding. In June violent thunderstorms affected much of England and Wales on the 1st and damage and flooding was severe. The six months January to June were the duller such period in London since 1941 and May and June together were the duller since 1929. July was drier than average in most areas but on the 9th there were violent thunderstorms with hail and heavy rain. 80 mm. (3.15 ins.) fell in 70 minutes at Derby and 58.2 mm. (2.29 ins.) in 50 minutes at London. There was severe flooding and King's Cross Station was closed for several hours. A man was killed by lightning in Yeovilton. Thunderstorms were widespread on the 22nd and 23rd and a small tornado caused damage near Farnborough. The 29th (Royal Wedding Day) was warm and sunny except in the far north of Scotland. August was a very dry month over much of the United Kingdom but even so there were some violent thunderstorms and in Greater Manchester 100.5 mm. (3.96 ins.) in 24 hours at East Didsbury and 95.9 mm. (3.78 ins.) in 11 hours at Ringway were the highest August totals since 1877. There was severe flooding and on the 6th King's Cross Station was closed for the second time in a month. There were landslides in Greater Manchester and Somerset. September was another wet month. Totals of rain at Stornoway and Glasgow were the highest this century. Generally it was the wettest September in Scotland and Northern Ireland since 1950 and in England and Wales since 1976. On the 19th and 20th gales caused widespread damage and several people were killed at sea or by falling trees, etc. Floods occurred in many areas. October was another wet month. Rain was frequent with floods in southern Scotland, northern counties of England and northwest Wales on the 1st, in Northern Ireland on the 2nd, southeast England on the 3rd, Wales from the 7th to the 9th and in Cumbria on the 8th. Snow closed the Perth to Braemar road on the 2nd and on the 9th many vehicles were damaged and passengers injured on a ferry in gales off the Isle of Wight. On the 19th 3 tugs were blown on to the rocks in St. Brides Bay and on the 20th fallen trees blocked roads and railways in the

south and there were further floods in the southeast. November was a wet month in the northwest and Stornoway had its highest rainfall since 1898. On the 18th 5 men were killed when a trawler was wrecked off Land's End. On the 20th storms caused considerable damage in Scotland. In severe gales on the 23rd/24th 3 men were swept overboard and drowned from a trawler between Orkney and Shetland. There was serious damage from Anglesey across the Midlands to eastern England. Gales ripped the roof off a house on the Isle of Sheppey on the 30th. December was generally another wet month. Snow or sleet fell in most areas and by the 11th 26 cms. (10.2 ins.) of snow lay at Heathrow. Many roads were blocked for a time and there were many accidents and stranded cars on the roads. A thaw mid-month caused serious flooding in the southwest. There was further heavy snow and severe gales on the 20th. On the 27th there was heavy rain and flooding in the southwest. At Shrewsbury the temperature fell to  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-13.0^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) on the night of the 12th.

(1982) **January**—Rainfall totals were above average in Scotland except for central and northeastern areas, Northern Ireland and northern counties of England. Elsewhere totals were mostly below average. On the 1st freezing fog was widespread but there was rain in the far north of Scotland and southeast England. On the 3rd there was heavy rain in the Borders region with snow and gales in Scotland. On the 4th there was heavy drifting snow in Scotland and prolonged rain over central areas. This rain together with a rapid thaw of the snow (lying since December) caused very serious flooding in northern England especially in and around York where the resulting damage and hardship was very severe. On the 7th heavy snow fell in northern Scotland especially in the Western Isles and Orkney. Blizzards swept most of the country on the 8th and on the 9th 30 to 40 cms. (12 to 15 ins.) of level snow had accumulated in the west and south Midlands and southern Wales with some very deep drifts. On this day only Lincolnshire and northeast Norfolk were without snow cover. From the 11th there were areas of persistent freezing fog in the mornings. Most of the snow had thawed by the 20th and a belt of rain crossed all areas on the 21st and 22nd followed by heavy showers with widespread hail and some thunder and snow. The rest of the month was changeable but there were gales in coastal areas on the 26th and northern areas had heavy showers and severe gales on the 28th. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly below normal except in some areas in south and southeast England and some remarkably low temperatures were recorded particularly during the second week of the month,  $-26.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-16.24^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Gran-

town on Spey (Highland Region) on the 8th,  $-27.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-16.96^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Braemar (Grampian Region) [equal to the lowest temperature ever recorded in the United Kingdom also at Braemar in February 1895] on the 10th,  $-26.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-14.98^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Newport (Shropshire) [the lowest temperature ever recorded in England] on the 10th and  $-21^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $-5.8^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Elmdon (West Midlands) and Brize Norton (Oxfordshire) on the 14th. The highest temperature of the month  $13.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $56.84^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) occurred at Leuchars (Fife) on the 30th and at Littlehampton (West Sussex) on the 31st. Sunshine totals were mostly above normal except in the southwest of England, the south coast of England and the northern half of Scotland but most of the sunny spells occurred in the second half of the month.

**February**—Rainfall totals were mostly below average with places on the eastern coasts having less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the normal amount. Only in the western half of Scotland, Northern Ireland, southwest Wales and southwest England were totals above average. On the 5th rain spread slowly across the United Kingdom. On the 6th there were heavy showers in Scotland with gales in exposed places. The 7th was wet over most southern areas and there were some heavy wintry showers in Scotland and Northern Ireland. On the 8th there was a good deal of rain over northern areas where it was also very windy and on the 9th there was rain in Northern Ireland and southern Scotland which continued into the 10th. 35.7 mm. (1.41 ins.) of rain fell at Sloy (Highland Region) on the 8th. On the 11th rain again spread to all areas and in south and southeast England deposits of Sahara sand were widely reported. On the 12th there were severe gales and much rain in western areas. This rain spread to the southeast where it was a wet day on the 13th. Fog persisted all day in northern England on the 15th and around Edinburgh on the 16th. On the 17th there was a covering of snow in the south and a little snow fell in the north on the 18th especially in eastern Scotland. On the 21st strong winds with rain and some snow spread through western areas and on the 22nd fog was persistent around York. Widespread fog occurred on both the 23rd and 24th. Rain spread from the west across all areas from the 24th to the 26th. Rain and showers occurred widely on the 27th and 28th. Monthly mean temperatures were above average everywhere and most of the month was mild. The 9th was exceptionally mild over England and Wales with temperatures up to  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $59^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) in places. Sunshine totals were mostly below average but they were above average in northern areas of Scotland and northwestern areas of Wales and in the Channel Islands and some extreme eastern coastal areas of England. 9.3 hours of sunshine were recorded

at Penzance (Cornwall) on the 14th and at Cromer (Norfolk) on the 22nd.

**March**—Rainfall totals were mostly well above average and were more than twice the normal amount in parts of western Scotland and north Lancashire. Only in the extreme southeast of England and the northeast coast were totals a little below average. On the 1st hail was widespread with thunder in many southern counties and snow in the north. Strong winds and rain spread from the west on the 2nd to all areas and winds increased to storm force at night and during the 3rd in many western and southern regions. There was considerable damage in southern Scotland where at St. Abbs Head (Borders) a gust of 95 knots (109 mph.) was recorded on the 3rd. 62.4 mm. (2.46 ins.) of rain fell at Sloy (Highland Region) on the 2nd. On the 4th there were heavy showers with hail and thunder in the south. It was a wet and windy day on the 6th. Fog was widespread over central and eastern England on the 9th and by late evening rain spread to all areas and winds reached gale force in parts of the south. On the 10th there were severe gales in places generally with widespread showers, hail and snow. The 11th and 12th were also wintry days and there was a gust of 80 knots (92.1 mph.) at St. Abbs Head (Borders) on the 12th. There was a rapid thaw in Scotland on the 13th but on the 14th there were some heavy showers in the north with general rain across Wales, northern England and into Scotland. Hail and snow continued in the north on the 15th and it was a wet day in much of England and Wales. Hail was reported from many places from the 16th to the 18th and there were also reports of thunder and snow. There was rain in central and southern areas on the 19th and there were some heavy hail showers in eastern and central England on the 20th. There was further rain on the 21st. On the 28th fog was extensive over most of England, Wales and Northern Ireland but it did not last long and the 29th brought rain, hail and snow with some thunder in the southeast. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly above average except in the northwest of Scotland and a few isolated areas elsewhere. The temperature reached  $20.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $68.36^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Aberdeen Airport on the 25th but fell to  $-5.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . ( $22.1^{\circ}\text{F}$ .) at Gatwick Airport on the 8th. Sunshine totals were above normal everywhere except the far north of Scotland where they were near normal. There were some long sunny intervals almost everywhere and at Boulmer (Northumberland) 11.4 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 26th.

**April**—Rainfall totals were below average everywhere with less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the normal amount being received at several places in eastern areas of England and less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  the



normal amount in places all over the United Kingdom. The month started with rain on the 1st. On the 3rd southwestern areas had some rain which spread to northern England and Scotland. Rain affected the west, particularly Cornwall, and north on the 4th. On the 5th there was rain in the north and some thunderstorms in the south. The 6th started with rain and fog in many areas and there were heavy showers in the south, 39 mm. (1.54 ins.) of rain fell at Cilfynydd (Glamorgan) on the 6th. Rain continued on the 7th and fog was extensive in the north. On the 8th there were frequent hail and snow showers in the north and east. There were wintry showers in the north on the 9th and some snow in the northeast on the 10th. On Easter Sunday 11th there were snow and hail showers as far south as Norfolk and wintry showers continued in the northeast and east on the 12th. Fog was widespread in the south on the 15th. Showery weather spread across Scotland on the 22nd and there were heavy hail showers in the northwest on the night of the 22nd/23rd. The 26th brought drizzle to the southeast and there was a little rain in northern Scotland on the 27th. The 28th and 29th brought rain to most places and on the 30th there was snow in the north of Scotland where it was very windy. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly above average except in parts of East Anglia and southwestern Wales. Temperatures reached 13° C. (55.4° F.) locally and on the 3rd 16° C. (60.8° F.) was reached in Kent. On the 4th 19° C. (66.2° F.) was achieved at Jersey and by the 5th it was 21° C. (69.8° F.) at Heathrow. On the 27th 22.3° C. (72.1° F.) was recorded at Linton-on-Ouse (North Yorkshire). The lowest temperature recorded was -4° C. (24.8° F.) at various places as far apart as Eskdalemuir (Dumfries and Galloway) on the 12th to Beaufort Park (Berkshire) on the 13th. Sunshine totals were below average in the north of Scotland but above average elsewhere. The sunniest weather was generally during the last part of the month and at Plymouth (Devon) 13.6 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 28th. Several places had 13 hours or more this day and Lerwick (Shetland) had 13.3 hours on the 19th.

**May**—Rainfall totals were above average in parts of southeast England and East Anglia and the west and north of Scotland. In all other areas rainfall was below average. On the 1st there were snow showers in the north of Scotland. On the 2nd there was rain in the north with snow in Scotland, 51 mm. (2.01 ins.) fell at Eskdalemuir (Dumfries and Galloway). Hail and snow showers followed in the north and west and all areas had showers on the 3rd with widespread hail and snow in the north. Winds reached storm force in northern areas especially in the Borders region. A good deal of damage

occurred and a gust of 71 knots (82 mph.) was recorded at Newcastle (Tyne and Wear). On the 4th it was still showery with hail, snow and thunder in several places. Rain and snow were persistent in northern Scotland. On the 5th rain was again persistent in parts of the north and rain affected southern England later in the day. At St. Mawgan (Cornwall) snow was reported. 34 mm. (1.34 ins.) of rain fell at St. Abbs Head (Borders). There was heavy rain in the south on the night of the 5th/6th and rain and snow in the Borders area on the 6th. On the 7th it rained all day in the Channel Islands. Between the 8th and 10th there were only isolated showers. On the 11th there was patchy fog on eastern coasts and on the 12th some rain fell in the southwest. On the 13th and 14th there were isolated thunderstorms in northern and western areas. On the 15th there were some heavy thunderstorms in parts of the Midlands, north Wales and northwest England. Fog affected eastern and southwestern coasts. Fog was widespread on the 16th and there were some heavy thunderstorms in East Anglia. On the 17th thunderstorms affected the southeast and various areas on the 18th. Light rain spread across southern regions on the 19th and there was hail and thunder in northeast Scotland on the 20th. Most places had rain on the 21st and there was extensive fog on southwest and southern coasts. There were widespread heavy showers on the 23rd with extensive thunderstorms in the eastern half of the country in the afternoon. Heavy rain with thunderstorms affected central southern England, the East Midlands, southeast England and East Anglia on the 26th. There were thunderstorms in the south on the 31st and 6 people were injured by lightning near Gloucester. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly near or a little above normal and 27° C. (80.6° F.) was recorded at Watnall (Nottingham) on the 31st. Sunshine totals were generally above average except in a few southern and western coastal areas. At Prestwick (Strathclyde Region) 16 hours of sunshine were recorded on the 30th.

**June**—Rainfall totals were well above average except in the northern half of Scotland where they were well below average. Some places in Yorkshire had more than 3½ times the normal amount and more than twice the average was commonplace. On the 1st there were heavy thunderstorms in the north Midlands and northern England with flooding in the Leeds, Huddersfield and Dewsbury areas. Thunderstorms were widespread in England and Wales on the 2nd with flooding and lightning damage in northwest London, Berkshire and north to the East Midlands. There were more storms on the 3rd when 39 mm. (1.54 ins.) fell at Lyneham (Wiltshire). On the 4th in north London 92 mm. (3.62 ins.) of rain fell at Cheshunt

and 72 mm. (2.83 ins.) fell at Loughton. Flooding was severe both here and in Derbyshire/Leicestershire where 64 mm. (2.52 ins.) fell at Loughborough. On the 5th a further 35 mm. (1.38 ins.) fell at Cheshunt and storms became widespread except in the north and southwest. Storms were again widespread on the 6th and 39 mm. (1.54 ins.) of rain fell in 25 minutes at Stoke-by-Clare (Suffolk). On the 7th there were heavy thunderstorms in Surrey. On the 8th thunder showers affected the Midlands, the West Country and southern Wales and moved to central northern and northeast England by the 9th. On the 10th 54 mm. (2.13 ins.) of rain fell in 40 minutes at Jersey (Channel Islands) and there were widespread thundery outbreaks in the southwest and west and most other areas later. The rain reached southern and central Scotland on the 11th. Widespread thundery showers affected southern areas on the 12th. On the 13th no thunder was reported anywhere for the first day in the month. On the 15th rain becoming heavy

spread from the southwest. More thundery rain fell in the southwest on the 17th affecting most of England at night. There were more heavy thunderstorms on the 18th and parts of Bristol were deep in hail during the afternoon. The 21st and 22nd were very wet over many areas of England and Wales with around 100 mm. (3.94 ins.) of rain in parts of Humberside and North Yorkshire. Heavy showers affected the south on the 23rd and on the 24th there was general heavy rain with thunderstorms over much of central and southern areas on the 25th. Thunderstorms continued from the 26th to the 29th. Monthly mean temperatures were mostly above normal except in parts of the northeast and east. The highest temperature was 30.4° C. (86.72° F.) at Tummel Bridge (Tayside) on the 5th and the lowest -0.2° C. (31.64° F.) on the 14th also at Tummel Bridge. Sunshine totals were below average everywhere except the far northwest of Scotland and in the Salisbury Plain area. 15.8 hours were recorded at Stornoway (Western Isles) on the 16th.

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### BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the *Journal of that Society* entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year". Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7-14, April 11-14, May 9-14, June 29-July 4, August 6-11, November 6-13, and the warm periods July 12-15, August 12-15, and December 3-14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold and warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities". Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5-17 stormy; Jan. 18-24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24-Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8-16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21-25 cold; Feb. 26-Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12-19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24-31 stormy; April 10-15 stormy; April 23-26 unsettled; June 1-21 summer monsoon; July 10-24 warm; Aug. 20-30 stormy; Sept. 1-17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17-24 stormy; Sept. 24-Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5-12 stormy; Oct. 16-20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24-Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15-21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24-Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18-24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25-Jan. 1 stormy.

## AVERAGE AND GENERAL VALUES, 1980-1982 (June)

Month	Rainfall (mm.)				Temperature (°C.)				Bright Sunshine (hrs. per day)			
	Aver. 1941-1970	1980	1981	1982	Aver. 1941-1970	1980	1981	1982	Aver. 1941-1970	1980	1981	1982
<b>England and Wales</b>												
January .....	86	78	58	70	4.0	3.1	5.2	3.6	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.9
February .....	65	93	53	44	4.2	6.3	3.7	5.5	2.4	1.6	2.5	2.0
March .....	59	104	153	101	6.2	5.4	8.3	6.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	4.8
April .....	58	18	64	22	8.8	9.0	8.2	8.9	5.3	5.6	4.4	5.9
May .....	67	32	91	45	11.6	11.3	11.6	11.9	6.3	7.3	4.6	7.3
June .....	61	128	49	128	14.7	14.3	13.8	15.7	6.8	5.5	5.2	5.4
July .....	73	72	55	—	16.3	15.0	16.0	—	5.9	5.0	5.0	—
August .....	90	96	48	—	16.1	16.3	16.6	—	5.5	4.8	6.1	—
September .....	83	67	141	—	14.3	15.2	15.1	—	4.4	4.7	5.3	—
October .....	83	131	124	—	11.2	9.6	8.9	—	3.3	3.6	3.7	—
November .....	97	87	69	—	7.2	7.0	8.1	—	1.9	1.9	1.7	—
December .....	90	71	94	—	5.1	6.0	1.4	—	1.5	1.7	1.5	—
YEAR .....	912	977	999	—	10.0	10.4	9.7	—	4.0	4.0	3.6	—
<b>Scotland</b>												
January .....	137	120	156	153	3.5	2.8	4.3	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
February .....	104	95	91	107	3.7	4.9	3.9	5.4	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.3
March .....	92	113	152	153	5.4	4.2	6.0	5.5	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.8
April .....	90	20	33	46	7.5	8.3	7.3	8.2	5.0	5.5	6.2	4.7
May .....	91	28	87	92	9.9	10.4	10.6	9.9	5.7	7.4	5.5	6.9
June .....	92	150	103	74	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.8	5.8	4.6	4.9	5.2
July .....	112	125	92	—	14.1	13.5	13.9	—	4.8	3.7	4.1	—
August .....	129	146	52	—	14.0	14.1	14.7	—	4.5	3.4	4.8	—
September .....	137	172	235	—	12.5	13.3	13.1	—	2.7	2.9	3.5	—
October .....	149	187	218	—	9.9	8.1	6.7	—	3.7	2.8	3.2	—
November .....	142	181	216	—	6.3	6.3	6.3	—	1.7	1.5	1.6	—
December .....	156	206	87	—	4.6	5.5	0.8	—	1.1	0.9	1.1	—
YEAR .....	1431	1543	1522	—	8.7	9.3	8.4	—	3.5	3.2	3.4	—

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

WORLD: The maximum air temperature recorded is 57.8°C. (136°F.) at San Louis, Mexico on August 11, 1933; the minimum air temperature recorded is -88.3°C. (-127°F.) at Vostok, Antarctica on August 24, 1960. The greatest rainfall recorded in one day is 1870 mm. (73.62 ins.) at Cilaos, Isle de Réunion on March 16, 1952; the greatest rainfall in one calendar month is 9,300 mm. (366.14 ins.) at Cherrapunji, Assam in July 1861, the greatest annual total being 22,990 mm. (905.12 ins.) also at Cherrapunji in 1861.

UNITED KINGDOM: The maximum air temperature recorded is 38.1°C. (100.5°F.) at Tonbridge, Kent on July 22 1868; the minimum air temperature recorded is -27.2°C. (-17°F.) at Braemar (Grampian) on February 11, 1895 and 10th January 1982. The greatest rainfall recorded in one day is 280 mm. (11 ins.) at Martinstown, Dorset on July 18, 1955. The greatest annual total is 6,528 mm (257 ins.) at Sprinkling Tarn, Cumbria in 1954.

## WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort Scale* of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of the numbers 0-17, each representing a certain strength or velocity of wind at 10 m. (33 ft.) above ground in the open.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots	Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots
0	Calm	1	1	9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
1	Light air	1-3	1-3	10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
2	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6	11	Storm	64-72	56-63
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10	12	Hurricane	73-82	64-71
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-16	13	—	83-92	72-80
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-21	14	—	93-103	81-89
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27	15	—	104-114	90-99
7	High wind	32-38	28-33	16	—	115-125	100-108
8	Gale	39-46	34-40	17	—	126-136	109-118

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE  
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following table gives mean air temperature (°C.), total monthly rainfall (mm.) and mean daily bright sunshine (hrs.) at a representative selection of climatological reporting stations in the United Kingdom during the year July 1981 to June 1982 and the calendar year 1981. The heights (m.) of the reporting stations above mean sea level are also given.

Station	Ht. in mtrs.	1981											
		July			August			September			October		
		Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.
Aberporth	134	14.1	28	4.3	15.5	24	6.1	14.1	165	4.3	8.9	217	2.4
Aldergrove	68	14.3	92	3.6	15.1	38	4.5	13.4	163	3.7	7.1	101	3.3
Birmingham (Elmdon)	96	16.1	24	5.1	16.2	56	5.9	14.2	138	5.5	8.3	61	3.5
Bournemouth (Hurn)	10	16.3	42	5.7	16.7	7	7.2	14.7	150	5.5	9.1	89	—
Braemar	339	12.5	48	4.4	13.8	12	5.9	11.1	164	4.1	3.9	129	2.7
Buxton	307	13.5	99	4.0	14.4	81	—	12.7	141	—	6.1	213	—
Cambridge	24	16.3	73	5.2	16.8	27	5.8	15.3	62	5.7	8.9	72	4.5
Cardiff	9	16.3	30	5.0	17.1	28	6.2	15.1	208	4.8	9.0	148	3.2
Cheltenham	65	16.5	44	4.8	16.7	49	6.3	—	145	5.4	9.1	68	3.9
Clacton-on-Sea	16	16.7	21	5.1	16.9	17	6.2	15.9	64	5.6	9.7	72	4.2
Douglas	85	14.0	60	5.1	14.7	58	5.5	13.7	153	4.5	8.3	202	4.3
Dumfries	49	14.3	81	4.2	14.9	13	4.9	13.2	181	3.7	6.5	143	3.9
Dundee	45	14.8	53	—	15.5	17	5.9	13.7	145	—	6.7	62	—
Durham	102	14.9	36	4.8	15.5	33	5.3	13.9	117	5.1	7.1	95	4.7
Eastbourne	7	16.1	25	5.6	17.5	22	7.6	16.1	127	5.8	10.5	168	3.6
East Malling	33	16.2	59	4.8	16.9	26	6.3	14.7	125	5.1	9.1	86	3.9
Edinburgh	134	14.6	46	5.0	15.5	8	4.9	13.5	82	4.4	6.3	122	4.3
Falmouth	51	15.9	54	5.1	16.9	5	7.8	14.9	153	4.9	10.1	180	2.8
Glasgow	107	13.9	100	—	14.9	29	—	12.7	234	—	6.2	153	—
Gogerddan	31	14.7	59	4.1	15.6	43	6.1	14.5	163	3.8	8.7	230	2.8
Hartland Point	95	14.7	65	4.9	16.3	11	7.0	15.1	176	—	10.1	179	2.6
Hastings	45	16.2	29	5.4	17.0	12	7.5	15.6	95	5.3	9.8	156	3.5
Huddersfield	232	14.7	27	—	15.0	77	—	13.5	101	—	7.1	168	—
Hull	2	16.5	49	5.5	16.7	67	5.8	15.7	81	6.0	8.8	67	5.0
Inverness	4	14.5	52	3.8	14.6	19	4.2	13.3	86	3.5	6.5	97	2.6
Leeming	32	15.4	42	5.0	15.8	46	5.5	14.3	93	5.0	7.7	73	4.6
Lincoln	6	15.5	33	5.7	15.5	73	5.7	14.7	90	5.3	7.9	53	4.1
London (Heathrow)	25	17.4	57	4.8	17.9	45	7.0	15.8	95	5.0	9.4	77	3.5
Long Ashton	51	16.1	57	5.6	16.9	47	7.0	15.0	171	5.5	8.9	152	3.1
Lowestoft	25	15.9	51	5.8	16.1	13	6.2	15.7	60	5.8	8.9	76	3.8
Manchester (Ringway)	75	15.1	44	3.8	16.1	140	5.7	14.5	110	5.3	8.0	159	3.7
Margate	16	16.7	17	5.5	17.5	18	7.0	16.3	67	5.9	10.3	83	4.0
Morecambe	7	15.1	70	4.1	15.8	69	5.5	14.7	185	4.6	8.3	186	3.9
Newton Rigg	171	14.1	55	4.5	14.9	27	—	13.3	157	4.3	6.3	147	3.4
Nottingham (Watnal)	117	15.6	30	4.8	16.1	50	5.5	14.7	129	5.3	8.1	77	3.6
Oxford	63	16.8	34	4.2	17.5	39	6.5	15.4	93	5.2	9.0	65	3.3
Penzance	19	15.7	40	5.4	16.7	4	8.8	15.1	209	5.9	10.4	164	2.9
Plymouth	27	15.9	53	5.3	16.9	6	7.8	15.4	165	5.4	10.2	122	2.8
Prestatyn	4	15.1	47	4.1	16.1	31	5.4	—	131	—	9.1	112	3.0
Prestwick	16	13.9	81	4.6	14.6	34	5.6	13.3	196	3.8	7.1	159	3.1
St. Mawgan	103	15.0	68	4.5	16.6	4	7.9	15.1	153	5.5	10.0	156	2.4
Sandown	4	16.3	49	6.0	17.1	26	7.3	15.1	132	5.4	9.6	135	3.5
Scarborough	52	15.4	128	6.1	15.8	38	5.9	14.7	77	6.2	8.4	75	4.8
Scilly	51	15.5	24	5.0	17.3	10	7.9	15.5	120	5.3	10.9	161	—
Sheffield	131	15.9	19	5.6	16.5	57	5.6	14.9	108	5.4	8.3	88	3.6
Shoeburyness	2	16.7	33	5.2	17.1	18	6.5	15.9	60	5.7	10.0	74	4.0
Shrewsbury	55	15.7	28	4.5	16.5	53	5.7	14.5	102	5.0	8.3	77	3.9
Skegness	5	15.7	36	5.9	16.1	42	6.2	15.3	70	6.5	—	72	—
Southampton	3	17.0	52	5.2	18.1	11	7.5	15.6	166	5.1	9.7	81	3.2
Stornoway	15	12.5	65	2.6	13.1	100	3.3	12.1	206	2.9	6.2	199	3.2
Tenby	5	15.3	30	6.1	15.9	19	6.7	14.5	255	5.1	9.1	197	3.4
Tiree	9	12.9	90	4.3	13.7	90	4.9	13.1	163	4.0	7.8	156	2.9
Torbay	8	16.9	42	6.1	17.2	33	7.1	15.1	143	5.3	9.9	108	2.9
Trawscoed	61	14.5	88	3.6	15.4	53	5.9	13.9	217	3.9	8.1	261	2.6
Weymouth	23	16.5	27	5.6	16.9	15	7.2	15.4	148	5.8	10.1	84	3.1
Worthing	2	16.1	37	5.0	16.9	65	7.2	15.1	153	5.5	9.7	120	3.5

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*

Mean Temperature of the air (°C.), Rainfall (mm.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at a representative selection of reporting stations during the year July 1981 to June 1982. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

Station	1981									1982					
	November			December			Year			January			February		
	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.
Aberporth	8.5	52	1.5	3.0	78	1.4	9.7	79	3.6	4.3	—	1.8	5.7	78	2.9
Aldergrove	7.4	58	1.6	2.1	50	1.3	9.0	81	3.3	4.0	93	1.6	5.4	64	1.9
Birmingham (Edmond)	7.5	36	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	73	1.6	4.9	31	1.2
Bournemouth (Hurn)	8.1	36	1.5	2.5	120	1.8	9.8	72	—	4.1	48	1.9	5.7	48	1.8
Braemar	4.3	102	1.3	-3.3	75	—	6.3	70	—	-1.5	97	0.6	2.5	76	1.9
Buxton	5.8	179	—	-1.7	114	0.7	7.2	133	—	1.1	111	0.9	3.1	44	1.2
Cambridge	7.7	27	2.2	0.1	49	1.3	9.5	49	3.8	2.3	32	1.7	4.9	20	1.7
Cardiff	8.3	73	1.6	—	119	1.7	—	95	3.5	3.7	123	1.3	6.1	69	1.9
Cheltenham	8.0	37	1.6	1.1	147	1.2	—	69	3.5	2.7	72	1.3	5.9	52	1.7
Clacton-on-Sea	8.1	33	2.2	1.7	72	1.5	9.9	48	3.9	3.7	38	2.5	4.6	19	2.3
Douglas	8.1	115	1.9	2.9	114	1.5	—	—	—	4.7	121	1.9	5.5	88	2.3
Dumfries	6.9	111	1.7	-0.6	53	1.0	8.3	89	3.5	2.3	172	1.4	4.7	107	1.9
Dundee	6.3	55	2.1	0.4	49	—	8.5	57	—	-1.3	74	—	4.7	29	—
Durham	7.1	57	2.3	-0.2	58	1.9	9.2	63	4.0	1.3	65	1.9	4.5	11	2.3
Eastbourne	9.3	45	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.9	44	2.3	5.9	38	2.8
East Malling	7.9	40	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	42	2.1	4.9	32	2.0
Edinburgh	6.4	64	2.3	-0.1	49	1.6	3.3	51	3.9	2.3	104	1.5	4.8	29	2.8
Falmouth	10.0	65	1.3	6.1	190	2.0	—	—	—	7.5	117	1.0	7.6	82	2.5
Glasgow	6.5	149	—	-1.3	29	—	8.0	97	—	1.4	99	—	4.5	61	—
Gogerddan	8.6	92	1.3	2.1	73	1.2	9.5	—	3.3	4.3	57	1.9	5.9	77	2.3
Hartland Point	9.6	43	1.7	-1.9	89	1.6	9.6	76	—	5.6	97	1.4	6.8	67	2.8
Hastings	8.5	41	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	43	2.5	5.1	33	2.7
Huddersfield	6.3	115	—	-0.5	75	—	8.0	97	—	2.4	49	—	4.1	27	—
Hull	7.5	46	2.0	-3.6	59	1.8	9.3	63	—	2.9	42	2.1	4.9	13	1.8
Inverness	6.8	100	1.5	0.5	18	0.9	8.5	52	3.3	2.6	57	1.0	5.1	23	3.0
Leeming	7.5	37	2.1	-0.9	57	2.0	—	—	—	1.1	65	1.5	4.8	17	1.9
Lincoln	6.7	25	1.9	-2.0	64	0.8	—	—	—	2.1	42	—	4.6	17	—
London (Heathrow)	8.3	34	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	38	1.9	5.7	32	1.8
Long Ashton	8.1	63	1.5	1.7	133	1.3	9.9	83	3.6	3.4	60	1.5	5.8	55	1.4
Lowestoft	7.5	39	1.3	1.5	36	1.0	9.4	53	3.8	3.3	27	2.0	4.1	20	2.1
Manchester (Ringway)	7.7	118	1.2	0.7	65	1.8	9.3	86	3.4	3.5	49	2.0	5.3	22	2.3
Margate	8.9	35	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	32	2.2	5.4	19	2.4
Morecambe	7.9	121	1.5	1.0	49	1.9	9.3	103	3.5	3.3	119	2.3	5.3	61	2.1
Newton Rigg	6.8	131	1.5	-1.3	49	—	—	—	—	2.0	107	—	4.5	70	2.1
Nottingham (Watnall)	7.1	31	1.5	-0.2	57	1.7	—	—	—	2.6	36	1.8	4.7	36	1.3
Oxford	7.9	31	1.5	0.8	74	1.9	9.7	57	3.3	2.7	57	1.8	5.3	32	1.2
Penzance	10.0	51	1.4	6.5	249	1.7	11.0	107	—	7.7	116	1.4	8.0	115	2.4
Plymouth	9.6	40	1.2	5.3	225	1.9	10.7	94	3.9	6.3	87	1.4	7.3	81	2.5
Prestatyn	9.1	62	1.4	—	105	1.1	—	68	—	3.5	46	2.3	6.1	24	2.3
Prestwick	7.7	129	1.4	0.4	23	1.8	8.6	86	3.7	2.9	115	1.8	5.3	60	2.5
St. Mawgan	9.7	66	1.6	5.3	186	1.9	10.4	94	3.9	6.4	76	1.2	7.0	114	2.8
Sandown	8.9	40	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	47	1.9	5.4	43	2.0
Scarborough	—	44	2.1	1.6	54	1.4	—	61	—	2.9	61	1.9	—	7	2.3
Scilly	10.2	46	1.6	7.3	190	1.7	11.3	77	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	7.7	70	1.4	0.1	102	—	9.3	79	—	2.8	40	1.5	4.7	20	1.2
Shoeburyness	8.2	34	2.1	1.5	55	1.3	10.0	44	3.9	3.7	35	2.3	5.0	20	2.9
Shrewsbury	8.1	26	1.9	-0.5	68	0.5	9.3	53	2.2	1.5	37	—	4.9	13	—
Skegness	7.4	29	—	1.1	36	1.3	—	55	—	3.1	34	2.0	4.5	20	2.1
Southampton	8.6	38	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7	40	1.9	5.9	47	1.7
Stornoway	6.3	228	1.3	2.7	80	1.1	7.8	112	3.1	4.1	116	1.1	5.4	115	2.2
Tenby	—	63	1.2	—	134	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5	6.1	8.0	2.5	
Tiree	8.1	169	1.3	3.7	97	1.0	8.8	99	3.7	4.8	163	1.0	6.0	137	2.0
Torbay	9.7	39	1.6	4.7	202	2.2	—	86	—	6.3	87	1.5	6.9	76	2.1
Trawscoed	8.1	104	1.2	1.5	97	0.9	—	—	—	3.9	89	1.6	5.7	85	2.5
Weymouth	8.9	33	1.6	3.7	104	2.1	10.3	71	—	4.9	—	1.9	6.3	58	2.0
Worthing	8.6	36	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	68	2.1	5.1	33	2.1

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND SUNSHINE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM—*contd.*

Mean Temperature of the air (°C.), Rainfall (mm.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at a representative selection of reporting stations during the year July 1981 to June 1982. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

Station	1982											
	March			April			May			June		
	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.	Temp. °C.	Rain mm.	Sun hrs.
Aberporth	6.2	67	4.9	8.0	18	6.2	10.9	31	6.6	14.1	95	6.0
Aldergrove	5.7	86	4.9	8.8	14	5.6	10.8	38	6.1	14.1	96	5.2
Birmingham												
(Edmdon)	5.9	87	4.1	8.3	24	5.1	11.2	29	7.4	15.5	145	5.0
Bournemouth (Hurn)	6.1	101	5.2	8.4	25	6.7	11.5	35	7.1	15.7	90	7.7
Braemar	2.9	116	3.6	6.1	29	5.2	7.7	49	7.1	11.1	58	3.9
Buxton	4.0	177	3.1	6.9	41	5.4	9.7	41	6.9	13.3	155	3.6
Cambridge	—	43	5.4	8.7	10	5.3	11.9	51	8.1	—	107	—
Cardiff	6.9	152	5.1	9.5	31	6.8	11.9	34	6.6	16.4	78	5.9
Cheltenham	7.0	97	4.7	9.3	21	6.0	12.8	23	—	16.9	142	5.8
Clacton-on-Sea	6.2	56	4.8	7.8	10	5.8	12.0	40	7.9	16.2	57	5.7
Douglas	6.1	100	5.7	8.5	32	7.0	10.1	62	7.1	13.5	180	6.7
Dumfries	5.4	111	4.5	8.7	20	6.0	9.6	62	6.0	13.1	79	4.2
Dundee	5.9	50	—	8.9	19	5.7	10.5	37	6.9	13.2	35	3.7
Durham	5.5	30	5.0	8.3	12	5.6	10.5	27	7.2	13.4	114	3.6
Eastbourne	4.2	59	5.9	—	—	—	12.3	41	8.1	16.3	52	8.5
East Malling	6.4	57	4.9	8.7	7	5.9	12.1	45	7.1	16.4	71	6.3
Edinburgh	5.5	57	4.6	8.7	23	5.8	10.3	50	7.3	12.7	122	4.0
Falmouth	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.3	49	6.8	—	—	—
Glasgow	5.2	112	—	8.5	42	—	10.6	81	—	13.4	79	—
Gogherdan	6.1	105	4.2	8.3	26	5.7	11.1	24	6.4	14.5	111	5.9
Hartland Point	6.9	92	4.8	8.7	16	7.0	11.1	32	7.2	14.4	102	6.5
Hastings	6.7	53	5.9	9.1	14	7.0	12.7	26	8.3	16.5	107	8.0
Huddersfield	5.6	155	—	8.3	44	—	10.9	41	—	13.9	195	—
Hull	6.6	73	4.7	8.5	9	6.1	12.0	26	8.5	15.1	190	5.4
Inverness	5.5	67	3.7	7.9	26	4.0	10.3	48	6.8	12.7	29	4.1
Leeming	5.7	56	4.8	8.6	9	5.5	11.1	17	7.0	14.2	148	3.9
Lincoln	—	75	4.8	8.1	6	5.3	11.2	24	—	15.5	132	—
London												
(Heathrow)	6.9	51	5.5	9.7	23	6.0	12.7	72	6.6	17.1	85	6.1
Long Ashton	6.5	127	5.0	8.9	26	—	12.1	20	7.3	16.2	155	7.1
Lowestoft	5.7	44	5.5	7.3	14	6.1	11.7	47	8.4	14.9	88	5.8
Manchester												
(Ringway)	6.2	90	3.9	8.9	21	5.8	11.9	33	7.0	15.5	116	5.2
Margate	6.3	26	4.8	8.3	3	6.6	12.8	40	9.0	16.3	69	6.5
Morecambe	5.9	108	4.8	9.1	21	6.6	11.7	41	7.6	15.2	138	4.7
Newton Rigg	5.3	111	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nottingham												
(Watnall)	6.0	91	4.0	8.8	32	4.7	11.7	23	7.1	15.6	164	4.1
Oxford	6.6	96	4.7	9.3	27	5.5	12.3	36	6.0	17.0	139	4.9
Penzance	7.9	168	6.0	9.7	30	7.9	11.5	45	6.7	14.7	157	6.0
Plymouth	7.3	138	5.1	9.6	35	7.1	11.4	40	6.5	14.9	88	6.8
Prestatyn	6.3	62	—	8.3	20	—	11.9	29	—	15.4	73	5.4
Prestwick	5.7	84	4.2	8.3	19	6.4	10.5	69	7.0	13.8	94	6.0
St. Mawgan	7.0	107	5.2	9.2	25	8.2	11.4	50	7.1	14.7	129	6.4
Sandown	5.9	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	97	7.8
Scarborough	6.2	62	5.2	8.5	10	6.1	11.0	20	7.4	13.5	168	5.1
Scilly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	6.3	100	4.3	9.1	17	5.6	11.9	24	7.7	15.0	225	4.0
Shoeburyness	6.1	36	5.0	8.0	9	5.9	11.7	40	8.1	16.1	51	6.1
Shrewsbury	6.1	62	4.5	8.2	24	5.4	11.3	35	6.3	15.5	118	4.4
Skegness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	—
Southampton	6.7	82	5.2	10.1	17	6.8	12.8	65	6.9	16.9	80	7.5
Stornoway	5.2	142	3.7	7.4	45	4.2	8.9	92	6.2	12.1	15	8.1
Tenby	6.1	108	5.3	8.4	37	7.1	10.5	27	6.5	14.5	90	7.0
Tiree	5.9	134	3.6	8.3	33	4.3	9.9	82	7.8	13.1	49	7.3
Torbay	7.2	131	4.7	9.8	22	7.2	12.1	29	7.4	15.4	99	6.3
Trawscoed	5.8	143	3.9	7.7	24	5.4	10.5	33	6.2	14.9	158	5.3
Weymouth	6.9	112	5.2	9.3	19	7.0	11.5	44	7.0	15.3	58	—
Worthing	6.3	58	5.9	9.3	12	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—

## Weather Record, July, 1981

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	21.0	11.5	6.5	0.0	3.0
2	18.2	9.1	5.2	0.0	4.8
3	18.0	9.9	6.4	2.2	8.3
4	19.4	10.5	3.7	0.1	1.7
5	21.6	13.0	9.3	0.0	4.8
6	22.6	14.4	8.7	0.0	9.7
7	24.6	14.3	5.7	0.0	11.6
8	27.8	13.7	2.9	0.0	6.7
9	27.4	17.4	3.8	0.0	3.8
10	21.5	15.7	2.9	0.0	1.3
11	23.1	12.5	7.5	0.0	4.9
12	20.9	13.1	3.7	0.0	2.1
13	22.9	14.6	4.9	0.0	5.2
14	23.0	14.0	6.2	0.0	6.3
15	22.6	14.6	3.7	0.0	3.8
16	21.5	12.6	7.9	0.0	1.3
17	18.0	9.0	5.4	0.7	3.8
18	20.1	11.2	6.4	0.0	7.9
19	22.9	8.8	4.2	0.0	1.9
20	24.3	15.2	8.0	0.0	8.4
21	25.2	15.6	6.8	1.3	4.6
22	18.4	13.4	5.8	15.4	2.7
23	17.6	11.6	6.2	6.9	0.9
24	16.0	11.5	8.9	0.5	0.6
25	17.5	9.2	6.0	0.0	2.4
26	24.6	11.9	5.3	0.0	2.1
27	24.8	14.0	5.4	0.0	3.2
28	26.4	14.8	2.8	0.0	7.1
29	24.0	14.6	3.9	0.0	10.1
30	23.4	13.0	4.7	0.0	12.3
31	21.6	12.5	6.6	29.3	1.6
Total	—	—	—	56.7	148.9
Mean	22.0	12.8	5.6	—	—
Temp. °F.	71.6	55.0	—	—	—
Average	22.0	12.8	—	58.0	181.0

## Weather Record, September, 1981

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	19.2	12.9	4.6	0.0	1.7
2	21.0	10.6	3.0	0.0	2.9
3	22.1	10.6	3.1	0.0	5.6
4	23.0	8.9	2.2	0.0	8.1
5	24.3	9.3	2.1	0.0	10.9
6	24.8	10.2	2.4	0.0	11.0
7	22.0	13.7	2.7	0.7	1.7
8	24.5	15.3	5.2	0.0	5.9
9	24.0	11.6	2.8	0.0	9.1
10	25.5	13.0	7.4	2.8	8.0
11	22.2	11.7	5.7	10.5	8.8
12	18.1	11.7	2.7	0.1	2.5
13	19.1	7.8	4.6	0.0	9.2
14	17.9	7.4	4.5	9.0	0.9
15	21.2	14.6	5.8	0.0	4.8
16	18.6	14.4	2.9	0.8	0.0
17	20.4	13.7	7.3	4.4	0.1
18	19.8	14.2	8.0	0.9	3.0
19	19.0	10.5	10.4	22.7	3.5
20	18.2	12.5	9.8	0.0	0.8
21	20.3	11.7	7.6	0.4	8.6
22	19.7	12.5	4.0	0.0	6.3
23	18.8	7.2	6.0	0.4	8.8
24	17.7	13.2	10.3	9.9	0.2
25	18.1	11.0	6.3	17.0	7.7
26	15.5	12.6	8.8	2.2	3.2
27	17.9	10.6	6.5	0.2	5.3
28	17.6	7.4	3.7	0.0	8.2
29	16.9	6.7	5.4	3.1	3.7
30	19.6	13.3	7.7	9.5	0.6
31	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	94.6	151.1
Mean	20.2	11.4	5.5	—	—
Temp. °F.	68.4	52.5	—	—	—
Average	19.1	10.8	—	52.0	142.0

## Weather Record, August, 1981

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	17.4	10.4	7.0	0.1	0.5
2	21.2	9.6	4.7	0.0	14.3
3	25.9	9.8	3.7	0.0	13.1
4	27.0	14.8	2.3	0.0	7.5
5	28.8	17.5	2.7	13.9	6.6
6	19.2	15.6	5.0	23.8	0.0
7	18.2	15.3	3.0	0.2	0.0
8	19.8	15.0	2.9	0.2	0.0
9	17.8	14.5	4.6	1.3	0.0
10	20.3	13.8	3.3	0.0	5.5
11	23.7	9.5	2.4	0.0	12.5
12	25.6	11.8	2.7	0.0	11.4
13	24.4	12.3	2.6	0.0	6.8
14	26.2	13.8	3.0	0.0	7.3
15	26.3	17.8	3.5	0.0	7.3
16	21.0	12.5	6.8	0.0	12.5
17	22.2	9.1	3.0	0.0	13.1
18	23.6	11.1	5.2	0.0	10.7
19	21.6	14.0	7.8	4.6	4.4
20	19.9	14.6	8.3	0.2	5.6
21	20.0	8.5	5.2	0.1	6.1
22	22.8	12.5	5.6	0.9	3.1
23	20.5	12.7	2.3	0.0	6.1
24	22.5	12.5	2.5	0.0	3.3
25	24.9	12.3	2.8	0.0	9.1
26	26.6	14.1	3.3	0.0	12.6
27	27.9	12.1	2.6	0.0	12.3
28	27.0	14.4	3.6	0.0	10.2
29	22.0	15.5	3.5	0.0	3.4
30	22.7	13.6	6.0	0.0	10.7
31	21.1	12.9	6.0	0.0	2.0
Total	—	—	—	43.5	217.9
Mean	22.8	13.0	4.1	—	—
Temp. °F.	73.0	55.4	—	—	—
Average	21.5	12.5	—	65.0	170.0

## Weather Record, October, 1981

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	20.0	15.6	6.0	0.1	1.3
2	15.1	12.9	8.6	1.7	2.9
3	12.0	4.3	6.9	2.1	0.8
4	15.2	7.3	7.6	2.7	1.2
5	16.1	11.0	4.3	0.4	3.3
6	16.9	8.6	4.4	14.3	4.0
7	14.0	7.8	9.0	0.3	7.4
8	17.3	9.2	10.9	1.6	0.2
9	16.4	13.1	15.1	2.2	3.1
10	10.7	7.5	6.8	4.0	0.0
11	12.6	5.9	10.4	1.6	8.7
12	11.0	5.9	5.3	1.0	2.5
13	12.4	2.6	6.1	0.0	9.7
14	11.6	1.9	2.5	4.6	2.4
15	8.9	5.1	4.1	1.8	0.0
16	11.0	0.5	2.2	0.0	7.2
17	9.4	1.9	7.7	4.7	0.0
18	13.2	7.9	5.9	0.8	2.7
19	14.4	4.9	8.3	16.5	0.0
20	11.0	5.1	8.5	1.0	4.0
21	10.5	1.8	5.7	0.0	7.1
22	11.0	2.3	6.7	0.0	6.1
23	10.5	1.8	3.8	0.0	6.3
24	12.2	4.4	4.0	1.9	0.0
25	7.8	3.5	4.3	6.3	2.1
26	10.2	2.4	5.4	1.2	7.5
27	12.6	5.9	6.1	0.0	6.8
28	12.2	2.0	7.7	1.2	1.7
29	12.1	6.5	7.5	0.2	3.5
30	12.6	4.6	5.4	4.0	3.3
31	15.2	11.6	7.1	0.3	4.5
Total	—	—	—	76.5	110.3
Mean	12.8	6.0	6.6	—	—
Temp. °F.	55.0	42.8	—	—	—
Average	15.1	7.8	—	57.0	105.0

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover the day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature the night period 21-9 h. entered to the day of reading; Rainfall is for the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on the day of entry; Sunshine is for the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Mean Wind Speed is 10 metres above the ground. 100 knots = 115.1 m.p.h.; 100 mm. = 3.94 ins.; °F. = 9/5°C. + 32

Weather Record, November, 1981					
Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	16.9	8.4	6.9	0.0	0.3
2	15.8	13.4	7.8	0.0	0.0
3	14.2	12.2	6.1	0.8	0.0
4	11.7	9.4	3.6	0.0	0.1
5	11.4	1.8	2.8	0.0	7.3
6	10.1	1.6	2.3	0.0	3.6
7	9.5	1.8	3.5	0.0	1.2
8	8.8	3.3	3.2	0.0	4.5
9	9.5	3.7	2.1	0.0	8.2
10	8.2	1.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
11	10.9	6.7	7.3	0.2	0.0
12	11.9	8.0	4.4	0.0	1.3
13	10.6	1.7	5.9	0.0	5.2
14	9.7	2.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
15	9.6	5.8	3.9	1.2	0.0
16	9.9	6.7	5.1	11.4	0.0
17	10.2	5.7	5.1	0.0	2.5
18	12.9	9.2	11.4	5.6	0.0
19	10.2	2.1	2.7	5.7	5.2
20	15.7	7.6	13.2	0.3	0.0
21	14.3	8.9	5.1	0.1	0.0
22	14.7	11.1	8.1	0.0	0.1
23	14.2	11.6	11.5	1.6	0.0
24	7.5	2.5	9.3	0.0	6.2
25	6.3	-0.3	5.5	1.4	1.9
26	11.9	1.6	7.4	2.3	0.0
27	11.8	10.4	11.6	1.2	1.5
28	7.5	2.9	11.0	0.1	4.0
29	6.0	1.8	6.0	1.2	1.8
30	12.5	5.0	9.4	1.0	0.0
31					
Total ..	—	—	—	34.1	54.9
Mean ..	11.1	5.6	6.4	—	—
Temp. °F.	52.0	42.1	—	—	—
Average	9.9	4.5	—	63.0	61.0

Weather Record, January, 1982					
Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	6.3	4.9	4.3	3.2	0.0
2	12.6	2.8	6.8	4.1	0.0
3	11.2	8.1	9.1	0.9	0.0
4	12.6	9.8	10.0	0.1	1.3
5	11.3	7.9	8.5	2.6	0.1
6	2.4	-0.6	9.0	0.0	4.3
7	0.3	-3.1	6.8	5.9	0.1
8	-0.8	-3.3	13.5	8.3	0.0
9	-2.0	-3.6	12.3	1.9	0.0
10	-0.8	-6.3	10.9	0.0	2.8
11	1.7	-4.4	9.2	0.0	7.0
12	2.4	-3.5	4.0	0.0	1.1
13	1.0	-5.5	3.1	0.0	4.2
14	1.7	-10.1	2.7	0.0	4.6
15	5.0	-7.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
16	8.7	1.5	4.0	0.0	3.5
17	8.2	1.9	2.5	0.0	2.5
18	10.3	2.6	3.3	0.0	2.4
19	9.8	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.1
20	8.9	6.9	3.9	0.9	0.0
21	10.5	2.1	6.0	1.8	4.9
22	7.9	1.9	5.3	0.9	4.5
23	8.1	2.9	7.8	0.0	1.3
24	6.5	-2.2	2.3	0.2	1.7
25	11.0	6.0	4.9	2.7	0.1
26	9.4	5.5	9.0	1.6	5.2
27	5.3	2.5	10.2	0.0	4.8
28	8.8	-2.7	6.0	2.2	0.0
29	11.3	5.1	7.0	0.2	0.0
30	10.6	8.3	7.2	0.0	0.3
31	11.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	1.0
Total ..	—	—	—	38.0	57.7
Mean ..	6.8	1.2	6.5	—	—
Temp. °F.	44.2	34.2	—	—	—
Average	6.1	1.4	—	52.0	48.0

Weather Record, December, 1981					
Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
7.3	-0.3	3.9	0.0	3.7	1
7.3	0.1	4.3	0.0	2.2	2
9.6	3.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	3
9.6	2.9	8.3	1.1	0.7	4
7.1	2.1	4.5	0.1	0.0	5
7.9	2.6	5.8	0.8	2.7	6
7.5	2.8	4.4	18.1	0.0	7
0.0	-0.4	6.1	1.6	2.4	8
1.6	-5.8	2.5	0.0	0.9	9
-0.6	-3.7	2.0	8.2	0.0	10
0.7	-2.6	5.2	4.7	0.0	11
-0.5	-8.4	2.3	0.0	5.8	12
2.2	-11.8	8.8	15.7	0.0	13
5.5	1.0	13.7	0.6	3.0	14
4.0	1.6	9.1	0.0	0.0	15
2.5	-1.6	5.8	0.0	1.5	16
1.6	-2.9	8.6	0.0	5.8	17
2.7	-3.3	11.5	0.0	5.5	18
1.9	-6.6	4.7	0.0	5.4	19
4.0	1.3	11.7	7.3	0.0	20
1.2	0.4	7.0	3.3	0.0	21
0.8	0.2	6.3	0.2	0.0	22
0.4	-3.9	5.4	0.0	0.1	23
1.7	-1.0	6.5	0.0	0.2	24
2.7	-4.7	2.4	0.0	4.1	25
4.0	-3.9	5.6	0.3	0.0	26
2.8	0.8	6.1	1.4	0.0	27
4.5	1.2	7.5	6.4	0.0	28
6.0	3.7	4.7	7.0	0.0	29
10.3	5.3	8.6	0.1	0.0	30
8.7	3.4	3.1	8.4	3.0	31
—	—	—	85.3	47.0	Total
4.0	-0.9	6.1	—	—	Mean
39.2	30.4	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
7.1	2.5	—	54.0	45.0	Average

Weather Record, February, 1982					
Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
9.3	7.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	1
8.9	4.5	5.1	0.0	6.5	2
8.2	1.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	3
11.9	2.4	4.1	0.0	5.3	4
11.5	7.5	6.5	0.4	0.3	5
12.3	7.0	7.8	0.1	3.0	6
8.8	6.8	3.8	6.4	0.0	7
8.6	0.6	6.5	0.0	2.3	8
12.4	8.6	8.5	0.0	2.9	9
11.8	6.3	5.9	0.1	4.0	10
11.1	7.5	7.6	3.2	0.0	11
10.6	1.7	10.3	6.1	0.2	12
11.5	8.7	8.2	0.0	1.1	13
7.6	0.5	2.3	3.3	1.7	14
6.7	1.4	7.7	0.0	1.9	15
4.0	2.9	10.3	0.0	0.0	16
3.0	1.7	10.0	2.5	0.0	17
6.5	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	18
5.4	3.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	19
2.5	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	20
7.6	0.5	6.1	0.0	6.8	21
7.3	-1.6	4.4	0.0	8.7	22
4.9	-2.7	4.0	0.0	5.3	23
2.4	-4.6	3.0	0.0	0.8	24
5.1	0.1	5.1	0.9	0.0	25
10.4	2.8	6.5	1.4	0.0	26
10.4	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.5	27
12.9	8.4	9.0	6.3	0.0	28
—	—	—	31.6	51.3	Total
8.2	3.1	6.1	—	—	Mean
46.8	37.6	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
10.3	2.7	—	39.0	117.0	Average



Weather Record, March, 1982

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	10.5	8.6	11.4	3.6	3.2
2	11.6	2.3	11.6	4.0	5.9
3	11.1	7.1	14.5	2.3	2.1
4	10.6	3.8	8.7	0.2	4.7
5	10.9	-1.2	2.8	0.0	8.8
6	9.5	1.8	7.3	1.7	1.4
7	9.2	4.1	4.1	0.0	9.9
8	9.6	-3.3	4.9	5.0	7.2
9	9.9	0.9	7.7	7.4	3.0
10	12.6	6.5	16.2	0.9	4.6
11	10-1	1.9	12.3	5.7	8.3
12	9.3	5.5	15.7	0.4	7.1
13	11.1	1.9	9.2	0.0	9.2
14	12.5	2.6	11.7	0.6	1.4
15	9.1	7.8	15.4	7.9	0.0
16	8.4	1.3	9.4	1.6	3.2
17	10.6	2.0	7.5	1.0	5.1
18	11.2	1.5	7.1	0.2	6.3
19	8.2	2.5	3.9	2.6	0.1
20	7.2	3.7	5.1	0.3	0.0
21	7.8	2.4	3.8	10.2	0.0
22	12.7	3.6	5.0	0.0	9.1
23	13.1	1.7	2.3	0.0	8.5
24	12.6	-0.5	2.0	0.0	7.6
25	16.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	10.5
26	17.0	1.8	2.6	0.0	10.4
27	17.4	1.4	2.1	0.0	8.9
28	14.9	2.7	2.1	0.0	7.7
29	9.7	3.9	7.8	3.3	4.1
30	9.4	4.1	14.2	0.2	5.6
31	10.1	3.9	12.0	1.4	7.4
Total	—	—	—	51.5	171.3
Mean	11.1	2.8	7.8	—	—
Temp. °F.	52.0	37.0	—	—	—
Average	10.3	2.7	—	39.0	117.0

Weather Record, May, 1982

Day	Temperature		Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.
	Max. °C.	Min. °C.			
1	14.0	6.9	9.6	1.0	6.9
2	13.5	1.4	9.8	3.4	2.1
3	12.6	5.5	9.4	1.5	7.1
4	12.2	2.8	6.3	2.9	8.5
5	11-1	0.2	4.4	22.5	1.9
6	9.7	2.7	5.8	0.2	3.3
7	11.8	2.1	3.5	0.0	4.4
8	13.7	2.6	3.9	0.0	9.9
9	15.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	8.1
10	16.7	5.0	2.5	0.0	9.2
11	18.9	5.4	8.1	0.0	13.2
12	20.6	9.1	9.4	0.0	1.0
13	23.1	10.3	8.2	0.0	13.7
14	23.0	8.4	7.9	0.0	13.5
15	25.3	9.0	4.5	0.0	7.7
16	22.5	10.7	3.3	0.0	10.4
17	18.6	10.9	2.7	1.3	2.0
18	20.4	7.0	3.3	0.0	8.2
19	18.6	8.1	3.5	1.2	5.7
20	16.1	11.6	2.2	0.0	0.0
21	18.8	12.5	4.3	4.2	0.0
22	17.1	11.5	6.9	0.8	1.1
23	14.7	10.3	6.9	7.2	3.5
24	17.5	7.2	7.8	0.0	2.1
25	19.8	12.6	8.6	0.0	10.1
26	24.1	10.0	3.9	25.6	6.4
27	13.9	11.9	5.4	0.1	0.6
28	20.7	6.5	4.5	0.0	12.7
29	23.4	8.7	3.0	0.0	13.7
30	21.7	10.5	7.9	0.0	9.1
31	26.6	11.9	3.3	0.0	8.7
Total	—	—	—	71.9	204.1
Mean	17.9	7.6	5.6	—	—
Temp. °F.	64.2	45.7	—	—	—
Average	17.2	7.7	—	50.0	191.0

Weather Record, April, 1982

Temperature	Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.	Day	
					Max. °C.
12.7	4.4	6.5	0.4	5.4	1
12.0	7.0	3.6	0.0	1.7	2
15.0	5.0	3.4	0.0	5.4	3
17.5	5.8	6.2	0.0	6.0	4
20.6	7.1	4.5	5.6	5.3	5
12.7	9.0	5.3	12.2	0.2	6
15.7	9.8	11.8	3.8	3.9	7
9.5	5.2	8.7	0.1	4.7	8
10.5	-0.1	6.5	0.0	4.5	9
12.4	6.4	8.4	0.0	4.3	10
9.4	1.4	5.3	0.0	3.8	11
9.3	1.6	4.7	0.0	6.9	12
10.0	-0.2	5.8	0.0	7.2	13
14.4	2.9	2.8	0.0	8.2	14
16.9	2.2	2.9	0.0	10.8	15
16.3	4.7	7.5	0.0	7.5	16
14.4	3.6	8.6	0.0	8.1	17
14.3	4.3	7.3	0.0	7.5	18
15.2	3.0	5.0	0.0	9.8	19
16.0	2.4	2.6	0.0	9.9	20
16.3	6.9	3.9	0.0	10.2	21
17.2	4.8	2.5	0.0	7.3	22
14.8	8.1	9.2	0.0	8.9	23
14.4	6.5	9.0	0.0	1.6	24
17.7	7.6	5.9	0.0	7.8	25
13.9	7.8	8.9	0.0	2.4	26
16.4	7.1	6.3	0.0	7.7	27
17.4	6.6	5.8	0.0	12.7	28
12.2	7.5	8.2	0.7	0.2	29
14.5	4.2	6.9	0.0	0.8	30
—	—	—	22.8	180.9	Total
14.3	5.1	6.1	—	—	Mean
57.7	41.2	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
13.8	5.0	—	40.0	136.0	Average

Weather Record, June, 1982

Temperature	Wind Speed knots	Rain-fall mm.	Sun-shine hrs.	Day	
					Max. °C.
26.3	14.9	4.6	0.0	10.1	1
26.8	14.7	5.3	6.3	9.8	2
24.6	15.3	6.6	0.0	2.6	3
28.9	15.2	5.3	0.0	12.8	4
29.3	17.2	4.1	1.6	12.9	5
26.1	18.2	2.9	0.7	7.2	6
25.3	15.3	4.1	0.9	5.0	7
25.5	16.6	5.3	0.0	11.6	8
22.8	13.5	6.6	0.0	11.7	9
19.2	12.5	9.4	3.3	4.7	10
20.3	13.5	7.1	0.8	6.4	11
18.8	10.6	4.8	4.3	4.6	12
15.5	10.4	5.4	0.0	1.3	13
17.1	9.5	3.6	0.0	3.6	14
18.3	8.6	4.6	0.8	3.3	15
20.6	10.5	5.1	0.0	11.7	16
23.7	12.1	8.7	0.4	8.9	17
18.3	12.4	7.3	2.5	1.5	18
19.9	12.3	4.9	1.2	0.8	19
21.6	8.5	2.6	0.1	10.6	20
18.9	13.1	4.5	2.1	0.1	21
18.7	13.7	4.3	8.8	2.6	22
17.9	11.1	5.5	2.1	1.5	23
20.9	13.3	3.2	0.3	3.2	24
17.6	13.3	4.6	13.6	2.3	25
18.5	12.3	5.5	25.3	1.5	26
21.1	13.1	6.3	0.9	2.8	27
19.3	12.4	8.6	3.0	8.8	28
20.5	11.2	6.9	0.5	9.1	29
21.8	9.5	5.2	5.1	9.1	30
—	—	—	84.6	182.1	Total
21.5	12.8	5.4	—	—	Mean
70.7	55.0	—	—	—	Temp. °F.
20.7	10.9	—	48.0	216.0	Average

## SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND THE ENVIRONMENT, ETC., 1981-82

**Taj Mahal.**—The Indian Government announced in March that a pollution-free zone was to be created around the Taj Mahal in Agra. All industries with pollution potential were to be banned within the immediate vicinity of the monument. The Petroleum Ministry was also directed to ensure that pollutants from the major oil refinery at Mathura were maintained at a safe level. A committee of senior officials of the Archaeological Department, with wide powers to enforce its decisions, is to monitor the measures to protect the monument and ensure that the pollution-free zone is implemented. There have been large-scale protests and demands for action by the public and Parliament for protective measures and two years ago an expert examination reported that a series of yellow blotches could be cancer of the marble and liable to spread to disfigure the whole monument.

**Source of galactic gamma rays identified.**—For a considerable number of years astronomers have been puzzled about the origins of bursts of gamma rays lasting a second or two. Gamma rays are very energetic x-rays and were first recorded from space by instruments on board satellites. It is necessary to have the instruments above the Earth's atmosphere because the rays are converted during their passage through the atmosphere into particles indistinguishable from cosmic rays.

Dr. Bradley E. Schaefer, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has reported that he has identified one source of these rays and has put forward an explanation for their origin. He linked the burst of gamma rays recorded on November 9, 1978 with a star which had been recorded on a photographic plate taken on the night of November 17, 1928 in South Africa and stored since then in the archives at the Institute. This correlation was possible because the instruments on board the satellite provided a very accurate location of the rays.

The star in question appears on only one of five consecutive 45 minute photographs taken of that region of the sky in 1928 and so it is inferred that the flash of light which enabled the star to be recorded lasted for less than 45 minutes. It is thought that the gamma rays are generated as by-products of thermonuclear explosions occurring on or near to the surface of a star massive enough to compress the material forming the outer regions of the star to a very high density. The star is thought to be more massive than the Sun and the current ideas suggest that it has collapsed to form a neutron star, having a diameter about the size of the Isle of Wight.

**Two Soviet probes to Venus.**—Two descent modules from the planetary probes, *Venus 13* and *14*, launched from the Soviet Union on October 30 and November 4, 1981 respectively, landed successfully on the surface of the planet and transmitted information for just over two hours. The first landed on the plains to the east of the Phoebus area on March 1, whilst its sister probe arrived on the surface on March 5 some distance away.

During their hour long descent through the atmosphere, the chemical and isotopic content of the atmosphere and clouds were recorded. The structure of the clouds was also studied. The probes were also designed to record electrical discharges and to measure the intensity of the diffused solar radiation. On reaching the surface, a soil sampling device drilled the rocks and then subjected the samples obtained to x-ray and fluorescent analysis. At the same time the planet's seismic activity was recorded and the physical and mechanical properties of the ground were measured. At the site visited by *Venus 13*, the sheets of lava showed traces of chemical erosion. Panoramic pictures of the surrounding landscape were transmitted back to Earth. Some of these were photographed consecutively through red, blue and green filters, making it possible to build up coloured pictures of the planet's surface. The information released so far describes the surface as being a dark brown colour. It is also anything but friendly. The temperature and pressure for the *Venus 13* site were 457°C and 89 atmospheres and the corresponding figures for the second site were 465°C and 94 atmospheres.

During their journeys to the planet, the probes investigated the solar wind and radiation, and the interplanetary magnetic field. A joint Soviet-French programme investigated the location and characteristics of gamma ray sources. The main space vehicles are now in heliocentric orbits and are continuing to send back details of interplanetary space.

**Oldest Ice-age Man from Wales.**—Although Pontnewydd Cave had been excavated during the last century and many fossils and artefacts collected, it has been the centre of interest during the last few years for a team of scientists, resulting in some very unexpected finds. The cave is situated in the lower Elwy valley of north Wales, with an entrance off the Carboniferous Limestone about 50 metres above the level of the River Elwy. The cave seems to have been filled almost to the roof with various deposits. A study of these deposits may lead to a better understanding of the Quaternary geology of the area and also may provide data regarding the limits of

the penetration of the Irish Sea ice as well as those of the more local ice.

Of great interest has been the identification of a human tooth from a young adult living in the region some 200,000 years ago. It resembles those of the "Early Neanderthal" fossil from Yugoslavia. The tooth belonged to someone living in the area at the time of the commencement of the last major glaciation and as such is the oldest specimen known from Wales and, except for the Swanscombe fossil, from Britain.

The tooth differs from those of modern man in that the pulp cavity extends well into the roots, in a similar way to those found in Yugoslavia. The age determined by a uranium-thorium dating technique agrees with that found by thermoluminescence techniques, which involves the measuring of how long once heated materials have been exposed to cosmic rays.

The cave has revealed many other items of interest, including a lower jaw bone and a vertebra, which have been dated and found similar to that of other Pleistocene fauna. These Pleistocene mammals include lions, bears and rhinoceroses, as well as a large variety of smaller animals.

**Snowfalls on Mars.**—Since their arrival on the Martian surface in 1976, the two American spacecraft *Vikings 1* and *2* have been sending back details of the continually changing conditions existing on the surface. Of special interest to Dr. Stephen D. Wall and the staff at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California, has been the snow-like deposits that have occurred during the winter months. The deposits are not like those occurring on Earth, but consist of carbon dioxide snow as well as water snow. By linking information of the appearance of this snow with details of temperature and pressure, a fairly accurate picture of the existing conditions could be evaluated.

The investigations showed that on one occasion, the first snow fell some 30 Martian days after a severe dust storm, but about 50 days before the winter conditions were severe enough for carbon dioxide to freeze. The snow was patchy until the carbon dioxide freezing temperature was reached, when a thin layer of snow covered the whole surface in the vicinity of the camera. With the advent of spring, the snow stayed much longer than it would have done if the deposit was pure carbon dioxide. Colour and reflective analysis of the deposits suggest that the initial falls were Martian dust covered with water ice, but the later falls consisted of particles with an extra layer of carbon dioxide on the outside. With the coming of spring, the first to evaporate was this outer layer of carbon dioxide ice.

Observations from the *Viking* orbiters seem to indicate that a similar situation exists

with the polar deposits, which glisten as brilliant white areas when seen through telescopes from Earth. The difference in behaviour of the two poles during the local summer is thought to be due to the north polar cap consisting of water snow but the south cap still holding on to much of the carbon dioxide snow.

**Dinosaurs were not sluggish creatures.**—It is commonly believed that dinosaurs moved very slowly, this being due possibly to the idea that their very large size would prevent any rapid movement. In fact, observational evidence from various locations supported this view. Work carried out by Dr. James O. Farlow, of Michigan, on footprints in the Lower Cretaceous rocks in Texas has provided evidence that some dinosaurs were able to move at speeds of up to 40 km. per hour.

Earlier work in this field has suggested that mammals shift from walking to trotting or running when the ratio of the stride to hip height reaches the value of 2. Here a stride is taken as the distance between corresponding points on successive prints of the same foot. Using this criterion, there were at least five dinosaurs moving with a faster gait than walking, and a fair confidence that three of them were actually running. Using the accepted formula connecting stride, hip height and size of footprint, Dr. Farlow calculated that two had reached speeds of about 40 km. per hour.

The method of estimating speeds is however open to unavoidable uncertainties. The footprints under investigation could have come from an animal with smaller than average, or even excessively large feet, or they could have come from animals with longer than average legs. It is even possible that the type of motion used by these dinosaurs is no longer used by modern animals. Dr. Farlow showed that there was no direct relationship between speed and the size of the dinosaur. There was, however, sufficient evidence to show that the smaller and medium sized animals moved faster than the larger types.

**Control of the cattle tick.**—About 800 million cattle and a similar number of sheep are affected by ticks. Current methods of control involve the expensive process of dipping, a process which is threatening to become less effective because of a build-up of resistance to the chemicals being used. Recent work carried out by Australian scientists at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has brought to light a possible far more efficient method of dealing with the ticks.

The way in which an animal is infected is relatively simple. The tick larvae ascend the plant and are transferred to the animal by contact. Since the larvae may wait for

possibly several weeks before the transfer and only when this is achieved will the larvae be transformed into an adult tick, the problem could be eradicated if the larvae could be killed before the transfer takes place. It has been known for some time that certain plants are hostile environment for the ticks but until recently the growing of these plants with the grass has produced very limited success. The new discovery that two varieties of leguminous plants imported from South America have a very drastic effect on the ticks has brought to light a possible solution to the problem.

The plants in question convert nitrogen from the atmosphere into chemicals useful as fertilizers for the grass. In doing so they produce a sticky secretion which traps the larvae. This secretion also emits a vapour which poisons the larvae within 24 hours. The actual chemical which does the damage has not yet been identified but success in this will provide a very powerful fumigant. Alternatively, the sowing of a mixture of the plant seeds with the grass will provide both a fertilizer and an efficient control of the ticks. The plant is said to grow very easily in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

**The problem of the Moon's age.**—Because of its size, the Moon is often grouped with the rest of the terrestrial planets to form a single group with the implication that they all had the same origin and are of the same age. But unlike any of the others in the group, the Moon consists mainly of rocks with little or no iron. Any satisfactory explanation for the origin of the Moon must explain this deficiency.

The presolar nebula was thought to be rich in iron and the problem is to explain how the Moon could be formed out of material deficient in iron or alternatively why the Moon could reject this material but none of the other planets could manage it. The remnant material, as recorded by meteorites also has an iron rich content.

A simple explanation suggests that the Moon broke away from the Earth after the iron had fallen to the centre during the molten phases. The idea of the Moon originally being part of the Earth is not new. Charles Darwin, over a century ago, suggested that the Pacific Ocean is the scar left by the separation. This new theory, centred on the idea of the separation taking place during the time when the Earth was molten presents problems because it is difficult to explain why it separated and if this can be explained, how it settled into an orbit which could evolve into that existing today.

The Australian and American astronomers putting forward the idea claim that the theory can be tested in so far that if it is true, the mantle rocks of both the Moon and the Earth should be identical. The sampling of

the lunar rocks is relatively simple because the lunar surface has remained chemically undisturbed for millions of years. Studies of the trace elements potassium and iridium should enable the composition of the original mantle to be evaluated. On the Earth, however, this is a problem because the surface rocks are in constant motion and the present day mantle does not necessarily have the same composition as it had 4,000 million years ago.

**Carbynes—a doubt about their existence.**—Since the initial report of the existence some 15 years ago of a new form of carbon, called carbyne, much research has been carried out resulting in the identification of at least two forms, alpha and beta, and possibly several others, as well as the isolation of a naturally occurring mineral chaoite. Structurally it was said to have a hexagonal form, the atoms of carbon being joined together by alternating single and triple bonds. Later various types of carbynes were found in the Allende meteorite, an important type of carbonaceous meteorite and quite recently it was considered that carbynes were a constituent of interstellar dust.

All this is now questionable because workers at the Arizona State University have shown that there is some doubt about the actual existence of this new form of carbon. Using a high resolution transmission electron microscope linked to an x-ray spectrometer, they examined meteorites in which carbyne was reported and found that it was graphite. They then turned their attention to the mineral chaoite. One of the forms of carbyne was shown to be graphite, whilst a second phase was identified as silicate clay. In addition, many of the refractions for chaoite were identical with those for quartz. With such strong evidence, the existence of the new mineral was discounted. Having discredited the existence of carbynes in meteorites and the mineral, the workers then concerned themselves with reported synthesis products and once again showed that the carbynes could be explained by the presence of very small quantities of sheet silicates and quartz. As a result of their work, the scientists claimed that the evidence available at present is insufficient to establish the existence of carbynes as new polymorphs of carbon.

**New evidence for the cause of the Black Death.**—Much work has been carried out by archaeologists over the last few years on the early history of London, but during the excavations information on the conditions existing during the Middle Ages has provided many surprises. A report in *New Scientist* describes how the examination of the remains of a rat found near the northern end of Blackfriars Bridge has provided a clue to how

the bubonic plague known as the Black Death, spread so rapidly through Europe in the 14th century.

The rat in question was found several years ago in a waterlogged duct where it had spent the last 600 years. It still retained much of its fur due to the fact that air had been excluded from the duct and thus prevented its decomposition. The rodent has recently been examined by scientists at the Natural History Museum and surprisingly they found in the fur a human flea, *pulex irritans*, not a type usually associated with rats.

It has usually been thought that the plague was spread by one of the various types of rat fleas. These transmit the micro-organisms from rat to rat and then to people. Rodent fleas will live on humans for only a few weeks. If however, human fleas can live on rats as well, this could account for the rapid spread of the disease.

**Dolphins use magnets to navigate.**—Each year progress is reported on the understanding of how animals travel successfully over huge distances and repeat these travels year after year. It has been found that the mineral magnetite is responsible in some birds and bees and that it is responsible for some bacteria having the ability to align themselves with the Earth's magnetic field whilst swimming. Recent work by American scientists has shown that the mineral could also be responsible for the ability of dolphins to find their way at sea. The discovery was due to work carried out on sections taken from the heads of several Pacific dolphins which had died after being stranded on the Californian coast.

Magnetized pieces of tissue were found in the same part of the head in each of the dolphins. In one of the heads an opaque disc-like particle was found to consist of magnetite. Under an electron microscope this disc was found to be covered with very fine fibres, arranged in such a way, the scientists believe, to form a sensory net. The magnetization was found to be soft and only needing a very low magnetic field to neutralize it. It is therefore thought that the magnetite does not work as a permanent magnet but in conjunction with the Earth's field. Two theories have been proposed. One suggests that the motion of the dolphin produces a torque which could be detected by the attached nerve fibres but alternatively it is possible that the flexible tissue containing the magnetite could be distorted by the Earth's field, these distortions being picked up by the nerve fibres.

This is the first case in which magnetite has been reported in mammals and evidence collected over the years seems to suggest that the secret of long distance travel lies with the mineral, but the American scientists stress that their results do not provide direct

evidence for this but it is certainly a pointer in that direction.

**Neutrinos—no evidence for oscillations.**—Since Enrico Fermi first postulated the existence of a neutrino, it has been generally accepted that it was massless and had no charge. During the last few years, doubt has been cast on whether it is actually massless. If it did have mass, it could explain why the number of neutrinos coming from the Sun is far less than would be expected by current nuclear theory. It might also explain the missing mass which seems to exert gravitational effects on some spiral galaxies and groups of galaxies.

Neutrinos exist in three forms—electron, mu and tau neutrinos—and if they could oscillate from one form to another and the neutrino detectors were tuned in to only one form, this might explain the discrepancy. Physicists at the University of California have reported evidence for this oscillation, a result supported by workers in the Soviet Union, who suggested in 1980 that neutrinos might have a small mass. Current theories indicate that it would be impossible for the neutrinos to oscillate unless they also had mass.

Recent work, however, carried out in the United States, Switzerland and Germany with more sensitive equipment has failed to find evidence of any oscillation. In one experiment, a detector sensitive only to electron neutrinos was set up 38 metres from a reactor core. Any difference between the number of events recorded and the number expected from calibration measurements made at the core would give a measure of the number of electrons that had oscillated and changed into another form. The results showed that there was no difference. The experiment is going to be repeated with a detector 48 metres away from the reactor core. This will provide a further test and at the same time, by eliminating calibration uncertainties, improve the accuracy of the results.

**The secret of Damascus steel.**—In the history of warfare, swords made of what is called Damascus steel were well known to be superior to all others because of their exceptional toughness and retention of a sharp cutting edge. It is reported that Alexander the Great used such a steel as long ago as 320 B.C., but its use from the 7th century to well after the Middle Ages has been well documented. The steel was actually made in India but Europeans first met the product in Damascus, hence its name. Cakes of the metal, called wootz, were then shipped to Europe for forging, but efforts to work the metal were unsuccessful due to the steel crumbling. The successful eastern products were characterized by their unique surface

markings which could not be reproduced elsewhere.

Over the years many attempts have been made to reproduce the steel but until recently all failed to materialize, it being realized quite early that the secret lay in the added carbon. Last year provided a breakthrough when American workers, researching in the field of ultra high carbon steels, found the secret for success. A report in *Science* explains that the trouble lay in the temperature at which the steel is forged. European forgers worked at a temperature of about 1300°C, a temperature at which low carbon steel is the most malleable. The wootz at this temperature is partially liquid, and when struck it tends to shatter. If the wootz is worked at 700-900°C the problem is overcome. The actual secret of the success of the original Damascus steel was the repeated working at the lower temperature, resulting in the break-up of the coarse particles. The final distribution of the iron carbide produced the characteristic surface markings of the steel. A full investigation of the production, quenching and tempering of the steel has now been completed.

#### First flares observed on a distant star.—

Flares on the surface of the Sun have been observed and been under careful scrutiny for a very long time but even today they are not fully understood. They are of tremendous importance because of their effects on the Earth, *viz.*, radio fadeouts, aurorae, magnetic storms, as well as the problem they pose to astronauts and equipment on board satellites. A recent report in *New Scientist* mentions that a flare has now been seen on the surface of a distant star at three different wavelengths—in the optical, radio and x-ray bands. It is hoped that such information will help in the study of the more familiar solar flares.

The star in question is the variable star YZ Canis Minoris, which lies about 20 light years away. The observations took place in October 1979 when astronomers from all over the world, including those from the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, kept the star under constant observation for 72 hours, waiting for the flare to occur. In this concerted effort, seven of the largest optical telescopes, eight radio telescopes, including Jodrell Bank, and the very large dish at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, worked in unison. At x-ray wavelengths the Americans used the *Einstein Observatory* satellite, which has provided much of the information gleaned about the x-ray sky.

The star is a dwarf, being only about three times larger than the planet Jupiter and had previously been recognized as a flare star, the flares being far more powerful than those occurring on the Sun. The occurrence of a flare, however, cannot be predicted, but

preliminary observations seemed to indicate that a flare would take place in the near future. The explosion lasted for about one minute at optical wavelengths but the x-ray burst, caused by the rising hot plasma, lasted for eight minutes. The flare threw out streams of high energy particles and as these moved into the upper atmosphere they generated radio waves which were picked up on Earth later.

**Possible impact basin at Yucatan, Mexico.**—Theories have been put forward during recent years that the extinction of the dinosaurs is linked to a huge impact event. During the last year, evidence for further extinctions has come to light (*see* "Meteoritic impacts and extinctions"). One problem with these theories is that so far no evidence has been found for the existence of a crater large enough and of the right age. One explanation has suggested the impact took place in the ocean, but some recent work has provided evidence of the existence of a huge crater about 1 km. below the surface in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula.

A survey, carried out by American and Mexican geologists, has revealed in buried marine deposits, a feature involving a circular magnetic anomaly some 60 km. in diameter with a second concentric feature about 180 km. across. This magnetic anomaly coincides with a similar gravity anomaly, which had been identified earlier. The gravity anomaly bears a strong resemblance to that occurring at the well-documented impact structure at Manicouagan, Quebec. The Mexican feature lies within rocks dating to late Cretaceous times and its size suggests the impact of a body about 10 km. in diameter.

Computer models have been developed to explain the various features and all suggest a meteoritic origin. A volcanic origin has been rejected on the grounds that there is no evidence of volcanism in the area. The obtaining of further samples to ascertain the age of the feature more positively is being carried out at the present time. Such features are of importance commercially as well as scientifically, because at a similar site elsewhere the impact crater has shown to be a reservoir of oil.

**Stars detected in a quasar.**—Although it has not yet been possible to explain quasars with a reasonable degree of confidence, recent work is providing more evidence that these elusive objects, or at least some of them, are in fact galaxies at immense distances. By using advanced detection and image processing techniques, it has been possible to make striking progress in unravelling the many problems associated with them. There have been several reports in which quasars have been found to be surrounded by fuzzy envel-

opes, in contrast to the earlier observations which described them as star-like.

The breakthrough came at the end of 1981, when astronomers using the 5-metre telescope (200-inch) at Mount Palomar showed that the halo around the famous quasar 3C 48 consisted of stars. Spectral studies in the 5,000 to 10,000 angstrom range of wavelengths revealed lines which were identical to those emitted by very hot stars, those in the A7 spectral classification. The identification of such hot blue stars in the envelope of the quasar suggests that there has been a burst of star formation recently, say within the last 1,000 million years. This is roughly only 20 per cent of the age of the Sun.

The investigators believe that these results indicate that 3C 48 is a spiral galaxy with an active nucleus and not an elliptical galaxy as had been previously thought. They think that this discovery is of fundamental importance in that it may provide a crucial link in relating quasars to active galactic nuclei and normal spiral galaxies (see "A Black Hole at the centre of our Galaxy").

#### Studies of the outer solar system.—

Although not quite as sensational as the fly-bys of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, the *Pioneer* and *Voyager* spacecraft are still sending back to Earth details of the interplanetary conditions beyond the orbit of Saturn.

*Pioneer 10*, launched in 1972, had as its primary target the planet Jupiter, but having successfully completed that mission, is now sending back data from previously unexplored regions. By July 1981, it was about 28 astronomical units distant and is receding at a rate of about 2.8 A.U. per year. What has surprised astronomers is the fact that it is still detecting the solar wind and magnetic field, with no indication of the wind slowing down. It is now thought that the heliosphere could reach out to 50 to 100 A.U.s. Another surprise is that the solar storms can trigger shock waves which can travel through the heliosphere for more than a year. These tend to shield the inner planets from the low energy cosmic rays. Near to solar maxima, even high energy particles are deflected. It is hoped that much will be learned of the interaction of the solar wind and the planet Uranus when *Voyager 2* reaches the planet in 1986.

The *Voyager* spacecraft have not survived the long journey as well as *Pioneer 10*. Scientists are having trouble with the computer memory systems aboard *Voyager 1* and are currently pruning the scientific programme to cope with these storage problems. The *Voyager* is receding at a rate of 3.5 A.U.s per year in a direction of the solar apex, where it is thought the heliopause may be only 37 A.U. distant. It should reach this point in 1989. The later *Voyager 2* presented problems during the fly-by of Saturn, the

trouble turning out to be associated with the lubrication of a 9000:1 gear train. A fall-off in the circuitry in one of the television cameras may limit the number of images of Uranus and Neptune during the fly-bys in 1986 and 1989 respectively.

**A Black Hole at the Centre of our Galaxy.**—Dr. R. H. Sanders, an astronomer at the University of Groningen in The Netherlands, has concluded from his study of the gas clouds which abound in our galaxy that at its centre there exists a black hole. He has been puzzled by the observations that have been made over the last few years on about ten molecular clouds, having masses of about a million times that of our Sun and lying within 500 light years of the centre of the galaxy. Their apparent random motions suggest that they do not take part in the normal galactic rotation exhibited by many stars and gas clouds. They have a relatively low angular momentum with respect to the centre. A second group of clouds seem to be expanding at the rate of about 150 km. per second away from the centre. This shell of gas has a mass some ten times larger than the other group. The presence of these massive clouds came to light from a study by radio astronomers who were mapping the distribution of the carbon dioxide radical.

Dr. Sanders believes that the expanding gas cloud was caused by radiation pressure created by a collision between a cloud and a black hole which he considers to exist at the centre. Such a black hole of mass about ten million suns is consistent with spectral studies. The motions of the low momentum clouds are such that contact with the black hole would occur roughly every ten million years and would last for about 100,000 years. The gas drawn from the cloud would form a disc around the hole and would become a strong source of radiation. This radiation would produce sufficient pressure to produce the observed expanding ring of gas.

If the above explanation is correct, there would be an intense burst of radiation every ten million years. This could explain the existence of Seyfert galaxies, a type of spiral galaxy with a very bright nucleus. The one per cent accretion time is consistent with the fact that only a few per cent of the spiral galaxies are of the Seyfert type.

**Stability of pipes carrying fluids.**—An unexpected problem could arise in the stability of the pipes carrying oil from the North Sea oil fields. It has been found that instabilities can occur in the structures if the speed of flow of the oil is high. A theoretical study carried out by Dr. J. M. T. Thompson of the Department of Civil Engineering at University College, London and confirmed by experiment, indicates that the whole concept of the transportation of liquids by pipeline must be

examined carefully and possible modifications made in the supporting structures. Otherwise there may be a large scale escape of oil with potentially disastrous results.

When the velocity of the flow in a pipe is small, the behaviour of the pipe is in accordance with commonsense in that a small external force will produce a small deflection and that, within limits, the deflection will increase with an increasing external force. If, however, the flow exceeds a critical speed, the converse takes place. A bent pipe will tend to be straightened by a small force and an increase in this external force produces a larger straightening force. This strange behaviour can be demonstrated by hanging freely a flexible hosepipe carrying water. An external force can be applied by attaching a string to the hose and applying the force horizontally. If the water flow exceeds the critical velocity, the straightening of the hose increases with an increasing force applied to the string. This behaviour is referred to as negative stiffness.

Negative stiffness is in itself quite stable but this stability is likely to be destroyed by the addition of an external constraint and the pipe is liable to flutter, like the end of an untethered water hose when the water flows too fast. The system also becomes unstable if the velocity of the flow is increased above another higher critical value.

**New ideas on the origin of the universe.**—Although observational evidence tends to support the theory that the universe began with a big bang, scientists have worried about this because it implies a breakdown of all physical laws. A new theory, put forward by Richard Gott, of Princeton University, removes these objections. He proposes that our own universe is only one of perhaps an infinite number that formed like bubbles in a very hot dense space called a de Sitter space. Each of these bubbles is referred to as open or infinite and will expand forever. The interior of any of these universes behaves in accordance with the general theory of relativity as in the standard big bang theory. Gott's model overcomes the objections of the singularity by allowing the initial bubble to form out of the surrounding de Sitter space.

This new theory helps in the understanding of the relationships between gravitation and particle physics and involves the ideas put forward by the Cambridge physicist Stephen Hawking, who proved that thermal radiation is emitted anywhere there is an event horizon, *i.e.* a region from which light cannot escape. Gott claims that one of the properties of a de Sitter space is that it is full of event horizons and Hawking radiation. The de Sitter space is derived from a solution of Einstein's field equations combined with a cosmological constant. It gives an infinite curved expanding universe with individual

particles separating at an exponentially increasing rate. Gott describes this constant as mathematically equivalent to filling a de Sitter space with a fluid of constant density but having a constant negative pressure, a kind of universal suction. Gott has joined all these ideas—the de Sitter space, the cosmological constant, the exponential expansion, the event horizons and the Hawking radiation—into a cyclic process. He also explains the transition from Hawking radiation into atomic sub-particles, with the subsequent formation of ordinary matter.

**A big hole in space.**—The further one looks in space the more galaxies one sees. These galaxies are not uniformly distributed throughout space but tend to be grouped into clusters and superclusters. Relatively small gaps in this distribution are well documented but a recent investigation carried out by a group of American astronomers has revealed a much larger hole, some five times larger than any other. The investigators took six very deep core samples of the sky, three in each hemisphere. They measured the red shift of all galaxies down to magnitude 17 in an area about one degree across. The three samples from the southern hemisphere showed nothing unexpected but those from the northern hemisphere, lying in the direction of the constellation Bootes, showed abnormal gaps in the distribution of the galaxies. In each, the gaps extended from about 360 million to 540 million light years, but in the regions nearer to and farther away, there was an enhancement in the number. Subsequent studies have been made to identify the extent of the hole.

At the moment it is uncertain whether this hole is really a region containing less matter or whether it is just that it contains fewer spiral galaxies. One of the leading authorities on the large scale structure of the universe, James Peebles of Princeton University, considers the hole as the obverse of such features as the Serpens-Virgo supercluster, the largest and unique in its type, but even this is only half the size reported for this hole. If further searches reveal more of these holes, our understanding of the structure of the universe will have to be revised. At the moment two theoretical models have been proposed, both of which emphasize the role of hydrodynamics, but unfortunately neither is built on a very firm basis.

**"Voyager 2" at Saturn.**—In August 1981, *Voyager 2* flew past the planet Saturn, following the successful *Voyager 1* fly-by in November the previous year. It was, however, not a repeat performance but one which augmented the data sent back by the earlier probe. During the journey, its primary radio receiver had failed and trouble was experienced with the back-up receiver. Just after closest



approach, the scanning platform seized up but later this was freed. In spite of these setbacks, most of the scientific goals were achieved.

Possibly the most important difference between the two spacecraft was a working photopolarimeter on *Voyager 2*. This instrument recorded the light of the star Delta Scorpii as it shone through the ringlets which formed the large ring structure normally seen round the planet. 2,700 metres of readout chart revealed that the number of ringlets was not measured in hundreds but in hundreds of thousands. No particle in the rings larger than 1 km. were recorded.

*Voyager 2* also obtained detailed pictures of the satellites Enceladus, Hyperion and Iapetus, thus complementing the data from Dione, Rhea and Tethys, obtained by the earlier probe. The fissures, canyons, corrugated terrain and a wide strip of surface clear of craters, all point to the idea that Enceladus is heated by a tidal pumping mechanism similar to that of Jupiter's satellite Io, on which active volcanoes were recorded. The contrasting hemispheres of Iapetus, one side as bright as snow and the other as dark as asphalt, received detailed study and it is now thought that the dark surface is due to carbonaceous chondritic material similar to that found on some meteorites.

*Voyager 1* data seemed to indicate that all the winds on Saturn flowed from east to west but this last probe showed that this was not so. Jet streams on Saturn showed no correlation with the visible bands on the surface, yet on Jupiter the correlation is quite strong.

The probe is now well on its way to Uranus and there is every hope that most of the instruments will still be working on its arrival in 1986.

**Evolution—the debate continues.**—The nature of evolutionary change has been a topic of much debate in recent years. Evolution itself is not challenged; it is the manner of this change which has caused the interest. One school of thought, as proposed by Darwin, advocates that evolution takes place by the gradual accumulation of small changes, whilst the opposing school says that evolution takes place in fits and starts with a rapid revolutionary change followed by a long period of stability.

The discovery of a more or less perfectly preserved series of fossils spanning a period of about 5 million years has been made in deposits located in the Turkana Basin of East Africa by Dr. P. G. Williamson of Harvard University's Museum of Comparative Zoology. The fossils consist of snails not dissimilar to those found at the present time. Dr. Williamson fitted them into 13 different evolutionary lines but found no evidence of a gradual and continuous change as advocated by Darwin. He found that there were long

periods in which conditions were static, possibly lasting several million years, but these periods of stability were interrupted by sudden changes in which new species would appear.

Dr. Williamson concludes from the evidence collected from this find that the appearance of a new species must be a qualitatively different phenomenon from the gradual change in a particular species. Although the overall picture seems to be a strong challenge to the Darwinian school, one must not overlook the fact that what appears as a sudden change from the fossil record may still in actual fact be a very long time compared with the lifespan of the animal concerned.

**Trapdoor Knapsack code broken.**—The usefulness of a coded message depends solely on the inability of a third party to crack the code. With the extensive use of computers many of the standard techniques used for coding have become redundant. In 1976, an idea put forward by an American engineer at Stanford University, Martin Hellman, and two of his students, Whitfield Diffie and Ralph Merkle, proposed a completely new technique in which a knowledge of how to encode a message would not reveal how to decode it. Anyone could use the coding key but only the intended recipient would be capable of decoding it. Shortly after, Merkle and Hellman came up with a specific example called the Merkle-Hellman scheme or Trapdoor Knapsack. Since then much progress has been made in this field.

However, during the spring of 1982, Adi Shamir, a mathematician at the Weizmann Institute, found a way of cracking the original code proposed by Merkle and Hellman. The code is based on a very hard mathematical problem, called the Knapsack problem, which involves the identification of a large group of numbers which when added together give particular sums. The solution is very time consuming, even on a computer. The particular case used by Merkle and Hellman involved a set of numbers called a superincreasing sequence in which each number in the sequence is greater than the sum of all numbers preceding it. The idea was for the person to scramble mathematically a superincreasing sequence into a sequence which did not appear to be superincreasing. Anyone wanting to send a message would use the sequence in the encoding. Only the recipient would know how to unscramble it.

Shamir's success depended on the fact that the original superincreasing sequence could not be completely disguised and by using integer programming techniques was able to crack the code. It has been recommended that the scrambling of the superincreasing sequence should be carried out more than once. Nevertheless, a successful start has been made in the cracking of these codes and

no doubt much progress will be made in the near future.

**The eruption of the volcano El Chichon.**—Much has been published about the eruption of St. Helens in the U.S.A. and the effect of the large quantity of ash that was thrown into the atmosphere when the volcano exploded. The effect it had on the weather will be dwarfed by that produced by the quantity of ash and gas ejected into the atmosphere by the eruption of El Chichon, a volcano in southern Mexico, which took place in March and April 1982. It is estimated that the eruption ejected ten times more debris than Mount St. Helens.

A spokesman at N.A.S.A. Ames Research Center in California says that the giant cloud of sulphur dioxide will disrupt the weather in the northern hemisphere for the next two years at least. It has already been responsible for the heavy rainfall in California, 15 cm. of snow in the Sierras and exceptionally low temperatures in the Mid-west and Atlantic States. The cloud is reported to have formed a belt encircling the Earth stretching from the equator to a latitude of about 30° blocking out about 5 per cent of the incident sunlight.

It is predicted that the cloud will have covered the whole of the northern hemisphere by the end of 1982 with a result that temperatures may be about 0.5° C lower. This could have the effect of bringing on frosts earlier than usual. The cloud will affect all the northern hemisphere but its effect locally could range from nil to dramatic.

Meteorologists and vulcanologists are studying this eruption in great detail because it has presented them with an excellent opportunity to test the many theories that have been formulated recently. The scale of the eruption has been compared with that of Mount Katmai in Alaska, which took place in 1912.

**Fast spinning core of the Sun.**—For a long time it has been known that the surface of the Sun rotates fairly slowly, in about 25 days. This slow rotational period has presented many problems relating to the origin of the Solar System. A team of scientists from Birmingham University, working on the manner in which the surface of the Sun vibrates, have recently deduced that the interior of the Sun is rotating much faster with periods as fast as three days at the core.

The astronomers made their observations from the observatory at Tiede on Tenerife for 28 consecutive days in the summer of 1980, using a specially designed spectrometer adjusted to the spectral line of neutral potassium at 769.9 nanometres. The purpose of the study was to look for small Doppler shifts as the Sun's surface vibrates up and down. It is known that the vibrations set up in a spinning body are affected by the rotational speed.

Observations have shown that the Sun oscillates at several frequencies but the easiest one to study is the five minute wobble. The interpretation of the results involved what is known as harmonic analysis. If the Sun were not rotating, the graph would show a series of equally spaced peaks, the amplitude of which would vary according to the vibrational harmonics present. However, with a rotating body one will still have equally spaced peaks but they will be displaced to a slightly higher frequency and a new set of harmonics will be generated. The team found that there were three sets of lines in the frequency spectrum and the two higher frequency sets were split into three and five components in line with theory.

The results produced an average value for the rotational period from the core to the surface. The problem now is to decide how this rotation is distributed with depth. The various models give periods ranging from about 12 days to only three.

**Formation of Asia.**—Work carried out by Chinese and Australian geologists has shown that Asia, unlike the other continents, has been formed by the collision of a group of large islands. Some 225 million years ago, when Africa, Europe and the Americas formed a large single land mass called Pangaea, there existed in the ocean surrounding Pangaea a group of large island land masses which drifted northwards, colliding with themselves and the Siberian land mass to form modern Asia. It is thought that originally Siberia collided with the Kazakhstan land mass and these then collided with Europe along the Urals in Permo-Triassic times. This was followed by the collision of the other blocks to the south and east of Siberia and then by India during the Cenezoic, forming the Himalayas.

The above movements have been derived from a study of the residual magnetic fields in the rocks, thereby indicating the direction of the Earth's magnetic field at the time of the formation of the rocks. This direction together with the angle of dip gives a three-dimensional picture of the Earth's field and thus provides sufficient evidence to show where the rock was at the time of its formation. This technique has been used extensively elsewhere in the study of continental drift.

The results of the study shows that Siberia has remained roughly in the same position as it is at the present time. South-east Asia and Japan were situated quite near to the equator in Permian times and were separated from the Asian continent. Palaeomagnetic measurements in the Permian rocks of the Sino-Korean and Yangtze provinces indicate that at the time of their formation they were within 10° of the equator. There is much speculation regarding the origin of these

islands, some suggesting that they formed a single continent called *Pacifica*, but there is no hard evidence for this at the present time.

**Critical period in ocean development.**—According to the work carried out by Dr. E. M. Cameron of the Geological Survey of Canada, there was an important change in the composition of the sulphates in the oceans round about 2,350 million years ago. He has collected together the results of earlier workers, added new information from his own studies of the Pre-Cambrian rocks in South Africa, and has shown that this change can be linked to atmospheric changes, in particular to the accumulation of free oxygen in the atmosphere.

The study is based on a careful analysis of sulphur isotopes in the ancient rocks. There are two important isotopes, of which sulphur-32 is the more common and is the one used by marine bacteria which live on the sulphates. The sulphides appearing in modern sedimentary rocks are largely produced by the biogenic reduction of sulphates and are consequently rich in sulphur-32. The other isotope, sulphur-34, is not involved to the same extent and so is plentiful in oceanic sulphate reservoirs and evaporites.

Dr. Cameron has pointed out that evidence of partitioning of the isotopes indicates the existence of sulphate using bacteria. His studies of the South African rocks suggest that such partitioning started about 2,350 million years ago. Rocks dated earlier than this show little partitioning. An interesting by-product of this study is that it has been possible to separate rocks containing bacterial sulphur from those containing sulphur produced by other processes.

This change is also linked to geological events which are thought to have taken place some 2,800 million years ago when before this it is believed that the creation and destruction of rocks took place at a rate some six times greater than that today. The slowing down of the rate allowed the sulphate concentration to build up to permit the partitioning of the isotopes.

**The receding Moon.**—With the advent of the highly accurate laser techniques, the distance of the Moon is known to quite a precise value and it is estimated that the Moon is receding from the Earth at a rate of about 3.8 cm. per year. This recession is due to the Earth losing angular momentum due to tidal friction. Because the total energy of the Earth-Moon system must be conserved, this tidal loss is compensated by the slow separation of the two bodies.

Records of ancient eclipses and the evidence gleaned from the rings on fossils have shown that this rate of recession has not been constant. Theoretically the rate of recession is linked with the magnitude of tidal friction.

In an Earth covered with a deep ocean, this would be small, but the emergence of the continents and hence shallow waters would have produced a large increase in the energy lost and hence the recession would speed up.

Dr. A. Binder, of Munster University, West Germany, has carried out a study of the way in which the Moon has moved away from the Earth, assuming that at the time of the Earth's formation, the Moon was only about a twentieth of the distance of its present day value. He believes that the bulge in the Moon's shape towards the Earth is frozen evidence of the Earth's gravitational pull at the time the Moon solidified, about 3,000 million years ago. The curve of the recession obtained by Dr. Binder shows a prominent change at a time some 2 to 2.5 million years ago, when there was an increase in the land mass from 12 to 53 per cent and the resulting increase in the area of shallow water and the emergence of primitive life on Earth.

It is obvious that more work will be carried out in this field because of its implications in the theories for the origins of life on our planet.

**Origin of the mud deposits in the Mediterranean Sea.**—The sapropel mud formations of the eastern Mediterranean Sea have puzzled oceanographers for a very long time. These muds are normally formed in oceans where the bottom waters have become stagnant and too salty to support ordinary forms of marine life. Until recently the commonly accepted explanation was that the Mediterranean was flooded by fresh water from the melting of the Eurasian glacial ice at the end of the last ice age, this water flushing into the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus, some 13,500 years ago. This fresh water lying above the salty layers produced the conditions usually associated with sapropel deposits.

However, work carried out by French oceanographers has shown that the deposits are much younger. Carbon-14, dating from the carbonate deposits above and below the layers of mud obtained from a core at a depth of 3 km. at a point to the south-west of Cyprus, has indicated an age lying between 8,000 and 11,760 years. Support for these ages comes from the analysis of the pollen found in the mud. The pollen also suggests that they originated in the temperate climate of the eastern Mediterranean desert. The French scientists suggest that a more reasonable explanation for these deposits is the torrential flooding of the Nile, caused by the very heavy rainfall that was experienced in Equatorial Africa in the post glacial period.

**Tsunami forecasting.**—The devastation produced by the arrival of a tsunami wave has warranted much research for some time now. Most of the techniques for detecting them do not allow the alerting network a long

enough advance warning to inform the coastal regions likely to be hit. The fact that only about 20 per cent of the earthquakes that occur on the oceanic floor produce tsunamis, generates a reluctance to take any warnings seriously. Although in the deep ocean, the waves have a very small amplitude, they travel at speeds of several hundreds of kilometres per hour and therefore have tremendous energy. On reaching the coastal shallow waters, they slow down and in doing so produce waves many metres high.

The results from experiments carried out by a group of workers under the direction of Dr. J. Filloux at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in California, suggest that it may be possible to give a much longer warning of an actual tsunami. They have set up a series of detectors on the floor of the north-east Pacific, in which the weight of water above the detector is recorded twice a minute. These records have shown that on one occasion there was a sharp fluctuation which could be linked directly to the arrival of a seismic wave from an earthquake which had taken place just off the Mexican coast. Ninety minutes later, a slow oscillation was observed and this has been interpreted as coming from fluctuations in the sea level. This wave had an amplitude of about 1 cm., oscillating four times over a period of two hours. The timings all fit into the theory that this was a tsunami in its early stages.

If further experiments verify this explanation, the next stage will be to develop a rapid method of getting the data from the sea bed to an alerting station. At the moment, all the available techniques appear to be so expensive that it may not be economically possible.

**The large meteorite fall in China in 1976.**—Most of the meteorites recovered from the Earth's surface are fairly small so the arrival of what is thought to be the largest fall in recent times has created much interest in the scientific world. The results of studies have provided much evidence about the history of the object prior to Earth encounter.

The meteorite fell in the Jilin Province of China on March 8, 1976 and about 4 tons of material have been collected, including one lump weighing 2 tons. During the last two years, specimens have been made available to workers outside China. Studies of the radioactivity from the meteorite have been carried out by scientists at Japanese and American universities. Whilst in space the meteoroid was subjected to bombardment by cosmic rays, producing radioactivity in the outer layers of the object. Measurement of this radioactivity permits estimates of the time the object was subjected to this bombardment. Studies from different parts of the object have made it possible to determine whereabouts in the main mass the object came from. The study of the aluminium-26

isotope is especially useful in this type of investigation.

The results so far indicate that the original body was about 1½ metres in diameter and had been in that form for about 400,000 years. Prior to this it is thought that it was part of a larger body about 10 metres across and that it was situated about 1 metre from the surface of the larger body. It is also thought that this larger body had existed in that form for about 10 million years.

This type of investigation is very important in that it provides information about the conditions existing in the solar system in the past and may in the long run provide positive evidence for the manner of formation of the solar system and the Earth in particular.

**Largest molecule in space.**—Each year brings discoveries of new molecules that have been identified in either interstellar gas and dust and in the atmospheres of stars. These discoveries are of importance because such knowledge can throw light on the problems of the origins of really complex molecules and hence the origin of life on this planet and possibly elsewhere. Of particular interest are what are known as carbon stars. These are stars in which thermonuclear reactions have advanced to a stage that carbon is being produced on a large scale, some of which is being expelled from the star by radiation pressure.

Radio astronomers from the Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics in Ottawa have recently been studying a carbon-rich star, IRC+10°216, a star which is much cooler than our Sun and lying about 600 light years away. Interest has been centred on the spectral lines in the radio part of the spectrum coming from the atmosphere of the star. Three particular lines have been identified and correspond to a molecule containing 11 carbon atoms. The spectral lines are due to changes in the rotational energy of the molecule. The star has been known for some time to contain 17 types of molecules of which seven have carbon-carbon bonds and ten contain the -CN radical. A group of compounds known as cyanopolyynes, which contain a carbon chain and end with the -CN radical, have been identified for some time. Those involving a chain of seven carbon atoms are quite common in the star. The recent discovery, however, corresponds to a chain of 11 carbon atoms, the largest molecule ever identified from a non terrestrial source. Of added interest is the fact that this new molecule is about 70 per cent as abundant as the seven carbon molecule. This implies that the building of long chain molecules in stellar atmospheres is a fairly efficient process.

These molecules will be blown into space by radiation pressure and a high percentage will be broken down by ultra-violet light. Nevertheless we have possibly an important source

for the building up of chemical compounds in the interstellar material.

**Meteoritic impacts and extinctions.**—Much publicity was given to the discovery of an iridium layer at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, about 65 million years ago, and thought to have been caused by a huge meteoritic impact. The event has been suggested as the cause for the sudden extinction of the dinosaurs, known to have occurred at about the same time. This theory has been questioned in some quarters but recently the discovery of a second layer containing enriched iridium, at the end of the Eocene epoch some 34 million years ago, has provided more evidence to support the theory.

A recent report in *Science* describes how R. Ganapathy at the J. T. Baker Chemical Co. of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, became interested in the problem when he became aware of the fact that deep sea cores involving the end of the Eocene taken from the Caribbean and both the Indian and Pacific Oceans all contained large quantities of microtektites. Modern theories indicate that tektites were formed by meteoritic impacts on the Earth, the heat generated at such times melting sand and rocks and scattering the fragments over large areas. The ages of these parts of the cores correspond to the time when five major species of radiolaria became extinct. Being aware of W. Alvarez's work on the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, Ganapathy examined the concentration of iridium in the core from the Venezuelan Basin and found a ten-fold increase in iridium at the peak concentration of the microtektites.

Independently, Alvarez and his team has also been studying the same period and obtained similar results from cores taken from the Caribbean sea-bed. The association of microtektites and the anomalous iridium concentrations strengthens the astronomical aspects of the case and the fact that such horizons have now been linked to two major extinction periods puts much weight to the ideas of the extinctions being linked to astronomical events.

**The star T-Tauri.**—T-Tauri is the name given to a class of very young stars that are still contracting to what is called the main sequence, a stage in the life of a star in which it will normally remain in a very stable condition for a long time, during which it derives its energy by converting hydrogen into helium. The Sun has been on the main sequence for about 5,000 million years. The star T-Tauri is characterized by irregular variations in brightness, intense surface activity involving huge losses of mass via stellar winds, and spectroscopically by the presence of intense emission lines. Unfortunately, recent work on T-Tauri itself has indicated there is something strange about

the star. Infra-red studies have shown that it is much brighter than theory indicates from studies of its light in the visible part of the spectrum. The suggestion that it could be encased in a thick cloud of dust is not supported by observational data. Another problem is the fact that it appears to be much more massive than it should be according to current theories on spectral analysis.

However, these difficulties seem to have been removed by the discovery that the star is actually a double star. One component, called T-Tauri S (South) has a spectrum in accordance with current theories, but the other T-Tauri N (North) is a cool star with a surface temperature of about 650° K and is probably a protostar still embedded in the cloud of gas and dust from which it formed. This new data has been obtained using speckle interferometry, a technique involving the taking of a large number of very short exposures to illuminate problems of atmospheric turbulence and then integrating the data using a computer.

The study of T-Tauri stars is important because current theories indicate that the equivalent phase during the Sun's life could have had a big bearing on the formation of the solar system.

**Discovery of 'extinct' bird.**—The yellow-fronted Gardener Bowerbird, a species thought to have become extinct almost one hundred years ago, was found living in a colony of more than a thousand in a New Guinea rain forest, the American National Geographic Society stated in November, 1981. Prof. Javed Diamond, of the University of California Medical School, discovered the bird in the largely unexplored Gauthier mountains while helping an Indonesian government ornithological survey. It was a "fat, chunky robin with an incredibly glorious golden orange crest" was his description of the bird.

**Jet-flight butterflies.**—Dr. Olga Bocharova-Messner, a Russian scientist, writing in *Soviet Weekly*, in July, stated that like bumblebees, butterflies should not be able to fly, by man-made laws of aerodynamics. Bumblebees were the wrong shape and butterflies kept their wings folded when they should be flapping.

No other insect and no bird dare keep its wings folded in flight for a third of the time, as a butterfly did; it would just plummet back to earth. The scientist took high-speed photographs slowing down the butterfly's wings a hundred times to show other scientists at the Soviet Severtsov Institute how the insect did it.

Dr. Bocharova-Messner wrote that when a butterfly's four wings were folded in flight, the front two formed an airlock and the second pair made a perfect oval tunnel. The

rear wings continued to press together, forcing air in the tunnel out through the rear nozzle to create a jet stream. The jet was directed slightly downwards to give the insect lift as well as driving it forward. When it flapped its wings it was just reverting to a more primitive method of flying, like a propeller plane, while preparing for its next burst of jet power.

**Loch Ness "Monster".**—The mysterious Loch Ness "monster" has been relegated to nothing other than an ancient pine log—and by a Scottish engineer! Mr. Robert P. Craig, writing in the August issue of *New Scientist*, states that the great depth of Loch Ness and the abundance of pine trees round its shores would account for continual sightings of the "monster".

The pressures caused by the depth of the lake, he explains, would have crushed the soft outer cells of a pine trunk lying on the lake-floor and it would have partly filled with gas. The gas from time to time would drive the log up to the surface where it would make a brief appearance covered with great lumps of resin. It would then sink again as the gas was expelled.

Mr. Craig recalled having been told by a local retired headmaster, that during the War he had found just such a pine log in a swamp on the shores of Loch Ness. It was about 30 feet long and four feet across and was covered with lumps of resin. Mr. Craig believes it is significant that very few "monster" sightings have been made at Lochs Lomond and Tay where there are very few pine trees. The species of pine is extremely old, dating back to the last Ice Age, and resin oozes from it in summer to protect the trunk against pests and disease.

**1918 airship found.**—It was reported in March that members of the Anglian Aeronautical Preservation Society had discovered by chance in an orchard at Banham near Norwich the remnants of the only Italian-built airship to serve with the R.A.F. The Royal Aeronautical Society identified side girders and the round-nose section as part of the airship, which was built near Rome in 1918, accepted by the R.A.F., and based near Diss, Norfolk. It was used to escort the captured German U-boat fleet into Harwich at the end of the First World War and participated in the Lord Mayor's Parade in London in 1919. It was subsequently scrapped and the remains bought by a Banham farmer in 1920.

**Plants in orbit.**—Dr. Joe R. Cowles, a Houston University biologist, announced in April that the preliminary findings of his experiment aboard the space shuttle, *Columbia*, which returned to Earth on March 30 with plants in two miniature gardens healthy and vigorous, showed it was possible to grow

plants in orbit, although it was not as simple as many people imagined. Dr. Cowles' findings also concluded that many of the plants which grew in space for eight days were distorted and confused by the lack of gravity. He experimented with pine, oats and Chinese kung beans and reported all three had problems adapting to weightlessness. The most confused seemed to be the kung bean which twisted and turned in several directions instead of growing toward the light. Roots of the plants were also confused and over 50 per cent of the specimens produced roots sprouting out of the soil. Plants which germinated in the dark grew in directions based on the orientation of the seeds and were seemingly completely confused by the weightlessness.

**South Sea declaration.**—A joint environmental declaration by twenty-two South Sea island nations against the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific was signed in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, in mid-March. It urged the Japanese, United States and other governments to abandon their studies on the storage and disposal of nuclear material in the region while the signatories further resolved to sign within twelve months, the London Dumping Convention, an agreement controlling the disposal of all kinds of waste, including nuclear, at sea. Through this vehicle the South Pacific commission nations aim eventually to be able to declare the Pacific a nuclear waste-free zone. The Rarotonga conference also decided to adopt strategic measures to ban nuclear testing in the Ocean.

**Architectural conservation.**—The year 1982 was marked by legislative advance—the implementation in April of the full provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979, which introduces greater protection for scheduled Ancient Monuments and for sites of archaeological importance threatened by redevelopment, and the promise of further change. Mr. Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced in June that he proposed to "hive off" most of the present historic buildings functions of his Department to a new, as yet unchristened, quasi-governmental commission. The Historic Buildings Council and the Ancient Monuments Board were to be abolished. Mr. Heseltine's hope was that private financial sources could be better tapped and that greater commercial acumen would be displayed. The Secretary of State also announced, in May, details of a scheme to complete the revision of the lists of historic buildings compiled by him under the Town and Country Planning Acts within three years. The programme, to be launched in the autumn, requires a manpower of about 80, chiefly employed at County Council level and paid for by the Department. During the

course of 1981, 6,877 buildings were listed. Once the resurvey is finished the present total of 280,000 is likely to be doubled. Ninety-three historic sites were scheduled in 1981 as Ancient Monuments bringing the total to 12,616. Two, including the Neo-Classical mansion at Belsay in Northumberland, were taken into Government guardianship.

In 1981, permission was given for the demolition of 147 listed buildings in England and Wales. Others succumbed too, including the three listed buildings burned down during the riots in Liverpool and the famous 17th century almshouses at Denton in Lincolnshire, which were demolished illegally.

The budget for grants given by the Department of the Environment on the recommendation of the Historic Buildings Council for England in 1981-82 was £14.5m. and that for 1982-83, 14.6m. The English Tourist Board has estimated that local authority expenditure on environmental enhancement and conservation was some £27.4m. in 1981-82. The E.T.A.'s "English Heritage Monitor" also records that there were, at the beginning of 1982, 55 Building Preservation Trusts, an increase of six on the year and 18 "Heritage Centres", museums for the interpretation of historic architecture, of which five have opened since the beginning of 1981.

The properties which opened to the public for the first time in 1982 included Monk's House, Rodwell, Sussex, the home of Virginia Woolf, London's Tower Bridge, Fawley Court, Oxon, and Baddesley Clinton, Warks.

**The "Mary Rose".**—Autumn 1982 was to mark the most crucial stage in a dramatic exercise in marine archaeology—the raising of the hull of the Tudor warship "Mary Rose". This great ship, constructed in Portsmouth from 1509, and described in 1513 by Sir Edward Howard as "the flower of all ships that ever sailed", had been refitted in 1536 when her tonnage was increased from 600 to 700 and her guns from 78 to 91. She capsized, with appalling loss of life, at Spithead in the Solent before the gaze of Henry VIII, in July 1545. She had sailed out with other ships to repel a large and hostile French fleet. The French claimed to have sunk her with cannonfire but the disaster is more reliably credited to bad seamanship and overloading.

Initial attempts at salvage carried out immediately after the sinking were unsuccessful. The wreck was relocated in 1836 by the two Deane brothers who were pioneer divers. Working on the site up till 1840, they recovered 4 bronze and 11 iron guns as well as 9 breech chambers, or fragmentary barrels. They made minute records of their finds but unfortunately made use of explosives. The site was rediscovered again in 1967 through the efforts of Mr. Alexander McKee and archaeological investigation was intensified following the establishment, early in 1979, of

the Mary Rose Trust, with the Prince of Wales as an active President. The Trust was able to safeguard the site under the 1973 "Protection of Wrecks" Act and launched a multi-million pound fund-raising scheme.

In three years, some 19,000 dives were made and many invaluable artefacts found, including the earliest piece of English domestic pewter hollowware, magnificent guns, one of the oldest ships' compasses known, and early syringes and other equipment from the barber-surgeon's cabin. Longbows were recovered, most of which had retained their original flexibility and still required a draw pull of 80/100 lbs. Even though much of the superstructure has been lost, the Trust took the decision to raise the hull and house it permanently in a new museum to be built at Eastney, Portsmouth.

**Reconstruction of the Trireme.**—The Trireme is regarded as one of the greatest fighting vessels ever invented and yet little is known about it. It was announced in August 1982 that a project had been commenced to reconstruct a Trireme to solve some of the historical problems which lack of physical survival have posed. The cost was to be £250,000. The men behind the plan are Mr. John Coates, former chief naval architect at the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Frank Welsh, a Director of Grindlays Bank, and Prof. John Morrison, former President of Wolfson College, Cambridge and a renowned classicist. The project has the support of the National Maritime Museums of Britain and of Greece. It is expected that the ship will be reconstructed in Greece and it is hoped that it will be ready to undergo sea trials in 1983.

The trireme, to judge from evidence from a vase, relief and a coin, seems to have been 115 ft. long, to have been built from pine and oak, and to have had three banks of oars (hence the name). It had a crew of 200, of which 170 were oarsmen, and was capable of averaging 8 knots over long distances. There was a distinctive bronze ram on the prow. Even less is known about the technicalities of construction although there is a tantalising reference in Plato's "The Republic" to a mystical version of the universe tied together with bonds "like the undergirdings of a trireme". The ship was decisive in the Battle of Salamis of 480 B.C. when Athens defeated the Persian invaders and its last recorded use was in a battle between Constantine and Licinius in 323 A.D., when the "Threes", as they were described by an historian of the 5th century, were defeated by the lighter opposing vessels.

**The Tyneside "Metro".**—In the summer of 1982, the central section of Britain's first new underground railway system for 80 years, the Tyneside "Metro", was opened. The first phase, operating between Newcastle

city centre and the coast, at Tynemouth, had been opened in August 1980. In November 1981, the Queen opened the system on the completion of the next phase, which included a bridge connection across the Tyne. It is hoped that the last section, running to North and South Shields, will be finished in 1983.

The system, which will cover well over 30 miles, will link two-thirds of Tyne and Wear and is based on existing railway lines connected with a new four-mile underground through central Newcastle and Gateshead. A key provision is the purpose-built inter-

changes with the bus system. The Metro is Britain's first Light Rapid Transit Railway, or LRT, carrying passengers on "Super-trams", a hybrid of train and tram. Most of the 41 stations, both those inherited from British Rail, or those purpose-built, are unmanned. The total cost of the completed system has been estimated at £280m. Central Government has given £161m. It was estimated late in 1981 that 11 per cent of private car users had already switched to the Metro and 167,000 per week used the Tynemouth line alone in 1981.

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### THE TRANSGLOBE EXPEDITION

The three-year, 35,000-mile, circumnavigation of the earth, the first to be carried out via the North and South Poles, finally came to an end on August 29th, 1982 when the British Transglobe expedition ship, *Benjamin Bowring*, returned to Greenwich, whence it had sailed on September 2nd, 1979. It was welcomed by thousands lining the banks and the Prince of Wales, patron of the Expedition, took the ship's helm for a brief period during the journey up the Thames.

The explorers, Sir Ranulph Fiennes, Charles Burton and Oliver Sheppard (who had dropped out after the Antarctic for domestic reasons) had crossed the Sahara Desert, in October 1979, sailed to Cape Town and arrived in Antarctica on January 5th, 1980. They reached the South Pole, almost a year later, on December 17th. From New Zealand, in March 1981, and Australia, in April, they sailed to Los Angeles and thence to Vancouver. Following a boat trip down the Yukon River and after entering the North West Passage to attain Ellesmere Island, they reached the North Pole in April 1982. Extremes of weather were compounded by misfortune, most disastrously a fire, which destroyed several of the expedition vehicles and seemed at first sight to threaten its whole future.

On March 15th, 1982, a plane flew through difficult conditions to deliver emergency equipment and supplies to the explorers after Sir Ranulph's snowmobile had disappeared into a 20-ft ice crevasse. Burton held on to the sinking vehicle until his hands were frozen but long enough for Sir Ranulph to drag two crates of vital supplies onto the ice. By clinging on, Burton saved the expedition's radio gear but a lot of equipment was lost.

The two men spent the night sharing the same sleeping bag with just a tent flysheet and tarpaulin for cover. When the aircraft delivered a replacement snowmobile, the explorers started cutting ice blocks to build a bridge across the biggest crevice to get started again. They were then confronted with an unseasonal rise in temperatures and the ice cracked all around them. They were unable to use their snowmobiles for 36 hours. Subsequently they moved on to another floe after the giant floe on which they had been trapped collided with another. However, conditions eventually eased and on March 26th it was reported that the two men were back on course after two days of relatively smooth going.

By April 9th, the explorers had only 25 miles to go and then on April 11th they reached the Pole itself where they celebrated with a magnum of champagne and flew the Union flag. They were now faced with a 600-mile trek to the edge of the ice-cap to rendezvous with the expedition ship. By June 17th they had spent the past six weeks on an ice floe waiting for the pack ice to melt and were some 227 miles from the place where their ship was to pick them up for the last leg to Spitzbergen. The *Benjamin Bowring* made an attempt to reach them in mid-July but had to pull out because of ice closing around it, but on August 5th the explorers were aboard the vessel homeward bound, although unfavourable winds slowed the voyage and compacted ice around it.

The expedition, although primarily a test of human endeavour, had a scientific and commercial purpose as well and attracted sponsors in 18 different countries. It was able to test equipment in extremes of heat and cold and valuable export orders were won.



## EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

### ENGLAND AND WALES

#### Decline in numbers

The school population is still declining. There were 4.6 million pupils in primary schools in 1973 in England but that number is likely to fall to 3.3 million in 1985. The secondary school population is expected to decline from 3.9 million in 1979 to 2.8 million in 1991. The extent and rate of the decline, however, varies within and between local education authorities.

An *upturn* in the school population will not begin until the 1986-87 academic year for primary schools and the 1992-93 academic year for secondary schools.

#### Decline in expenditure

Public expenditure on education in England and on universities in Great Britain was £10,507 million in 1980-81 compared to £8,605 million in 1979-80. Of the £10,507 million 60 per cent was spent on schools, 18 per cent on universities and student support, 13 per cent on further education including teacher training, and 4 per cent on school meals and milk. Teachers' salaries made up just over half of local authority recurrent expenditure on education and related services.

The U.K. public expenditure on education was 5.5 per cent of the U.K. Gross National Product. The Government's plans provide for total expenditure on education in England, universities in Great Britain and science in the United Kingdom to fall in real terms (at November 1979 prices) from about £8.8 billion in 1979-80 to £8.26 billion in 1981-82 and £7.8 billion in 1983-84. Higher education is planned to contract; and current expenditure on primary and secondary schools to fall in real terms by 6.5 per cent between 1978-79 and 1983-84 compared to a projected fall in pupil numbers of 13 per cent.

#### Department of Education and Science

The Department of Education and Science (D.E.S.) is responsible for all aspects of education in England and for government policy towards universities in England, Scotland and Wales. Responsibility in Wales for nursery, primary and secondary education, and for all non-university institutions of higher and further education, the youth and community services, and adult education lies with the Secretary of State for Wales.

The Department's main concern is the formulation of national policies for education. It is responsible for the broad allocation of resources for education, for the rate and distribution of educational building and for the supply, training and superannuation of teachers. It is concerned with basic educational standards but does not exercise direct control over the content of education or over teaching methods. The Department does not run any schools or colleges or engage any teachers.

The D.E.S. is also responsible for government support for civil science.

It acts within a framework of estimates approved by Parliament. The money which the Department itself spends is a small part of the total public expenditure on education, the major part being expenditure by local authorities (*see below*) which accounts for more than 85 per cent of national educational expenditure and more than half of all local authority spending. This expenditure by local authorities is financed from rates and from the rate support grant payable from the national Exchequer.

The Department commissions research, related to policy interests of the D.E.S. and the L.E.A.s, from universities and other bodies such as the National

Foundation for Education Research, and supports work on the development of school curriculum and examinations through various bodies.

#### H.M. Inspectorate

Her Majesty's Inspectors inspect schools and other educational establishments apart from universities, report to the Secretary of State for Education and Science on the efficiency of the educational system (excluding universities) and offer independent professional advice based on their observation and judgement to the Secretary of State, the Department of Education and Science, the local education authorities, and teachers. In January 1981 there were 415 H.M.Is in England and 58 in Wales. Much of the work of H.M. Inspectorate relates to national surveys of primary and secondary education.

#### Local Education Authorities

The educational service is a national service locally administered. Among its main features are:—

(a) its administration is decentralized, the responsibility for providing state primary, secondary and further education (but not university education) to meet the needs of their areas being that of the local education authorities (L.E.A.'s).

These elected councils appoint education committees consisting of some of their own members (a majority of the committee) and other people with experience in education and knowledge of the local education situation. The L.E.A.'s maintain schools and colleges and build new ones, employ teachers and provide equipment. Most of the public money spent on education is disbursed by the local authorities. Education is the largest item of their expenditure. L.E.A.'s are financed by rate support grants from the Department of the Environment and from the rates; and employ more than one million people, half of them teachers, whose salaries account for about half of the national expenditure on education.

#### Voluntary Agencies

(b) Voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. Some indication of its nature and extent is given below.

#### SCHOOLS AND PUPILS

Schooling is compulsory for all children between 5 and 16 years. Some provision is made for children under 5 and many pupils remain at school after the minimum leaving age. No fees are charged in any publicly maintained school.

There are four main categories of school: (a) those *maintained* by local education authorities, the authorities meeting their expenditure partly from local rates and partly from grants made by the Department of the Environment; (b) *direct grant* schools which have been assisted by grants from the Department of Education and Science (in 1975 the then Secretary of State announced the government's intention to withdraw financial support from these schools by stages from 1976 unless, by the end of 1975, they indicated an intention to seek entry to the maintained sector); (c) *recognized independent* schools, i.e. independent schools which had sought and obtained recognition as efficient after inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Schools (from 1978, "recognition as efficient" ceased); (d) *other independent* schools.

#### County and Voluntary Schools

Maintained schools are of two types: (i) *county schools* (19,000) which are built, maintained and staffed by local education authorities. Their man-

agers (primary schools) and governors (secondary schools) are appointed by the L.E.A.'s. (ii) *Voluntary schools* (8,200 and attended in 1981 by about 22 per cent of all pupils in maintained schools) which although built by voluntary bodies (mainly religious denominations) are maintained by an L.E.A. About two-thirds of the voluntary schools are Church of England schools and about 2,600 are Roman Catholic. Voluntary schools are of three kinds: controlled (3,500), aided (4,800), and special agreement. In *controlled* schools the L.E.A. nominates two-thirds of the managers or governors (the rest are nominated by the voluntary body), bears all costs and appoints the teachers.

In *aided* schools the managers or governors (two-thirds appointed by the voluntary interest and one-third by the L.E.A.) are responsible for repairs to the outside of the school building and for improvements and alterations to it though the Department of Education and Science may reimburse up to four-fifths of approved capital expenditure. The L.E.A. meets all running costs. The managers or governors control the appointment of teachers. *Special agreement* schools are those where the L.E.A. may, by special agreement, pay between one-half and three-quarters of the cost of building a new, or extending an existing, voluntary school, almost always a secondary school. Two-thirds of the governors are appointed by the voluntary body and the remainder by the L.E.A. Expenditure is normally apportioned between the authority and the voluntary body as for an aided school.

The *Education Act 1980* gave parents and teachers the right for the first time to be on school governing bodies; and gave parents the right to express a preference for a particular school for their children which local authorities are obliged to meet whenever possible. In addition L.E.A.s have to publish information about their schools and admission arrangements. The Act relaxed the statutory obligations on L.E.A.s to provide meals and milk for pupils at maintained schools. It gave them discretion to charge for what they decide to provide, but required them to provide refreshment free of charge for children from poor families and to provide free facilities for children bringing their own food. It amended the law on the education of children under five years so that L.E.A.s have a power, not a duty, to provide education for this age group.

### Direct Grant Schools

Direct grant grammar schools are being phased out. By 1981, 40 direct grant schools had entered the publicly maintained system, and 119 had become independent.

### Public Schools

By the term *public schools* is usually meant the independent schools in the membership of the Headmasters' Conference, the Governing Bodies Association or the Governing Bodies of Girls' Schools Association.

*Independent schools* charge fees and do not receive grants from public funds. *Preparatory schools* are mainly for boys from about 8 to 13 years who wish to enter public schools. All independent schools are open to inspection and must register with the Department of Education and Science which lays down certain minimum standards and can make schools remedy any unacceptable features of their building or instruction and exclude any unsuitable teacher or proprietor. At the end of 1981 there were in England 2,347 registered independent schools. The arrangements by which independent schools could be "recognized as efficient", i.e. could satisfy the D.E.S. that their standards were broadly compa-

rable with those of grant-aided schools, have been discontinued.

The Education Act 1980 empowered the Secretary of State to establish and operate a scheme for assisted places, under which some parents receive income-related help with the cost of tuition fees at selected independent schools. 5,000–6,000 *assisted places* are available each year at more than 200 independent schools in England and Wales for academically able children whose parents cannot afford the full tuition fees. Some assisted places are also available for pupils going straight into the sixth form. In September 1981 3,660 of the places for 11–13 year olds were taken up and 525 of the sixth-form places. Two-thirds of these assisted places went to pupils from families with below average household incomes. The cost of the scheme in the financial year 1981–82 was expected to be £3.2 million.

### The State System

*Nursery Education* is for children under 5 years who may attend a nursery school or a nursery class attached to a primary school. In January 1981 there were 428,000 children under 5 years of age attending maintained nursery and primary schools in England (about the same number as in 1979 and 1980); 44 per cent of them were attending part-time and 52 per cent were in nursery classes. The percentage of the population aged 3 or 4 years attending maintained nursery or primary schools has risen from 17 in 1970 to 40 in 1981.

*Primary Stage.*—This begins at 5 years and the transfer to secondary school is generally made at 11 years. In England and Wales, about half the primary schools take 5 to 11-year olds; about 30 per cent are schools for infants (up to 7 years only); and most of the rest take juniors only (7- to 11-year olds). Most primary schools take both boys and girls.

*First Schools.*—In some areas, first schools cater for ages from 5 to 8, 9 or 10; they are the first stage of a three-tier system.

*Middle Schools.*—Middle schools (which take children from first schools) cover varying age ranges between 8 and 14.

*Secondary Stage.*—Secondary schools are for children aged 11 to 16 and over. The largest have over 2,000 pupils but more than half the schools take between 300 and 600 pupils. In January, 1981, when there were in England 3,840,000 pupils in maintained secondary schools the main types were: (a) *comprehensive* schools (90 per cent of pupils), whose admission arrangements are without reference to ability or aptitude; (b) *secondary modern* schools (6 per cent) providing mainly a general education with a practical bias; (c) *grammar* schools (3 per cent) providing an academic course from 11 to 16–18 years; and (d) *technical* schools (1 per cent) providing an integrated academic and technical course.

*Tertiary Colleges* are being developed in some areas. They provide normal sixth form school courses as well as a range of courses for further education students over the age of 16.

*Special Education* is provided for children who require it because of physical or mental disability either in ordinary schools or special schools. In January 1981 there were 123,000 full-time and part-time pupils (of whom about 111,000 were in maintained schools) in special schools in England, including about 4,400 receiving education in hospital special schools. In addition, nearly 7,400 pupils attended independent schools catering mainly or wholly for the handicapped and about 16,500 handicapped pupils were attending designated special classes in county and voluntary schools.

In 1981 an Education Act set up a new framework for special education in England and Wales. It introduced a new concept of special educational

needs extending to all children with significant learning difficulties and not just to the small minority of children hitherto ascertained as "handicapped".

### Primary and Secondary Schools

In 1981 there were 30,195 maintained and non-maintained schools in England, 271 fewer than in 1980. The total number of full-time and part-time pupils in them fell by 213,000 over the year to 8,720,000 in 1981. The number of maintained secondary schools continued to fall; in 1981 the total of 4,654 was 26 less than in 1980. For the fourth successive year the number of primary schools has fallen; in 1981 the total of 21,018 was 224 below the total for 1980.

Of the 8,720,000 pupils at school in January 1981 all but 2 per cent were full-time. Of those in maintained schools, 48,000 were in nursery schools, 4,176,000 in primary schools, and 3,840,000 in secondary schools. In addition there were 527,000 in non-maintained schools and 128,000 in special schools (maintained and non-maintained).

The downward trend of primary school rolls continues with 185,000 fewer in 1981 than in 1980. Since 1974 the total number of pupils in primary schools has fallen by 734,000 to 4,176,000.

Boys and girls are taught together in almost all maintained primary schools. Over 88 per cent of pupils in maintained secondary schools in England and Wales attend mixed schools. At secondary level most recognized independent schools are for boys only or girls only.

*Staying on.* 310,000 pupils aged 16 and over stayed on at maintained secondary schools in England. This was 26 per cent of those aged 16 years and 16 per cent of those aged 17 years. The corresponding percentages in 1971 were 23 and 15. In 1981 the Government announced provision for additional expenditure of £60 million (which 82.5 per cent is for England) in 1982-83 to enable young people to continue their education after 16.

*Pupil-teacher ratios* continue to improve. The ratio within maintained primary schools improved slightly from 23.1 pupils per qualified teacher in 1979 to 22.6 in 1981. For maintained secondary schools the ratio remained the same at 16.6 over the year. These ratios are the best ever recorded.

*Class Sizes.*—The average size of taught classes continued to decrease between 1980 and 1981. The proportion of secondary school classes with more than 30 pupils fell from 10.2 per cent to 9.6 per cent; the equivalent figure for primary classes fell from 24.7 per cent to 23.5 per cent.

*School Meals.*—In October 1981, 3,515,000 or 49 per cent of pupils at maintained schools in England took the school dinner; 11.9 per cent of pupils got free dinners. This compares with 64.1 per cent taking meals in 1979.

*Examinations.*—Secondary school pupils (and others) can take the General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) or the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.). The examinations for the G.C.E., which are at present conducted by eight examining bodies (most connected with universities) are set at two levels: Ordinary level ("O") and Advanced level ("A"). "A" level is usually taken after two years in the sixth form following "O" level, which is normally taken at 16 years (earlier only if the head teacher agrees). The G.C.E. is not a "grouped subject" examination and candidates at either level may take one or more subjects as they wish. At "A" level passes are awarded in five grades. "A" level candidates may take Special papers which are usually set on the same syllabus as the basic "A" level papers but contain more searching questions.

Under the grading system for "O" level, attainment in an "O" level subject is indicated by a grade A, B, C, D or E of which grade A is the highest and grade

E the lowest. Candidates awarded grade A, B or C have reached the standard of the former subject pass at "O" level. Grades D and E indicate lower levels of attainment.

Like the G.C.E. the Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.) can be taken in one or more subjects. It is open to boys and girls in any school completing five years of secondary education, and is meant for pupils of about 16 years who are around the average in terms of ability for their age groups. Five grades are awarded. The C.S.E. can be examined in a number of ways, internal and external, and is at present controlled largely by serving teachers sitting on the 14 regional examining boards.

The Government has decided that the G.C.E. "O" level and the C.S.E. examination systems will be replaced by a single system. The standards of the present "O" level examinations will be safeguarded and the number of syllabuses reduced with alternative papers being offered at different levels of difficulty. Groups of examining boards will be responsible for producing syllabuses in line with national criteria and schools will still be able to choose examinations set by any of the groups. These changes will require cooperation between G.C.E. and C.S.E. boards and may result in some mergers.

In June 1981 the Secretary of State announced the composition of the four groups of G.C.E. and C.S.E. boards which will administer the single system of examinations in England at 16 plus. Each group contains at least one G.C.E. board and one C.S.E. board and is associated with the territory of its constituent C.S.E. boards. The date from which the changes will take place will take effect has not yet been made known.

The Government also proposes to introduce a new pre-vocational qualification, available at 17 plus in both schools and colleges and designed for young people without a clear vocational objective and not intending to proceed to higher education.

Co-ordinating the work of the G.C.E. and C.S.E. examining boards, and advising them, has been the *Schools Council for the Curriculum and Examinations* (160 Great Portland Street, W.1. *Chairman*, J. Tomlinson; *Secretary*, J. F. Mann) which was established in 1964 by the Secretary of State for Education and Science as an independent advisory body financially supported by the D.E.S. and the L.E.A.'s and representing all educational interests with teachers forming a majority of its members. The Council has been particularly concerned with promoting and encouraging curriculum study and development. It has carried out research and development work on curricula, teaching methods and examinations in primary and secondary schools. It has also been concerned *inter alia* with maintaining comparability of standards between boards and also between the two examinations (grade 1 in the C.S.E. is intended to indicate a standard such that a candidate achieving it might reasonably have been expected to obtain a pass at "O" level in the G.C.E., had he followed a course leading to that examination).

In April 1982 the Secretary of State announced the proposed setting up of an *Examinations Council* and a *School Curriculum Development Council* to take the place of the Schools Council. The Examinations Council, which would be funded by the Secretaries of State, would coordinate and supervise the conduct of examinations at 16 plus and 18 plus, advise the Secretaries of State on the validity of national criteria and on how the examination system can best serve national needs. The School Curriculum Development Council, to be financed jointly by local and central government, would inform itself of current developments, identify gaps, stimulate within a modest budget work to meet future needs, and promote the dissemination of curriculum innovation.

## TEACHERS

(see also p. 531)

Although it is the duty of each Local Education Authority to ensure that there is efficient education to meet the needs of the local population, what is taught in the schools is normally decided on their behalf by the head teachers of schools.

Teachers are appointed by local education authorities, school governing bodies or managers. Those in publicly maintained schools must be approved as "qualified" by the Department of Education and Science. To become a qualified teacher it is necessary to have successfully completed an initial course of teacher training. Teacher training has now been largely integrated with the rest of higher education with training places concentrated in polytechnics, institutes or colleges of higher education, and universities.

Entry requirements are high with a reduced number of training places available. On entry to a course of initial teacher training leading to qualified teacher status (whether at undergraduate or post-graduate level) students are expected to provide evidence of, *inter alia*, a level of competence in English and mathematics at least equivalent to passes at a minimum of Grade C at G.C.E. "O" level or Grade 1 in C.S.E.

For entry at undergraduate level candidates must also normally have five passes in the G.C.E. (two of which should be at "A" level) or four passes (three of which should be at "A" level).

With certain exceptions, the profession now has an all-graduate entry. Teachers in further education, however, are not required to have qualified teacher status but most have industrial, commercial or professional experience.

*New Intake.* In recent years there has been a sharp drop in the number of places for students admitted to teacher-training courses. This is due to the drop in pupil numbers at school (see above) and to restrictions on public spending. In 1981 provisional figures for entry in England (in both university and non-university sectors) to such courses were: one-year postgraduate courses: 11,150; three- and four-year courses: 6,950; one-year specialist non-graduate courses: 300. Initial teacher training will end at 14 institutions of higher education if a provisional allocation of training places for 1983-85, which was announced in August 1982, is confirmed. However, the Secretary of State for Education has said that, as the number of children in primary schools will begin to rise again in the mid-80s, the logic of the situation requires the number of newly trained primary teachers to be trebled and the number of new secondary teachers to be cut by about a third.

The 1982 intake to teacher training postgraduate certificate of education courses is being reduced by 20 per cent. The total number of teachers in first, full-time permanent appointments in England and Wales, in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools, by the January following the completion of initial training were: 1978—19,114; 1979—15,355; 1980—10,987 i.e. numbers dropped by 43 per cent between 1978 and 1980. The percentage of newly trained teachers who had taken up full-time permanent employment by the following January in maintained schools dropped from 58 in 1978 to an estimated 54 in 1980.

*Shortage Subjects.* There are still shortages of certain specialist teachers—especially in mathematics, the physical sciences, business studies, craft, design and technology. There is a pilot scheme of National Scholarships for Priority Teachers which is intended to attract able graduates to take a postgraduate certificate in education in mathematics, physics or chemistry. In a two year period 60

scholarships are available in England each worth £500 tax free on top of the normal student grant plus the guarantee of a teaching job. There is also a training and retraining scheme for teachers of shortage subjects.

*Serving Teachers.* The high point in the size of the total teacher force in England was January 1979 when there were in post 440,800 teachers in maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools. By January 1981 the total teacher force had dropped by 9,000 to 429,100 as compared to twelve months earlier and by January 1982 by 9,400 to 419,700. There was a marked increase in early retirements.

Of the 429,100 in January 1981, 1,670 were in nursery schools, 188,480 in primary schools and 239,000 in secondary schools. In addition there were in January 1981 94,000 teachers in further education, 18,000 in special education, and 1,000 providing education otherwise than at school.

*Unemployment.* A D.E.S. survey of teachers who in 1980 completed initial training courses in non-university institutions in England and Wales showed that by the end of 1980 an estimated minimum of 70 per cent had obtained teaching posts or the firm promise of posts in the U.K.; 8 per cent had taken up non-teaching jobs; and 14 per cent remained unemployed. Most of the remaining 8 per cent had gone on to further study, had gone abroad, or had deferred entry to teaching for personal reasons.

*Salaries.* There are national salary scales for teachers in schools and other educational institutions maintained from public funds. There is a superannuation scheme administered by the Department of Education and Science.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

"Higher Education" consists of the education provided in universities and in "advanced" courses in polytechnics and certain other educational establishments.

Outside the universities higher education covers any course—full-time, sandwich or part-time—of a standard higher than G.C.E. "A" level. It thus includes research, degree-level courses, higher diploma and higher certificate courses, and courses leading to a wide variety of professional qualifications. In that sense higher education is offered in some 400 institutions outside the universities most of them maintained by L.E.A.s within the overall provision they make for further education. In England the non-university sector of higher education catered in October 1981 for some 200,000 full-time and sandwich-course students, 120,000 on part-time day courses and 42,000 on evening courses. Home initial entrants to full-time and sandwich courses in 1981 are estimated to have risen by 14 per cent while overseas student numbers dropped by 6 per cent.

The Government announced in December 1981 that a *National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education* would be set up on an interim basis. Its function is to advise the Secretary of State on the academic provision to be made in institutions in selected fields and, in relation to those fields, on the appropriate use of his powers with regard to the appointment of the advanced further education pool and to the approval of advanced courses. The advisory body comprises a committee (chaired by a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State) supported by a Board. Both the committee and the board met for the first time in February 1982.

## FURTHER EDUCATION

The term "Further Education" usually means all post-school education except "higher education" (see above).

Excluding cultural and leisure activities at adult education centres, 1,800,000 people attended further and higher education courses in major establishments of further education in 1980–81.

Local Education Authorities are responsible for providing full-time and part-time courses of post-secondary education (other than university education) in their areas.

*Regional Advisory Councils.* Responsibility for coordinating further education provision in different areas of England and Wales rests with 10 Regional Advisory Councils (see p. 532) set up by the local education authorities in each region. The councils bring together representatives of the L.E.A.s, colleges, universities, industry and commerce.

The 5,682 further education establishments in England and Wales may be grouped in the following main categories of which all, except the last, are grant-aided:—

1. *Polytechnics* (see also pp. 509–10)—Thirty major centres in which a wide range of full-time, sandwich and part-time courses are provided for students at all levels of higher education, and entirely or almost entirely for those of 18 years or more. They have governing bodies with a large measure of autonomy and are mainly teaching institutions though provision is made for certain research where it is essential to the proper fulfilment of teaching functions and the maintenance of close links with industry. In England in 1980–81 there were 122,000 full-time and sandwich students at polytechnics and 82,000 part-time day students.

2. *Other Major Establishments* (593).—Including all major establishments (maintained or assisted by L.E.A.s, direct grant from D.E.S. or voluntary), other than polytechnics, providing courses in teacher training, art, agricultural, commercial, technical and other subjects. In England there were 361,000 full-time or sandwich students and 1,235 part-time day students.

3. *Adult Education Centres* (4,926). Establishments maintained by local education authorities and offering a wide range of courses, many of them recreational, mainly for evening students, and often housed in premises used by day for other educational purposes. 1,636,000 students in England and Wales.

4. *Independent Establishments* (133) recognised as efficient by the Department of Education and Science.

In 1973 there was set up a *Technician Education Council* to develop a unified national system of courses for technicians in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (in 1980–81 more than 85,000 students registered for TEC programmes in 500 colleges); and in 1974 the *Business Education Council* which is concerned with the development of policies for a uniform national system of courses, in further and higher education, for people in business and commerce (in 1980–81 more than 56,000 students enrolled on BEC courses).

An important body with few, if any, parallels in other countries is the *Council for National Academic Awards* (C.N.A.A.) which awards degrees to students taking courses approved by it in non-university institutions. Following a recommendation of the Robbins Committee it was established by Royal Charter in 1964 as an autonomous body. More than 100 colleges in Britain conduct courses leading to its degrees: B.A., B.Ed., B.Sc., and the higher degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. (for post-graduate course work) and M.Phil. and Ph.D. (for research which may be undertaken jointly in industry and college). In 1980 the C.N.A.A. awarded 22,751 first degrees and 938 higher degrees throughout the United Kingdom.

The *Diploma of Higher Education* (Dip.H.E.) is a two-year diploma intended to serve as either a terminal qualification or as a stepping stone to a

degree or other further study; it has a normal entry requirement of two "A" levels. The Dip. H.E. is awarded by either the Council for National Academic Awards (see above) or by a university. Courses leading to it are offered by more than 70 polytechnics and colleges. The emphasis in most Dip. H.E. courses is on the humanities and social sciences but many colleges offer scientific options.

*Adult Education* (see p. 514–16).

*Trade Union Education.*—The Secretaries of State for Education and Science and Employment support financially approved expenditure on trade union education and training. In 1981–82 the joint grant was £1·92 million.

*The Youth Service.*—Provides for the spare-time activities of young people. The Local Education Authorities co-operate with voluntary bodies in their areas and may maintain their own youth clubs. There are various national voluntary youth organizations. There are some 3,000 full-time youth workers in Britain who are employed by local education authorities and voluntary youth organizations. In addition there are more than 300,000 part-time paid and unpaid workers. In England and Wales there is a basic two-year training for youth and community workers. A review of youth service provision is taking place in 1981–82.

*Training Services.* The main responsibility for carrying out industrial and commercial training lies with individual employers but the Manpower Services Commission (M.S.C.) with government support, has evolved a strategy to provide opportunities for individuals to acquire new skills and to improve the effectiveness of training generally. There were 23 *industrial training boards* which received Exchequer funds and were responsible for promoting training in their respective industries but in December 1981 the Government announced that only seven of these would be retained leaving about 70 per cent of the country's workforce outside the scope of these boards. The *Training Opportunities Scheme* (T.O.P.S.) complements the training given in industry and commerce by providing individuals over the age of 19 with a chance to acquire new skills. Training is carried out at the M.S.C. Training Services Division's own skillcentres and at many colleges and employers' establishments. Some 66,400 adults were trained under T.O.P.S. in 1980–81.

In 1981 a *New Initiative in Training* was announced by the Government with emphasis on three objectives: better arrangements for skilled training to agreed standards; improving the vocational education and training of all young people; and opening up more opportunities for adults to train.

A *Youth Training Scheme* is to cover by September 1983 all unemployed young people leaving school at the minimum age.

In June 1982 the M.S.C. announced that it would launch a major collaborative scheme—the *Open Tech Programme*—which will use the resources and expertise of existing agencies for education and training.

A *Further Education Information Service* is provided each summer by the local education authorities in cooperation with the polytechnics and other colleges offering full-time degree and higher national diploma courses, and the Department of Education and Science. Its purpose is to provide up-to-date information and advice about full-time degree, H.N.D. and Dip.H.E. courses in the colleges for those who find themselves, late in the summer, without a place on a course. A list of local advisory officers is available from the D.E.S.

## UNIVERSITIES

Universities are self-governing institutions, usually established by Royal Charter, which are

responsible for all academic matters including appointments and staffing, curriculum and student admissions.

There are 44 universities in the United Kingdom (see pp. 504–9). Of these, 33 are in England, eight in Scotland, two in Northern Ireland and one (a federal institution) in Wales.

In addition, there is the "Open University" which provides courses leading to degrees by a combination of television, radio, correspondence, tutorials, short residential courses and local audio-visual centres. The Open University offers undergraduate (no qualifications needed for entry), post-experience and post-graduate courses. It is grant-aided directly by the Department of Education and Science and does not come within the University Grants Committee system. More than 8,000 students graduated in 1980 from the Open University and in 1981 some 60,000 students were following undergraduate courses.

The independent University College at Buckingham provides a two-year course leading to a Licence and its tuition fees are £4,040 for 1983. It receives no capital or recurrent income from the government but since 1981 its students are eligible for mandatory awards from L.E.A.'s. Its academic year consists of 4 terms of 10 weeks each.

**Students.** In October 1981 there were (provisional figures) 298,000 full-time and sandwich course students enrolled at universities in Great Britain, excluding the Open University. Of these, 252,000 were undergraduates and 46,000 postgraduates. 15,000 of the undergraduates were from overseas and 15,000 of the postgraduates.

The number of new full-time/sandwich student entrants to universities in Great Britain in October 1981 was 110,000 of whom 81,000 were undergraduates and 29,000 were postgraduates; of these 6,000 and 9,000 were from overseas. Home undergraduate new entrants decreased by 3.7 per cent compared to the previous year and those from overseas by 3.5 per cent; home postgraduate entrants, however, were up by 1.1 per cent and those from overseas down by 2 per cent.

In 1980, 68,151 first degrees and 18,925 higher degrees were awarded by universities (other than the Open University) in Great Britain.

Students applying for admission to a first degree course at a university do so through the Universities Central Council on Admissions (U.C.C.A.) which was set up by the universities in 1961 on the initiative of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. All universities participate fully in the U.C.C.A. scheme except certain Scottish universities. The Open University and the University College at Buckingham, however, conduct their own admissions direct. The U.C.C.A. office is in Cheltenham.

The requirements for entry to first degree courses vary somewhat from one university to another, but the universities publish co-operatively an annual Compendium which describes these requirements in detail.

Students who are normally resident in Britain, have certain minimum qualifications and have been admitted to a university in the United Kingdom are entitled to an award from public funds; the amount varies according to the financial circumstances of the students and their parents. Students with mandatory awards do not pay tuition fees; the parental contribution scale applies only to grants for maintenance.

As part of the Government's plan to restrain public expenditure, new entrants from overseas (other than from European Community countries) to higher and further education courses in Great Britain must pay tuition fees based on the full recurrent cost of the courses. In 1982–83 these were *not less than* £2,700 for arts courses, £3,600 for science courses and £6,600

for clinical medicine, dentistry and veterinary science.

**Academic staff.** In 1980–81 there were 44,092 full-time teaching and research staff at universities in the U.K. of whom 10.4 per cent were professors, 21.3 per cent were readers or senior lecturers and 53 per cent lecturers or assistant lecturers.

The University Grants Committee advises the Secretary of State for Education and Science on university matters. Most of its members are academics or businessmen. The U.G.C. acts as a buffer between the Government from which it receives a block grant of money and the universities to which it allocates this grant.

Although the universities have freedom in academic matters, the Government, through the U.G.C., determines the total size of the university student population, strongly influences its distribution between arts, science, medicine, etc., and determines the part which the university sector plays in the whole higher education system.

**Reshaping the university system.** Unprecedented cuts to the income and student numbers of universities in Great Britain were announced by the U.G.C. in July 1981 as another part of the Government's intention to cut public spending. Recurrent income will be cut, in real terms, by between 11 and 15 per cent between 1979–80 and 1983–84 and there will be a 5 per cent (12,250 students) reduction in numbers of home and other E.C. students, even though the demand for university education is still rising. A redundancy compensation scheme for academic staff has been set up.

## SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and has a number of distinctive features. The general supervision of the national system of education, except for the universities, is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland acting through the Scottish Education Department. The duty of providing education locally rests with the nine regional councils and three island councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, "central institutions", colleges of education, and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main categories, viz. *education authority schools* which are financed and managed by the regional and islands councils; *grant-aided schools*, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the department; and *independent schools* which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration.

In 1980–81, there were 3,848 education authority and grant-aided schools and departments, of which 519 were nursery, 2,543 primary, 467 secondary and 319 special. There were also 90 registered independent schools. The total number of pupils in education authority and grant-aided schools and departments (including special) was 988,722 (504,994 boys, 483,728 girls) of which 32,644 (16,800 boys, 15,844 girls) received nursery education. There were a further 16,044 pupils in independent schools (9,343 boys, 6,701 girls).

Schooling normally starts at the age of 5, and the primary school course lasts for 7 years. Primary schools usually take both boys and girls. Pupils transfer from the primary course to secondary courses about the age of 12.

Over 99 per cent of pupils in education authority secondary schools attend schools with a comprehensive intake. Most of these schools provide a full range of courses appropriate to all levels of ability from first to sixth year.

The Scottish Certificate of Education Examination is conducted by the Scottish Examination Board. Pupils may attempt as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of, on either the Ordinary grade which corresponds to the Ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education, or on the Higher grade which is normally taken one year after Ordinary grade. The shorter length of course inevitably means that Higher grades are normally studied to a lesser depth than Advanced levels; on the other hand it is common for pupils to be presented for four or more Higher grades at a single diet of the examination. The Board grants a Certificate of Sixth Year Studies designed to give direction and purpose to sixth-year work by encouraging pupils who have completed their main subjects at Higher grade to study a maximum of three such subjects in depth. Pupils may also use the sixth year to gain improved or additional Higher grades or Ordinary grades.

*Further Education.*—Facilities for further education are provided by 14 Central Institutions (grant-aided colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by 62 further education colleges managed by education authorities. The Central Institutions provide mainly advanced courses in science and technology, commerce, art, music, domestic science, and other subjects, leading to their own diplomas, to professional qualifications or to degrees validated by C.N.A.A. or universities.

The further education colleges normally provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects, but a few offer courses of degree level. Courses are offered in a wide variety of subjects but to make the most economic use of resources, provision of certain courses is made on a regional or even a national basis.

*Teachers.*—All teachers in public or grant-aided schools in Scotland are required to be registered with the General Teaching Council for Scotland (which is independent of the Scottish Education Department) and normally to hold a teaching qualification awarded by a Scottish College of Education. There are seven of these colleges, five of which provide both one and three year courses leading to a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education), and a one year course leading to a Teaching Qualification (Secondary Education). Of the remaining two colleges, one

is a residential college of physical education for women and the other provides only courses leading to a Teaching Qualification (Primary Education). All seven colleges, in conjunction with local universities or the Council for National Academic Awards, provide four year combined courses leading to the degree of B.Ed.

The basic scales of teachers' salaries are for primary and secondary levels, with additional payments for qualifications and for posts of special responsibility.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly comparable to that in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act (and later amendments) primary education is provided for children up to about 11½ years of age when they are transferred to secondary school. The main types of secondary school are: secondary grammar and secondary (intermediate). Selection for secondary education is based on verbal reasoning tests at eleven-plus combined with teachers' assessments of performance in school subjects. Fees are charged at grammar school but qualified pupils there receive scholarships from their local education authority.

In January 1979 the total number of pupils enrolled in grant-aided schools was 370,048; there were 61 nursery schools with 3,260 pupils and 110 full-time teachers; 1,069 primary schools with 200,866 pupils and 8,405 full-time teachers; 261 secondary schools with 158,601 pupils and 10,114 full-time teachers; 26 special schools with 2,467 pupils and 283 full-time teachers.

In 1978-79, of students enrolled in grant-aided institutions of further education, 6,358 were taking advanced courses and 41,173 non-advanced, 15,000 were full-time, 13,941 were on day-release, including block release, and 18,590 were other part-time. The training of teachers is carried out in 3 colleges, the Ulster Polytechnic, one technical college, and in the department of education of the Queen's University of Belfast and the education centre of the New University of Ulster. In 1979 there were 2,649 full-time students training to be teachers (including 759 new entrants).

Public expenditure on education, libraries and related services in 1978-79 was £332 million.

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#### DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD SCHEME

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, which operates under a variety of titles in over forty countries around the world, provides an incentive and a challenge to young people to reach certain standards in leisure-time activities with the voluntary help of adults. Entrants must be between their 14th and 23rd birthdays, and can enter through their school, their firm, a youth organization, or on their own. Bronze, Silver and Gold Awards can be gained by those who qualify in the four sections of the Scheme: Service, Expeditions, Skills and Physical Recreation. The qualifying standards are expressed in terms of proficiency, perseverance or sustained effort, participants being assessed on the use they make of their personal abilities and aptitudes, and not in competition with others.

In 1981, there were 78,847 new entrants from the United Kingdom and 34,325 from overseas; a total of 49,866 Awards were gained world-wide. Since the Scheme began in 1956, over one and three quarter million young people have taken part.

Head Office: 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8. Director: R. Heron.

## PRINCIPAL BOOK PUBLISHERS AND THEIR ADDRESSES

More than 9,000 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing some 2,500 names and addresses is available, price (1982 edition) £2.25 post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker".

- Abelard-Schumann, Furnival House, 14-18 High Holborn, W.C.1.
- Allan (Ian), Terminal House, Shepperton, Mdx.
- Allen (J. A.), 1 Lower Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
- Allen (W. H.), 44 Hill St., W.1.
- Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1.
- Angus & Robertson, 16 Golden Square, W.1.
- Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
- Argus Books, 14 St. James Rd., Watford.
- Arlington Books, 3 Clifford St., W.1.
- Armada Books, 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
- Arms & Armour Press, 2 Hampstead High St., N.W.3.
- Arnold (Edward), 41 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
- Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Buttery St., Leeds.
- Arrow Books, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Athlone Press, 90-91 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
- Autobooks, Bradford Rd., E. Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorks.
- B.B.C. Publications, 35 Marylebone High St., W.1.
- Baillière, Tindall, 10 Greycoat Place, S. W.1.
- Baker (John), 35 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
- Bantam Bks., 61 Uxbridge Rd., W.5.
- Barker (Arthur), 91 Clapham High St., S.W.4.
- Barrie & Jenkins, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
- Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
- Bell & Hyman, 37 Queen Elizabeth St., S.E.1.
- Benn (Ernest), 25 New Street Square, E.C.4.
- Bingley (Clive), 16 Pembroke Rd., W.11.
- Black (A. & C.), 35 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
- Blackie, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, and Furnival House, 14-18 High Holborn, W.C.1.
- Blackwell (Basil), 108 Cowley Rd., Oxford.
- Blackwood (W.), 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
- Blandford Press, Link Ho., West St., Poole, Dorset.
- Blond & Briggs, 8 Alexandra Rd., S. W. 19.
- Bodley Head, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
- Bowes & Bowes, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
- Boyers (Marion), 18 Brewer St., W.1.
- British Museum, 46 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
- Brown, Son & Ferguson, 4 Darnley St., Glasgow.
- Burke Pub. Co., 116 Golden Lane, E.C.1.
- Butterworth & Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Calder (John), 18 Brewer St., W.1.
- Cambridge Univ. Press, Shaftesbury Rd., Cambridge.
- Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
- Cassell, 10 Greycoat Place, S.W.1.
- Centaur Press, Fontwell, Arundel, Sx.
- Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
- Chapman & Hall, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
- Chapman (Geoffrey), 10 Greycoat Place, S.W.1.
- Chatto & Windus, 40 William IV St., W.C.2.
- Churchill Livingstone, 1-3 Baxter's Place, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
- Collier-Macmillan, Stockley Rd., W. Drayton, Mdx.
- Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
- Constable & Co., 10 Orange St., W.C.2.
- Consumers' Assn., 14 Buckingham St., W.C.2.
- Corgi Books, 61 Uxbridge Road, W.5.
- Crosby Lockwood, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
- Darton, Longman & Todd, 89 Lillie Rd., S.W.6.
- David & Charles, Brunel House, Newton Abbot, Devon.
- Davies (Christopher), 52 Mansel St., Swansea.
- Davies (Peter), 10 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1.
- Dean & Son, 52 Southwark St., S.E.1.
- Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 33 Welbeck St., W.1.
- Deutsch (A.), 105 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
- Dobson Books, Brancepeth Castle, Durham.
- Duckworth & Co., 43 Gloucester Crescent, N.W.1.
- E.P. Group, Bradford Rd., E. Ardsley, Wakefield, Yorks.
- Elek, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
- Elliot Right Way Books, Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.
- Encyclopædia Britannica, 156 Oxford St., W.1.
- Epworth Press, 1 Central Bldgs., S.W.1.
- Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
- Eyre & Spottiswoode, North Way, Andover, Hants.
- Faber & Faber, 3 Queen Square, W.C.1.
- Focal Press, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.
- Fontana, 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
- Foulis (G. T.), Sparkford, Yeovil, Som.
- Foulsham & Co., Yeovil Rd., Slough, Berks.
- Fountain Press, 65 Victoria St., Windsor, Berks.
- French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
- Futura, see Macdonald & Co.
- Gall & Inglis, 62 Buckstone Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
- Gee & Co., 151 Strand, W.C.2.
- Geographia, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Gibbons (Stanley), 399 Strand, W.C.2.
- Gibson (Robert), 17 Fitzroy Place, Glasgow.
- Ginn & Co., Elsinore Ho., Buckingham St., Aylesbury, Bucks.
- Glasgow (Mary), 140 Kensington Church St., W.8.
- Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
- Gower Press, Croft Rd., Aldershot, Hants.
- Graham (Frank), 6 Queen's Terrace, Newcastle.
- Granada Publishing, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
- Green (W.), St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
- Griffin (Charles), 5A Crenndon St., High Wycombe, Bucks.
- Guinness Superlatives, 2 Cecil Court, London Road, Enfield.
- H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
- Hale (Robert), 45 Clerkenwell Green, E.C.1.
- Hamilton (Hamish), 57 Long Acre, W.C.2.
- Hamlyn, Astronaut Ho., Hounslow Road, Feltham, Mdx.
- Harrap, 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
- Hart-Davis, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.
- Harvester Press, 16 Ship St., Brighton, Sussex.
- Harvill Press, 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
- Haynes (J. H.), Sparkford, Yeovil, Som.
- Heinemann (Wm.), 10 Upper Grosvenor St., W.1.
- Hodder & Stoughton, 47 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
- Hodge & Co., 34 N. Frederick St., Glasgow.
- Hogarth Press, 40-42 William IV St., W.C.2.
- Hollis & Carter, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.
- Holmes-Macdougal, 137 Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
- Holt-Saunders, 1 St. Annes Rd., Eastbourne, Sx.
- Hurst & Blackett, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Hutchinson, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Jackdaw Publications, 30 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
- Jane's Publishing Co., 238 City Rd., E.C.1.
- Jarrold Colour, Barrack Street, Norwich.
- Jarrolds, 17 Conway St., W.1.
- Johnston & Bacon, P. O. Box 1, Stirling.
- Jordan & Sons, 15 Pembroke Rd., Bristol.
- Joseph (Michael), 44 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
- Kaye & Ward, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.
- Kelly's Directories, East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, Sussex.
- Kimber (Wm.), 22A Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
- Kimpton Medical, 205 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
- Ladybird, Beeches Rd., Loughborough.
- Lane (Allen), 536 Kings Rd., S.W.10.
- Lawrence & Wishart, 39 Museum St., W.C.1.
- Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.



Lion Publishing, Icknield Way, Tring, Herts.  
 Longman Group, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex.  
 Lund Humphries, 26 Litchfield St., W.C.2.  
 Lutterworth Press, Farnham Rd., Guildford, Sy.  
 Macdonald & Co., 74 Worship St., E.C.2.  
 Macdonald & Evans, Estover Rd., Plymouth.  
 McGraw-Hill, Shoppenhangers Rd., Maidenhead,  
 Berks.  
 Macmillan Publishers, Little Essex St., W.C.2.  
 Marshall Cavendish, 58 Old Compton St., W.1.  
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1 Bath St., E.C.1.  
 Mayflower, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.  
 Methodist Publishing, Wellington Rd., S.W.19.  
 Methuen & Co., 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Mills & Boon, 15 Brook's Mews, W.1.  
 Mitchell Beazley, 14 Manette St., W.1.  
 Mowbray, St. Thomas Ho., Becket St., Oxford.  
 Muller (F.), 8 Alexandra Rd., S.W.19.  
 Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.  
 National C.E.C., Robt. Denholm House, Nutfield,  
 Surrey.  
 Nelson (T.), Mayfield Rd., Walton-on-Thames, Sy.  
 New English Library, 47 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.  
 Nisbet & Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn Garden City,  
 Herts.  
 Nonesuch Library, 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Novello & Co., Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent.  
 Octopus Books, 59 Grosvenor St., W.1.  
 Odhams Books, Astronaut Ho., Hounslow Rd.,  
 Feltham, Mdx.  
 Oliphants, 1 Bath St., E.C.1.  
 Oliver & Boyd, 1-3 Baxter's Place, Leith Walk,  
 Edinburgh.  
 Owen (Peter), 73 Kenway Rd., S.W.5.  
 Oxford Univ. Press, 37 Dover St., W.1.  
 Paladin Bks., Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.  
 Pan Books, 18 Cavaye Place, S.W.10.  
 Panther, Frogmore, St. Albans, Herts.  
 Paul (Kegan), 39 Store St., W.C.1.  
 Paul (Stanley), 17 Conway St., W.1.  
 Pelham Books, 44 Bedford Sq., W.C.1.  
 Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Mdx.  
 Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford.  
 Phaidon Press, St. Ebbes St., Oxford.  
 Pharmaceutical Press, 1 Lambeth High St., S.E.1.  
 Philip (George), 12 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Piatkus Books, 17 Brook Rd., Loughton, Essex.  
 Pickering & Inglis, 26 Bothwell St., Glasgow, G.2.  
 Pitkins, 11 Wyfold Rd., S.W.6.  
 Pitman Books, 128 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Purnell Books, Paulton, Bristol.  
 Putnam & Co., 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Quartet Books, 27 Gooch St., W.1.  
 Queen Anne Press, see Macdonald & Co.  
 Rapp & Whiting, 105 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

Reader's Digest, 25 Berkeley Sq., W.1.  
 Reinhardt (Max), 9 Bow St., W.C.2.  
 Religious Education Press, Hencock Rd., Exeter.  
 Rider & Co., 17 Conway St., W.1.  
 Rivingtons, Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.  
 Routledge & Kegan Paul, 39 Store St., W.C.1.  
 S.C.M. Press, 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 S.P.C.K., Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone Rd.,  
 N.W.1.  
 St. Andrew Press, 121 George St., Edinburgh.  
 Scripture Union, 130 City Rd., E.C.1.  
 Secker & Warburg, 54 Poland St., W.1.  
 Sheed & Ward, 2 Creechburg Lane, E.C.3.  
 Sheldon Press, Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone  
 Rd., N.W.1.  
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.1.  
 Smith (M. Temple), Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge  
 Circus, W.C.2.  
 Smythe (Colin), Gerrards Cross, Bucks.  
 Souvenir Press, 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.  
 Spearman (N.), 57 Friars St., Sudbury, Suffolk.  
 Sphere Books, 30 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.  
 Spon (E. & F. N.), 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Sporting Handbooks, 12 Dyott St., W.C.1.  
 Stanford Maritime, 12-14 Long Acre, W.C.2.  
 Stephens (Patrick), Bar Hill, Cambridge.  
 Stevens & Sons, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Studio Vista, 10 Greycoat Place, S.W.1.  
 Sweet & Maxwell, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Talbot Press, Ballymount Rd., Dublin, 12.  
 Tavistock Publications, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 Technical Press, Freeland, Oxford.  
 Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.  
 Times Books, 16 Golden Sq., W.1.  
 Turnstone Books, Denington Estate, Welling-  
 borough, Northants.  
 University of Wales Press, Gwennyth St., Cardiff.  
 University Tutorial Press, 842 Yeovil Rd., Slough.  
 Valentine Mitchell, 11 Gainsborough Rd., E.11.  
 Virago, 37 Dover St., W.1.  
 Ward Lock, 82 Gower Street, W.C.1.  
 Ward Lock Educational Co., 47 Marylebone Lane,  
 W.1.  
 Warne, 40 Bedford Square, W.C.1.  
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 91 Clapham High St., S.W.4.  
 Wheaton (A.), Hencock Rd., Exeter.  
 "Whitaker," 12 Dyott St., W.C.1.  
 Wildwood House, Gloucester Mansions, Cambridge  
 Circus, W.C.2.  
 Witherby (H. F. & G.), 5 Plantan Place, S.E.1.  
 Wolfe Publishing, 3-5 Conway St., W.1.  
 World International Pub., 61 Gt. Ducie St.,  
 Manchester.  
 World's Work, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.  
 Wright (John), 42 Triangle West, Bristol.

Most of the principal book publishers are members of the Publishers Association, whose address is 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.—*President*, Tim Rix (Longman); *Chief Executive*, Clive Bradley.

### BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

These figures for book production and exports are issued by the Department of Industry. The totals for the years 1968 to 1981 are shown below:

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1968	£137,748,324	£61,741,160	1975	£342,408,000	£138,621,000
1969	145,893,000	68,523,000	1976	408,301,000	175,778,000
1970	153,676,000	67,842,000	1977	467,036,000	203,904,000
1971	179,099,000	77,856,000	1978	521,425,000	211,782,000
1972	205,266,000	81,207,000	1979	580,380,000	215,333,000
1973	230,106,000	95,855,000	1980	666,928,000	213,691,000
1974	281,508,000	119,359,000	1981 (Provisional)	725,803,000	233,883,000

## BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1981

This table, from *The Bookseller* of January 2, 1982, shows the books published in 1981 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 12½p have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

Classification	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Translations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics	237	35	—	—
Agriculture and Forestry	451	79	4	1
Architecture	347	69	9	1
Art	1,383	238	92	7
Astronomy	120	35	1	—
Bibliography and Library Economy	788	138	2	—
Biography	1,243	302	48	4
Chemistry and Physics	682	115	19	—
Children's Books	2,934	496	97	1
Commerce	1,213	312	4	1
Customs, Costumes, Folklore	158	37	6	—
Domestic Science	695	181	13	2
Education	1,040	194	6	—
Engineering	1,488	239	29	1
Entertainment	630	117	12	—
Fiction	4,747	1,837	118	5
General	557	96	5	—
Geography and Archaeology	476	102	9	—
Geology and Meteorology	340	41	5	—
History	1,432	347	50	2
Humour	171	24	1	—
Industry	492	96	1	—
Language	657	136	10	—
Law and Public Administration	1,399	304	9	—
Literature	1,151	190	54	5
Mathematics	726	138	8	—
Medical Science	2,838	497	27	—
Military Science	113	28	1	—
Music	365	97	12	1
Natural Sciences	1,234	190	14	1
Occultism	251	59	19	—
Philosophy	431	111	49	—
Photography	237	27	—	1
Plays	256	102	51	2
Poetry	620	70	61	38
Political Science and Economy	3,764	868	79	—
Psychology	725	121	14	—
Religion and Theology	1,363	274	138	3
School Textbooks	1,991	261	16	—
Science, General	55	12	1	—
Sociology	1,031	149	19	—
Sports and Outdoor Games	511	87	15	—
Stockbreeding	264	69	2	—
Trade	536	141	3	1
Travel and Guidebooks	677	279	8	1
Wireless and Television	264	47	3	—
Totals	43,083	9,387	1,144	78

## COPYRIGHT

The Government Department dealing with Copyright is the *Industrial Property and Copyright Dept., Department of Trade*, 25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2.

Subject to the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1966, copyright subsists automatically in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and continues to subsist until the end of the period of fifty years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died and shall then expire. *No registration nor other formalities are required in order to obtain the protection of the Act.* Protection is conferred not only against reproduction but also against the public performance of a work without permission. Copyright may also subsist in sound recordings, cinematograph films (including video recordings) and television and sound broadcasts. Libraries entitled,

under a provision still in force of the Copyright Act, 1911, to receive free copies of books published in the United Kingdom are the British Library, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, University Library, Cambridge, the National Library of Wales, the National Library of Scotland and Trinity College, Dublin.

*Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.*—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall was terminated by the Copyright Act of 1911, but in 1924 the Stationers' Company established a *new Register* in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being £10 for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies £7 in either case. The fee for a search is £5.

## ANNUAL REFERENCE BOOKS

- Advertiser's Annual.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £26-00.
- Aeromodeller Annual.—14 St. James Rd., Watford. £3-25.
- Aircraft Annual.—Terminal House, Shepperton, Middx. £2-95.
- Annual Art Sales Index.—Pond Ho., Weybridge, Sy. (Nov.) 2v. £48-00.
- Annual Register of World Events.—Longman Ho., Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. £27-00.
- Antique Shops of Britain, Guide to the.—5 Church St., Woodbridge, Suffolk. £6-95.
- Antiques in Britain.—Old Rectory, Hopton Castle, Craven Arms, Salop. £1-00.
- Architecture & Planning, Directory of Official.—Estover Rd., Estover, Plymouth. £15-00.
- Astronomical Ephemeris.—H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Jan.) £13-00.
- Automobile Year.—Bar Hill, Cambridge. (Feb.) £19-95.
- B.B.C. Annual Report & Handbook.—144 Bermondsey St., S.E.1. £3-00.
- Baily's Hunting Directory.—1 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. (Oct.) £11-95.
- Banker's Almanac & Year Book.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Feb.) £37-00.
- Bar List of the U.K.—11, New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (May) £10-00.
- Benedictine Year Book.—Ampleforth Abbey, York. £0-60.
- Benn's Hardware & Do-it-Yourself Directory.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. £25-00.
- Benn's Press Directory.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Feb.) 2v. £30-00; £25-00.
- Boat World.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £6-00.
- British Art & Antiques Year Book.—72 Broadwick St., W.1. £8-50.
- British Books in Print.—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. £53-00.
- British Clothing Industry Year Book.—1-5 Bath St., E.C.1. £21-00.
- British Industry & Services in the Common Market.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £15-00.
- British Music Year Book.—35 Bedford Row, W.C.1. £12-50.
- British Paperbacks in Print.—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. (June) £19-00.
- British Textile Register.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Mar.) £10-50.
- Brown's Nautical Almanack.—4-10 Darnley St., Glasgow, S.1. (Sept.) £13-60.
- Building Societies Who's Who.—2-3 Burgon St., E.C.4. (July) £12-50.
- Building Societies Year Book.—2-3 Burgon St., E.C.4. £15-50.
- Buses Annual.—Terminal Ho., Shepperton, Middx. £3-95.
- Caravan & Camp Sites in Britain.—Diary Ho., Borough Rd., S.E.1. £1-95.
- Carpet Annual.—76 Dean St., W.1. (Jan.).
- Catholic Directory.—18 Crosby Road North, Liverpool. £12-00.
- Charities Digest.—Estover Rd., Plymouth. £5-50.
- Chemical Industry Directory.—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Nov.) £30-00.
- Chemist & Druggist Directory.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. £24-00.
- Christies' Review of the Season.—35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1. (Dec.) £14-00.
- Church of England Year Book.—Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1. (Jan.) £7-50.
- Church of Scotland Year Book.—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. (Apr.) £5-50.
- City of London Directory.—Fairfax Ho., Colchester. £12-50, £10-50.
- Commonwealth Universities Year Book.—36 Gordon Square, W.C.1. (Sept.) £28-50.
- Computer Users' Year Book.—430 Holdenhurst Rd., Bournemouth. £39-95.
- Concrete Year Book.—Wrexham Springs, Slough, Bucks. £10-00.
- Consulting Engineers Who's Who & Year Book.—93 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. £10-00.
- "Containerization International" Year Book.—72 Broadwick St., W.1. (Mar.) £33-00.
- Contractors and Public Works, Annual Directory of.—Beauchamp Clark Garden Centre, Willesborough, Ashford, Kent. £9-90.
- Coventry Evening Telegraph Year Book and Who's Who.—Coventry Newspapers Ltd., Corporation St., Coventry. (Nov.) £4-00.
- Current Law Year Book.—11 New Fetter La., E.C.4. £35-00.
- "Daily Mail" Year Book.—Carmelite House, Fleet St., E.C.4. (Dec.) £2-15, £1-45.
- Decorating Contractor Annual Directory.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. £5-50.
- Decorative Art & Modern Interiors.—35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1. £19-95.
- Diplomatic Service List.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (April) £15-00.
- Directory of Directors.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Apr.) £27-00.
- Directory of Opportunities for Graduates.—76 Dean St., W.1. £8-50.
- Do-it-Yourself Annual.—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. (Jan.) 85p.
- Dod's Parliamentary Companion.—Elm Cottage, Chilsham Lane, Herstmonceux, Sx. £22-00.
- Education Authorities' Directory and Annual.—Derby House, Bletchingley Rd., Merstham, Surrey. (Jan.) £23-00.
- Electrical & Electronic Trader Year Book.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £6-50.
- Electrical & Electronics Trades Directory.—P.O. Box 26, Station House, Hitchin, Herts. (Feb.) £33-00.
- Electrical Contractor's Yearbook.—34 Palace Court, W.2. £2-50.
- Electricity Supply Handbook.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. (Apr.) £6-00.
- "Engineer" Buyers' Guide, 30 Calderwood St., S.E.18. £13-50.
- Europa Year Book.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 2 vols. (Apr.) £50-00, £25-00.
- European Chemical Buyers' Guide.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £20-00.
- European Glass Directory & Buyer's Guide.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. £18-00.

- European Plastics Buyers' Guide.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £25-00.
- Export Data: Exporter's Year Book.—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Dec./Jan.) £20-00.
- Fairplay International World Shipping Year Book.—52-54 Southwark St., S.E.1. £22-00.
- Farm and Garden Equipment Guide.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £5-50.
- Finishing Diary.—4 Local Board Rd., Watford. £6-00.
- Finishing Handbook and Directory.—127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. £16-50.
- Fire Protection Directory.—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. (Nov.) £15-00.
- "Flight" Directory of British Aviation.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £10-00.
- Food Processing Industry Directory.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £12-00.
- Frozen Foods Yearbook.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. £10-00.
- Fruit Trades World Directory.—1-5 Bath St., E.C.1. (Jan.) £5-00.
- Furnishing Trade, Directory to the.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Jan.) £34-00.
- Gas Directory.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Jan.) £22-00.
- Gibbons' Stamps of the World Catalogue.—391 Strand, W.C.2. (Oct.) £17-95.
- Girls' School Year Book.—35 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (May) £5-95.
- Good Food Guide.—14 Buckingham St., W.C.2. £7-50.
- Government & Municipal Contractors Register.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (Jan.) £9-00.
- Guinness Book of Records.—2 Cecil Court, London Rd., Enfield. (Oct.) £5-75.
- Hambro Tax Guide.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. £8-00.
- Health Service Buyers' Guide.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £12-00.
- Hi-fi Year Book.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £3-00.
- Hollis Press and P.R. Annual.—Contact House, Lower Hampton Rd., Sunbury-on-Thames. (Oct.) £14-00.
- Horse & Hound Hunter Chasers & Point to Pointers.—King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., S.E.1. £5-45.
- Hospitals & Health Services Yearbook.—75 Portland Place, W.1. (Nov.) £24-30.
- Hotel, Restaurant & Catering Supplies.—39 East St., Epsom, Sy. £10-00.
- Hutchins' Priced Schedules.—33 Station Rd., Bexhill-on-Sea. £9-75, £8-75.
- Insurance Directory & Yearbook.—The Butts, Half Acre, Brentford, Middx. £12-50.
- International Art & Antiques Yearbook.—72 Broadwick St., W.1. (Jan.) £12-00.
- International Film & Television Year Book.—142 Wardour St., W.1. (Jan./Feb.) £18-00.
- International Shipping & Shipbuilding Directory.—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £29-00.
- International Yearbook & Statesman's Who's Who.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Apr.) £40-00.
- Iron & Steel Year Book.—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. £14-50.
- Jane's All The World's Aircraft.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (Oct.) £45-00.
- Jane's Fighting Ships.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (Aug.) £50-00.
- Jane's Freight Containers.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (Nov.) £50-00.
- Jane's Infantry Weapons.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (May) £50-00.
- Jane's Major Companies of Europe.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (May) £30-00.
- Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (Dec.) £37-50.
- Jane's Weapon Systems.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. (Dec.) £45-00.
- Jane's World Railways.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. £45-00.
- Jewish Year Book.—25 Furnival St., E.C.4. (Jan.) £7-50.
- Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed and Official Classes.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £18-00.
- Kelly's Post Office London Directory.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Jan.) £35-00.
- Kempe's Engineers Year Book.—30 Calderwood St., S.E.18. £29-50.
- Kemp's Directory.—1-5 Bath St., E.C.1. (Sept.) £25-00.
- Kemp's International Film & T.V. Directory.—1-5 Bath St., E.C.1. (May) £22-00.
- Kime's International Law Directory.—170 Sloane St., S.W.1. (June) £11-00.
- Law List, International.—Pitman Ho., Parker St., W.C.2. £21-00.
- Laxton's Building Price Book.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £18-00.
- Library Association Yearbook.—7 Ridgmount St., Store St., W.C.1. (May) £12-50.
- Lloyd's Calendar.—Lime St., E.C.3. (Oct.) £4-50.
- London Chamber of Commerce and Industry Directory.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. (Nov.) £23-00.
- Macmillan & Silk Cut Nautical Almanack.—Little Essex St., W.C.2. £9-95.
- Magistrates' Court Guide.—Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. £10-00.
- Manufacturers & Merchants Directory.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £40-00.
- "Mechanical World" Electrical Year Book.—14 St. James Rd., Watford. £3-95.
- "Mechanical World" Year Book.—14 St. James Rd., Watford. £4-50.
- Medical Annual.—42-44 Triangle West, Bristol. (Sept.) £15-00.
- Medical Directory.—1-3 Baxter's Place, Edinburgh. (Apr.) £33-00.
- Medical Register.—44 Hallam St., W.1. (Mar.) £32-00.
- Middle East & North Africa.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Oct.) £36-00.
- "Mining" Annual Review.—P.O. Box 10, Edenbridge, Kent. £12-50.
- Mining International Year Book.—Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex. (June) £34-00.
- Modern Publicity.—35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.) £19-50.
- Motor Industry of Great Britain.—Forbes House, Halkin St., S.W.1. (Oct.) £17-50.

- Municipal Yearbook & Public Services Directory, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1. (Dec.) £29.00.
- Music Guide, International.—136 Tooley St., S.E.1. £4.95.
- National Trust Year Book.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. £7.00.
- Nautical Almanac.—H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. (Oct.) £9.50.
- North Sea & Europe Offshore Yearbook.—Minster Ho., Arthur St., E.C.4. £25.00.
- Off Licence News Directory.—5 Southwark St., S.E.1. £6.00.
- Offshore Oil & Gas Year Book.—126 Pentonville Rd., N.1. £45.00.
- Old Moore's Almanac.—Yeovil Rd., Slough, Bucks. (July) 25p.
- Owen's Commerce and Travel and International Register.—22 Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Middx. (Mar.) £21.00.
- Packaging Review Directory.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £15.00.
- Paper Trade Directory of the World, Phillips'—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. (Jan.) £36.00.
- Pears Cyclopaedia.—44 Bedford Square, W.C.1. £5.95.
- Penrose Annual.—10-16 Elm St., W.C.1. (Apr.) £21.00.
- Personnel & Training Management Year Book.—120 Pentonville Rd. N.1. £12.95.
- Photography Year Book.—14 St. James Rd., Watford. £10.95.
- Polymers, Paint & Colour Year Book.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. £15.50.
- Ports of the World.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. £44.00.
- Printing Industries Annual.—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1. £20.00.
- Printing Trades Directory.—Union Ho., Eridge Rd., Tunbridge Wells, Kent. £30.00.
- Public and Preparatory Schools Year Book.—35 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (May) £7.95.
- Publishing, Directory of.—35 Red Lion Square, W.C.1. (Oct.) £9.95.
- R.A.C. Continental Handbook.—P.O. Box 100, RAC House, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon. (Mar.) £5.00.
- R.A.C. Guide & Handbook.—P.O. Box 100, RAC House, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon. (Apr.) £4.25.
- R.U.S.I. & Brasseys's Defence Year Book.—Headington Hill Hall, Oxford. £20.00; £12.50.
- Raceform Up-to-date Form Book: Flat Racing.—2 York Rd., S.W.11. (Dec.) £8.00.
- Raceform Up-to-date Form Book: National Hunt.—Thomson Ho., Withy Grove, Manchester. (Aug.) £8.00.
- Railway Directory & Year Book.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. (Dec.) £14.50.
- Reed's Nautical Almanac.—36-37 Cock Lane, E.C.1. (Oct.) £7.95.
- Register of Defunct & Other Companies.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £5.00.
- RIBA Directory of Practices.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 35-37 Moreland St., E.C.1. (Oct.) £9.00.
- Royal Society Year Book.—6 Carlton Ho. Terr., S.W.1. (Feb.) £6.60.
- Ruff's Guide to the Turf.—67 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. (Dec.) £20.00.
- Salvation Army Year Book.—117-121 Judd St., W.C.1. (Nov.) £1.50, £0.95.
- Scottish Current Law Year Book.—St. Giles St., Edinburgh. £21.00.
- Scottish Law Directory.—34-36 North Frederick St., Glasgow. £14.00.
- Screen World.—Victoria Works, Edgware Rd., N.W.2. £10.95.
- Sell's Aviation Europe.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £20.00.
- Sell's British Exporters.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £15.00.
- Sell's Building Index.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. £20.00.
- Sell's Directory of Products and Services.—39 East St., Epsom, Surrey. (July) £20.00.
- Sheet Metal Industries Year Book.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. £18.00.
- Shipowners, Shipbuilders & Marine Engineers, Directory of.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £25.00.
- Specification.—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (May) 5v. £45.00.
- Spon's Architects' & Builders' Price Book.—11 New Fetter La., E.C.4. (Oct.) £12.00.
- Spon's Mechanical & Electrical Services Prices Book.—11 New Fetter La., E.C.4. £16.50.
- Statesman's Yearbook.—Little Essex St., W.C.2. (Aug.) £15.00.
- Stock Exchange Official Year Book.—Houndmills Estate, Basingstoke, Hants. £60.00.
- Stone's Justices' Manual.—Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. 3v. (May) £65.00.
- Stores, Shops, Supermarkets Retail Directory.—48 Poland St., W.1. £38.00.
- T.V. & Radio: Guide to Independent Television.—247 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1. £2.90.
- Tanker Register.—52 Bishopgate, E.C.2. (May) £70.00.
- Theatre Directory, British.—P.O. Box 64, Eastbourne, Sx. £10.25.
- Timber Trades Directory.—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. £15.00.
- Trades Register of London.—1-5 Bath St., E.C.1. (Jan.) £4.50.
- Travel Trade Directory.—30 Calderwood St., S.E.18. (July) £12.50.
- U.K. Kompass Register of British Industry & Commerce.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. £70.00.
- Unit Trust Year Book.—Greystoke Pl., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. (Mar.) £11.50.
- United Reformed Church Year Book.—86 Tavistock Pl., W.C.1. (Sept.) £5.60.
- Veterinary Annual.—42-44 Triangle West, Bristol. (Dec.) £16.00.
- "Watchmaker, Jeweller & Silversmith" Directory.—40 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. £5.00.
- Water Services Year Book.—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. (Oct.) £18.00.
- Which Degree?—53 Frith St., W.1. 3v. £23.50.
- Whitaker's Almanack.—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. (Nov.) £13.75, £9.90, £4.95.
- Whitaker's Publishers in the United Kingdom and their Addresses.—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. (Feb.) £2.25.

Who Owns Whom?—6-8 Bonhill St., E.C.2. 2v. £79.00.

Who's Who.—35 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (Apr.) £40.00.

Who's Who, International.—18 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. (Sept.) £42.00.

Willing's Press Guide.—East Grinstead House, East Grinstead, W. Sussex. (Feb.) £20.00.

Wine & Spirit Trade International Year Book.—76 Dean St., W.1. £15.00.

Wisden Cricketers' Almanack.—8 Shepherdess Walk, N.1. £8.95; £7.95.

World Hotel Directory.—Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex. £19.50.

World Insurance Year Book.—Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex. £35.00.

World of Learning.—18 Bedford Square, W.C.1. (Jan.) 2v. £58.00.

World Shipping Year Book.—Minster House, Arthur St., E.C.4. £22.00.

Writers' & Artists' Year Book.—35 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (Jan.) £3.50.

Year Book of World Affairs.—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. £16.50.

### THE PRESS COUNCIL

1 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.

[01-353 1248]

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. This constitution was materially amended in 1963 by the introduction of an independent chairman and up to 20 per cent lay membership. In 1973, the Council was increased to 30 (excluding the Chairman) of whom one-third were lay members. Following a recommendation of the third Royal Commission on the Press made in 1977, the size of the Council was increased in 1978 to 36 (excluding the Chairman) of which half are press members and half non-press members. The objects of the Council are (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to consider complaints about the conduct of the Press or the conduct of persons and organizations towards the Press; to deal with these complaints in whatever manner might seem practical and appropriate and record resultant action; (4) to keep under review developments likely

to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (5) to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press (including changes in ownership, control and growth of Press undertakings) and to publish statistical information relating thereto; (6) to make representations on appropriate occasions to the Government, organs of the United Nations and Press organizations abroad; and (7) to publish periodical reports recording the Council's work and to review, from time to time, developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The constitution of the Council provides for editorial and managerial nominees of The Newspaper Publishers Association Ltd. (3), The Newspaper Society (3), The Periodical Publishers Association Ltd. (2), The Scottish Daily Newspaper Society (1), Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association (1), The Guild of British Newspaper Editors (2), The National Union of Journalists (4), The Institute of Journalists (2) plus (18) lay members appointed by the Press Council Appointments Commission. In addition each constituent body nominates one official as a non-voting member.

Chairman, P. Neill, Q.C.

Director, K. Morgan, O.B.E.

## PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

## DAILY NEWSPAPERS

## London

Daily Express (*Ind.*) 121-128 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) Carmelite House, E.C.4.  
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 33 Holborn, E.C.1.  
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 10 Cannon St., E.C.4.  
 The Guardian (*Lib.*) 119 Farringdon Rd., E.C.1.  
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 57 Effra Rd., S.W.2.  
 Morning Star (*Communist*) 75 Farringdon Rd., E.C.1.  
 Sporting Life, 9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.  
 The Sun, (*Ind.*) 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 The Times (*Ind.*) Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.  
 The Standard (*Ind.*) 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.

ABERDEEN—Press and Journal (*Ind.*) and Evening Express (*Ind.*), Lang Stracht, Mastrick.  
 BARRON—North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*), Abbey Road.  
 BATH—Bath and West Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*), 33-34 Westgate Street.  
 BELFAST—Belfast Telegraph (*Ind.*), 124 Royal Avenue; Irish News (*Nat.*), 113-117 Donegal Street.  
 BIRMINGHAM—Birmingham Post (*Ind.*) Colmore Circus; Evening Mail (*Ind.*), Colmore Circus.  
 BLACKBURN—Lancs. Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), New Telegraph House.  
 BLACKPOOL—W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*), Victoria Street.  
 BOLTON—Evening News (*Ind.*), Mealhouse Lane.  
 BOURNEMOUTH—Evening Echo (*Ind.*), Richmond Hill.  
 BRADFORD—Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*), Hall Ings.  
 BRIGHTON—Evening Argus (*Ind.*), North Road.  
 BRISTOL—Evening Post (*Ind.*), Temple Way, Old Market; Western Daily Press (*Ind.*), Temple Way, Old Market.  
 BURNLEY—Evening Star (*Ind.*), St. James's Street.  
 BURTON—Burton Daily Mail (*Cons.*), 65-68 High Street.  
 CAMBRIDGE—Cambridge Evening News (*Ind.*), 51 Newmarket Road.  
 CARDIFF—South Wales Echo (*Ind.*), Thomson House; Western Mail (*Ind.*), Thomson House.  
 CARLISLE—Cumberland Evening News (*Ind.*), Newspaper House, Dalston Road.  
 CHELTENHAM—Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*), 1 Clarence Parade.  
 CLEVELAND—Evening Gazette (*Ind.*), Borough Road, Middlesbrough.  
 COLCHESTER—Evening Gazette (*Ind.*), Culver Street West; Lloyd's List, Sheepen Place.  
 COVENTRY—Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), Corporation Street.  
 DARLINGTON—Northern Echo (*Ind.*), Priestgate; Evening Despatch (*Ind.*), Priestgate.  
 DERBY—Derby Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), Northcliffe House.  
 DONCASTER—Doncaster Evening Post (*Ind.*), 10 North Bridge Road.  
 DUNDEE—Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*), 7 Bank Street; Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*), 2 Albert Square.

EDINBURGH—Scotsman (*Ind.*), 20 North Bridge; Evening News (*Ind.*), 20 North Bridge.  
 EXETER—Express and Echo (*Ind.*), 160 Sidwell Street.  
 GLASGOW—Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*), 195 Albion Street; Daily Record (*Ind.*), Anderston Quay; Evening Times (*Ind.*), 195 Albion Street.  
 GLOUCESTER—Citizen (*Ind.*), St. John's Lane.  
 GREENOCK—Greenock Telegraph (*Lib.*), 2 Crawford Street.  
 GRIMSBY—Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), 80 Cleethorpes Road.  
 GUERNSEY—Guernsey Evening Press and Star (*Ind.*), Braye Road, Vale.  
 HALIFAX—Halifax Evening Courier (*Ind.*), P.O. Box 19, King Cross Street.  
 HEREFORD—Evening News (*Ind.*), Berrow's House, Bath Street.  
 HUDDERSFIELD—Huddersfield Daily Examiner (*Lib.*), Ramsden Street.  
 HULL—Daily Mail (*Ind.*), Jameson Street.  
 IPSWICH—East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*), 30 Lower Brook Street.  
 JERSEY—Evening Post (*Ind.*), P.O. Box 582, Five Oaks, St. Saviour.  
 KETTERING—Northants Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), Northfield Avenue.  
 LEAMINGTON SPA—Leamington & District Morning News (*Ind.*), Tachbrook Road.  
 LEEDS—Evening Post (*Cons.*), Wellington Street; Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*), Wellington Street.  
 LEICESTER—Leicester Mercury (*Ind.*), St. George Street.  
 LINCOLN—Lincolnshire Echo (*Ind.*), St. Benedict Square.  
 LIVERPOOL—Liverpool Daily Post (*Ind.*), P.O. Box 48, Old Hall Street; Liverpool Echo (*Ind.*), P.O. Box 48, Old Hall Street; Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*), 213 Tower Buildings, Water Street.  
 MAIDSTONE—Kent Evening Post (*Ind.*), Messenger House, New Hythe Lane, Larkfield.  
 MANCHESTER—Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*), 164 Deansgate; Sporting Chronicle (*Ind.*), Thomson House, Withy Grove; Daily Star (*Ind.*), Great Ancoats Street.  
 NEWCASTLE—Evening Chronicle (*Ind.*), Thomson House, Groat Market; Journal (*Ind.*), Thomson House, Groat Market.  
 NEWPORT—South Wales Argus (*Ind.*), Maesglas, Cardiff Road.  
 NORTHAMPTON—Chronicle and Echo (Northampton) (*Ind.*), Upper Mounts.  
 NORWICH—Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*), Prospect House, Rouen Road; Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*), Prospect House, Rouen Road.  
 NOTTINGHAM—Evening Post, P.O. Box 99.  
 NUNEATON—Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*), Watling House, Whitacre Road.  
 OLDHAM—Oldham Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*), Union Street.  
 OXFORD—Oxford Mail (*Ind.*), Osney Mead.  
 PAISLEY—Paisley Daily Express (*Ind.*), Express Buildings, 20 New Street.  
 PETERBOROUGH—Peterborough Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*), Oundle Road, Woodston.  
 PLYMOUTH—Western Morning News (*Ind.*), Leicester Harmsworth House, 65 New George Street; Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*), Leicester Harmsworth House, 65 New George Street.  
 PORTSMOUTH—The News (*Ind.*), The News Centre, Hilsa.  
 PRESTON—Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*), 127 Fishergate.

READING—Evening Post (*Ind.*), 8 Tessa Road.  
 SCARBOROUGH—Scarborough Evening News (*Ind.*),  
 Aberdeen Walk.  
 SCUNTHORPE—Scunthorpe Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*),  
 Telegraph House, Doncaster Road.  
 SHEFFIELD—Morning Telegraph (*Ind.*), York Street;  
 Star (*Ind.*), York Street.  
 SOUTH SHIELDS—Shields Gazette and Shipping Tele-  
 graph (*Ind.*), Chapter Row.  
 SOUTHAMPTON—Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*),  
 Above Bar.  
 STOKE—Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*).  
 SUNDERLAND—Echo (*Ind.*), Pennywell Industrial  
 Estate.  
 SWANSEA—South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*), Ad-  
 elaide Street.  
 SWINDON—Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*), Newspaper  
 House, 100 Victoria Road.  
 TELFORD—Shropshire Star, Ketley.  
 TORQUAY—Herald Express (*Ind.*), Barton Hill Road.  
 WEXMOUTH—Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*), 57 St.  
 Thomas Street.  
 WOLVERHAMPTON—Express and Star (*Ind.*), 50 Queen  
 Street.  
 WORCESTER—Evening News (*Ind.*), Berrow's House.  
 YORK—Yorkshire Evening Press (*Ind.*), 15 Coney  
 Street.

### SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4.  
 Observer (*Ind.*)—8 St. Andrews Hill, E.C.4.  
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—121–128 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Sunday Mail (*Ind.*)—Anderston Quay, Glasgow.  
 Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Colmore Circus,  
 Birmingham.  
 Sunday Mirror (*Ind.*)—33 Holborn, E.C.1.  
 Sunday News (*Ind.*)—51 Donegal St., Belfast.  
 Sunday People (*Ind.*)—33 Holborn, E.C.1.  
 Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow.  
 Sunday Standard (*Ind.*)—195 Albion St., Glasgow.  
 Sunday Sun (*Ind.*)—Groat Market, Newcastle-on-  
 Tyne.  
 Sunday Telegraph (*Ind.*)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.  
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.

### RELIGIOUS PAPERS

[*W.* = Weekly; *M.* = Monthly; *Q.* = Quarterly]

Baptist Times—4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *W.*  
 British Weekly and Christian World—146 Queen  
 Victoria St., E.C.4. *W.*  
 Catholic Herald—Lambs Passage, Bunhill Row,  
 E.C.1. *W.*  
 Challenge, the Good News Paper—Revenue Build-  
 ings, Chapel Rd., Worthing, Sussex. *M.*  
 Christian Herald—129 High St., Rainham, Kent. *W.*  
 Church of England Newspaper—146 Queen Victoria  
 St., E.C.4. *W.*  
 Church of Ireland Gazette—48 Bachelor's Walk,  
 Lisburn, co. Antrim. *W.*  
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. *W.*  
 Crusade—30 City Road, E.C.1. *M.*  
 English Churchman—P.O. Box 217, S.E.5. *Alt. W.*  
 Friend—Drayton iHouse, Gordon St., W.C.1. *W.*  
 Inquirer—1–6 Essex St., W.C.2. *Alt. W.*  
 Jewish Chronicle—25 Furnival St., E.C.4. *W.*

Jewish Gazette—18 Cheetham Parade, Manchester,  
 8. *W.*  
 Jewish Telegraph—11 Park Hill, Bury Old Road,  
 Prestwich, Manchester, 25. *W.*  
 Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. *M.*  
 Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*  
 Tablet—48 Great Peter St., S.W.1. *W.*  
 Universe—33–39 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *W.*  
 War Cry—101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. *W.*

### PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

[*W.* = Weekly; *M.* = Monthly; *Q.* = Quarterly]

Amateur Gardening—Westover House, West Quay  
 Road, Poole, Dorset. *W.*  
 Amateur Photographer—1 Throwley Way, Sutton,  
 Surrey. *W.*  
 Angler's Mail—King's Reach Tower, Stamford St.,  
 S.E.1. *W.*  
 Angling Times—Bretton Court, Bretton, Peter-  
 borough. *W.*  
 Antiquaries' Journal—Ass. Sec., Society of Anti-  
 quaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1. *Twice*  
*a year.*  
 Antique Collector—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*  
 Apollo—22 Davies Street, W.1. *M.*  
 Art and Antiques—181 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. *W.*  
 Art and Artists—Hansom Books, 2 & 4 Old Pye St.,  
 S.W.1. *M.*  
 Autocar—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*  
 Birds and Country Magazine—79 Surbiton Hill Park,  
 Surbiton, Surrey. *Q.*  
 Boxing News—30–34 Langham St., W.1. *W.*  
 Brain—Oxford U. Press, Walton Street, Oxford. *Q.*  
 Brides and Setting-up Home—Vogue House, Hanover  
 Sq., W.1. *Alt. M.*  
 British Book News—The British Council, 65 Davies  
 St., W.1. *M.*  
 Bunty—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. *W.*  
 Burlington Mag.—4 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. *M.*  
 Buses—Terminal House, Shepperton. *M.*  
 Cage and Aviary Birds—1 Throwley Way, Sutton,  
 Surrey. *W.*  
 Caravan—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon,  
 Surrey. *M.*  
 Caravanning Monthly—Link House, Dingwall Ave.,  
 Croydon, Surrey.  
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Walton St.,  
 Oxford. *Twice a Year.*  
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Walton St.,  
 Oxford. *Twice a Year.*  
 Coal News—Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.  
*M.*  
 Coin Monthly—Sovereign House, Brentwood, Essex.  
 Coins and Medals—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2.  
*M.*  
 Connoisseur—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*  
 Contemporary Review—61 Carey St., W.C.2. *M.*  
 Country Life—King's Reach Tower, Stamford St.,  
 S.E.1. *W.*  
 Countryman—Sheep Street, Burford, Oxford. *Q.*  
 Cricketer International—Beech Hanger, Ashurst,  
 Kent. *M.*



- Criminologist—P.O. Box 18, Bognor Regis, Sussex. *Q.*
- Cycling—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Dalton's Weekly—Windsor Ave., S.W.19. *W.*
- Dancing Times—45-47 Clerkenwell Green, E.C.1. *M.*
- Dog World—Clergy House., Ashford, Kent. *W.*
- Do It Yourself—Link House, Dingwall Ave, Croydon. *M.*
- Drama—9 Fitzroy Sq., W.1. *Q.*
- Drive & Trail—Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants. *M.*
- Economic Journal—Cambridge U. Press. P.O. Box 110, Cambridge. *Q.*
- Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., W.C.2. *Q.*
- Economist, The (*Ind.*)—25 St. James's St., S.W.1. *W.*
- Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Office, 102 George St., Edinburgh 2. *Twice a week.*
- Encounter—59 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. *M.*
- English Historical Review—Westgate House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex. *Q.*
- Exchange and Mart—Robert Rogers House, New Orchard, Poole, Dorset. *W.*
- Family Circle—Elm House, Elm St., W.C.1. *M.*
- Field, The—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *W.*
- Freethinker, The—702 Holloway Rd., N.19. *M.*
- Garden News—Bushfield House, Orton Centre, Peterborough. *W.*
- Gardeners' Chronicle—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx. *W.*
- Geographical Journal—Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W.7. *Three times a year.*
- Geographical Magazine—1 Kensington Gore, S.W.7. *M.*
- Golf Illustrated—Carmelite House, Carmelite St., E.C.4. *W.*
- Golf Monthly—256 West George St., Glasgow.
- Good Housekeeping—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*
- Good Motoring—352 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13. *Alt. M.*
- Gramophone—177-179 Kenton Road, Harrow, Middx. *M.*
- Greece and Rome—Oxford U. Press, Walton St., Oxford. *Twice a year.*
- Guider—17-19 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. *M.*
- Harper's Queen—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*
- Health & Strength—30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.1. *M.*
- Health Education Journal—78 New Oxford St., W.C.1. *Q.*
- Hers—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- History—59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11. *Three times a year.*
- Homefinder—10 East Road, N.1. *M.*
- Homes and Gardens—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Homoeopathy—27A Devonshire St., W.1. *Alt. M.*
- Honey—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Horse and Hound—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- House and Garden—Vogue House, Hanover Sq., W.1. *Ten times a year.*
- Ideal Home—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Illustrated London News—4 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1. *M.*
- In Britain—B.T.A., 4 Bromells Rd., S.W.4. *M.*
- International Affairs—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. *Q.*
- Jazz Journal International—39 Parker St., W.C.2. *M.*
- Kennel Gazette—1 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.1. *M.*
- Labour Monthly—134 Ballards Lane, N.3.
- Labour Research—78 Blackfriars Rd., S.E.1. *M.*
- Lady—39-40 Bedford St., W.C.2. *W.*
- Land and Liberty—177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1. *Alt. M.*
- Liberal News—1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1. *W.*
- Light (*Psychic*)—16 Queensbury Place, S.W.7. *Q.*
- Listener, The—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. *W.*
- Living—Elm House, Elm St., W.C.1. *M.*
- Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—11-12 Bury St., E.C.3. *W.*
- London Gazette (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. *Four times a week.*
- London Magazine—30 Thurloe Place, S.W.7. *M.*
- London Weekly Advertiser—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx.
- London Weekly Diary of Social Events—26 D'Arblay Street, W.1.
- Look and Learn—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Mayfair—95A Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *M.*
- Meccano Magazine—Binns Rd., Liverpool 13. *Q.*
- Melody Maker—King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., S.E.1. *W.*
- Meteorological Magazine—P.O. Box 569, S.E.11. *M.*
- Mind—108 Cowley Rd., Oxford. *Q.*
- Model Boats—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*
- Model Railway Constructor—Terminal House, Shepperton. *M.*
- Model Railways—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*
- Modern Languages—24A Highbury Grove, N.5. *Q.*
- Month—114 Mount St., W.1. *M.*
- Monthly Digest of Statistics (*Official*)—P.O. Box 569, S.E.1.
- Mother—Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford St., W.C.1. *M.*
- Motor Cycle News—38 High St., Kettering. *W.*
- Movie Maker—13-35 Bridge Street, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*
- Municipal Engineering and Environmental Technology—178-202 Gt. Portland St., W.1. *Alt. W.*
- Municipal Review—36 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.1. *M.*
- Museums Bulletin—34 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1. *M.*
- Music and Letters—Oxford U. Press, Walton St., Oxford. *Q.*
- My Weekly—185 Fleet St., E.C.4.
- Nature—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. *W.*
- Nautical Magazine—52 Darnley Street, Glasgow, *M.*

- Navy International—Hunters Moon, Hogspudding Lane, Newdigate, Dorking, Surrey. *M.*
- New Musical Express—5-7 Carnaby St., W.1. *W.*
- New Scientist—1-19 New Oxford St., W.C.1. *W.*
- New Society—Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, W.C.1. *W.*
- New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.1. *W.*
- 19—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Notes and Queries—Oxford U. Press, Walton St., Oxford. *Six times a year.*
- Nursery World—Clifford's Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *W.*
- Opera—6 Woodland Rise, N.10. *M.*
- Our Dogs—5 Oxford Road, Station Approach, Manchester. *W.*
- Oxford—8 Wellington Square, Oxford. *Twice a year.*
- Parade—Gadoline Hse., Whyteleafe, Surrey. *M.*
- Parliamentary Debates (Lords) (Hansard)—P.O. Box 569, S.E.1. *Daily during Session.*
- Parliamentary Debates (Commons) (Hansard)—P.O. Box 569, S.E.1. *Daily during Session.*
- Penthouse—2 Bramber Rd., W.14. *M.*
- People's Friend—7 Bank Street, Dundee. *W.*
- Philosophy—Cambridge U. Press, P.O. Box 110, Cambridge. *Q.*
- Photography—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*
- Photoplay Movies & Video—12-18 Paul St., E.C.2. *M.*
- Pins and Needles—Elm House, Elm Street, W.C.1. *M.*
- Playhour—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Poetry Review—21 Earls Court Square, S.W.5. *Q.*
- Political Quarterly, The—4 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
- Pony—104 Ash Road, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Popular Gardening—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Poultry World—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Practical Boat Owner—Westover House, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset. *M.*
- Practical Camper—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx. *M.*
- Practical Caravan—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx. *M.*
- Practical Gardening—Bushfield House, Orton Centre, Peterborough. *M.*
- Practical Householder—Westover House, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset. *M.*
- Progress (*Braille Type*)—338-346 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. *M.*
- Punch—23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4. *W.*
- Racing Calendar—42 Portman Sq., W.1. *W.*
- Radio Control Models and Electronics—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *M.*
- Radio Times—35 Marylebone High St., W.1. *W.*
- Railway Magazine—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Railway World—Terminal House, Shepperton. *M.*
- Readers Digest—25 Berkeley Sq., W.1. *M.*
- Red Star Weekly—185 Fleet St., E.C.4.
- Riding—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Scots Independent—51 Cowane St., Stirling. *M.*
- Scottish Field—12 York St., Glasgow. *M.*
- Scouting—Baden Powell House, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. *M.*
- Seafarer—202 Lambeth Rd., S.E.1. *Q.*
- She—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*
- Shoot!—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Shooting Times and Country Magazine—10 Sheet St., Windsor. *W.*
- Sociological Review—University of Keele, Staffs. *Q.*
- Spectator—56 Doughty Street, W.C.1. *W.*
- Sporting Chronicle Handicap Book—Thomson House, Withy Grove, Manchester. *W.*
- Stitchcraft—54 Gt. Marlborough St., W.1. *M.*
- Strad—1-3 Upper James St., W.1. *M.*
- Studio International—25 Denmark St., W.C.2. *Q.*
- Tatler and Bystander—15 Berkeley St., W.1. *M.*
- Tennis World—2-4 Wendell Rd., W.12. *Ten times a year.*
- Theatre Quarterly—31 Shelton Street, W.C.2.
- This England—P.O. Box 52, Cheltenham, Glos. *Q.*
- Time (British Isles)—Time and Life Bldg., New Bond St., W.1. *W.*
- Times Educational Suppl't.—Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. *W.*
- Times Higher Education Suppl't.—Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. *W.*
- Times Literary Suppl't.—Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. *W.*
- Tribune—308 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. *W.*
- Trout and Salmon—Bretton Court, Bretton, Peterborough. *M.*
- True Magazine—King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., S.E.1. *M.*
- True Romances and True Story Magazine—12-18 Paul St., E.C.2. *M.*
- TV Times—247 Tottenham Court Rd., W.1. *W.*
- Vacher's Parliamentary Companion—Leeder House, Erskine Road, N.W.3. *Q.*
- Vogue—Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1. *Sixteen times a year.*
- Weather—James Glaisher House, Grenville Place, Bracknell, Berks. *M.*
- Weekend—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *W.*
- Welsh Nation—51 Cathedral Rd., Caerdydd, Cardiff. *M.*
- West Africa—53 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. *W.*
- Woman—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Woman and Home—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Woman's Journal—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Woman's Own—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Woman's Realm—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Woman's Weekly—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1.
- World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Sq., S.W.1. *M.*

Yachting Monthly—King's Reach Tower, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Yachting World—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*

Yachts and Yachting—196 Eastern Esplanade, Southend-on-Sea. *Alt. W.*

#### TRADE, PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS JOURNALS

[*W.* = Weekly; *M.* = Monthly; *Q.* = Quarterly]

Accountancy—56-66 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. *M.*

Accountant—151 Strand, W.C.2. *W.*

Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. *M.*

Achievement—145 High St., Sevenoaks, Kent. *M.*

Advertising Magazine—Abford House, Wilton Rd., S.W.1. *Q.*

Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*

Anti-Corrosion—127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. *M.*

Antique Dealer and Collectors Guide—Park House, 165-177 Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.19. *M.*

Architects' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. *W.*

Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. *M.*

Artist—102 High St., Tenterden. *M.*

Bakers' Review—836 High Rd., Finchley, N.12. *M.*

Banker—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. *M.*

Bankers' Magazine—Holywell House, Worship St., E.C.2. *M.*

Bookseller—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. *W.*

Brewers' Guardian—93-99 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. *M.*

British Baker—Maclaren House, 19 Scarbrook Rd., Croydon. *W.*

British Business—Dept. of Industry, Millbank Tower, S.W.1. *W.*

British Clothing Manufacturer—20 Soho Sq., W.1. *M.*

British Dental Journal—64 Wimpole St., W.1. *Twice a month.*

British Food Journal—Peterson House, Northbank, Droitwich, Worcs. *Alt. M.*

British Jeweller and Watch Buyer—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. *M.*

British Journal for the Philosophy of Science—Farmers Hall, Aberdeen. *Q.*

British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. *W.*

British Medical Journal—B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *W.*

British Printer—30 Old Burlington St., W.1. *M.*

British Steelmaker—5 Pond St., Hampstead, N.W.3. *Alt. M.*

British Sugar Beet Review—P.O. Box 26, Oundle Rd., Peterborough. *Q.*

British Tax Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *Alt. M.*

British Veterinary Journal—35 Red Lion Square, W.C.1. *Alt. M.*

Brushes International—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *Alt. M.*

Builders' and Home Improvement Merchants Journal—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *Alt. W.*

Building—1-3 Pemberton Row, E.C.4. *W.*

Cabinet Maker and Retail Furnisher—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *W.*

Campaign—22 Lancaster Gate, W.2. *W.*

Carpet Review Weekly—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx.

Caterer and Hotelkeeper—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Catering and Hotel Management—Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon. *M.*

Catering Times—Knighway House, 20 Soho Square, W.1. *W.*

Chemical Age—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *W.*

Chemist and Druggist—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *W.*

Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. *Twice a month.*

Chemistry in Britain—Burlington House, W.1. *M.*

Child Education—141-143 Drury Lane, W.C.2. *M.*

Chiropodist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. *M.*

Civil Engineering and Public Works Review—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *M.*

Club Mirror—18 Queen's Rd., Brighton. *M.*

Colliery Guardian—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*

Commerce International—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*

Commercial Motor—The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Computer Survey—33-35 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *Alt. M.*

Concrete—11 Grosvenor Cres., S.W.1. *M.*

Containerisation International—72 Broadwick St., W.1. *M.*

Contract Journal—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Control and Instrumentation—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *M.*

Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *Yearly.*

C.S.E. News (Camping and Sports Equipment)—4 Spring St., W.2. *M.*

Dairy Farmer—Wharfedale Rd., Ipswich. *M.*

Dairy Industries International—33-35 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *M.*

Design—The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. *M.*

Dock and Harbour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. *M.*

Drapers Record—20 Soho Sq., W.1. *W.*

Education—Westgate House, Harlow, Essex. *W.*

Education Equipment—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *M.*

Electrical & Electronic Trader—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Electrical and Radio Trading—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Electrical Review—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Electrical Times—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

Electronic Engineering—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *M.*

- Electronics Weekly—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Embroidery—161 Kenton Road, Kenton, Harrow. *Q.*
- Engineer—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *W.*
- Engineering—28 Haymarket, S.W.1. *M.*
- Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. *M.*
- Estates Gazette—151 Wardour St., W.1. *W.*
- Export News—The International Export Association, Bourne, Lincs. *Q.*
- Fairplay International Shipping Weekly—52-54 Southwark St., S.E.1.
- Farmers Weekly—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey.
- Fire (British Fire Service)—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Fire Protection—172 Kingston Rd., Ewell, Epsom, Surrey. *M.*
- Fish Friers Review—289 Dewsbury Road, Leeds. *M.*
- Fish Trader—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. *W.*
- Flight International—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Food Trade Review—29 High Street, Orpington, Kent. *M.*
- Forestry and British Timber—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *M.*
- Foundry Trade Journal—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *Alt. W.*
- Frozen Foods—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Fuel—Westbury House, Bury St., Guildford. *M.*
- Funeral Service Journal—King & Hutchings, Cricketfield Rd., Uxbridge, Middx. *M.*
- Fur Weekly News—122 Lea Bridge Rd., E.5.
- Gas Marketing—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *M.*
- Gas World—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *M.*
- Gifts International—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *M.*
- Glass—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Grocer—5-7 Southwark St., S.E.1. *W.*
- Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. *W.*
- Hair and Beauty—62 Oxford St., W.1. *M.*
- Hairdressers' Journal International—Quadrant House, The Quadrant, Sutton. *W.*
- Handy Shipping Guide—230-234 Long Lane, S.E.1. *W.*
- Hardware Trade Journal—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *W.*
- Harper's Sports—Harling House, 47-51 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. *Alt. W.*
- Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—Harling House, 47-51 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. *W.*
- Health Visitor—36 Eccleston Sq., S.W.1. *M.*
- Heating and Ventilating Engineer—886 High Rd., Finchley, N.12. *Ten times a year.*
- Hospital and Health Services Review—75 Portland Place, W.1. *W.*
- Ice Cream & Frozen Confectionery—90-94 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. *M.*
- Industrial Society—Peter Runge House, 3 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. *Q.*
- Insurance Mail—44 Fleet St., E.C.4. *M.*
- Insurance Record—3 Dellfield Close, Watford. *M.*
- Investors Chronicle (inc. Investor's Review)—Grey-stoke Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *W.*
- Jeweller—P.O. Box 32, St. Albans, Herts. *M.*
- Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. *In six parts.*
- Journal of the Institute of Bankers—10 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Alt. M.*
- Journalist—314 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. *M.*
- Justice of the Peace—Little London, Chichester. *W.*
- Knitting and Haberdashery Review—6 Ludgate Square, E.C.4. *Alt. M.*
- Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. *W.*
- Law Quarterly Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
- Law Reports—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. *M.*
- Law Society's Gazette—113 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *W.*
- Leather—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *M.*
- Leathergoods—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *M.*
- Legal Executive—Ilex House, Barrhill Rd., S.W.2. *Alt. M.*
- Library Review—137 Leith Walk, Edinburgh. *Q.*
- Lithoprinter Week—38-42 Hampton Rd., Teddington, Middx.
- Lloyd's Loading List—Sheepen Place, Colchester, Essex. *W.*
- Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. *M.*
- London Corn Circular—52-57 Mark Lane, E.C.3. *W.*
- Machinery and Production Engineering—1 Copers Cope Rd., Beckenham. *W.*
- Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. *W.*
- Management Accounting—63 Portland Place, W.1. *M.*
- Management Decision—198-200 Keighley Rd., Bradford. *Eight times a year.*
- Management Today—76 Dean St., W.1. *M.*
- Manufacturing Chemist and Aerosol News—Morgan Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *M.*
- Marketing—22 Lancaster Gate, W.2. *W.*
- Materials Reclamation Weekly—Maclaren House, 19 Scarbrook Rd., Croydon.
- Meat Trades Journal—93-99 Goswell Rd., E.C.1. *W.*
- Medico-Legal Journal—129 Long Lane, S.E.1. *Q.*
- Men's Wear—20 Soho Sq., W.1. *W.*
- Metal Bulletin—45-46 Lower Marsh, S.E.1. *Twice a week.*
- Metallurgia—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Milk Industry—19 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1. *M.*
- Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. *W.*
- Mining Magazine—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. *M.*
- Model Engineer—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts. *Twice a month.*
- Modern Law Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *Alt. M.*
- Modern Railways—Terminal House, Shepperton. *M.*
- Motor—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Motor Boat and Yachting—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Motor Cycle Weekly—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*

- Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *Alt. W.*
- Motor Trader—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Motor Transport—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Musical Times—1-3 Upper James St., W.1. *M.*
- National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. *M.*
- Natural Gas—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *Alt. M.*
- New Law Journal—Butterworths, Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent. *W.*
- Nuclear Engineering International—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Nurseryman & Garden Centre—Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent. *W.*
- Nursing Mirror—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Nursing Times—4 Little Essex St., W.C.2. *W.*
- Off Licence News—5-7 Southwark St., S.E.1. *W.*
- Ophthalmic Optician—233-234 Blackfriars Rd., S.E.1. *Alt. W.*
- Optician—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *W.*
- Packaging—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *M.*
- Packaging Review—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Paint & Resin—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *Alt. M.*
- Painting and Decorating Journal—23 Low Street, Diss, Norfolk. *M.*
- Paper—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *Alt. W.*
- Personnel Management—1 Hills Place, W.1. *M.*
- Pharmaceutical Journal—1 Lambeth High Street, S.E.1. *W.*
- Philatelic Magazine—42 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. *M.*
- Photographer, The—15-23 Porteus Rd., W.2. *M.*
- Physics Bulletin—Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol. *Twelve issues a year.*
- Physics Education—Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol. *Seven issues a Year.*
- Physics in Technology—Techno House, Redcliffe Way, Bristol. *Alt. M.*
- Plumbing and Heating Equipment News—Peterson House, Northbank, Droitwich, Worcs. *M.*
- Police Review—14 St. Cross St., E.C.1. *W.*
- Policy Holder—1 Harlequin Ave., Brentwood, Middx. *W.*
- Post Magazine and Insurance Monitor—38 The Butts, Brentford, Middx. *W.*
- Power Farming—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Practical Wireless—Westover House, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset. *M.*
- Practical Woodworking—Hatfield House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *M.*
- Practitioner—Morgan-Grampian House, Calderwood St., S.E.18. *M.*
- Printing World—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *W.*
- Product Finishing—127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. *M.*
- Professional Administration—16 Park Crescent, W.1. *M.*
- Public Law—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *Q.*
- Public Ledger—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth, Herts. *Daily.*
- Public Service—1 Mabledon Place, W.C.1. *M.*
- Quarry Management and Products—7 Regent St., Nottingham. *M.*
- Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology—24-28 Oval Rd., N.W.1.
- Quarterly Journal of Medicine—Oxford U. Press, Walton St., Oxford.
- Railway Gazette International—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*
- Rating and Valuation Reporter—2 Paper Bldgs., Temple, E.C.4. *M.*
- Resale Weekly—Unit 4, Sewell St., Plaistow, E.13.
- Retail Jeweller—49/50 Hatton Garden, E.C.1. *Alt. W.*
- Retail Newagent, Tobacconist & Confectioner—Onslow House, 60/66 Saffron Hill, E.C.1. *W.*
- Review, The International Insurance Intelligence—33-35 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *Alt. W.*
- Review of English Studies—Oxford U. Press, Walton St., Oxford. *Q.*
- Safety at Sea—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Scottish Farmer—39 York St., Glasgow. *W.*
- Scottish Grocer—34-6 North Frederick St. Glasgow. *W.*
- Service Station—178-202 Gt. Portland St., W.1. *M.*
- Sheet Metal Industries—Queensway House, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Shipping World and Shipbuilder—42-43 Lower Marsh, S.E.1. *M.*
- Shoe and Leather News—84-88 Great Eastern St., E.C.2. *W.*
- Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—33-35 Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *M.*
- Solicitors' Journal—11-13 Norwich St., E.C.4. *W.*
- Sports Trader—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *Alt. W.*
- Stage and Television Today—47 Bermondsey St., S.E.1. *W.*
- Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. *M.*
- Surveyor and Public Works Weekly—1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey.
- Tableware International—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Taxation—98 Park St., W.1. *W.*
- Teacher—Derbyshire House, Lower St., Kettering Northants. *W.*
- Teaching History—59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11. *Three times a year.*
- Television—Lavington House, Lavington Street, S.E.1. *M.*
- Textile Institute and Industry—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester. *M.*
- Textile Month—Grove House, Skerton Rd., Old Trafford, Manchester. *M.*
- Timber Trades Journal and Wood Processing—25 New Street Square, E.C.4. *W.*
- Tobacco—2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey. *M.*
- Tooling—127 Stanstead Rd., S.E.23. *M.*
- Town and Country Planning—17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1. *M.*
- Town Planning Review—Dept. of Civic Design, Liverpool University. *Q.*
- Toy & Games Trader—Penn House, Penn Place, Rickmansworth. *M.*

Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *W.*

Traffic Engineering and Control—29 Newman St., W.1. *M.*

U.K. Press Gazette—Cliffords Inn, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *W.*

Ultrasonics—P.O. Box 63, Westbury House, Bury Street, Guildford, Surrey. *Alt. M.*

Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*

Weekly Law Reports—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

Welding and Metal Fabrication—Westbury House, Bury St., Guildford. *Ten times a year.*

Which?—14 Buckingham St., W.C.2. *M.*

Whitaker's Books of the Month and Books to Come—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. *M.*

Whitaker's Cumulative Book List—12 Dyott St., W.C.1. *Q.*

Wire Industry—110-12 Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. *M.*

Wireless World—Quadrant House, Sutton, Surrey. *M.*

Woodworker—13-35 Bridge St., Hemel Hempstead. *M.*

Woodworking Crafts—170 High St., Lewes, E. Sussex. *M.*

Wool Record and Textile World—91 Kirkgate, Bradford. *M.*

World Crops—Yew Tree House, Horne, Horley, Surrey. *Alt. M.*

World's Fair—2 Daltry St., Shaw Rd., Oldham. *W.*

#### NORTHERN IRISH NEWSPAPERS

##### London Offices

Ballymena Observer—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

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Coleraine Chronicle—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Derry Journal—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Down Recorder—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Irish News—70 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

Irish Weekly—70 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

Lurgan Mail—1 Queen Anne Mews, Chandos St., W.1.

Mid Ulster Mail—30-32 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Portland News—1 Queen Anne Mews, Chandos St., W.1.

Strabane Weekly News—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Tyrone Constitution—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—30 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Ulster Herald (Omagh)—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

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Anglo-Belgian (1955), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Baron de Gerlache de Gomery, M.V.O. ( <i>Hon.</i> )	75-00	75-00	Social.
Army and Navy (1837), 36 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Col. D. O. O'Reilly ....	<i>Nil</i>	90-00 & 50-00	Commissioned officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	A. E. Eldon-Edington.	67-50	195-00	Arts, Literature, Science.
Arts Theatre (1927), 7 Great Newport Street, W.C.2	Miss C. Dowling	<i>Nil</i>	6-00 to 15-00	Social.
The Athenæum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Capt. D. S. Wyatt, O.B.E., R.N. ....	150-00	280-00	Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1892) 40 Dover Street, W.1.	Mrs. H. Ridgway .....	74-00	224-00	Literary and Social.
Beefsteak (1876), 9a Irving Street, W.C.2.	E. Pool, M.C. ....	57-00	85-00	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	R. J. Edmonds .....	150-00	142-00	Social: non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's Street, S.W.1.	G. H. Irving .....	..	..	Social: non-political.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	A. Cowley .....	200-00	240-00	Social: non-political.
Caledonian (1891), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	Cdr. C. M. Bagguley, R.N.	<i>Nil</i>	138-00	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	R. B. Baker .....	150-00	150-00	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	R. N. Linsley .....	100-00	230-00	Social: Conservative.
Cavalry and Guards (1890), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	L. D. de Pinna .....	35-00	161-00	Officers of Mounted and Guards Regiments.
Challoner (1949), 59/61 Pont Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. J. J. Kelly, O.B.E. ( <i>Hon.</i> )	..	Various	Roman Catholic residential.
Chelsea Arts (1891), 143 Old Church Street, S.W.3.	Hon. D. Winterbottom	31-25	55-00 to 125-00	Arts and Literature.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.	B. L. Morgan, C.B.E. ( <i>Hon.</i> )	35-00	50-00	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 10 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	P. Merritt .....	300-00	210-00	Business Interests.
City University (1895), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	Mrs. B. J. Latta .....	..	Various	Social. Primarily Oxbridge Graduates.
East India (Devonshire, Sports and Public Schools) (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	P. H. Wallace .....	250-00	180-00	Social and Residential.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	J. McKeown .....	100-00	172-50	Social: non-political.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. J. L. S. Andrews, O.B.E.	10-00	15-00 to 80-00	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 24a Old Burlington Street, W.1.	Cdr. N. T. Fuller, R.N. ( <i>ret.</i> )	100-00	130-00	Flyfishing and Social.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	M. J. Harvey .....	250-00	250-00	Dramatic and Literary.
Green Room (1877), 9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	Maj. H. R. Mitchell ...	10-00	65-00	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	J. S. Downing .....	..	Various	Social: non-political.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	D. F. A. Trewby .....	230-00	191-00	Social: non-political.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex.	Miss S. Bainbridge ....	..	57-00	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1 Clarges St., W.1.	D. R. Adams .....	40-00	40-00	For improving breed of dogs.
Lansdowne (1934), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, W.1.	M. de Lisle Bush .....	20-00	5-00 to 45-00	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Thames Fencing (1848), 83 Perham Road, W.14.	Miss A. Milner-Barry ( <i>Hon.</i> )	<i>Nil</i>	30-00	Fencing.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	M. Rayner ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	£ 2-00	£ 52-00	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	J. A. Bailey . . . . .	35-00	35-00	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs, E.C.2.	R. A. Higgs . . . . .	<i>Nil</i>	30-00	Mining and metallurgical interests.
National (1845), c/o Carlton Club ( <i>q.v.</i> ).	D. J. Crowther ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	..	..	Clerical and social.
National Liberal (1882), 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	G. G. Wingfield ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	25-00	40-00 to 60-00	Liberal.
Naval (1946), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	D. R. L. Humble . . . . .	30-00	52-00	Officers of R.N., R.N.R., W.R.N.S., etc.
Naval and Military (1864), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Maj. W. E. Anderson, M.B.E., M.C.	112-00	10-00 to 112-00	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), Stratford House, Stratford Place, W.1.	R. N. Rapson, M.V.O. . . . .	140-00	180-00 to 25-00	Social.
Portland (1816), 42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	R. B. Little . . . . .	100-00	70-00	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1.	Capt. P. W. E. Parry, M.B.E.	<i>Nil</i>	45-00	Social.
Press (1882), International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.	J. le N. Johnson . . . . .	20-00	8-50 to 58-00	Journalistic.
Queen's (1886), Palliser Road, W. Kensington, W.14.	J. A. S. Edwardes . . . . .	200-00	165-00	Lawn Tennis, Real Tennis, Rackets and Squash Rackets.
Railway (1899), Keen House, 4 Calshott Street, N.1.	C. F. Wells ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	1-00	15-00	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. G. Tennant . . . . .	150-00	276-00	Social.
Roehampton (1901), Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples . . . . .	65-00 to 175-00	60-00 to 175-00	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash, Croquet, Swimming.
Royal Air Force (1918), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn. Ldr. J. Swaffield . . . . .	29-90*	29-90*	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., W.R.A.F., etc.
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Air Cmmdre. D. Gregory . . . . .	125-00	165-00	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Commonwealth Society (1868), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	A. S. H. Kemp, O.B.E. . . . .	..	..	Commonwealth Affairs, Social & Residential.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	E. A. Green . . . . .	..	47-00	Off-shore Yacht Racing.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Capt. A. R. Ward, C.B.E., R.N.	60-00 to 170-00	65-00 to 170-00	Yachting.
St. Stephen's Constitutional (1870), 34 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.	H. W. R. Ham . . . . .	50-00	100-00	Conservative and Social.
Savage (1857), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Square, W.1.	A. Wykes ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	25-00	35-00 to 70-00	Arts, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1.	P. Aldersley . . . . .	100-00	192-00	Social: Non-political.
Sesame (1895), 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	M. J. Ridley . . . . .	15-00	12-00 to 28-00	Social and Residential: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	Brig. L. E. Madrell E.R.D.	<i>Nil</i>	16-00	Ski-ing and Social.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	F. S. Beardmore ( <i>Hon.</i> ) . . . . .	5-00	50-00	Men and Women.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Capt. R. J. Hitchen, R.N.	115-00	241-50	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 5 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	P.A. Chandler . . . . .	75-00 to 122-50	150-00 to 245-00	Social & Residential.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	W. Oakes . . . . .	3-50	9-50	Social.
United Oxford & Cambridge University (1972), 71 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	D. J. McDougall . . . . .	<i>Nil</i>	233-45	Oxford & Cambridge.
University Women's (1886), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Mrs. E. Hord . . . . .	20-00 to 50-00	25-00 to 50-00	University Graduates.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Great Cumberland Place, W.1.	Mrs. O. Jordan . . . . .	10-00	10-00 to 25-00	Social and Residential.
Victoria (1863), 150-162 Edgware Road, W.2.	L. A. Holland . . . . .	<i>Nil</i>	36-75	Social & Sporting.

\* Non-Serving Officers.



Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Victory Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.	D. G. Stovey .....	£ <i>Nil</i>	£ 4-00	Social and residential; Serving and Ex-Service Men and Women.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	W. H. West .....	100-00	220-00	Social: Non-political.
Wig and Pen (1908), 229-230 Strand, W.C.2.	R. A. Brennan .....	10-00	20-00	Law and Journalism.

## PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club and Address (with date of foundation)	Secretary or *Hon Sec.	Subscription	
		Entr.	Ann.
Aldershot (Royal A ~ Officers) (1856), Farnborough Road.	B. A. Harvey .....	£ 10-00	£ 77-02
Bath (Bath and County) (1858), Queen's Parade.	D. R. L. Brown .....	<i>Nil</i>	40-00
Birmingham— (Birmingham Club) (1872), Winston Churchill House, 8 Ethel Street.	*N. J. Masterton .....	..	..
(Chamber of Commerce) (1922), 75 Harborne Road, Edgbaston.	A. H. Jones .....	<i>Nil</i>	50-00
(St. Paul's) (1859), 34 St. Paul's Square.	J. R. Dixon .....		
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1868), 1 Victoria Avenue.	*J. S. Scott, T.D. ....	45-00	95-00
Bristol (Clifton) (1882), 22 The Mall.	*A. Chapman .....	5-00	25-00
(Constitutional) (1885), Marsh Street.	W. C. T. Worf, O.B.E. ....	<i>Nil</i>	69-00
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1855), Park Street.	Col. J. R. Lewes, T.D. ....	<i>Nil</i>	48-00
(Hawks) (1874), Jesus Lane.	*P. Johnson ( <i>Caius</i> ) ....	<i>Nil</i>	3-50
(Union) (1815), Bridge Street.	*R. W. Tyler .....	40-00	..
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868), 17 Old Dover Road.	B. Thoday ( <i>Chief Clerk</i> ).	<i>Nil</i>	18-00
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866), 2 Westgate Street.	P. L. Wood .....	10-00	45-00
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1890), Montpellier Parade.	*A. Robinson .....	115-00	158-13
Chester (Grosvenor) (1866), Vicars Lane.	*J. A. Warhurst, O.B.E. .	<i>Nil</i>	85-00
(City) (1807), St. Peter's Church Yard.	*A. R. Fontes .....	<i>Nil</i>	86-00
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1872), 5 Stirling Rd.	G. R. Hargreaves .....	40-00	55-00
Colchester (The Club) (1874), 3-5 Culver Street W.	J. S. Winny .....	10-00	25-00
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1932), 27 St. John Street.	N. Duncan .....	..	35-00
Durham (County) (1890), 52 Old Elvet.	D. J. J. Cox .....	2-10	15-00
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872), Hartington Place.	Mrs. C. Arnot .....	..	10-00
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1871), 5 Cathedral Close.	*B. S. M. Kerry .....	25-00	15-00
Harrogate (The Club) (1857), 36 Victoria Avenue.	S. F. Hodge, M.B.E. ....	10-00	40-00
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1818), Henley.	*C. L. Leslie .....	..	25-00 & 5-25
(Phyllis Court) (1906), Marlow Road.	*Col. R. S. Langton .....	10-00	38-00
Hove (The Hove Club) (1882), 28 Fourth Avenue.	R. I. Bulloch .....	Various	Various
Jersey (Victoria) (1853), Beresford St., St. Helier.	G. A. Inverarity, D.F.C.	25-00	75-00
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1846), 50 Bedford Street.	J. V. Armitage .....	30-00	25-00
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1850), 3 Albion Place.	*O. D. R. Dixon .....	10-00	45-00 to 160-00
Leicester (Leicestershire Club) (1873), 9 Welford Place.	*J. W. Bosomworth ....	40-25	85-10
Liverpool (Athenæum) (1797), Church Alley.	Mrs. M. Searancke	<i>Nil</i>	13-22 to 92-00
Manchester (The Manchester Club) (1867), 50 Spring Gardens.	( <i>Manager</i> ).		
(St. James's Club), St. James's House, Charlotte Street	*R. H. Arden .....	<i>Nil</i>	77-00
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Constitutional) (1908), 37 Pilgrim Street.	Mrs. L. J. Beeden .....	<i>Nil</i>	140-00
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873), George Row.	A. R. Turner .....	60-00 to 135-00	45-00 to 135-00
Norwich (Norfolk) (1770), 17 Upper King Street.	P. A. Heppell .....	<i>Nil</i>	103-50
Oxford (Frewen) (1869), 98 St. Aldate's.	Sqdn. Ldr. J. V. Hadland, D.F.C. ( <i>ret'd.</i> )	28-75	31-50 to 83-00
(Union) (1823), Frewin Court.	A. J. M. Williamson ....	15-00	95-00
(Vincent's) (1863), King Edward Street.	*W. H. Miller, B.E.M.	11-00	35-00
	W. Perry ( <i>Steward</i> ) .....	54-50	5-00
	G. C. G. Light ( <i>Steward</i> )	6-00	45-00

Club and Address (with date of foundation)	Secretary or *Hon Sec.	Subscription	
		Entr.	Ann.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1867), Priestgate.	Mrs. S. Rycroft .....	£ 5-00	£ 30-00
Portsmouth (Royal Naval and Royal Albert Yacht) (1867), 17 Pembroke Road.	Capt. D. J. Bateman, R.N.	25-00	Various
Reading (Berkshire Athenæum) (1972), 53 Blagrove Street.	*W. J. Stuck .....	10-00	27-60
Rye (Dormy House) (1896), Rye, Sussex.	*A. Dale .....	5-00	25-00
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex) (1893), 1 Warrior Square.	*E. J. Morris .....	..	25-00
Sheffield (The Club) (1843), George Street.	Lt.-Col. J. R. Pattison. ..	30-00	50-00 to 110-00
Shrewsbury (The Salop) (1974), 6 The Square.	*Maj. S. Davies, T.D. ....	<i>Nil</i>	33-00
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1873), Trowlock Island, Middx.	*Mrs. G. V. Barnard ...	1-00 to 3-00	10-00 to 30-00
Torbay (The Paignton Club) (1882), The Esplanade.	*P. Grafton .....	35-00	20-00
Worcester (Union and County) (1861), 40 Foregate Street.	*P. J. Steward .....	<i>Nil</i>	75-00
York (Yorkshire) (1839), 17 Museum St. (City) (1976), 4 Museum Street.	Miss I. C. Corner .....	50-00	85-00
	*C. H. Copeland .....	3-00	16-50 to 33-00

## Scotland

Ayr (County) (1872), Savoy Park Hotel.	*W. W. McHarg .....	<i>Nil</i>	6-00
Edinburgh (Caledonian) (1825), 34 Abercromby Place. (New) (1787), 86 Princes Street.	Maj. S. W. Nicoll, M.C. ... R. Pettie, T.D. ....	<i>Nil</i> 220	100-00 59-00 to 117-00
Glasgow (Art) (1867), 185 Bath Street. (Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899), 11 Blythswood Square.	L. J. McIntyre .....	5-00	120-00
(The Western Club) (1825), 32 Royal Exchange Square.	H. Dewar .....	30-00 to 60-00	37-00 to 105-00
	D. H. Gifford .....	50-00	160-00 to 150-00

## Ireland

Belfast (Ulster Reform) (1885), 4 Royal Avenue.	D. G. Johnston .....	50	160-00
Dublin (Stephen's Green) (1840), 9 St. Stephen's Green	*D. H. O'Neill .....	£250-00	£350-00
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883), 20 Church Street.	Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, C.B.E.	<i>Nil</i>	10-00

## YACHT CLUBS

Club and Address (with date of foundation)	Secretary or *Hon Sec.	Subscription	
		Entr.	Ann.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802), 6-7 Green Edge.	*R. R. M. Jones .....	£ 25-00 to 50-00	£ 5-00 to 20-00
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886), Isle of Wight.	J. L. Linaker .....	15-00	69-00
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844), Bedford Road East, Rock Ferry.	*H. H. Browne .....	20-00	35-00
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847), 1 Windsor Crescent.	*G. R. Saltonstall, O.B.E.	10-00	10-00 to 41-00
Burnham-on-Crouch. (Royal Corinthian) (1872), Burnham-on-Crouch.	J. C. Perrins .....	Various	Various
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847), Porth-Yr-Aur.	M. R. Ellis .....	8-00	3-25 to 10-00
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815), The Castle, Cowes.	Maj. R. P. Rising, R.M. ( <i>ret.</i> )	Various	Various
(Royal London) (1838), The Parade.	A. J. Clarke .....	Various	Various
Dover (Royal Cinque Ports) (1872), Waterloo Crescent.	Mrs. A. Morris .....	10-00	50-00
Essex (1890), (Yacht), Leigh-on-Sea.	Lt.-Cdr. C. Stokes, M.B.E., R.N. ( <i>ret.</i> )	14-72	29-44
Fishbourne, I. of W. (Royal Victoria) (1844), Fish- bourne Lane.	B. Bowers .....	12-00	6-00 to 36-00
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1881), Fowey.	*Cdr. W. P. T. Croome, R.N.	11-50 to 28-50	11-50 to 28-50
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843), Woolverstone, Ipswich.	Col. C. H. Bavin .....	43-50	43-50
Jersey (Royal Channel Islands) (1862), The Bulwarks, St. Aubin, Jersey.	A. K. Jackson .....	25-00	15-00

Club and Address (with date of foundation)	Secretary or *Hon Sec.	Subscription	
		Entr.	Ann.
		£	£
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866), Priory Street, Kingswear, S. Devon.	*J. F. S. Thomas .....	33-00	7-50 to 33-00
London (Cruising Association) (1908), Ivory House, St. Katherine Dock, E.1. (Royal Cruising) (1880), c/o Naval and Military Club, 42 Half Moon Street, W.1.	Miss E. Riddick .....	5-00	15-00
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859), Royal Plain.	*E. Bourne .....	Various	Various
Lymington (Royal Lymington) (1922), Bath Road.	Sqn. Ldr. F. W. Flowers, R.A.F. (ret.)	23-00	80-50
Penarth (Penarth) (1880), The Esplanade.	Gp. Capt. H. L. Lewis.	20-00 to 60-00	7-00 to 62-00
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827), 9 Grand Parade, West Hoe.	*W. H. Jones .....	14-00	37-00
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1878), Madeira Road.	Cdr. L. R. R. Foster, R.N. (ret.)	Various	Various
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1875), Sandbanks Rd. (Parkstone) (1895), Pearce Avenue, Parkstone. (Poole Harbour) (1949), Salterns Way, Lilliput. (Yacht) (1865), New Quay Road, Hamworthy.	*Col. G. A. L. Davis ....	Various	Various
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857), 6 Westcliff Mansions.	*Mrs. B. Okey .....	15-00	15-00
Southampton: (Royal Air Force) (1932), Riverside Ho., Hamble.	Col. T. A. Hunt .....	65-00	65-00
(Royal Southern) (1837), Hamble, Hants.	.....	52-00	61-50
Southend (Alexandra) (1803), Cliftown Terrace.	Capt. G. E. Thornton, M.N. (ret.)	38-50	38-50
Southsea (Royal Naval and Royal Albert) (1867), Pembroke Road, Portsmouth.	*Maj. T. D. Mycroft ....	40-25	23-80
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875), 744 Mumbles Road, Mumbles.	Lt. Cdr. S. L. Revett, D.S.C., V.R.D.	75-00	Various
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1895), 3 The Leas.	Mrs. W. J. F. Clappett	Various	Various
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875), 51 The Esplanade.	*Mrs. P. Spacey .....	Nil	31-62
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860), Fallbarrow Road, Bowness.	Capt. D. J. Bateman, R.N. (ret.)	25-00	Various
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878), Yarmouth, I.O.W.	*P. G. Cawker .....	34-50	39-10 to 57-50
	*A. D. Tomkins .....	18-02	27-60
	*J. C. T. Plummer .....	40-25	46-50
	*A. Murdoch .....	25-00	22-00 & 4-00
	Maj. F. R. Sillitoe, R.M. .	..	..
Scotland			
Dundee (Royal Tay) (1885), 34 Dundee Road, Broughty Ferry.	*R. W. Drummond .....	20-00	33-00
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868), 1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	W. Titterington .....	..	120-00
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856), Rhu, Dunbartonshire.	D. M. Paul, 111 Union Street, Glasgow.	5-00	15-00
(Royal Western) (1875), 113 St. Vincent Street.	*A. S. Weatherhead.	1-00	1-00
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881), Dalriada, Ardentallen.	Lt. Cdr. R. F. Heap, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.	10-00	5-00
Rhu (Royal Northern and Clyde) (1978), Rhu, Dunbartonshire.	*J. M. Twigg .....	25-00 & 50-00	Various
Northern Ireland			
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866), 101 Clifton Road, Bangor, Co. Down.	*G. D. Ralston .....	..	..

## PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Hugh Casson, K.C.V.O., (1976); *Keeper*, Peter Greenham, C.B.E., R.A.; *Treas.*, Roger de Grey, R.A.; *Sec.* Piers Rodgers; *Comptroller*, K. J. Tanner, M.V.O.

### Royal Academicians

1972 Adams, Norman  
1963 Aldridge, John  
1956\* Bawden, Edward,  
C.B.E.  
1976 Blackadder, Miss  
Elizabeth, O.B.E.  
1981 Blake, Peter  
1975 Blamey, Norman  
1978 Blow, Miss  
Sandra  
1975 Bowey, Miss  
Olwyn  
1981 Bowyer, William  
1971 Bratby, John R.  
1972 Brown, Ralph  
1956 Buhler, Robert  
1962\* Burn, Rodney J.  
1975 Butler, James  
1975 Cadbury-Brown,  
H. T., O.B.E.  
1970 Casson, Sir Hugh,  
K.C.V.O.  
1976 Clarke, Geoffrey  
1973 Clatworthy,  
Robert  
1972 Coker, Peter  
1972 Cooke, Miss Jean  
1968 Cowern,  
Raymond T.  
1974 Cuming,  
Frederick  
1969 de Grey, Roger  
1976 Dickson, Miss  
Jennifer  
1955\* Dring, William  
1968 Dunstan, Bernard  
1953\* Eurich, Richard  
1942† Frampton,  
Meredith  
1965 Freeth, H.  
Andrew  
1977 Frink, Dame  
Elisabeth, D.B.E.  
1972\* Fry, E. Maxwell,  
C.B.E.  
1969 Gibberd, Sir  
Frederick, C.B.E.  
1975\* Goldfinger, Ernő

1972 Gore, Frederick  
1977 Green, Anthony  
1960 Greenham, Peter,  
C.B.E.  
1980\* Gross, Anthony,  
C.B.E.  
1981 Harpley, Sydney  
1970 Hayes, Colin  
1961 Hepple, Norman  
1971\* Hermes, Miss  
Gertrude, O.B.E.  
1967 Hillier, Tristram  
1974 Kneale, Bryan  
1963 McFall, David  
1956 Machin, Arnold,  
O.B.E.  
1979 Manasseh,  
Leonard, O.B.E.  
1973 Middleditch,  
Edward  
1979 Moynihan,  
Rodrigo, C.B.E.  
1979 Paolozzi,  
Eduardo, C.B.E.  
1981 Philipson, Sir  
Robin  
1977 Powell, Sir Philip,  
O.B.E.  
1973 Roberts-Jones,  
Ivor, C.B.E.  
1969 Rosoman,  
Leonard, O.B.E.  
1961 Sanders,  
Christopher C.  
1972 Sheppard, Sir  
Richard, C.B.E.  
1969 Soukop, Willi  
1954 Spear, Ruskin,  
C.B.E.  
1979 Swanwick, Miss  
Betty  
1979 Tindle, David  
1965 Ward, John  
1965 Weight, Carel,  
C.B.E.  
1974 Williams, Kyffin,  
O.B.E.

### Associates

1978 Aitchison, Craigie  
1982 Ayres, Gillian  
1980 Brooker, William  
1974 Camp, Jeffrey  
1980 Christopher, Ann  
1982 Crosby, Theo  
1977 Dannatt, Trevor  
1979 Dowson, Sir  
Philip, C.B.E.  
1976 Eytton, Anthony  
1975 Fraser, Donald  
Hamilton  
1978 Gowing, Sir  
Lawrence, C.B.E.  
1974 Hogarth, Paul  
1981 Jones, Allen

1976 Kenny, Michael  
1977 King, Philip,  
C.B.E.  
1982 Lawson, Sonia  
1975 Levene, Ben  
1980 Partridge, John,  
C.B.E.  
1978 Rogers, Richard  
1977 Rothenstein, M.  
1982 Sandie, Michael  
1977 Scott, William,  
C.B.E.  
1975 Stephenson, Ian  
1977 Sutton, Philip  
1980 Whishaw,  
Anthony

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Benjamin West, 1792	Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928
James Wyatt, 1805	Sir E. Lutyens, 1938
Benjamin West, 1806	Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820	Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830	Sir A. E. Richardson, 1954
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850	Sir C. Wheeler, 1956
Sir F. Grant, 1866	Sir T. Monnington, 1966
Lord Leighton, 1878	
Sir J. Millais, 1896	
Sir E. Poynter, 1896	
Sir A. Webb, 1919	

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1958 Armour, Mrs. M.  
1956 Kinnmonth, Sir William  
1964 Miller, James  
1966 Johnston, Ninian  
1970 Sutherland, Scott

### Royal Scottish Academicians

1979 Baillie, W. J. L.	1957 Lorimer, Hew
1972 Blackadder, Elizabeth	1971 McClure, David
1977 Butler, Vincent	1976 Malcolm, Ellen
1971 Cameron, Gordon S.	1972 Michie, David
1981 Campbell, Alex	1963 Morocco, Alberto
1974 Collins, Peter	1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh
1974 Crosbie, William	1966 Peopce, Denis
1970 Cumming, James	1962 Philipson, Sir Robin
1962 Donaldson, David A.	1976 Reeves, Philip
1956 Fleming, Ian	1977 Robertson, R. Ross
1981 Glover, J. Hardie, O.B.E.	1937 Schotz, Benno
1967 Gordon, Esmé	1979 Steedman, R. R.
1972 Houston, John	1975 Wheeler, H. Anthony, O.B.E.
1979 Knox, John	1977 Whiston, Peter
1973 Littlejohn, W.	

### Associates

Balmer, Barbara  
Brotherston, William  
Brown, Neil Dallas  
Bryce, Gordon  
Buchan, Dennis  
Bushe, Frederick  
Campbell, A. Buchanan  
Clifford, J. C.  
Donald, George  
Dorward, Ivor  
Evans, David  
Fairgrieve, James  
Fraser, Alexander  
Harvey, Jake  
Johnstone, John  
Law, Graham C.  
McIntosh, Iain R.  
Maclean, William J.  
McMillan, Andrew

Main, Kirkland  
Metzstein, Isi  
Morris, James  
Morrison, James  
Pelly, Frances  
Pottinger, Frank  
Rae, Barbara  
Reiach, Alan, O.B.E.  
Richards, John, C.B.E.  
Robertson, James D.  
Ross, Alastair  
Scott, Bill  
Shanks, Duncan F.  
Smart, Alastair  
Smith, Ian McKenzie  
Snowden, Michael  
Squire, Geoffrey  
Thomson, Sinclair  
Walker, Frances

\* Senior †Honorary Retired

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- COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, GLASGOW CHAMBER OF (1783), 30 George Square, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. Neil, c.B.E.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1849), 49 Lawrie Park Avenue, S.E.26.—*Sec.*, E. B. Auger.
- COMMISSIONAIRES, THE CORPS OF (1859), founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter; for the employment of ex-Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen and ex-police, fire service and merchant navy servicemen. *Headquarters*, 3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. *Outquarters*, War Memorial Building, Waring St., Belfast 1.; Room 53, Guildhall Buildings, Navigation Street, Birmingham; 87 Park Street, Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 180 W. Regent Street, Glasgow; 10-12 East Parade, Leeds; 61 Lord Street, Liverpool; 2 St. John Street, Deansgate, Manchester; 10 Bigg Market, Newcastle upon Tyne 1. Total strength, 3,000—*Commandant*, Col. R. B. Robertson; *Adjutant*, Col. A. M. Thorburn.
- COMMONS, OPEN SPACES AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1865), 25A, Bell Street, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Clayden.
- COMMONWEALTH ASSOCIATION OF PLANNERS (1971), 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Shaw.
- COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, U.K. Branch, P. Cobb, Westminster Hall, S.W.1.
- COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION (1909), Studio House, 184 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, Lt.-Col. T. Pierce-Goulding, m.B.E., c.D.
- COMMONWEALTH SETTLEMENT, CHURCH OF ENGLAND COUNCIL FOR (1925), (*see* OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT, C. OF E. COMMITTEE FOR).
- COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY FOR THE DEAF (1959), 105, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Admin. Sec.*, Miss E. Lubienska.
- COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITIES, ASSOCIATION OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, A. Christodoulou, c.B.E.
- COMMUNITY MEDICINE, CENTRE FOR EXTENSION TRAINING IN (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine) (1972), Keppel Street, W.C.1.—*Admin.*, P. F. V. Waters, F.R.S.A.
- COMMUNITY MEDICINE, SOCIETY OF (1856), (*formerly* Society of Medical Officers of Health), 28 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. C. Shipson Smith.
- COMPOSERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE (1945), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Yeoman.
- CONSERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARTISTIC WORKS, INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR, 6 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, H. Kortan; *Sec. Gen.*, N. Brommelle.
- CONSERVATION SOCIETY, LTD. (1966), 12A Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. Davoll.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1867), 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Alan Smith.
- CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CENTRAL OFFICE, 32 Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. C. E. Parkinson, M.P.; *Deputy Chairman*, The Hon. R. A. McAlpine, P.C.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Sir Anthony Royle, K.C.M.G., M.P.; The Baroness Young, Lord Marshall of Leeds, M. Spicer, M.P.; *Hon. Treasurer*, The Hon. R. A. McAlpine, Sir William Oulton Wade.
- CONSERVATIVE CLUBS, LTD., ASSOCIATION OF (1894), 26 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. G. Waterman.
- CONSTRUCTION SURVEYORS' INSTITUTE (1952), 203 Lordship Lane, S.E.22.—*Acting Exec. Dir.*, B. A. Hunt.
- CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1913), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. P. J. M. Pellereau.
- CONSULTING SCIENTISTS, ASSOCIATION OF, Owles Hall, Buntingford, Herts.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. M. W. Gibbons.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS:—

- Co-operative Party*, 158 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. Wise, O.B.E.
- Co-operative Union* (1869), (*and Co-operative Productive Federation* (1882)), Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. L. Wilkinson.
- Co-operative Wholesale Society* (C.W.S.) (1863), New Century House, Manchester 4.—*Chief Exec. Officer*, D. M. Landau; *Sec.*, G. J. Melmoth.
- Co-operative Women's Guild*, 342 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, E.17.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. K. Kempton.
- Fisheries Organization Society, Ltd.* (1914), New Fish Quay, Brixham, Devon.—*Sec.*, A. H. Dobbie.
- International Co-operative Alliance* (1895), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, A. E. Saengar.
- Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies* (1919), 31 St. Giles, Oxford.—*Dir.*, C. E. McKone.
- COPYRIGHT COUNCIL, BRITISH (1953), 29-33 Berners Street, W.1.
- CORONERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1846).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Burton, Coroner's Court, 77 Fulham Palace Road, W.6.
- CORPORATE TREASURERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 3rd Flr., Pembroke House, 40 City Road, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Woodford, O.B.E.
- CORPORATE TRUSTEES, ASSOCIATION OF, Capital House, 1-5 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.—*Sec.*, M. J. Smith.
- CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGES, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1955), 6 Francis Grove, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, F. L. Cowham.
- COUNCIL FOR SMALL INDUSTRIES IN RURAL AREAS, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wilts.—*Sec.*, S. A. Jackson.
- COUNSEL AND CARE FOR THE ELDERLY (Elderly Invalids Fund), 131 Middlesex Street, E.1.
- COUNTRY LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION (1907), 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, J. M. Douglas.
- COUNTY CHIEF EXECUTIVES, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Greenwell, County Hall, Northampton.
- COUNTY COUNCILS, ASSOCIATION OF, Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Stevenson.
- COUNTY EMERGENCY PLANNING OFFICERS' SOCIETY, County Hall, Spetchley Road, Worcester.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. W. Fenn.
- COUNTY SECRETARIES, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Leyland, The Castle, Winchester.
- COUNTY SURVEYORS' SOCIETY (1884).—*President*, A. W. Jacob, Hants. County Council, The Castle, Winchester; *Hon. Sec.*, M. N. T. Cottell, Northampton House, Northampton.
- COUNTY TREASURERS, SOCIETY OF (1903), County Hall, Beverley, N. Humberside.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Parkes.
- CRAFTS CENTRE, BRITISH (1948), 43 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, Karen Elder.
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. See "ROYAL."
- CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. F. S. Brian.
- CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. See "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."
- CULTURAL EXCHANGE, ASSOCIATION FOR (1958), Bra-braham, Cambridge.—*Sec.*, P. B. Barnes.
- CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), 27 Medway Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. L. Talbot.
- CYCLISTS TOURING CLUB (1878), Cotterell House, 69 Meadow, Godalming, Surrey.—*Sec.*, A. J. Leng.
- CWMNI URDD GOBAITH CYMRU, Swyddfa'r Urdd, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, J. C. Hughes.
- CYMRODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF (1751).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Gruffydd, 118 Newgate Street, E.C.1.
- DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mr. P. R. Morgan.
- DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 172A Ealing Road, Wembley, Middx.—*Sec.*, P. H. F. Lee.
- D-DAY AND NORMANDY FELLOWSHIP.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Reed, 9 South Parade, Southsea, Hants.
- DEAF ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1890 formerly BRITISH DEAF AND DUMB ASSOCIATION), 38 Victoria Place, Carlisle.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. W. Verney.
- DEAF, ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911), 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, R. Sydenham.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, To promote the general, social and spiritual welfare of deaf and blind/deaf people in Greater London, Essex, Surrey and Kent, 27 Old Oak Road, Acton, W.3.—*Director*, Rev. I. Scott-Oldfield.
- DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Matron and Sec.*, Miss E. McFarlane.
- DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. *Office*, Victoria Road, Margate, Kent.—*Sec.* D. E. Downs.
- DEER SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Dir.*, Brig. G. Proudman, C.B.E., The Mill House, Bishopstrow, Warminster, Wiltshire.
- DENTAL COUNCIL, GENERAL, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Registrar*, N. Davies, M.B.E.
- DENTAL HOSPITALS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, ASSOCIATION OF (1942).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. P. Harrington, Dental Hospital, St. Chad's Queensway, Birmingham 4.
- DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915), c/o 17 Lawn Crescent, Kew Gardens, Surrey.—*Hon. Dir.*, R. Plummer.
- DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY (1904).—c/o Devon and Exeter Institution, 7 The Close, Exeter.
- DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- DIRECTORS, INSTITUTE OF, 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, W. Goldsmith.
- DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION, THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 25 Mortimer Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, G. Wilson.
- DISPENSING OPTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 22 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, A. P. D. Westhead.
- DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION (1897), (Headquarters and London Nursing Home), Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.8.
- DISTRICT COUNCILS, ASSOCIATION OF (1974), 25 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. McCartney.
- DISTRICT SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION OF, Smokey Acre., Broadoak Hill, Dundry, Bristol.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. J. Evans.
- DITCHLEY FOUNDATION, Ditchley Park, Enstone, Oxford.—*Dir.*, Sir Reginald Hibbert, G.C.M.G.
- DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, headquarters and office at Isle of Dogs, E.14. Branches at Bristol; Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Glasgow; Stratford, E.15; Hainault, Essex; Holiday Home, Herne Bay, Kent.

- DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1846), Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., 7 Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. C. F. Small.
- DOMINION STUDENTS' HALL TRUST (see Overseas Graduates, London House for).
- DOWSERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. D. Rust, Sycamore Cottage, Hastingleigh, Nr. Ashford, Kent.
- DRAINAGE AUTHORITIES, ASSOCIATION OF (1937).—*Sec.*, I. Drummond, O.B.E., 31 Castlegate, Newark-on-Trent, Notts.
- DRINKING FOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION (formerly Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association) (1859), 426 Lewisham High Street, S.E.13.—*Sec.* D. R. W. Randall.
- DRUG DEPENDENCE, INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF, Kingsbury House, 3 Blackburn Road, N.W.6.—*Dir.*, J. Woodcock.
- DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD, 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, W.8.—*Director*, R. Heron.
- DYERS AND COLOURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1884), Perkin House, P.O. Box 244, 82 Grattan Road, Bradford, W. Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Tordoff, ph.D.
- EARL HAIG'S (BRITISH LEGION) APPEAL FUND. See "BRITISH LEGION."
- EARL HAIG FUND (SCOTLAND). Established for the relief of distress among ex-service personnel and their dependants in Scotland. Applications to *North, South and East Area*, New Haig House, Logie Green Road, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Brig. F. H. Coutts, C.B.E.; or *Glasgow and South-West Area*, 1 Fitzroy Place, Glasgow, C.3.—*Sec.*, Maj. J. B. A. Smyth.
- EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY (1864).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. N. Davis, F.B.A.; *Exec. Sec.*, Dr. M. Godden, Exeter College, Oxford.
- ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, Dr. Emma Mason, Birbeck College, W.C.1.
- EDUCATION OFFICERS, SOCIETY OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. V. Cooke, C.B.E., 5 Bentinck Street, W.1.
- EDUCATION OFFICERS' SOCIETY, COUNTY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Boyers, Education Offices, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, Salop.
- EDUCATION THROUGH ART, SOCIETY FOR, Bath Academy of Art, Corsham, Wilts.—*Chairman*, R. Clement.
- EDUCATIONAL CENTRES ASSOCIATION, Chequer Centre, Chequer Street, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, D. Delahunt.
- EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR VISUAL AIDS, Paxton Place, Gipsy Road, S.E.27.—*Chief Exec.*, G. C. Marchant.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN, CRAFT AND TECHNOLOGY.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. Day, 24 Elm Road, Kingswood, Bristol, Avon.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (1847), 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. D. Pollock.
- EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR, The Mere, Upton Park, Slough, Berks.—*Dir.*, A. Yates.
- EDUCATIONAL VISITS AND EXCHANGES, CENTRAL BUREAU FOR, Seymour Mews House, Seymour Mews, W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Platt.
- EDWARDIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, 125 Markyate Road, Dagenham, Essex.—*Sec.*, E. Ford.
- EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY (1882), 3 Doughty Mews, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Miss M. S. Drower; *Sec.*, Mrs S. K. Strong.
- ELECTORAL REFORM SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (founded 1884 as Proportional Representation Soc.), 6 Chancel Street, S.E.1.—*Chief Exec.*, S. Burke.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1871), Savoy Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. H. W. Losty.
- ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONTRACTING, NATIONAL INSPECTION COUNCIL FOR, 237 Kennington Lane, S.E.11.—*Dir.* and *Sec.*, J. T. Jennings, D.F.C.
- ELECTRONIC AND RADIO ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1925), 99 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Davidson, C.B.E.
- ELGAR FOUNDATION, Elgar's Birthplace, Lower Broadheath, Worcester.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. C. Chetwood.
- ELGAR SOCIETY (1951).—*Sec.*, A. H. A. Neill, 11 Limburg Road, S.W.11.
- ENERGY, INSTITUTE OF (1927), 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. M. Lodge.
- ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, INSTITUTION OF (1945), Courtleigh, Westbury Leigh, Westbury, Wilts.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. J. Booker.
- ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 16 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, Col. W. T. Williams.
- ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS, COUNCIL OF (1965), 2 Little Smith Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. B. Wood, C.B.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF (1857), 183 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Pres.*, B. N. Baxter, ph.D.; *Sec.*, W. McLaughlin, M.B.E.
- ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF (1884), Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. M. Wilson.
- ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF BRITISH (1928), Regency House, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton.—*Sec.*, Mrs. D. Henry.
- ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated) (1854), 21-23 Mossop Street, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, E. C. Burton.
- ENGLISH ASSOCIATION (1906), 1 Priory Gardens, W.4.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. R. T. Brain, M.C.
- ENGLISH FOLK DANCE AND SONG SOCIETY (1932), Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, S. A. Matthews, M.B.E., T.D.
- ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY (1923).—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Cameron, ph.D., F.B.A., The University, Nottingham.
- ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION OF THE COMMONWEALTH (1918), 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Patrick Dean, G.C.M.G.; *Dir. Gen.*, A. L. Williams, O.B.E.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL (1833), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Registrar*, G. G. Bentley.
- ENTOMOLOGY, COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF (1909), 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Director*, N. C. Pant, ph.D.
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION, COUNCIL FOR (1969), Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Craigton, P.C., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, E. Dawson.
- ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS, INSTITUTION OF, Chadwick House, Rushworth Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, K. J. Tyler.
- EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, Crowthorne House, Bigshotte, Wokingham, Berks.
- EPILEPSY, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1892), Chalfont Centre for Epilepsy, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Col. H. V. Trehwella.
- ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (LTD.), BRITISH (1907), 140 Holland Park Avenue, W.11.—*Sec.*, H. E. Platt.
- EUGENICS SOCIETY (1907), 69 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss S. E. Walters.

- EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE (1846), 186 Kennington Park, Road, S.E.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. J. T. Landreth.
- EVANGELICAL LIBRARY, The, 78 Chiltern Street, W.1.—*Librarian*, G. R. Sayer.
- EXAMINERS UNDER SOLICITORS (SCOTLAND) ACTS (1980), Law Society's Hall, 26-27 Drumshough Gardens, Edinburgh.—*Clerk*, K. W. Pritchard.
- EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN LTD., 7 Central Buildings, 24 Southwark Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, C. E. Nicholson.
- EXPORT, INSTITUTE OF, World Trade Centre, E.1.
- EX-SERVICES MENTAL WELFARE SOCIETY (for H.M. Forces and Merchant Navy men and women, suffering from psychiatric disabilities and more particularly those with active or long regular service), 37 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.
- FABIAN SOCIETY (1884), 11 Dartmouth Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, I. Martin.
- FAIRBRIDGE SOCIETY (1909) (formerly Fairbridge Farm Schools), 119-125 Bush House (N.E.), Aldwych, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, I. F. S. Vincent, C.M.G., M.B.E.
- FAIR ISLE BIRD OBSERVATORY TRUST, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. I. Watersten.
- FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES, FEDERATION OF (1974),—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. A. V. Chiswell, 96 Beaumont Street, Milehouse, Plymouth.
- FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 27-35 Mortimer Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Service.
- FAMILY WELFARE ASSOCIATION (Founded 1869 as CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY), 501-5 Kingsland Road, E.8.—*Dir.*, R. E. Morley.
- FAUNA AND FLORA PRESERVATION SOCIETY (1903).—*Office*, c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. M. Jones.
- FELLOWSHIP HOUSES TRUST (Flatlets for the elderly) (1937), Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey.—*Sec.*, L. P. Leech.
- FIELD STUDIES COUNCIL (1943), 62 Wilson Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. S. Chapman.
- FIRE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 148 New Walk, Leicester.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. C. E. Mackwood.
- FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, Aldermany House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, C. D. Woodward.
- FIRE SERVICES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 86 London Road, Leicester.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Walker, m.a.e.
- FIRE SERVICES NATIONAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1943), Marine Court, Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Pollock.
- FOLKLORE SOCIETY, c/o University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. R. Vickery.
- FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS (1899), 118-122 Brompton Road, S.W.3. *Comptroller*, Col. A. W. Davis, M.B.E.
- FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, COUNCIL OF (1873), 35 High Street, Bromley, Kent.—*Dir.*, M. Gough.
- FOREIGN PRESS ASSOCIATION IN LONDON, 11 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Mustafa.
- FORENSIC SCIENCES, BRITISH ACADEMY OF (1959).—*Sec.-Gen.*, Prof. J. M. Cameron, Dept. of Forensic Medicine, The London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, E.1.
- FORESTERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1982), 22 Walker Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. W. Dick.
- FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, COMMONWEALTH (1921), c/o Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ROYAL (1882), 102 High Street, Tring, Herts.—*Dir.*, E. H. M. Harris.
- FORESTRY SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1854), 18 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treas.*, W. B. C. Walker.
- FRANCO-BRITISH SOCIETY, 1 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, (vacant).
- FREE CHURCH FEDERAL COUNCIL, 27 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Moderator*, Rev. K. G. Greet; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. R. J. Hamper.
- FREEDOM ASSOCIATION (1975), Avond House, 360-366 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Executive Officer*, J. F. Fletcher.
- FREEMASONS, GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND (1736), Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Master Mason of Scotland*, Sir James W. McKay; *Grand Sec.*, E. S. Falconer.
- FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Pro Grand Master*, The Lord Cornwallis, O.B.E.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Hon. E. L. Baillieu; *Asst. Grand Master*, The Lord Fareham; *Grand Wardens*, The Marquis of Donegall; Sir Arthur Armitage; *Grand Chaplain*, Rev. C. E. L. Thomson; *Grand Sec.*, Cdr. M. B. S. Higham, R.N.
- FREEMEN OF CITY OF LONDON, GUILD OF (1908), 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.—*Master*, J. E. Harvey; *Clerk*, D. Reid.
- FREEMEN OF ENGLAND (1966), Pradoc, Oswestry, Shropshire.—*Pres.*, Col. J. F. Kenyon, O.A.E., M.C.
- FREIGHT FORWARDERS LTD., THE INSTITUTE OF, Suffolk House, 9 Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey.
- FRESHWATER BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1929), The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Cumbria.—*Sec. and Director of Laboratories*, E. D. Le Cren, M.A.
- FRIENDS OF THE CLERGY CORP. (incorporating the Friend of the Clergy Corp. and the Poor Clergy Relief Corp.), 27 Medway Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. L. Talbot.
- FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF—*Sec.*, P. M. Madders, Room 313, Victoria House, Vernon Place, W.C.1.
- FRIENDS OF CATHEDRAL MUSIC (1956), c/o Addington Palace, Croydon.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, N. T. Barnes.
- FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES, c/o The British Library, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Kenyon, C.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Fugles.
- FRIENDS OF THE ELDERLY & GENTLEFOLK'S HELP (formerly FRIENDS OF THE POOR), 42 Ebury Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Newton.
- FURNITURE HISTORY SOCIETY (1964).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. H. Hayward, c/o Dept. of Furniture, Victoria and Albert Museum, S.W.7.
- GALLIPIOLI ASSOCIATION (1915).—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. E. H. W. Banner, Delphi Maresfield Park, Uckfield, E. Sussex.
- GAME CONSERVANCY, Fordingbridge, Hants.—*Dir.*, R. M. Van Oss.
- GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY (1965), 66 Granville Park, S.E.13.
- GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION, THE GOOD, Arkley Manor, Arkley, nr. Barnet, Herts.—*Hon. Dir.*, C. R. G. Shewell-Cooper, M.B.E., N.C.H.
- GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), Palace Gate, Hampton Court, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. E. Lloyd-Smith.
- GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1863), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. C. Elgin.

- GEMMOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1931), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—Sec., C. Lenan.
- GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, IRISH.—Sec., F. B. Payton, Glenholme, High Oakham Road, Mansfield, Notts.
- GENEALOGISTS AND RECORD AGENTS, ASSOCIATION OF (1968).—Sec., Mrs. M. C. Gandy, 64 Oakleigh Park North, N.20.
- GENEALOGISTS, SOCIETY OF (1911), 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.—*Dir.*, A. J. Camp.
- GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1952), 14 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—Sec., G. R. H. Lloyd-Williams.
- GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF AID FOR (1904), 10 St. Christopher's Place, W.1.—Sec., Mrs. G. A. Burgess.
- GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, 343 Fulwood Road, Sheffield.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, M. T. Williams; B. E. Coates.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1830), Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Sir Vivian Fuchs, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. E. H. Brown; Dr. A. S. Goudie; *Hon. Foreign Sec.*, Lt.-Col. D. N. Hall; *Hon. Treas.*, H. Gould; *Director and Sec.*, Dr. J. Hemming; *Keeper of the Map Room*, Brig. G. A. Hardy; *Librarian*, D. Wileman.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, MANCHESTER (1884), 274, The Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—Sec., Miss E. Whalley.
- GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1884), 10 Randolph Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—Sec., D. G. Moir.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1807), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. H. Francis; *Secs.*, W. J. Rea, Ph.D.; A. L. Harris, Ph.D.; *Foreign Sec.*, F. W. Dunning, O.B.E.; *Exec. Sec.*, R. M. Bateman.
- GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, C. P. Green, D.Phil., Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.
- GEORGIAN GROUP (1937), 2 Chester Street, S.W.1.
- GIFTED CHILDREN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1966), 1 South Audley Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Col. J. B. Denham, O.B.E.
- GILBERT AND SULLIVAN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, 273 Northfield Avenue, W.5.
- GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION.—An organization founded by the first Lord Baden-Powell as a sister movement to the Scouts and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1922. In 1981 the total membership in the United Kingdom was 887,279. *Commonwealth Headquarters*, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. *Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Sherriff.
- GIRLS' BRIGADE, THE, Brigade House, Parsons Green, S.W.6.—*Brigade Sec. for Eng. & Wales*, Miss D. M. Cosser.
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY AND TOWNSEND FELLOWSHIP (1875), 126 Queens Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss B. Cowderoy.
- GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD (1900).—Educational grants towards schooling or initial training of single girls. Applications before February for ensuing academic year to: Mrs. B. Hayward, 2 Watchoak, Blackham, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, GOVERNING BODIES OF (1942).—Sec., F. J. Walesby, O.B.E., 27 Church Road, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.
- GIRLS' VENTURE CORPS, Redhill Aerodrome, Kings Mill Lane, South Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey. A uniformed youth movement for girls between 13 and 20.
- GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1916), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. S. Busby.
- GORDON BOYS' SCHOOL (1885), West End, Woking.—*Head Master*, M. A. B. Kirk.
- GOVERNING BODIES ASSOCIATION (Public schools) (1941).—Sec., F. J. Walesby, O.B.E., 27 Church Road, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.
- GRAPHIC ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF (1919), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—Sec., P. Herriott.
- GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1926), 25 Ovington Square, S.W.3.—Sec., Capt. D. N. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
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- GREEK INSTITUTE (1969) (for the promotion of modern Greek studies), 34 Bush Hill Road, N.21.—*Dir.*, Dr. Kypros Tofallis.
- GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION, *see* CALOUSTE.
- HAKLUYT SOCIETY (1846), c/o Map Library, The British Library, Ref. Div., Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Dr. T. E. Armstrong; Prof. E. M. J. Campbell.
- HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT (1944), 16 Gower Street, W.C.1.—Sec., Mrs. M. Vlieland.
- HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—*Exec. Sec.*, Maj. T. Tudor-Williams, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.
- HEAD TEACHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. M. Hart, Holly House, 6 Paddockhall Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex.
- HEALTH EDUCATION COUNCIL, THE (1968), 78 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, K. B. Taylor.
- HEALTH EDUCATION, INSTITUTE OF.—Sec., Dr. L. Baric, 14 High Elm Road, Hale Barns, Cheshire.
- HEALTH, GUILD OF (1904), Edward Wilson House, 26 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, J. Drewett.
- HEALTH SERVICE ADMINISTRATORS, INSTITUTE OF (1902), 75 Portland Place, W.1.—Sec., L. B. Akid.
- HEALTH VISITORS' ASSOCIATION.—36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Wyndham-Kaye, O.B.E.
- HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF (1879), 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. P. E. Corbett; *Hon. Sec.*, Prof. J. P. Barron, F.S.A.
- HENRY GEORGE FOUNDATION, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—Sec., Mrs. B. P. Sobrielo.
- HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES, INSTITUTE OF (1961), 80-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent.—*Dir.*, C. R. Humphery-Smith.
- HERALDRY SOCIETY, THE (1947), 28 Museum Street, W.C.1.—Sec., Mrs. J. C. G. George.
- HERALDRY SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1977).—Sec., C. J. Burnett, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- HIGHWAY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1930), 3 Lygon Place, S.W.1.—Sec., Miss P. A. Steel.
- HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION (1906), 59A Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—Sec., Miss C. M. Povall.
- HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1868), University College London, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. C. Holt, F.B.A.; *Exec. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Chapman.
- HONG KONG ASSOCIATION (1961), Regis House, 43-46 King William Street, E.C.4.—*Exec. Dir.*, Brig. B. G. Hickey, O.B.E., M.C.
- HORATIAN SOCIETY (1933).—*Hon. Sec.*, C. P. Sydenham, 4 Stone Buildings, Lincolns Inn, W.C.2.

- HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BRITISH (1858), Upton Hall, Upton, Newark, Notts.—*Sec.*, W. M. G. Evans.
- HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN (1953), New House, High Street, Ticehurst, Wadhurst, Sussex.—*Sec.*, Cdr. G. Clarke.
- HOSPITAL FEDERATION, INTERNATIONAL (1947), 126 Albert Street, N.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, M. C. Hardie.
- HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTORY SCHEMES ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1948), Royal London House, Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol.—*Sec.*, C. D. M. Kerr.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, THE (1873).—*Head Office*, 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. *Sec.*, Miss I. Gleeson.
- HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION, THE, Hambleden House, Andover, Hants.—*Gen. Sec.*, I. Forbes, M.B.E., D.F.C.
- HOTEL CATERING AND INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 191 Trinity Road, S.W.17.—*Dir.*, Miss E. Gadsby.
- HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND CATERERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1907), 40 Duke Street, W.1.—*Chief Exec.*, C. Derby, O.B.E.
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- HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, NATIONAL (1900), Norvin House, 45-55 Commercial Street, E.1.—*Dir.*, D. Tilbe, O.B.E.
- HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES (1916), Alban Dobson House, Green Lane, Morden, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Davis.
- HOVERCRAFT SOCIETY, THE (1971), Rochester House, 66 Little Ealing Lane, W.5.—*Sec.*, P. A. Bartlett.
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- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, THE Hunterian Room, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, N.W.1. *Secs.*, Dr. D. W. Findlay; G. Jantet.
- HYDROFOIL SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL, 17 Melcombe Court, Dorset Square, N.W.1.—*Chief Exec.*, M. Thornton.
- HYDROGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1972), North East London Polytechnic Dept. of Land Surveying, E.17.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. E. Ingham.
- HYMN SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THE (1936), *Sec.*, Rev. A. Luff, 7 Little Cloister, Westminster Abbey, S.W.1.
- INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, 40 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, E. C. L. Hulbert-Powell.
- INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS CAREERS ORGANIZATION (formerly Public Schools Appointments Bureau), 12A-18A Princess Way, Camberley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. N. Exton, M.A.
- INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS INFORMATION SERVICE (I.S.I.S.) (1972), 26 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, T. Devlin.
- INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS JOINT COUNCIL, *Sec.*, D. J. Bird, Woodlands, Closewood Road, Denmead, Hants.
- INDEXERS, SOCIETY OF, 7a Parker Street, Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. Robertson.
- INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS AND DESIGNERS, SOCIETY OF (1930), 12 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, M. Sadler-Forster.
- INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP (1877), 10 Grenfall Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.—*Dir.*, J. D. Davis.
- INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, Industrial Management House, Cardiff Road, Luton, Beds.
- INDUSTRIAL MARKETING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.—*Admin. Sec.*, 11 Bird Street, Lichfield, Staffs.
- INDUSTRIAL PARTICIPATION ASSOCIATION (1884), 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, D. Wallace Bell.
- INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, THE (1918), 3 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, W. J. P. M. Garnett, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, P. Musgrave.
- INDUSTRY AND PARLIAMENT TRUST, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. Eden-Green.
- INNER WHEEL CLUBS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1934), 51 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Dobson.
- INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1917), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec. Gen.*, R. C. W. Bardell.
- INSURANCE BROKERS REGISTRATION COUNCIL, 15 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Registrar and Sec.*, J. E. Fryer.
- INSURANCE INSTITUTE, CHARTERED (1897), 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.—*Sec. Gen.*, D. C. McMurdie.
- INTERCONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 175 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. D. R. Irving.
- INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE, 3 Creswick Road, Acton, W.3.—*Pres.* Baroness Vickers, D.B.E.
- INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (1873), 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Wilberforce, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.; *Hon. Sec. Gen.*, His Hon. J. B. S. Edwards; *Sec.*, J. Churchill.
- INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION (British Section).—*National Headquarters*, 1 Fox Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.—*Chief Exec. Officer*, K. H. Robinson.
- INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING FEDERATION (1909), 30-32 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, W. N. Menzies-Wilson; *Sec.*, M. R. Brownrigg.
- INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS TRUST (1962), 229 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.—*President*, The Duke of Grafton, K.G.; *Dir.*, H. A. Shaw, O.B.E.
- INTERNATIONAL TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, D. A. Robins, Ph.D.
- INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR LAND VALUE TAXATION AND FREE TRADE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.
- INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE (1920), Ceresole House, 53 Regent Road, Leicester.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. Watt.
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- INVALIDS-AT-HOME (1966).—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Pierce, 23 Farm Avenue, N.W.2. Helps seriously disabled people living at home.
- IRAN SOCIETY (1936), 42 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Viscount Runciman of Doxford, O.B.E., A.F.C.; *Sec.*, K. Bradford.



- IRISH LINEN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION (1872), Lambeg, Lisburn, N. Ireland.—*Sec.*, E. O. L. Seccombe, O.B.E.
- IRISH SOCIETY, THE HONOURABLE THE (1613), Irish Chamber, Guildhall Yard, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, B. E. Manning; *Representative (Ireland)*, Cmdr. P. C. D. Campbell-Grove, M.V.O., R.N.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, *see* METALS SOCIETY.
- JAPAN ASSOCIATION (1950), Regis House, 43-46 King William Street, E.C.4.—*Exec. Dir.*, Brig. B. G. Hickey, O.B.E., M.C.
- JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891), 656 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. E. F. Dobson, O.B.E.
- JERUSALEM AND THE MIDDLE EAST CHURCH ASSOCIATION (1887), The Old Gatehouse, Castle Hill, Farnham, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, The Ven. R. Lindley, C.B.E.
- JEWISH WELFARE BOARD (1859), Lionel Cohen House, 315 Ballards Lane, N.12.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. P. Rose, 33 Seymour Place, W.1.
- JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), A.J.Y. House, 50 Lindley Street, E.1.—*Exec. Dir.*, A. Greenbat.
- JEWS, CHURCH'S MINISTRY AMONG THE, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. F. Barker; Rev. D. Ryder.
- JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*Joint Pres.*, Rabbi Dr. L. I. Edgar; Rev. Prof. E. G. Parrinder; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Dr. John D. Rayner; The Dean of Westminster; *Sec.*, Mrs. E. Nathan.
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- JOHN INNES INSTITUTE (1910), Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Director*, Prof. H. W. Woolhouse, ph.D.
- JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, Bedford Chambers, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Farmer.
- JULES VERNE CIRCLE, 125 Markyate Road, Dagenham, Essex.—*Sec. E. Ford.*
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- KEEP BRITAIN TIDY GROUP, Bostel House, 37 West Street, Brighton, Sussex.—*Dir. Gen.*, D. J. Lewis.
- KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 14 Palace Court, W.2.—A charity which uses its annual income to help hospitals improve the effectiveness and efficiency of their service to patients. The Fund divides its income between several major activities; making grants to hospitals and related organizations both within and outside the National Health Service but confined to those in or serving the Greater London area; providing education for health services staffs through the King's Fund College; sponsoring experiment and enquiry and providing information through its various experts and through the King's Fund Centre.—*Chairman of Management Committee*, The Lord Hayter; *Treasurer*, R. J. Dent; *Secretary*, R. J. Maxwell.
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- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 8 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Dir.*, H. Haywood, O.B.E.
- KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Norcross, Blackpool, Lancs.—To give assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Mercantile Marine and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who were disabled or died as a result of war service.
- LABOUR PARTY, 150 Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Mortimer.
- LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. R. White.
- LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF (1892), Burnley House, 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Rigby.
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- LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, V. G. Saldji.
- LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
- LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Baileys, Church Street, Charlbury, Oxon.—*Sec.*, Mrs. D. R. Colvin.
- LEAGUE OF WELLDORS (incorporated) (1893), 119 & 133 Limekiln Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, S. Petty.
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- LEUKAEMIA RESEARCH FUND (1962), 43 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, G. J. Piller.
- LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, W. N. Hugh-Jones, M.V.O.
- LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (1887), 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Mackintosh.
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1877), Ridgmount Street, W.C.1.—*Sec. Gen.*, K. Lawrey.
- LIFEBOATS. *See* "ROYAL NATIONAL."
- LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1889), Aldermary House, Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec. Gen.*, T. H. M. Oppe.
- LINGUISTS, INSTITUTE OF (1910), 24a Highbury Grove, N.5.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Bell (*acting*).
- LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1788), Burlington House, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. R. J. Berry; *Treas.*, C. M. Hutt; *Secs.*, Dr. D. F. Cutler (*Botany*); Dr. Doris M. Kermack (*Zoology*); Dr. C. Patterson (*Editorial*); *Exec. Sec.*, Miss M. E. Young.
- LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION, 620 Cotton Exchange Buildings, Edmund Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Sec.*, J. Wilson-Smith.
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- W. N. M. Lawrence; *Sec. Gen.*, J. T. C. Hodges; International Insurance Market.
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- LOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, R. A. Huskisson; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, P. B. Arthur; *Managing Director*, B. Hildrew; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, J. R. Cheshire; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, S. N. Clayton; *Managing Engineering Industrial Services*, R. Baldwin; *Managing Engineer (Special Duties)*, J. A. Frew; *Secretary*, W. T. Leadbetter; *Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Rules for the Classification of Ships, etc.*
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- LOCAL AUTHORITY CHIEF EXECUTIVES, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. U. Jackson, County Hall, Maidstone.
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- LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), 175 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. D. M. Whyte.
- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Bunney, 119 Warwick Road, N.11.
- LONDON COURT OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION (1892), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, A. B. Shindler. *Registrar*, B. W. Vigrass, O.B.E., V.R.D.
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- LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Librarian*, D. Matthews.
- LONDON MAGISTRATES' CLERKS' ASSOCIATION (1889), *Hon. Sec.*, M. H. Parry, Deputy Chief Clerk, Inner London Juvenile Courts, 185 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, *see* CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, D. J. Newman.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1890), Headquarters, Boston Manor Playing Field, Boston Gardens, Brentford, Middlesex.—*Sec.*, C. J. M. Clayton
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE, Room G210, The City University, Northampton Square, E.C.1.
- LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE for education and care of physically handicapped boys and girls. Administered by the Treloar Trust, Froyle, Nr. Alton, Hants.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 5 Victory Avenue, Morden, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Roberts.
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- LOTTERIES COUNCIL, 13 Dover Street, W.1.—*Sec. R.* A. Cummins.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, G. Norman.
- MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION INC. (1955), Cereal House, 58 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Secs.*, The Rubber Growers' Association, Ltd.
- MALAYSIAN RUBBER PRODUCERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (1938), Tun Abdul Razak Laboratory, Brickendbury, Herts.—*Sec.*, P. H. Setchell, O.B.E.
- MALCOLM SARGENT CANCER FUND FOR CHILDREN.—*Gen. Administrator*, Miss S. Darley, 56 Redcliffe Square, S.W.10.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama)—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, 2 Church Street, Beckley, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, Management House, Parker Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.-Gen.*, R. Close, C.B.E.
- MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INSTITUTE OF, 1 Cecil Court, London Road, Enfield, Middx.—*Dir. and Gen. Sec.*, E. A. King.
- MANORIAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1906), 65 Belmont Hill, S.E.13.—*Hon. Chairman*, R. Smith.
- MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION (for the welfare of cancer patients), 124 Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. A. Sturgess.
- MARINE ARTISTS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1939), 17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, D. Cobb; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw, O.B.E.
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- MARKETING, INSTITUTE OF (1911), Moor Hall, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berks.—*Sec.*, W. E. Hinder.
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- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871), 259 London Road, Leicester.—*Pres.*, F. Budden; *Hon. Secs.*, Miss M. M. Lawton; H. Neill.
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- MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 20 Peel Street, W.8.—*Sec.*, E. Eden.
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- MEDIC-ALERT FOUNDATION, 11-13 Clifton Terrace, N.4.—*Chairman*, A. J. Hart. For the protection, in emergencies, of those with a medical disability; to prevent mistakes.
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- MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY, SOCIETY FOR (1957), University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Graham Campbell.
- MEN OF THE TREES (1922), Crawley Down, Crawley, Sussex.
- MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION (1879), for the care and rehabilitation of those recovering from mental illness.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. Moore, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
- MENTAL HEALTH FOUNDATION (1949), 8 Hallam Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. B. Loudoun, C.B., O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD, 19-21 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, J. I. K. Walker.
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- METALS SOCIETY, THE (1974) (*Amalgamation* of Institute of Metals and Iron and Steel Institute), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Wood.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), James Glaisher House, Grenville Place, Bracknell, Berks.—*Pres.*, Prof. H. Charnock, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, C. J. Readings, Ph.D.; J. A. Pyle, D.Phil.; J. M. Walker.
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- MIGRAINE TRUST (1965), 45 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, Cdr. O. Wright.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Gaylor, Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.
- MIND (National Association for Mental Health), 22 Harley Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, C. Heginbotham.
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- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1738), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Glead.

- MUSIC SOCIETIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1935), Francis House, Francis Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Crisp.
- NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL ORGANISATION (1899), Norfolk House, Smallbrook Queensway, Birmingham.
- NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRIVATE TRADERS (1943), 369 Corn Exchange, Hanging Ditch, Manchester 4.
- NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, STANDING CONFERENCE OF (1950).—*Sec.*, A. J. Loveday, 102 Euston Street, N.W.1.
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- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL COUNCILS (1947), 108 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Clark.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1812), 61 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Air Cmdre, D. C. Saunders, C.B.E., A.F.C.
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- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN (1895), 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. D. Norman.
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- NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY (1866), 702 Holloway Road, N.19.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Mullins.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR (1899), 136 North Street, Brighton, West Sussex.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air Cmmdre. J. Langston, C.B.E.
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- NATIONAL TRUST for places of historic interest or natural beauty (1895), 42 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, J. D. Boles.
- NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND for places of historic interest or natural beauty (1931), 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Stormonth Darling, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., W.S.
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- NAUTICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1911), c/o National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Munday, F.S.A.
- NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE BIBLE SOCIETY (1780), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and portions of the Scriptures circulated to the Forces (1981), 242,067.—*Sec.*, N. Brown.
- NAVAL ARCHITECTS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF (1860), 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. W. Ayling.
- NAVIGATION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, S.W.7. *Dir.*, M. W. Richey, M.B.E.
- NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY, Public Record Office, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. A. M. Rodger.
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- NUFFIELD PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS TRUST (1939), 3 Prince Albert Road, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. McLachlan, C.B.E.
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- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, c/o Dept. of Coins and Medals, The British Museum, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, D. G. Sellwood; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. M. J. Price.
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- ORIENTAL CERAMIC SOCIETY (1921), 31B Torrington Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gray, K.B.E., C.B.
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- PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1847). *Sec.*, F. G. Dimes, c/o Institute of Geological Sciences, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.
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- PATHOLOGISTS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, 2 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. A. Puideaux.
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17 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.  
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	Apptd.		Apptd.
Nicholas Lanier	1626	Francois (Franz) Cramer	1834
Louis Grabu	1666	George Frederick Anderson	1848
Nicholas Staggins	1674	Sir William George Cusins	1870
John Eccles	1700	Sir Walter Parratt	1893
Maurice Greene	1735	Sir Edward Elgar	1924
William Boyce	1755 (1757)	Sir Henry Walford Davies	1934
John Stanley	1779	Sir Arnold Edward Trevor Bax	1941
Sir William Parsons	1786	Sir Arthur Bliss	1953
William Shield	1817	Malcolm Williamson	1975
Christian Kramer	1829		

### CAR PRODUCTION IN MAIN PRODUCING COUNTRIES (thousands)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
United Kingdom	1,921	1,747	1,534	1,268	1,333	1,328	1,223	1,070	924	955
France	2,719	2,866	2,699	2,546	2,980	3,092	3,111	3,220	2,939	2,612
W. Germany	3,521	3,650	2,840	2,908	3,547	3,790	3,890	3,933	3,521	3,578
Italy	1,732	1,823	1,631	1,349	1,471	1,440	1,509	1,481	1,445	1,257
Sweden	318	342	327	316	317	235	254	297	235	258
Japan	4,022	4,471	3,932	4,568	5,028	5,431	5,748	6,176	7,038	6,974
U.S.A. (Factory Sales)	8,828	9,668	7,325	6,717	8,498	9,214	9,176	8,434	6,376	6,253
Canada	1,154	1,227	1,165	1,045	1,137	1,162	1,143	988	847	863
Total	24,215	25,794	21,453	20,717	24,311	25,692	26,054	25,599	23,325	22,750
UK % of total	8	7	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4

### BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

Year	Weeks	Passenger Cars (including taxis)			Commercial Road Vehicles		
		For Export	Total	Weekly average	For Export	Total	Weekly average
1975	52	532,164	1,267,695	24,379	186,386	380,704	7,321
1976	53	564,968	1,333,449	25,159	189,503	372,057	7,019
1977	52	573,552	1,327,820	25,535	186,048	386,420	7,431
1978	52	494,579	1,222,949	23,518	168,968	384,518	7,395
1979	52	392,637	1,070,452	20,586	162,570	408,060	7,847
1980	52	349,592	923,744	17,764	156,270	389,170	7,484
1981	52	304,678	954,650	18,359	113,862	229,555	4,416



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- FISH FRIERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 289 Dewsbury Road, Leeds 11.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. D. W. Gulland.
- FISHING FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull.—*Sec.*, I. C. Thorburn.
- FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Queensway House, 2 Queensway, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, D. W. Bradfield.
- FOOD MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION, 6 Catherine Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.-Gen.*, C. E. Coffin.
- FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Royalty House, 72 Dean Street, W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, M. O. Feilden.
- FRESH MEAT WHOLESALE, FEDERATION OF, 8 Hayne Street, E.C.1.
- FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17/21 George Street, Croydon.—*Chief Exec.*, H. L. Calder-Jones, O.B.E.
- GLASS AND GLAZING FEDERATION, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Dir.*, B. H. K. Hern.
- GLASS MANUFACTURERS FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, O. C. T. R. Normandale.
- GROCERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH INDEPENDENT, 17 Farnborough Street, Farnborough, Hants.—*Chief Exec.*, G. B. Monk.
- HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS LTD., ASSOCIATION OF (1959), 192-198 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. F. Nosworthy.
- JEWELLERY AND GIFTWARE FEDERATION LIMITED, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.-Gen.*, M. B. Alton.
- JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Top Floor, 195 Hawkhill, Dundee.—*Dir.*, D. A. Borrie.
- LAUNDERERS AND CLEANERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH LTD., Lancaster Gate House, 319 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, C. F. Fricker.
- LONDON CLEARING BANK EMPLOYERS, FEDERATION OF, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Dir. and Sec.*, L. D. Cowan.
- MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Lindpet House, Market Place, Grantham, Lincs.
- MEAT TRADERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 1 Belgrove, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- MENSWEAR ASSOCIATION OF BRITAIN LTD., Palladium House, 1-4 Argyll Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, K. E. Smith.
- MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. J. Wise.
- MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF SMALL, 30 King Street, Wigan, Lancs.—*Chairman and Sec.*, J. Wainwright.
- MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, A. M. Dix.
- MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF, LTD. (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, A. Fraser.
- NEWSAGENTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF RETAIL, 2 Bridewell Place, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, K. E. J. Peters.

- PAINTMAKERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—*Dir.*, M. J. Levete.
- PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY FEDERATION, BRITISH, (Industrial Relations Division), 3 Plough Place, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Dir. Gen.*, J. H. Adams.
- PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 35 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, R. R. B. Mackenzie, M.V.O., M.B.E.
- PLUMBING, HEATING AND MECHANICAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 6 Gate Street, W.C.2.—*Dir. and Sec.*, C. D. Webster.
- PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. C. Morton.
- PRECAST CONCRETE FEDERATION LTD, BRITISH, 60 Charles Street, Leicester.—*Dir.-Gen.*, J. P. Metcalfe.
- PRINTING INDUSTRIES FEDERATION, BRITISH, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, J. Roberts, C.B.
- PROCESS PLANT ASSOCIATION (1971), 25 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, H. Hornsby.
- PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION, THE (*see page 1073*).
- RADIO, ELECTRICAL AND TELEVISION RETAILERS ASSOCIATION, RETRA House, 57-61 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.—*Dir.*, R. T. Edom.
- READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, Shepperton House, Green Lane, Shepperton, Middlesex.—*Dir.-Gen.*, K. Newman.
- ROAD HAULAGE ASSOCIATION LTD., 104 New Kings Road, S.W.6.—*Dir.-Gen.*, F. J. Plaskett, C.B., M.B.E.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 15 Soho Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Wormell.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION LIMITED, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Chief Exec.*, A. C. F. Hey.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Carvell.
- SCOTCH WHISKY ASSOCIATION, 20 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh.—*Dir. Gen and Sec.*, Col. H. F. O. Bewsher, O.B.E. *Information and Development Office*, 17 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- TAILORS, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, Admin House, Market Square, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Maxted Jones.
- TEXTILE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 2nd Flr., Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Platt, M.B.E.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION, Clareville House, Whitcomb Street, W.C.2.
- VEHICLE BUILDERS AND REPAIRERS ASSOCIATION, Belmont House, 102 Finkle Lane, Gildersome, Leeds.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Mellor.
- WALLCOVERING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Alembic House, 93 Albert Embankment, S.E.1.—*Dir.*, M. J. Levete.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, 14 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, R. P. Owen.
- WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS, FEDERATION OF, 18 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. L. Paterson.

## ROMAN EMPERORS

[The *First Triumvirate* (Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus) 60-53 B.C.]

### The Twelve Cæsars

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); Assassinated A.U.C. 709 (44 B.C.).  
[The *Second Triumvirate* (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44-31 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. AULUS VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

## A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January .....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February .....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March .....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April .....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May .....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June .....	214	245	273	304	334	365	36	61	92	122	153	183
July .....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August .....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September .....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October .....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November .....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December .....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

## TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

[01-636-4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since 1871 and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliated fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1981-82) totalled 105 with an aggregate membership of 11,005,984.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with motions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization.

The Standing Committees of the General Council are serviced by a full time staff appointed by the General Secretary, who is himself elected by Congress and who remains in office until the age of 65, subject to decision of Congress or the General Council.

Through the General Council and its committees the trade union movement maintains systematic relations with the Government and Government Departments, with the Confederation of British Industry and with a large number of other bodies. It is represented on the National Economic Development Council, the Manpower Services Commission, the Health and Safety Commission, the Council of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service and a number of other bodies.

Among powers vested in the General Council by consent of the unions in Congress is the responsibility of intervening in disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; if possible this is done through informal conciliation meetings under T.U.C. auspices but where necessary a Disputes Committee is formed consisting of one member of the General Council and two senior officials of unions not involved in the dispute. This investigates the matter concerned and issues its findings.

Unions retain full control of their own affairs and the only sanctions which Congress can apply are suspension or exclusion from membership.

*Chairman* (1982-83), F. Chapple (*Electrical, Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union*).  
*General Secretary*, Rt. Hon. L. Murray, O.B.E.

## TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO T.U.C.

A list of the Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in September, 1982. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (30,152).—*Gen. Sec.*, P. Plouviez, 8 Harley St., W.1.

AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED WORKERS NATIONAL TRADE GROUP OF THE T.G.W.U. (85,000).—*Sec.*, J. R. Boddy, M.B.E., 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,860).—*Sec.*, H. M. Wareham, Jenkin House, 173A Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.15.

BAKERS, FOOD AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION (40,560), Stanborough House, Great North Road, Stanborough, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.—*Gen. Sec.* J. Marino.

Trade Group (with numbers of unions)	Membership
Mining and Quarrying (3) .....	285,056
Railways (3) .....	250,602
Transport (other) (6) .....	1,795,360
Shipbuilding (1) .....	119,585
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (10) .....	1,227,282
Technical Engineering and Scientific (3) .....	657,690
Electricity (1) .....	395,000
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (8) .....	120,272
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (3) .....	346,709
Printing and Paper (3) .....	405,623
Textiles (12) .....	72,763
Clothing, Leather and Boot and Shoe (6) .....	195,056
Glass, Ceramics, Chemicals, Food, Drink, Tobacco, Brushmaking, and Distribution (9) .....	554,407
Agriculture (1) .....	85,000
Public Employees (12) .....	2,287,532
Civil Servants and Post Office (13) .....	923,964
Professional, Clerical and Entertainment (10) .....	418,269
General Workers (1) .....	865,814
<b>TOTAL (105) .....</b>	<b>11,005,984</b>

## SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

16 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow

The Congress was formed in 1897 and acts as a national centre for the trade union movement in Scotland. In 1982 it consisted of 78 unions with a membership of 1,072,036 and 43 directly affiliated Trades Councils. The majority of the unions organize throughout Britain and affiliate on their membership in Scotland.

The Annual Congress in April elects a 22-member General Council on the basis of 12 industrial sections. Congress has been prominent in pressing for economic expansion and full employment in Scotland and the development of the social services, most of which are separately organized in Scotland.

*Chairman* (1982-83), A. Barr.  
*General Secretary*, J. Milne.

BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCE UNION (147,995).—*Sec.*, L. A. Mills, 17 Hillside, Wimbledon, S.W.19.

BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (651).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. Sumner, 27 Every Street, Nelson, Lancs.

BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (7,245).—*Sec.*, N. Leadley, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

- BLIND AND DISABLED, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (3,115).—*Sec.*, M. A. Barrett, 2 Tenterden Road, N.17.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BLACKSMITHS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (119,585)—Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. G. Murray.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (4,276).—*Sec.*, T. Whittaker, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (4,319).—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Young, 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.
- BROADCASTING STAFF, ASSOCIATION OF (15,146).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. A. Hearn, 70/76 Bell Street, N.W.1.
- BRUSHMAKERS AND GENERAL WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (725).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Parsons, 20 The Parade, Watford.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (124).—*Sec.*, G. Priestley, 36 Greenton Avenue, Scholes, Cleckheaton, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADES' UNION, NORTHERN (1,622).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. R. Smith, 22 Clare Road, Halifax, Yorks.
- CERAMIC AND ALLIED TRADES UNION (30,174).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. W. Clowes, Hillcrest House, Garth Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (20,021).—*Sec.*, A. Sapper, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (100,504).—*Gen. Sec.*, B. A. Gillman, 124-130 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- CIVIL AND PUBLIC SERVICES ASSOCIATION (209,894).—*Sec.*, J. A. Graham, 215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.
- CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF PROFESSIONAL (91,413).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. McCall, 3-7 Northumberland Street, W.C.2.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (43,513).—*Sec.*, J. D. Sheldon, 5 Praed Street, W.2.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (18).—*Sec.*, G. Kaye, 34 Southgate, Honley, Huddersfield, Yorks.
- COLLIERY MANAGEMENT, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (16,770).—*Sec.*, A. Wilson, 317 Nottingham Road, Old Basford, Nottingham.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (18,575).—*Sec.*, A. E. Simpson, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMUNICATION MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (20,014).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. J. Cowley, Hughes House, Ruscombe Road, Twyford, Reading.
- COMMUNICATION WORKERS, UNION OF (202,160).—*Sec.*, A. D. Tuffin, U.C.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CONSTRUCTION, ALLIED TRADES AND TECHNICIANS UNION OF (275,251).—*Sec.*, L. Wood, Ucat House, 177 Abbeville Road, S.W.4.
- STAMP (Supervisory, Technical, Administrative, Managerial and Professional Section of U.C.A.T.T.) Ucat House, 177 Abbeville Road, S.W.4.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (5,694).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. W. Ewing, Saxone House, 56 Market Street, Manchester 1.
- DOMESTIC APPLIANCE & GENERAL METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (5,100).—*Sec.*, R. D. Preston, Imperial Bldgs., Corporation Street, Rotherham.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL TRADE GROUP OF THE T.G.W.U. (37,152), National House, Sunbridge Road, Bradford 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. H. Maddocks.
- CRAFTSMEN/STAFF BRANCH.—*Sec.*, F. Towers, Hayhurst House, Preston Street, Bradford.
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND (46,515).—*Sec.*, J. D. Pollock, 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh.
- ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONIC, TELECOMMUNICATION, AND PLUMBING UNION (395,000).—*Sec.*, F. J. Chapple, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Bromley, Kent.
- ENGINEERING WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (1,024,205), 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir John Boyd, C.B.E.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL SECTION (25,100).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Baldwin, O.B.E., Construction House, 190 Cedars Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- FOUNDRY SECTION (55,120).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Garland, 164 Chorlton Road, Manchester 16.
- TECHNICAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY SECTION (185,690).—*Gen. Sec.*, K. Gill, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- ENGINEERS' AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (40,000).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Lyons, Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN (232).—*Sec.*, H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS AND WOOL FORMERS, AMALGAMATED (404).—*Sec.*, H. Walker, 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1,900).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 61 Marloes Road, W.8.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (30,000).—*Sec.*, K. Cameron, 59 Fulham High Street, S.W.6.
- FIRST DIVISION CIVIL SERVANTS, ASSOCIATION OF (8,064).—*C. J. Ward*, 17 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
- FOOTWEAR, LEATHER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,072), The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.—*Sec.*, S. F. Clapham.
- FURNITURE, TIMBER AND ALLIED TRADES UNION (68,598).—*Sec.*, B. Rubner, Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION (865,814), Thorne House, Ruxley Ridge, Claygate, Esher, Surrey.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Basnett.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF, From Oct. 1981 a part of the A.U.E.W. Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section.
- GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS AND RADIO OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (9,000).—*Sec.*, T. Casey, 90 Borough High Street, S.E.1.
- GRAPHICAL AND ALLIED TRADES '82, SOCIETY OF (236,660).—*Sec.*, W. H. Keys and O. O'Brien, Sogat House, 274-288 London Road, Hadleigh, Benfleet, Essex.
- SCOTTISH GRAPHICAL DIVISION.—*Sec.*, F. Smith, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- GRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION 1982, NATIONAL (136,326).—*Sec.*, J. F. Wade, Graphic House, 63-67 Bromham Road, Bedford.
- GREATER LONDON COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (16,677).—*Sec.*, F. T. Hollocks, 150 Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (230,709).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. G. Spanswick, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEALTH VISITORS' ASSOCIATION (14,189).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. J. Wyndham-Kaye, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- HOSIERY AND KNITWEAR WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (58,311).—*Sec.*, G. E. Marshall, 55 New Walk, Leicester.

- HOSPITAL CONSULTANTS AND SPECIALISTS ASSOCIATION (3,187).—*Chief Exec.*, R. B. Martin, The Old Court House, London Road, Ascot, Berkshire.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (58,152).—*Sec.*, A. M. G. Christopher, Douglas Houghton House, 231 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (19,463).—*Sec.*, J. P. Brown, 46 Quicks Road, S.W.19.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (100,175).—*Sec.*, W. Sirs, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (32,637).—*Gen. Sec.*, K. B. Ashton, Acorn House, 314-320 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- LICENSED HOUSE MANAGERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (17,754).—*Sec.*, H. Shindler, 9 Coombe Lane, S.W.20.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (5,109).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, M.B.E., Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (26,241)—*Sec.*, R. W. Buckton, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (1,603).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Richardson, Overlookers' Institute, Jude Street, Nelson, Lancs.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIRLINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (30,460).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. Nevin, 750-760 High Road, Leytonstone, E.11.
- METALWORKERS' UNION, ASSOCIATED (4,039).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, 92 Deansgate, Manchester 3.
- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (39,457).—*Sec.*, C. P. McCarthy, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTMAKERS TRADE SOCIETY (240).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. H. Withers, 60 Stanborough Avenue, Boreham Wood, Herts.
- MINERWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (249,711).—*Sec.*, L. Daly, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MUSICIANS' UNION (40,056).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Morton, 60 Clapham Road, S.W.9.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (796,145).—*Sec.*, G. A. Drain, C.B.E., Nalgo, 1 Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
- PATTERNMAKERS AND ALLIED CRAFTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (8,928).—*Sec.*, G. Eastwood, 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PATTERN WEAVERS' SOCIETY (60).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. G. Hawley, New Field End, Hill Top, Cumberworth, nr. Huddersfield.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (132,828).—*Sec.*, B. C. Stanley, Greystoke House, 150 Brunswick Road, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE EXECUTIVES, SOCIETY OF (24,465).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Glynn, 102/104 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS' AND TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION (3,886).—*Sec.*, D. T. Carter, Callows Lane, Kidderminster, Worcs.
- POWER LOOM OVER-LOOKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (120).—*Sec.*, J. Reilly, 3 Napier Terrace, Dundee.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (866).—*Sec.*, K. Hattersley, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (21,289).—*Sec.*, D. Evans, Cronin House, 245 Church Street, N.9.
- PRISON OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (2,702).—*Sec.*, J. B. Renton, M.B.E., 21 Calder Road, Saughton, Edinburgh.
- PROFESSIONAL, EXECUTIVE, CLERICAL AND COMPUTER STAFF, ASSOCIATION OF (122,639).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Grantham, 22 Worpole Road, S.W.19.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (703,998).—*Sec.*, R. Bickerstaffe, Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, S.E.3.
- RADIO AND ELECTRONIC OFFICERS UNION (3,425), 4-6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.—*Sec.*, K. A. Murphy.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (160,000).—*Sec.*, S. Weighell, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (420).—*Sec.*, L. B. Trainor, 21 Chester Road, Redcar, Cleveland.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (167).—*Sec.*, A. Marples, 27 Main Avenue, Totley, Sheffield.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,300).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Smith, Herbert House, 4th Floor, 71 Cornwall Street, Birmingham.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, AND UNION OF WOMEN TEACHERS (119,545).—*Sec.*, T. A. Casey, C.B.E., 22 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
- NAS/UWT (SCOTLAND), 41 York Place, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, J. O'Neill.
- SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL STAFFS, ASSOCIATION OF (427,500).—*Gen. Sec.*, C. Jenkins, 79 Camden Road, N.W.1.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' SECTION (4,500).
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE UNION (1,100).—*Sec.*, E. C. Bowcott, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (34,938).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Slater, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS, COPPERSMITHS AND HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,601).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. G. Guy, 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (437,864).—*Sec.*, W. H. P. Whatley, "Oakley," 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (92).—*Pres.*, E. V. Littlewood, 21 Buchan Towers, Manchester Road, Bradford.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, Bellamy House, Wilkes Street, Willenhall, Staffs.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (81,761), 16 Charles Square, N.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Smith.
- TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (224,090).—*Sec.*, F. Jarvis, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
- TEACHERS IN FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (63,483).—*Gen. Sec.*, P. Dawson, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
- TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (3,561).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Lisle, O.B.E., Foxlowe, Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION, AMALGAMATED (23,060).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Brown, Textile Union Centre, 5 Caton Street, Rochdale, Lancs.
- THEATRICAL, TELEVISION AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (19,000).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Wilson, 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

TOBACCO MECHANICS ASSOCIATION (239).—*Sec.*, J. Middleton, 42 Tilmouth Avenue, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (18,282).—*Sec.*, C. D. Grieve, 9 Station Parade, High Street, Wanstead, E.11.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,695,818).—*Sec.*, A. M. Evans, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (64,361).—*Gen. Sec.*, C. A. Lyons, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT UNION, UNITED ROAD (26,400).—*Sec.*, J. Moore, 76 High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester 21.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF (33,994).—*Sec.*, L. J. Sapper, United House, 1 Pembridge Road, W.11.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (7,037).—*Sec.*, L. Carr, Prospect House, Alma Street, Sheffield 3.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (29).—*Sec.*, R. Cutler, 50 Bankfield Road, Malin Bridge, Sheffield 6.

WRITERS GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN (1,897).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jeffrey, 430 Edgware Road, W.2.

### OTHER TRADE UNIONS

The following Trade Unions were not affiliated to the Trades Union Congress at the time of going to press.

MANAGEMENT AND PROFESSIONAL STAFFS, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Exec. Sec.*, Dr. M. Gillibrand, 175 Station Road, Swinton, Manchester.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, U.K. ASSOCIATION OF (5,500).—*Sec.*, J. D. Sampson, 32 High Street, Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,160).—*Sec.*, G. Taylor, 124 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester 4.

RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (9,771).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. A. Williamson, 7 Grape Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

## WATER AUTHORITIES

The Water Act 1973, which provided for the reorganization of the water services in England and Wales, resulted in the disappearance of 29 river authorities, 157 water undertakings and 1,393 sewerage and sewage disposal authorities and the creation of ten autonomous multi-purpose water authorities (nine regional authorities in England and the Welsh Water Authority). The Act also created the National Water Council and the Water Space Amenity Commission.

The water authorities are responsible for water supply, water conservation, sewerage and sewage disposal, prevention of river pollution, fisheries, land drainage and the recreational use of their waters. Between them the authorities employ about 62,000 people, have an annual revenue expenditure of some £1,700 million and an investment budget of about £770 million a year.

The National Water Council is the national

consultative and advisory body for the water services and consists of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State for the Environment, the chairmen of the water authorities and ten other members appointed by the Secretary of State and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Council advises water authorities and the Government on national water policy and promotes and assists the efficient performance by water authorities of their functions.

To undertake this work the Council has divisions dealing with policy and technical development, manpower services, training and education, financial services, information and public relations and a secretariat, together with a fittings testing station at Staines.

†THE NATIONAL WATER COUNCIL, 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, P. F. Stott, C.B.E.

### Regional Water Authorities

THAMES WATER AUTHORITY, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C.1.—*Chief Executive*, H. Fish, O.B.E.

SOUTHERN WATER AUTHORITY, Guildborne House, Worthing, Sussex.—*Chief Executive*, B. R. Thorpe.

SEVERN TRENT WATER AUTHORITY, Abelson House, 2297 Coventry Road, Sheldon, Birmingham.—*Chief Executive*, D. A. D. Reeve.

WESSEX WATER AUTHORITY, Wessex House, Passage Street, Bristol.—*Chief Executive*, K. F. Roberts, C.B.E.

ANGLIAN WATER AUTHORITY, Diploma House, Grammar School Walk, Huntingdon.—*Chief Executive*, P. H. Bray.

SOUTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY, 3-5 Barnfield Road, Exeter.—*Chief Executive*, A. G. C. Williams.

NORTHUMBRIAN WATER AUTHORITY, Northumbria House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Chief Executive*, W. F. Ridley.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY, Dawson House, Great Sankey, Warrington.—*Chief Executive*, J. B. Oldfield.

YORKSHIRE WATER AUTHORITY, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds.—*Chief Executive*, J. Brooksbank.

WELSH WATER AUTHORITY, Cambrian Way, Brecon, Powys.—*Chief Executive*, Dr. H. H. Crann.

†At the time of going to press the Government announced that the National Water Council was to be abolished.

## INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

The following are members of the C.D.R.A., The Federation of Technology Centres, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.:-

- ASLIB, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. D. A. Lewis.
- ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, U.K., Bldg. 329, A.E.R.E. Harwell, Oxon.—*Dir.*, *Industrial Research*, Dr. R. G. Sowden.
- BHRA FLUID ENGINEERING, Cranfield, Beds.—*Dir.*, G. F. W. Adler.
- BRICK DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Woodside House, Winkfield, Windsor, Berks.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Rear-Adm. A. J. Monk, C.B.E.
- BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, c/o Dept. of Textile Industries, The University, Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. I. Fothergill.
- BRITISH CARBONIZATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Centre, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire.—*Dir.*, J. P. Graham.
- BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, Dr. D. W. F. James.
- BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Northumberland Road, Sheffield 10.—*Dir.*, Dr. E. A. Kellett.
- BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, 111-12 Buckingham Avenue, Slough, Bucks.—*Dir.*, A. G. Jaquiss.
- BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' Research Association, King's Park Road, Moulton Road, Northampton.—*Dir.*, Dr. R. L. Sykes.
- BUILDING SERVICES RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell, Berks.—*Dir.*, P. A. Coles.
- CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ASSOCIATION, 6 Storey's Gate, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. S. Blake, ph.D.
- CRANFIELD UNIT FOR PRECISION ENGINEERING, Cranfield, Beds.—*Dir.* Prof. P. A. McKeown.
- CUTLERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Henry Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, E. A. Oldfield.
- DROP FORGING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shepherd Street, Sheffield 3.—*Dir.*, S. E. Rogers, ph.D.
- FABRIC CARE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Forest House Laboratories, Knaresborough Road, Harrogate.—*Dir.*, E. J. Davies.
- FIRE INSURERS' RESEARCH AND TESTING ORGANISATION, Melrose Avenue, Borehamwood, Herts.—*Dir.*, R. W. Pickard.
- FURNITURE INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Maxwell Road, Stevenage, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. M. Heughan.
- HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (Hatra), Thorneywood, 7 Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, G. K. Mecklenburgh.
- LAMBEG INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (*Linen*), Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.—*Dir.*, H. A. C. Todd, o.B.E..
- MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hulley Road, Hursfield, Macclesfield, Cheshire.—*Dir.*, M. E. Hadlow.
- NATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE, Oxford Road, Manchester 1.—*Dir.*, D. R. Fairbairn.
- PAINT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, G. de W. Anderson, ph.D.
- PAPER AND BOARD, PRINTING AND PACKAGING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (*Pira*), Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. K. Bridge, ph.D.
- PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Prof. W. B. Heginbotham, o.B.E..
- RUBBER AND PLASTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. P. Berry.
- SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Dir.*, J. G. Butlin.
- SPRING RESEARCH AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, Henry Street, Sheffield 3.—*Dir.*, J. A. Bennett.
- STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH AND TRADE ASSOCIATION, 5 East Bank Road, Sheffield 2.—*Dir.*, Dr. J. A. Reynolds.
- TIMBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Hughenden Valley, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Dir.*, J. G. Sunley.
- WATER RESEARCH CENTRE, 45 Station Road, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Chief Exec.*, J. L. van der Post.
- WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION (*Wira*), Headingley Lane, Leeds 6.—*Dir.*, B. E. King, ph.D.

The following are members of the Association of Independent Contract Research Organisations (A.I.C.R.O.):—

- ELECTRICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.
- FULMER RESEARCH INSTITUTE (*The science and technology of materials*), Stoke Poges, Slough, Berks.
- HUNTINGDON RESEARCH CENTRE (*Biological safety of chemicals and systems*), Huntingdon, Cambs.
- INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (*Engineering, materials technology, applied physics and biotechnology*), Fossway, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- INVERESK RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL (*Biomedical safety*), Edinburgh.
- MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Watling Street, Nuneaton, Warwick.

**RICARDO CONSULTING ENGINEERS** (*Combustion engine technology*), Bridge Works, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex.

**ROBERTSON RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL** (*Energy and natural resource exploration and development*), Ty'n-y-Coed, Llanrhos, Llandudno, Gwynedd.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (*see Index*):—

**Animal Breeding Research Organisation**, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9.—*Dir.*, J. W. B. King, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

**Food Research Institute**, Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Dir.*, R. F. Curtis, Ph.D., sc.D.

**Institute of Animal Physiology**, Babraham, Cambs.—*Dir.*, B. A. Cross, C.B.E., Ph.D., sc.D., F.R.S.

**Institute for Research on Animal Diseases**, Compton, Newbury, Berks.—*Dir.*, J. M. Payne, Ph.D.

**Letcombe Laboratory**, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Oxon.—*Dir.*, J. V. Lake, Ph.D.

**Meat Research Institute**, Langford, nr. Bristol.—*Dir.*, Prof. A. J. Bailey, Ph.D. (also Weston Laboratory, Bridge Road, Weston-super-Mare).

**Poultry Research Centre**, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9.—*Dir.*, D. W. F. Shannon, Ph.D.

**Weed Research Organisation**, Begbroke Hill, Sandy Lane, Yarnton, Oxford.—*Dir.*, J. D. Fryer, C.B.E.

**Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology**, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton.—*Dir.*, Prof. A. W. Johnson, sc.D., F.R.S.

**Unit of Invertebrate Chemistry and Physiology** (Subgroup), University of Cambridge, Zoology Dept., Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Associate Dir.*, J. E. Treherne, Ph.D., sc.D.

**Unit of Nitrogen Fixation**, University of Sussex, Brighton.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. Postgate, F.R.S.

**Unit of Statistics**, University of Edinburgh, 21 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh 8.—*Hon. Dir.*, Prof. D. J. Finney, sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

**Statistics Group, Dept. of Applied Biology**, Pembroke Street, Cambridge.—*Officer in Charge*, J. G. Rowell.

#### GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made from Government funds. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.

**Animal Virus Research Institute**, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. F. Sellers, Ph.D.

**East Malling Research Station**, Maidstone, Kent.—*Dir.*, I. J. Graham-Bryce, D.Phil.

**Glasshouse Crops Research Institute**, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Dir.*, D. Rudd-Jones, C.B.E., Ph.D.

**Grassland Research Institute**, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Dir.*, Prof. A. Lazenby, Ph.D.

**Hannah Research Institute**, Ayr.—*Dir.*, M. Peaker, Ph.D.

**Hill Farming Research Organisation**, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian.—*Dir.*, J. Eadie.

**Hop Research Centre**, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Dir.*, R. A. Neve, Ph.D.

**Houghton Poultry Research Station**,\* Houghton, Huntingdon.—*Dir.*, P. M. Biggs, Ph.D., F.R.S.

**John Innes Institute**, Colney Lane, Norwich.—*Dir.*, Prof. H. W. Woolhouse, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

**Long Ashton Research Station**, Bristol.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. M. Hirst, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

**Macauley Institute for Soil Research**, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, Prof. T. West, Ph.D., D.Sc.

**Moredun Institute**, 408 Gilmerton Road, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, W. B. Martin, Ph.D.

**National Institute of Agricultural Engineering**, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Bedford.—*Dir.*, R. L. Bell, Ph.D.

**Scottish Institute of Agricultural Engineering**, Scottish Station, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian.—*Dir.*, D. P. Blight, Ph.D.

**National Institute for Research in Dairying**, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Dir.*, J. W. G. Porter, Ph.D.

**National Vegetable Research Stn.** Wellesbourne, Warwick.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. K. A. Bleasdale, Ph.D.

**Plant Breeding Institute**, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Dir.*, P. R. Day, Ph.D.

**Rowett Research Institute**, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, Sir Kenneth Blaxter, D.Sc., F.R.S.

**Rothamsted Experimental Station**, Harpenden, Herts.—*Dir.*, Sir Leslie Fowden, Ph.D., F.R.S.

**Scottish Crop Research Institute**, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Dir.*, C. E. Taylor, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

**Welsh Plant Breeding Station**, Plas Gogerddan, nr. Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, Prof. J. P. Cooper, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

\*Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.



## PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

The 96 estates listed alphabetically below represent the principal charitable bequests published since the last edition of the Almanack. The list contains the usual preponderance of female benefactors—exactly double their male counterparts. The precise amount left to the charities cannot be ascertained, since legacies, legal expenses and other charges have to be deducted from the gross figures given.

By far the largest single charitable bequest was the residue of the £21 million estate of Henry Bankes, which was left to the National Trust. It included Corfe Castle, the stately home Kingston Lacy and one of the finest private art collections in Britain. The Trust were also bequeathed the Island of Welltrog, in the Menai Straits, under the Will of Dr. Ernest Benn, of Anglesey.

Among the many medical bequests was the £100,000 left to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council by Dorothy Eden, the New Zealand-born authoress. The Council were also left the residue of the £200,000 estate of Lilian Pigott, of Oxford. The millionaire Robert Gardner, of Manchester, left the residue of his estate to the Manchester Area Health Authority, for cancer research.

The pianist and accompanist Ivor Newton left the residue of his £500,000 estate to the Musicians Benevolent Fund. Marjorie Deakin, of Haslemere, left part of the residue of her £250,000 estate to the London Orchestral Concert Board and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The National Youth Orchestra received £7,200 under the Will of James Thompson, who left the residue of his £500,000 estate to provide scholarships at Radley College.

Herbert Blgrave, the Wiltshire racehorse owner, breeder and trainer, and Suzanne Beadle, of London, both left the residue of their estates (over £3 million and £1 million respectively) for charitable purposes to be decided by their Trustees. Half the residue of the £1 million estate of Jocelyn Albright was left similarly for old people's charities, with the National Trust receiving the other half. Winifred Enefer left all her £145,000 estate to Teignmouth Old People's Welfare Committee, and the League of Welldoers in Liverpool received over £150,000 from the Will of Aiden Dey, of Anglesey.

Canterbury Cathedral received the residue from two estates—those of Marjorie Spence, who lived in the Cathedral Precinct, and Stanley Slater, who lived near Margate. Each left over £100,000. The Church Commissioners received half the £157,000 estate of Daniel Mortimore, a retired shipwright of Southsea, Hants., for the renovation of cathedrals and maintaining choirs. Three churches each received large bequests. Arthur Winch, of Reading, left all his £180,000 estate to the nearby parish church at Earley. Newchurch Church in the Isle of Wight benefitted from the residue of Francis Fisk's £127,000 estate. An Australian Priscilla Foster left half her £106,000 English estate to St. Michael's Church, Northampton. Margaret Le Mee-Power, of London, left the bulk of her £461,000 estate to Archbishop Basil Hume, for underprivileged or handicapped children's charities of his selection.

Miss Jocelyn Beaumont Albright, of Finstall, Bromsgrove, Worcs. . . . . £1,039,969  
(Half the residue to the National Trust, and half for such charities for helping or housing old people as her Trustees think fit)

Mr. Henry Anderson, of St. Albans, Herts. £306,602  
(£10,000 each to the Cancer Research Campaign, Crusade of Rescue Society, Southwark Roman Catholic Diocese, and Southwark Catholic Children's Society, £5,000 each to St. Joseph's Hospice, London E.8., and the Church of St.

Alban and Stephen, St. Albans, £2,000 to St. Albans City Hospital, and the residue to Oxfam)

Mary Sollory Anderson, of Clifton, Bristol. £166,345  
(The residue equally between the National Trust, for the purchase of a farm or fell land in the Lake District, and the Historic Churches Preservation Trust)

Mr. Henry John Ralph Bankes, of Kingston Lacy, Dorset. . . . . £21,563,179  
(The residue to the National Trust)

Miss Constance Mary Baxter, of Grange over Sands, Cumbria. . . . . £185,012  
(Four fifths of the residue to the Yehudi Menuhin School of Music, and a fifth of the residue equally between the R.S.P.B., R.N.L.L., International League for the Protection of Horses, Guide Dogs for the Blind Association and Age Concern)

Mrs. Suzanne Beadle, of London S.W.1. . . £1,124,384  
(The residue for such charitable purposes as her Trustees decide)

Mrs. Doris Graham Bell, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne. . . . . £191,575  
(£1,000 to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, and the residue to the Abbeyfield Society, for their residents in the Newcastle upon Tyne district)

Mrs. Olive Mary Susanna Bell, of Llantwit Major, South Glamorgan. . . . . £184,269  
(£20,000 to Llanmaes Church, Llantwit Major, and the residue to the R.S.P.C.A., £10,000 to be spent on their work in South Glamorgan)

Dr. Ernest Christopher Benn, of Menai Bridge, Anglesey. . . . . £552,671  
(The island of Welltrog in the Menai Straits to the National Trust)

Mrs. Lilian Ivy Beatrice Berkin, of Wimborne, Dorset. . . . . £421,094  
(The residue to the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution)

Mr. Cyril Charles De Albuquerque Birch, of Surbiton, Surrey. . . . . £250,867  
(£5,000 to the British Dental Association Benevolent Fund, and the residue equally between the British Dental Association, Help the Aged, P.D.S.A., Blue Cross, Guy's Hospital Medical School and the Phyllis Tuckwell Memorial Hospice, Farnham)

Mr. Walter Bird, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands. . . . . £681,235  
(£100,000 to the Cancer Research Campaign)

Miss Edna Louise Black, of Teddington, Middlesex. . . . . £492,163  
(The residue to the Edna Black Charitable Trust)

Mr. Herbert Henry Gratwicke Blgrave, of Beckhampton, Wilts. . . . . £3,168,449  
(The residue for such charitable purposes as his Trustees select)

Mr. Ronald Scott Lawrance Bowker, of Winchester, Hants. . . . . £767,041  
(A third of the residue each to the Royal Masonic Hospital and Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and a sixth of the residue each to the Solicitors' Benevolent Association and the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund)

Mrs. Anne Mamie Bowser, of Birkdale, Merseyside. . . . . £777,151  
(The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's, Multiple Sclerosis Society, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, R.N.I.B., British Heart Foundation, Spastics Society, and Denville Hall, Northwood, Middlesex)

- Mr. Roper Brattan, of Ambleside, Cumbria. £195,062  
(The residue equally between R.U.K.B.A., Distressed Gentlefolks' Aid Association and Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children)
- Mrs. Ivy May Coggan, of Bristol ..... £409,821  
(Three tenths of the residue each to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, one fifth of the residue to the R.S.P.C.A., and one tenth of the residue each to the Children's Society and Dr. Barnardo's)
- Mr. Thomas Leonard Crombleholme, of Lytham St. Annes, Lancs. .... £210,879  
(£6,000 to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's, Clifton Street, Lytham, £1,000 to Lancaster Roman Catholic Diocese Infirm Secular Clergy Fund, and the residue to the Lancaster Roman Catholic Diocesan Trustees, equally between the Ecclesiastical Education Fund and the Poor Missions, in memory of his parents)
- Mrs. Florence Gladys Daniels, of Renhold, Beds. .... £436,525  
(The residue equally between the Aged Pilgrims Friend Society, British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association, British Heart Foundation and Spastics Society)
- Marjorie Deakin, of Haslemere, Surrey. ... £252,017  
(£4,000 to Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Disabled, £2,000 each to the R.N.I.B., Help the Aged, Moorfields Eye Hospital, and the R.N.L.I., £1,000 each to Shelter and the Samaritans, and the residue equally between the National Gallery, the Tate Gallery, the London Orchestral Concert Board, for concerts at the Royal Festival Hall, and the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden)
- Mr. Aiden Dey, of Menai Bridge, Anglesey. £174,119  
(The residue to the League of Weldoers, Liverpool)
- Mr. Haydn Horace Dorban, of Luton, Beds. £124,403  
(The residue equally between the R.N.I.B., Shaftesbury Society, Musicians Benevolent Fund, National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, and the Salvation Army Social Services Eventide Homes, Hackney, London)
- Mr. Graham Robert Charles Eckersley, of Harrogate, North Yorks. .... £689,224  
(£100,000 to be distributed to any charities his Trustees select)
- Miss Dorothy Enid Eden, of London W.8. . £622,358  
(£100,000 to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, for founding research fellowships for New Zealand-born graduates, £10,000 to the Radio Therapy Department at Charing Cross Hospital, and £1,000 to the Save the Children Fund, for the purchase of "Fun Equipment" for crippled children)
- Miss Charlotte Alice Elden, of Palmers Green, London. .... £515,496  
(The residue equally between the R.N.I.B., the Children's Society Halliwick School for Physically Handicapped Children, Winchmore Hill, P.D.S.A., and the Friends of the Poor)
- Mrs. Winifred Marjorie Enefer, of Shaldon, Devon. .... £145,287  
(All her property to Teignmouth Old People's Welfare Committee)
- Mrs. Florence Irene Fisher, of Eastbourne, East Sussex. .... £485,121  
(The residue for such charitable purposes as her Trustees select)
- Mr. Francis Thomas Fisk, of Shanklin, Isle of Wight. .... £127,214  
(The residue to Newchurch Parochial Church Council)
- Mrs. Irene Edith Foord, of Tenterden, Kent. .... £122,387  
(£2,000 to the Children's Society, and the residue equally between the Church Commissioners and the British Red Cross Society)
- Miss Priscilla Helen Foster, of Brisbane, Australia. .... £106,247  
(All her English estate equally between the Salvation Army and the Lay Church of St. Michael, Northampton)
- Mr. Eustace William Friend, of Maidstone, Kent. .... £217,769  
(Three-fourths of his property to the Institute of Cancer Research)
- Mrs. Norah Sarah Fuller, of Southbourne, Dorset. .... £186,671  
(The residue equally between the P.D.S.A., for the branch at Seabourne Road, Bournemouth, the Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Westbourne, and Bournemouth Old People's Welfare and Housing Society)
- Mr. Robert Lightbown Gardner, of Manchester. .... £1,601,503  
(£10,000 each to the Help the Aged Housing Association, R.N.I.B. and R.N.I.D., and the residue of his property to Manchester Area Health Authority, for cancer research)
- Mr. Montague Nathaniel Goldberg, of London N.W.3. .... £949,114  
(£10,000 and half the residue each to the Jewish Philanthropic Association for Israel, and the Jewish Welfare Board, London)
- Margot Grahame, of London W.2. .... £321,860  
(£10,000 to the R.N.I.D., £5,000 to Battersea Dogs Home, and the residue equally between the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association and R.N.L.I.)
- Mrs. Muriel Irene Halmshaw, of Ossett, West Yorks. .... £173,733  
(The residue to Wakefield Metropolitan District Council, for an Old Folks Hostel)
- Mary Kathleen Harbridge, of Woodthorpe, Nottingham. .... £164,352  
(The residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association, Cancer Research Campaign, the Nottingham branches of the British Red Cross Society and S.S.A.F.A., and the Nottingham Old People's Welfare Association)
- Grace Beatrice Hamlyn Harris, of Maresfield, East Sussex. .... £144,243  
(Two-thirds of the residue to the Vegetarian Society of the U.K., and a third of the residue to the R.S.P.B.)
- Mrs. Dorothy Drennan Hird, of Heaton, Bradford. .... £153,511  
(£20,000 to the British Deaf Association, and the residue equally between the Abbeyfield Bradford Society, Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, John Grooms, Children's Society, National Children's Home, Dr. Barnardo's and Help the Aged)
- Mrs. Nellie Holden, of Sheffield. .... £172,560  
(All her property equally between the R.N.L.I. and the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen)
- Mr. Raymond James Horton, of Chepstow, Gwent. .... £200,538  
(The residue equally between the Institute of Cancer Research, the Kidney Research Unit at Hammersmith Hospital, London, and the Association for the Blind, Newport)

- Miss Frances May Hull, of Wilmington, Kent. . . . . £126,427  
(All her property equally between the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, Cancer Research Campaign and Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Brenda Lucy Hutchison, of Horam, East Sussex. . . . . £270,997  
(Half the residue to the Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust, for the provision of private hospital building or the purchase of medical equipment, and half the residue for such charitable institutions for the assistance of aged gentlefolk as her Trustees select)
- Gwendoline Winifred Irvine, of London S.W.16. . . . . £331,665  
(£10,000 each to the R.S.P.C.A. and N.S.P.C.C., and the residue equally between the Salvation Army and the Friends of the Elderly and Gentlefolks Help)
- Miss Miriam Jacobs, of London W.1. . . . . £258,733  
(£10,000 for such charitable purposes as her Trustee selects)
- Mrs. Kathleen Isabel Jasper, of Clyst St Mary, Exeter. . . . . £511,795  
(The residue equally between the R.S.P.C.C., P.D.S.A., R.N.L.L., British Red Cross Society, Police Dependents Trust, London, Church Army Housing, London, to benefit the Churchill House, Bromley, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Oxfam, Dr. Barnardo's, London Association for the Blind, the World Wildlife Fund and R.S.P.B.)
- Hugh Llewellyn Jones, of London S.W.15. . . £110,960  
(All his property equally between the Historic Churches Preservation Trust and the Scottish Churches Architectural Heritage Trust)
- Rhona Adair Kingham, of Matfield, Kent. . . £221,113  
(The residue equally between the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, P.D.S.A., Brooke Hospital for Animals and the Blue Cross)
- Catherine McLintock Lane, of Wanstead, London. . . . . £145,054  
(All her property to the Glasgow Dental Hospital)
- Miss Lillian Mary Lane, of Tanworth in Arden, West Midlands. . . . . £182,076  
(The residue equally between the British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association and the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association)
- Mrs. Marjorie Lane, of Broadstairs, Kent. . £281,621  
(The residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation)
- Mrs. Louise Laughton, of Westgate on Sea, Kent. . . . . £164,510  
(The residue equally between the Children's Home and Mission, London E.18., the Leprosy Mission and the Wycliff Bible Translators Society)
- Minnie Lawrence, of Hertford. . . . . £184,123  
(£5,000 and one fourteenth of the residue each to Hertford County Hospital and the Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, and £500 and one fourteenth of the residue each to Hertford Methodist Church, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, St. Dunstan's, N.S.P.C.C., R.S.P.C.A., R.N.L.L., P.D.S.A., St John Ambulance Brigade, Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, Action Research for the Crippled Child, Methodist Homes for the Aged and Spastics Society)
- Mrs. Dorothy Emily Ludgate, of Watford, Herts. . . . . £250,101  
(The residue equally between the Florence Nightingale Hospital, London N.W.1., Star and Garter Home, Richmond, N.S.P.C.C., R.S.P.C.A., Shaftesbury Society, Cheshire Foundation, Wireless for the Bedridden Society, Mission to Seamen, R.N.L.L., R.N.I.B., Salvation Army and the Marie Curie Hospital, London N.W.3.)
- Mrs. Ethel Eliza Mant, of Chichester, West Sussex. . . . . £247,522  
(£5,000 to Storrington Church, and the residue equally between the Victoria Veterinary Benevolent Fund, National Society for Cancer Relief, R.N.L.L., Salvation Army, Brighton, Home of Rest for Horses, Lingfield, National Canine Defence League, Brighton Branch, Our Dumb Friends League, the Worthing and District Animal Rescue Service and the National Trust)
- Mrs. Edith Mead, of Knebworth, Herts. . . £153,506  
(£9,000 to the London City Mission, £2,000 to Dr. Barnardo's, £1,000 and half the residue to the Wireless for the Blind, and £1,000 and a fourth of the residue each to the P.D.S.A. and the National Equine Defence League)
- Mr. Harold Morris, of Church Minshall, Cheshire. . . . . £225,053  
(The residue equally between the N.S.P.C.C., Cancer Research Campaign, R.N.I.B., Empire Rheumatism Council, and the League of Friends of Leighton Hospital, Crewe)
- Mr. Daniel Herbert Ernest Mortimore, of Southsea, Hants. . . . . £157,115  
(All his property equally between the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the Church of England, for the renovation of Cathedrals and the maintaining of choirs, and to the Wolfson Foundation)
- Mr. Ivor Newton, C.B.E., of Knightsbridge, London S.W.1. . . . . £508,508  
(The residue to the Musicians Benevolent Fund, for the general purposes of Ivor Newton House)
- Miss Gladys Vera Phillips, of Tingewick, Bucks. . . . . £236,186  
(£4,000 to Stowe School, for the chapel or Memorial Hall, and the residue to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London, for research purposes)
- Lilian May Panter Pigott, of Old Marston, Oxford. . . . . £218,071  
(The residue to the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council)
- Miss Dora Elizabeth Pointon, of Congleton, Cheshire. . . . . £303,549  
(£1,000 and one fifth of the residue each to the Cancer Research Campaign, Oxfam, R.N.L.L., and the British Red Cross Society, and £500 and one fifth of the residue to the Save the Children Fund)
- Phoebe Louise Pole, of Bexhill on Sea, East Sussex. . . . . £185,851  
(The residue equally between the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Mrs. Irma Posamentir, of London N.3. . . . £185,590  
(The residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation)
- Mrs. Margaret Rita Le Mee-Power, of London S.W.3. . . . . £461,661  
(£5,000 to the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, S.W.3., and two-thirds of the residue to Archbishop Basil Hume, for such charities concerned with underprivileged or mentally or physically handicapped children as he selects)

- Mr. Geoffrey Rees Pritchard, of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire. . . . . £312,668  
(The residue equally between the Army Benevolent Fund, the Association of Royal Naval Officers and the R.A.F. Association)
- Mr. Inkerman Theodore Pritchard, of London S.W.7. . . . . £232,149  
(The residue equally between Oxford University, the National Trust and the London Library)
- Phyllis Mary Radcliffe, of Harpsden, Henley on Thames, Oxon. . . . . £431,032  
(£5,000 to the P.D.S.A., £3,000 each to the Donkey Sanctuary, Salcombe Regis, Devon, and the Diamond Riding Centre for the Disabled, Carshalton, Surrey, £1,000 each to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and Wildfowl Trust, and the residue to the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association)
- Mr. Martin Radford, of Malvern, Worcs. . . £493,989  
(The residue equally between the Friends of Exeter Cathedral and The Friends of The Priory Church, Malvern)
- Mr. Hans Emil Rohll, of Rolleston on Dove, Staffs. . . . . £288,220  
(£50,000 and a sixth of the residue each to the R.N.L.I. and World Wild Life Fund, and a sixth of the residue each to the National Gallery, British Museum, National Trust and Nature Conservancy Council)
- Pauline Roth, of London N.10. . . . . £152,625  
(The residue to the Cancer Research Campaign)
- Mrs. Doris Hilda Rudd, of Edgbaston, Birmingham. . . . . £251,136  
(The residue to the University of Birmingham, for the Medical School)
- Mrs. Madge Sanderson, of Collingham, West Yorks. . . . . £150,740  
(The residue to the Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign)
- Mrs. Jane Saul, of Lytham St Annes, Lancs. . . . . £313,036  
(The residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and the R.S.P.C.A.)
- Mrs. G. Saxby, of Edgware, Middlesex. . . . £129,577  
(£1,000 to St. Dunstan's, and the residue equally between Lloyd's Benevolent Fund and King George's Fund for Sailors)
- Mr. Arthur Harry Scuse, of Redland, Bristol. . . . . £105,855  
(All his property equally between Mullers Orphanage and the Cancer Research Campaign)
- Mr. Cecil Guedalla Sherowit, of Bramcote, Notts. . . . . £301,356  
(The residue to such charities as his Trustees think fit)
- Mrs. Genevieve Felicia Slater, of Durrus, Co. Cork. . . . . £263,815  
(The residue equally between St. Luke's Home, Cork, the R.N.L.I., Poole, Dorset, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Cork, and the Officers Pensions Society, London)
- Mr. Stanley Masterton Slater, of Westbrook, Kent. . . . . £134,612  
(The residue for the restoration of Canterbury Cathedral)
- Mrs. Jean Cecilia Smith, of Grayshott, Hants. . . . . £171,481  
(The residue equally between the Star and Garter Home, Richmond, Imperial Cancer Research Fund and Dr. Barnardo's)
- Mrs. Marjorie Elizabeth Spence, of Canterbury, Kent. . . . . £111,021  
(The residue to Canterbury Cathedral)
- Mrs. Lisbeth Steinhardt, of Edgware, Middlesex. . . . . £319,069  
(The residue equally between "Cancer Care", London, the Jewish Blind Society, The B'nai Brith Leo Baeck (London) Women's Lodge Trust Fund and the British Heart Foundation)
- Miss Enid Frances Anne Stuart, of Minchinhampton, Gloucs. . . . . £251,030  
(The residue to Gloucestershire Association for the Disabled)
- Miss Margaret Josephine Henrietta Taylor, of Liverpool. . . . . £439,222  
(The residue equally between the Cancer Research Campaign and Spastics Society)
- Miss Mary Rosamund Taylor, of Bolton, Greater Manchester. . . . . £150,979  
(The residue to Newnham College, Cambridge)
- Mr. James Vincent Perronet Thompson, of Torquay, Devon. . . . . £543,821  
(£7,200 to the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain, £6,000 to the Historic Churches Preservation Trust, £2,400 to the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools Benevolent Fund, and the residue to the Thompson Trust, for scholarships at Radley College)
- Annie Dorothy Thornton, of Finchley, London N.3. . . . . £231,563  
(The residue equally between the R.S.P.C.A., Blue Cross, N.S.P.C.C., P.D.S.A., Salvation Army, British Red Cross Society, Guide Dogs for the Blind Association and the Institute of Cancer Research)
- Mrs. Margery Primrose Todd, of Chislehurst, Kent. . . . . £249,654  
(The residue equally between Battersea Dogs Home, Royal College of Obstetricians, R.N.I.D., and New College, Oxford, for a medical scholarship)
- Dr. Henry Arthur Treble, of Canterbury, Kent. . . . . £166,060  
(The residue to Magdalen College, Oxford, for travel grants or other scholarships)
- Mr. William Joseph Tyler, of Cambridge. . . £185,656  
(The residue equally between the Salvation Army and the S.O.S. Society)
- Mrs. Pearl Weyl, of London N.W.11. . . . . £345,792  
(£500 and a fifth of the residue each to the Jewish Blind Society, Home for Aged Jews, the Jewish Association for the Physically Handicapped, London, Shaare Zedek Hospital, Jerusalem, and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund)
- Mrs. Ivy Kathleen Druce Wilson, of Hove, East Sussex. . . . . £533,406  
(£2,000 to the Avenue Private Clinic, Hove, £1,000 to the Nuffield Nursing Homes Trust, and the residue equally between the Salvation Army and Dr. Barnardo's)
- Mr. Arthur Gordon Winch, of Reading, Berks. . . . . £180,736  
(All his property to St. Peter's Parish Church, Earley, Reading)
- Alice Maud Woolley, of Marlborough, Wilts. . . . . £111,787  
(The residue equally between Age Concern and the Cancer Research Campaign)
- Dame Frances Amelia Yates, of Claygate, Surrey. . . . . £237,200  
(The residue to the Warburg Institute)

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

## BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1981

Excess capacity in world markets forced rates down and significantly worse overseas underwriting results were produced by Insurance Companies in 1981. Although the UK account performed comparatively well, severe weather conditions resulted in high claims both at home and abroad. Overseas losses were larger in terms of sterling because of exchange rate movements. For the same reason, growth in premium income and investment earnings was greater than it would otherwise have been.

The underwriting loss on worldwide general business was £612.6m (6.7% of premiums), compared with £338.8m (4.4% of premiums) in the previous year. Premium income (including reinsurance and three year account business) increased by 18.2% to £9,631m.

Income on general insurance invested assets rose by £304.0m to £1,435.0m, producing a net surplus of £822.4m against £792.2m in the previous year.

There was a 16.8% rise in general insurance invested assets, which stood at £15,837m at the end of the year.

benefited from a 24% decrease in the estimated cost of fire damage at £356.6m for 1981. This was due to reduced economic activity in most sectors and the absence of mammoth fires such as the two fires that in 1980 together caused damage of over £100m.

## United States

Competition in this important market remains fierce and there was an 8% underwriting loss on general business premiums of £1,797m. The growth in premium income of almost 40% in sterling terms was due to a considerable degree to movements in rates of exchange.

## Rest of the World

Total premiums, at £2,441 m increased by 16.7%. Results in major territories were unsatisfactory, as shown by the 15.2% underwriting loss, which compares with a 1980 loss of 8.6%.

## Overseas Earnings

Insurance companies derived 50% of general premium income (including marine, aviation and transport business) from their operations overseas, enabling a substantial contribution to be made to UK foreign currency earnings. Insurance activities, comprising companies, Lloyd's and brokers, produced invisible earnings of £860m in 1980, the latest published figure. For many years, the insurance industry has consistently been responsible for between 40% and 50% of the total of the invisible earnings of all financial institutions.

## Investments

Income from invested assets in respect of general business increased by 26.9% and by 15.7% for long-term business.

Invested assets relating to long-term insurance totalled £62,496m at market values at 31st December 1981 and £15,837m for general business.

NOTE: Insurance company figures refer to British Insurance Association members who transact some 95% of the worldwide business of the British insurance company market.

## RESULTS IN MAJOR TERRITORIES

## United Kingdom

Motor premium income increased by only 8.5%, reflecting competitive pressures. With benefits still coming through to earned premiums from previous years, the underwriting loss reduced to £9.2m (0.5% of premiums) from £59.0m (3.8% of premiums) in 1980. Claims frequency over the year remained at 1980 levels, but the average cost of a private motor claim rose by rather more than 10%, reflecting increases (ranging from 5% to 16%) in the cost of spare parts, garage rates and car prices and higher court awards for injuries.

Fire and accident business showed a loss of £39.7m (1.5% of premiums) against a loss of £7.8m (0.3% of premiums) in 1980. Household business was hit by weather claims and by a further 40% increase in the cost of domestic theft claims, which totalled £105.7m. The commercial fire account however

## WORLDWIDE GENERAL PREMIUMS 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980	1981	Increase
	£m	£m	%
Fire and Accident (non-motor) .....	4,833	5,670	17.3
Motor .....	2,782	3,280	17.9
Marine, Aviation and Transport .....	532	681	28.0
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>8,147</b>	<b>9,631</b>	<b>18.2</b>

## WORLDWIDE UNDERWRITING RESULTS 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980			1981		
	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums
	£m	£m	%	£m	£m	%
Fire and Accident (non-motor) ..	4,481	-137.5	-3.1	5,248	-350.8	-6.7
Motor .....	2,774	-163.7	-5.9	3,251	-213.6	-6.6
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>-301.2</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>8,499</b>	<b>-564.4</b>	<b>-6.6</b>

## WORLDWIDE LONG-TERM PREMIUMS 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980		1981		Increase
	£m	%	£m	%	%
Ordinary Long-Term (U.K.) .....	5,152		6,246		21.2
Ordinary Long-Term (Overseas) .....	860		1,138		32.3
Industrial Long-Term (U.K.) .....	884		950		7.5
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6,896</b>		<b>8,334</b>		<b>20.8</b>

## U.K. UNDERWRITING 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980			1981		
	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums
Fire and Accident (non-motor) ....	£m 2,316	£m - 7.8	% - 0.3	£m 2,567	£m - 39.7	% - 1.5
Motor .....	1,561	- 59.0	- 3.8	1,694	- 9.2	- 0.5
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>3,877</b>	<b>- 66.8</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>- 48.9</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>

## U.S.A. UNDERWRITING 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980			1981		
	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums
Fire and Accident (non-motor) ....	£m 839	£m - 22.3	% - 2.7	£m 1,162	£m - 69.6	% - 6.0
Motor .....	448	- 33.0	- 7.4	635	- 74.8	- 11.8
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,287</b>	<b>- 55.3</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>- 144.4</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>

## REST OF THE WORLD UNDERWRITING 1980 &amp; 1981

	1980			1981		
	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums	Premiums	Profit/Loss	% of Premiums
Fire and Accident (non-motor) ....	£m 1,326	£m - 107.4	% - 8.1	£m 1,519	£m - 241.5	% - 15.9
Motor .....	765	- 71.7	- 9.4	922	- 129.6	- 14.1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,091</b>	<b>- 179.1</b>	<b>- 8.6</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>- 371.1</b>	<b>- 15.2</b>

## LLOYD'S OF LONDON

Lloyd's of London is a society of private underwriters who provide an international market for almost any type of insurance. Ships, aircraft, oil rigs, cargo of all descriptions, motor cars, civil engineering projects, fire, personal accident and third party liability are a few random examples of the everyday risks placed at Lloyd's which bring some £3,000 million of premiums to underwriters each year. Some three-quarters of this business comes from outside Great Britain and makes a valuable contribution to the country's balance of payments.

Today, as it was three centuries ago, a policy is subscribed at Lloyd's by private individuals with unlimited liability. Now that Lloyd's members are numbered in their thousands, however, the method of underwriting is the same only in principle. The merchant of the past, signing policies in a coffee house as a sideline to his main business, has long since given way to the specialist underwriter who accepts risks at Lloyd's on behalf of members grouped in a syndicate. There are currently over 400 syndicates of varying sizes, some with over a thousand names and each managed by a full-time underwriting agent.

Lloyd's membership today is drawn from many

sources. Industry, commerce and the professions are strongly represented while many members are actively engaged at Lloyd's either on the broking or the underwriting side.

Underwriting membership of Lloyd's is open to men and women of any nationality provided that they meet the stringent financial requirements of the Society, or Corporation, of Lloyd's. Assets of between £50,000 and £300,000 have to be shown and a deposit lodged with the Corporation as security for underwriting liabilities. This deposit, which must be in the form of approved securities, is determined at 25% of the member's annual premium income.

Lloyd's syndicates have no direct contact with the public. All business is transacted through some 270 firms of insurance brokers accredited by the Corporation of Lloyd's.

Lloyd's also provides the most comprehensive shipping intelligence service available in the world. The enormous volume of shipping and other information received from Lloyd's Agents, shipowners, news agencies and other sources throughout the world, is collated and distributed to newspapers, radio and television services, as well as to the maritime and commercial communities in general.

This information is compiled, edited and published by a subsidiary company, Lloyd's of London Press Ltd., and sent all over the world. "Lloyd's List" is London's oldest daily newspaper and contains news of general commercial interest as well as shipping

information. "Lloyd's Shipping Index", also published daily, lists some 20,000 ocean-going vessels in alphabetical order and gives the latest known report of each.

## SUMMARY OF LLOYD'S ACCOUNTS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1980

	Net Premium Income	Percentages of Net Premium Income			
		Interest and other Credits	Claims	Expenses and other Debits	Balance
1978 A/C (end Year 3)	£	%	%	%	%
Life .....	1,286,461	10.89	80.00	16.36	14.53
Motor .....	192,646,095	6.54	92.50	10.20	3.84
Marine, Aviation and Transit—					
Other than Aviation .....	764,246,495	7.69	90.93	4.80	10.23
Aviation .....	160,504,786				
All Other Insurance Business .....	1,044,597,190	8.31	97.30	4.10	6.91
	2,163,281,027	7.89	94.88	4.95	8.06
1979 A/C (end Year 2)					
Life .....	1,861,960	7.88	52.51	12.41	42.96
Motor .....	243,317,322	4.80	45.20	11.37	48.23
Marine, Aviation and Transit—					
Other than Aviation .....	839,596,000	2.54	31.54	4.62	67.11
Aviation .....	190,846,912				
All Other Insurance Business .....	1,230,513,213	2.68	21.04	3.70	77.94
	2,506,135,407	2.83	27.43	4.83	70.57
1980 A/C (end Year 1)					
Life .....	1,583,118	2.80	18.43	14.73	69.64
Motor .....	209,799,979	2.81	16.75	15.96	70.10
Marine, Aviation and Transit—					
Other than Aviation .....	364,229,540	2.11	32.25	10.95	60.69
Aviation .....	98,707,294				
All Other Insurance Business .....	445,841,604	2.32	16.49	11.10	74.73
	1,120,161,535	2.33	22.32	11.96	68.05

## SUMMARY OF LLOYD'S RESULTS 1974-1978

	Number of Names	Number of Syndicates	Net Premium Income to end Year 3	Net Claims to end Year 3 (as percentage of Net P.I.)	Balance of A/c at end Year 3		
Life Business			£	%	%		
1974 Account .....	150	11	1,175,152	76.98	22.33		
1975 Account .....	148	11	1,241,425	81.42	16.97		
1976 Account .....	141	11	1,279,277	84.30	12.30		
1977 Account .....	141	11	1,340,502	78.98	12.91		
1978 Account .....	139	9	1,286,461	80.00	14.53		
U.K. Motor Business							
1974 Account .....	5,436	34	89,437,039	84.14	16.05		
1975 Account .....	5,437	36	105,621,379	81.08	18.52		
1976 Account .....	5,862	38	118,658,939	85.26	11.25		
1977 Account .....	7,316	37	147,343,345	90.07	5.37		
1978 Account .....	9,604	40	192,646,095	92.50	3.84		
Marine, Aviation and Transit Business			Other than Aviation	Other than Aviation			
1974 Account .....	7,269	150	604,271,526	139,281,876	93.94	96.49	9.74
1975 Account .....	7,380	160	600,111,882	133,063,609	90.32	96.65	11.86
1976 Account .....	8,248	161	636,066,294	145,570,642	88.25	96.18	12.16
1977 Account .....	10,201	169	695,813,215	145,512,060	89.02	99.18	11.09
1978 Account .....	13,765	186	764,246,495	160,504,786	90.93	100.88	10.23
All Other Insurance Business							
1974 Account .....	6,948	94	704,708,349		104.73		(0.78)
1975 Account .....	7,088	103	741,969,598		99.50		3.84
1976 Account .....	7,874	108	801,592,555		100.19		1.78
1977 Account .....	9,851	113	906,161,381		99.18		3.30
1978 Account .....	13,211	128	1,044,597,190		97.30		6.91

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN 1981

New yearly premiums for life assurance and annuities increased in 1981 by 17% to £1,990 million and single premiums by 67% to £1,070 million. New sums assured rose by 14.4% to £57,900 million and new annuities by 3.7% to £1,690 million per annum. The following figures include all forms of life assurance and annuities, including linked life assurance and occupational pension and life assurance schemes in the United Kingdom.

	1981 £m	1980 £m
New yearly premiums	1,990	1,700
Single premiums and considerations for immediate and deferred annuities	1,070	639
Benefits secured by these premiums		
New sums assured	57,900	50,600
New annuities, deferred and immediate	1,690 p.a.	1,630 p.a.

## HOME SERVICE INSURANCE IN 1981

The following figures are based on returns from 19 "home service" insurance offices, which together transact over 99% of industrial (collected premium) life business. While they, unlike all other insurers, transact industrial life business, they also carry on a very substantial volume of ordinary life and general insurance, much of it in policyholders' homes.

	1981 £m	1980 £m
<i>Industrial Life Business</i>		
1. Premium Income	950.0	883.8
2. Investment Income (Gross)	556.9	504.9
3. Industrial Assurance Fund as at the end of the year (after transfers to and from investment reserves etc.)	5,152.8	4,605.2
4. New Business:		
(a) New Sums Assured	3,504.9	3,320.3
(b) New Premiums per annum	210.3	207.4
5. Payments to policyholders:		
(a) On death	143.1	134.6
(b) On maturity	264.1	228.1
(c) On surrender	209.5	149.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>616.7</b>	<b>511.9</b>

NEW LINKED LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS  
ANNUAL STATISTICS

	Year ended Dec. 31, 1978	Year ended Dec. 31, 1979	Year ended Dec. 31, 1980	Year ended Dec. 31, 1981
	£m	£m	£m	£m
1. <i>New Annual Premiums:</i>				
(a) Ordinary business	64.1	114.0	141.2	180.3
(b) Pension (including retirement annuity)	22.9	23.0	29.5	53.6
<b>Total new annual premiums:</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>170.7</b>	<b>233.9</b>
2. <i>New Single Premiums:</i>				
(a) Ordinary business	280.0	288.0	311.9	549.0
(b) Pension (including retirement annuity)	9.0	10.0	13.1	39.6
<b>Total new single premiums</b>	<b>289.0</b>	<b>298.0</b>	<b>325.0</b>	<b>588.6</b>

POLICYHOLDERS PROTECTION BOARD  
Aldermay House, Queen Street, London E.C.4

The Policyholders Protection Act 1975 put into effect the scheme whereby private policyholders of companies in liquidation will normally be granted 90 per cent (100 per cent in the case of compulsory insurance) of the benefits promised under their policies. The scheme will be financed mainly by a compulsory levy on insurance companies limited to a maximum of 1 per cent of their annual net premium income. The Board consists of five members, of whom three are drawn from the management of insurance companies and at least one must be qualified to represent the interests of policyholders.



## INSURANCE COMPANY INVESTMENTS

## Long Term Funds

	1980		1981	
	£m	%	£m	%
British Government authority securities .....	14,089	25.9	14,667	23.5
Foreign and Commonwealth Government, provincial and municipal stocks .....	1,357	2.5	1,729	2.8
Debentures, loan stocks, preference and guaranteed stocks and shares .....	2,457	4.5	2,602	4.2
Ordinary stocks and shares .....	17,476	32.1	20,672	33.0
Mortgages .....	3,923	7.2	4,379	7.0
Real property and ground rents .....	12,821	23.6	15,570	24.9
Other investments .....	2,313	4.2	2,877	4.6
<b>TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS .....</b>	<b>54,436</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>62,496</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS .....</b>	<b>4,297</b>		<b>4,973</b>	

NOTE: The above figures are at market values.

## Other Funds

	1980		1981	
	£m	%	£m	%
British Government authority securities .....	2,530	18.7	2,913	18.4
Foreign and Commonwealth Government, provincial and municipal stocks .....	1,961	14.5	2,453	15.5
Debentures, loan stocks, preference and guaranteed stocks and shares .....	1,778	13.1	2,207	13.9
Ordinary stocks and shares .....	3,758	27.7	4,156	26.3
Mortgages .....	597	4.4	634	4.0
Real property and ground rents .....	1,579	11.6	1,870	11.8
Other investments .....	1,352	10.0	1,604	10.1
<b>TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS .....</b>	<b>13,555</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15,837</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS .....</b>	<b>1,131</b>		<b>1,435</b>	

NOTE: The above figures are at market values.

## THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

The list on the following pages contains the names of all the more important British life offices, and of Commonwealth offices (marked C) which transact life business in this country.

*Class of business.* The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policyholders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profits received (P). Life offices transacting other business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The share capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

*Figures.* These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1981.

*Life funds.* The amounts of these funds, though of interest, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.

*Premium income.* The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risk.

*Consideration for annuities.*—These are the amounts received to provide various types of annuities.

*Interest.*—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source bonus declaration. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

*Valuation.*—The valuation returns which are required to be made by the companies to the Department of Trade and Industry indicate liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table (various tables are used) and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case

of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

*Types of policy.*—Although there are scores of life offices in Britain each offering their own particular products under a wide variety of labels, there are really only four basic types of contract. These are:

1. "Term" assurance (sometimes called "temporary" assurance). With this type of policy the assurer, in return for a regular premium agrees to pay the sum assured if the person assured should die within the term of years stated by the policy.

Such policies take care of the temporary need for protection of the family while the children are growing up, and the family is therefore most vulnerable. The commonest and most popular forms are to cover the mortgage on the family home or to assume a regular tax-free income for the family over so many years should the breadwinner die. This is much the cheapest form of life assurance because the majority of policies invariably do not result in claims.

2. "Whole-life" assurance is one under which the assurer undertakes to keep the assurance in force provided the premiums are paid for the whole life of the assured. They will then pay the agreed sum

whenever death takes place. This costs a good deal more than term, naturally. All policies end in claims.

3. "Endowment" assurance. This contract really is one which uses a fund for saving to a particular target sum by a particular future date and at the same time secures payment of the sum assured should the saver die before that date arrives. In return for the continued payment of a regular premium over a fixed number of years, the assurer agrees to pay the sum assured at the end of that time, or earlier if the assured person should die. The bulk of an endowment assurance premium is savings; consequently the premium of such a contract is a lot higher than that for a whole life assurance.

4. "Annuities". Life assurance can be divided broadly speaking into death or survival benefits. Death benefits are paid to a policyholder's dependants if and when he dies. Survival benefits are paid to the policyholder himself either in the form of a cash sum when he reaches a certain age or in the form of a guaranteed annual income for life, which is known as an annuity. Pensions are annuities of a kind and a very large proportion of the pensions due to people are being and will be paid by funds run by life offices.

## INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Life Funds	Life Premium Income	Rate of interest % Earned	Interest % assumed at Valuation
			£m	£,000		
1866	PO	Britannic .....	367.4	74,934	12.51	3.00
1862	M	City of Glasgow .....	15.7	2,214	10.59	3.00
1867	MIO	Co-operative .....	609.3	135,900	10.70	4.00
1939	P	Irish Life .....	75.8	11,195	11.50	4.00
1843	M	Liverpool Victoria .....	505.7	63,669	11.36	3.50
1869	PO	London and Manchestr† .....	126.2	22,832	13.03	3.00
1864	PO	Pearl .....	724.9	139,264	12.44	3.00 & 3.50
1891	M	Pioneer Mutual .....	28.1	4,159	12.60	4.00
1848	PO	Prudential .....	1,538.1	274,500	12.40	3.50
1911	MI	Reliance Mutual .....	12.6	2,124	10.40	3.00 & 3.75
1850	M	Royal Liver .....	200.5	39,887	10.71	3.75
1861	MO	Royal London .....	366.9	41,207	13.48	4.00
1908	P	United Friendly .....	253.9	73,779	10.80	3.00
1841	MO	Wesleyan and General .....	104.4	18,294	13.80	3.00

† 1980 Figures

## INDUSTRIAL LIFE NEW BUSINESS 1981

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums
		£	£
Britannic .....	387,000	352,296,000	21,537,000
City of Glasgow .....	10,025	7,520,000	432,000
Co-operative .....	463,607	393,200,000	28,000,000
Irish Life .....	42,954	56,772,194	1,948,061
Liverpool Victoria .....	264,800	181,700,000	13,129,000
London and Manchestr† .....	195,700	95,373,000	6,395,000
Pearl .....	436,705	337,386,000	26,261,000
Pioneer Mutual .....	4,644	4,873,453	201,136
Prudential .....	851,663	1,416,000,000	65,800,000
Reliance Mutual .....	19,072	9,805,000	626,000
Royal Liver .....	154,311	95,310,187	7,945,698
Royal London .....	125,954	145,883,000	7,530,000
United Friendly .....	567,696	299,673,000	19,708,000
Wesleyan and General .....	72,578	49,790,188	3,826,469

† 1980 figures

## PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				Interest % assumed at Valuation
			Life and Annuity Funds	Life Premium Income	Consideration for Annuities	Rate of Interest % Earned	
			£m	£000			
1961	P	Abbey Life .....	882.6	144,289	51,502	—	Various
1921	P	American Life .....	101.8	52,706	3,676	9.80	Various
1849	M	Australian Mutual Prov. (C) .....	108.8	9,396	30	11.16	Various
1925	PO	Avon .....	24.0	2,636	456	12.94	Various
1965	P	Barclays Life .....	186.1	46,493	—	—	Various
1866	PIO	Britannic (Ord.) .....	182.5	21,172	179	12.50	3.00-6.00
1920	PO	British National* .....	10.2	802	17	8.50	2.50-4.00
1847	M	Canada Life .....	1,674.8	118,091	199,167	9.89	Various
1963	P	Cannon .....	133.8	26,421	3,023	9.35	Various
1862	MI	City of Glasgow (Ord.) .....	9.2	1,553	106	10.59	—
1824	M	Clerical, Medical .....	733.7	36,900	94,230	9.90	5.00
1873	M	Colonial Mutual (C) .....	345.0	57,000	5,000	11.00	3.50-7.00
1861	PO	Commercial Union .....	2,620.3	165,992	164,405	9.93	3.00
1871	M	Confederation Life .....	980.0	94,400	32,300	—	Various
1967	MIO	Co-operative (Ord.) .....	556.1	78,800	5,300	10.70	3.50
1900	M	Crown Life .....	66.0	36,000	14,000	16.00	Various
1899	PO	Crusader .....	234.1	42,252	7,033	12.00	Various
1904	PO	Eagle Star .....	1,553.8	228,700	54,000	11.12	Various
1887	MO	Ecclesiastical .....	24.0	2,800	1,000	9.30	3.75
1901	P	Economic .....	13.0	1,579	833	12.00	Various
1762	M	Equitable Life .....	668.0	—	120,800	10.90	Various
1844	P	Equity & Law† .....	926.7	63,207	49,856	—	Various
1832	M	Friends' Provident .....	1,001.9	—	146,151	12.20	2.75
1899	M	FS Assurance .....	35.5	4,600	2,600	11.90	2.50
1848	P	Gresham Life .....	112.2	16,098	129	12.20	4.00 & 5.00
1821	PO	Guardian Royal Exchange .....	1,857.0	139,500	92,000	8.75	Various
1965	P	Hambro Life .....	1,346.0	165,800	154,400	—	—
1960	P	Hill Samuel .....	306.9	26,084	17,281	11.40	—
1963	P	Hodge Life† .....	5.7	812	—	12.50	4.00
1932	P	Ideal .....	1.1	136	—	17.44	3.00
1896	P	Imperial Life of Canada (C) .....	862.5	—	141,695	11.61	Various
1935	P	Insurance Corp. Life† .....	12.8	7,952	—	10.10	3.00 & 4.00
1939	PI	Irish Life (Ord.) .....	773.4	74,781	95,074	11.90	3.50
1836	PO	Legal and General .....	2,243.0	304,000	12,100	13.00	3.00-10.00
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland .....	163.5	—	28,759	12.80	2.50-6.50
1843	MI	Liverpool Victoria (Ord.) .....	106.2	12,871	—	11.38	3.50
1971	P	Lloyds Life .....	77.7	22,627	1,979	11.00	Various
1869	PIO	London and Manchester (Ord.)† .....	226.6	—	33,206	—	Various
1806	M	London Life .....	483.8	13,247	33,086	10.54	Various
1887	M	Manufacturers Life (C) .....	2,454.1	413,767	111,841	10.49	Various
1961	M	M & G Assurance .....	197.3	19,995	11,602	6.80	7.00
1852	M	MGM Assurance .....	138.4	17,380	30,242	11.46	Various
1884	M	Medical, Sickness .....	33.5	3,595	202	12.21	Various
1970	P	Merchant Investors* .....	60.8	18,693	1,784	8.20	4.00
1890	M	Naigo Insurance† .....	12.5	1,111	—	7.35	2.50
1935	P	National Employers* .....	143.6	41,070	1,009	—	Various
1910	MO	National Farmers Union .....	230.9	12,614	8,590	12.38	Various
1830	M	National Mutual .....	155.4	14,723	11,193	11.97	Various
1835	M	National Provident .....	578.7	15,800	78,900	12.20	Various
1924	PIO	New Ireland .....	141.1	30,772	—	—	—
1808	M	Norwich Union .....	2,509.1	—	398,500	12.99	5.00-9.00
1864	PIO	Pearl (Ord.) .....	754.4	90,221	10,367	12.63	Various
1782	PO	Phoenix .....	747.0	144,325	6,689	10.86	3.75
1891	MI	Pioneer Mutual (Ord.) .....	75.4	35,800	—	11.30	Various
1877	P	Provident Life Assoc. .....	112.4	16,887	324	9.43	3.00-7.25
1840	M	Provident Mutual .....	621.6	44,437	77,349	—	Various
1848	PIO	Prudential Group (Ord.) .....	5,148.7	738,500	27,600	10.70	Various
1911	MI	Reliance Mutual (Ord.) .....	31.0	5,298	14	8.19	3.00 & 4.50
1845	PO	Royal .....	1,401.9	102,300	96,500	10.84	2.50-3.75
1850	MI	Royal Liver (Ord.) .....	77.7	10,753	—	10.71	3.75
1861	MIO	Royal London (Ord.) .....	198.2	27,559	116	12.73	4.00
1887	M	Royal Nat. Pen. Fund for Nurses .....	92.2	8,349	1,588	13.36	Various
1963	P	Save & Prosper .....	361.6	—	43,258	6.30	Various
1965	P	Schroder .....	108.8	26,659	8,103	8.70	Various
1826	M	Scottish Amicable .....	1,193.0	212,000	2,000	—	Various
1831	M	Scottish Equitable .....	617.6	89,853	15,454	11.24	4.00
1881	M	Scottish Life .....	383.9	52,502	19,208	11.03	Various
1883	MO	Scottish Mutual .....	308.8	36,559	5,479	13.69	3.00 & 4.50
1837	M	Scottish Provident .....	661.0	33,450	43,290	11.92	Various
1815	M	Scottish Widows† .....	1,883.1	83,555	152,604	11.06	Various
1825	M	Standard .....	3,549.7	—	462,868	10.53	Various
1710	PO	Sun Alliance .....	923.1	141,377	1,014	—	Various
1810	P	Sun Life Society .....	1,205.2	53,711	155,213	11.51	Various
1865	M	Sun Life of Canada (C) .....	3,665.5	226,732	153,448	9.89(N)	Various
1936	P	Teachers' .....	15.2	1,830	—	12.82	2.25 & 2.50
1969	P	Trident Life .....	155.8	60,721	3,991	8.10	Various
1908	P	United Friendly (Ord.) .....	76.4	12,552	—	10.80	3.00
1840	M	UK Provident .....	541.2	38,000	53,100	9.65	Various
1841	MIO	Wesleyan & General (Ord.) .....	75.7	8,286	405	13.63	Various
1837	P	Yorkshire-General .....	476.2	32,003	30,835	13.68	3.50
1960	P	Zurich Life .....	41.6	15,804	84	12.77	3.75

† 1980 figures

\* 1979 figures

(C) denotes Commonwealth Office

## LIFE ASSURANCE NEW BUSINESS 1981

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
		£000	£000	£000
Abbey Life	197,776	1,308,802	43,266	113,270
American Life†	164,620	1,110,177	15,872	314
Australian Mutual Provident (C)	8,588	97,548	1,584	50
Avon	3,032	36,215	477	7
Barclays Life	33,391	206,000	8,965	15,515
Britannic (Ord.)	35,000	168,027	4,455	364
British National*	752	7,311	147	167
Canada Life	35,991	2,057,614	16,574	183,360
Cannon	32,749	145,000	4,300	14,100
City of Glasgow (Ord.)	1,273	10,014	238	765
Clerical, Medical	35,505	888,770	8,418	105
Colonial Mutual (C)	58,000	1,400,000	10,400	1,600
Commercial Union	121,832	3,318,055	21,891	13,632
Confederation Life	57,603	2,060,000	20,700	32,800
Co-operative (Ord.)	108,619	788,800	15,200	13
Crown Life	32,000	260,000	22,000	10,000
Crusader	23,000	1,666,000	10,160	1,010
Eagle Star	32,742	3,335,000	39,700	120,000
Ecclesiastical	2,145	44,000	600	1,000
Economic	4,171	45,888	317	613
Equitable Life	32,093	552,200	35,300	16,600
Equity & Law†	61,051	1,126,300	19,711	17,527
Friends' Provident	62,069	1,440,300	26,100	18,900
FS Assurance	3,454	162,200	1,700	2,600
Gresham Life	23,799	181,542	3,561	477
Guardian Royal Exchange	182,000	4,797,400	42,500	32,300
Hambro Life	191,000	2,852,000	66,800	106,900
Hill Samuel	35,275	184,027	6,400	22,372
Hodge Life†	2,686	26,710	318	3
Ideal	876	4,668	62	—
Imperial Life of Canada (C)	47,373	995,667	23,262	45,291
Insurance Corp. Life†	2,832	14,380	1,403	6,473
Irish Life (Ord.)	69,089	1,432,222	30,145	70,886
Legal & General	187,000	1,855,000	25,000	16,000
Life Association of Scotland	7,979	165,422	5,000	4,419
Liverpool Victoria (Ord.)	19,934	60,031	2,816	—
Lloyds Life	47,268	395,967	6,667	12,318
London & Manchester (Ord.)†	29,088	283,446	6,651	2,767
London Life	13,928	296,296	8,003	13,317
Manufacturers Life (C)	68,879	2,862,258	50,252	271,056
M & G Trust	36,911	101,472	3,690	19,419
MGM Assurance	20,796	110,033	5,150	33,348
Medical, Sickness	5,230	85,053	721	12
Merchant Investors*	18,043	66,714	5,183	12,852
Nalco Insurance†	2,483	20,296	276	—
National Employers*	4,853	204,231	2,233	1,169
National Farmers Union	5,627	99,577	1,390	9
National Mutual	12,082	167,533	5,864	2,243
National Provident	26,591	288,579	13,142	20,669
New Ireland	42,343	—	3,374	7,534
Norwich Union	235,494	3,419,000	73,285	74,787
Pearl (Ord.)	94,405	521,434	16,707	15,691
Phoenix	80,770	2,964,000	27,100	24,600
Pioneer Mutual (Ord.)	69,902	425,257	7,371	24,901
Provident Life Association	12,429	182,742	3,138	565
Provident Mutual	75,196	885,305	31,303	21,486
Prudential Group (Ord.)	406,125	6,444,000	146,300	104,300
Reliance Mutual (Ord.)	14,449	116,123	1,651	1,913
Royal	90,000	1,365,000	28,400	52,200
Royal Liver (Ord.)	20,526	68,204	2,678	8
Royal London (Ord.)	31,871	262,687	6,010	1,017
Royal Nat. Pen. Fund for Nurses	5,088	6,922	1,028	1,588
Save & Prosper	28,790	154,471	5,739	16,638
Schroder	32,138	168,556	6,792	21,379
Scottish Amicable	67,000	1,080,000	45,000	58,000
Scottish Equitable	26,413	302,657	16,462	31,412
Scottish Life	18,036	491,701	12,989	19,208
Scottish Mutual	18,563	449,860	6,970	381
Scottish Provident	71,800	642,000	14,200	9,700
Scottish Widows'	44,000	786,197	9,140	22,910
Standard	108,524	—	39,458	83,802
Sun Alliance	—	1,277,268	30,666	16,930
Sun Life Society	51,000	535,400	26,491	40,556
Sun Life of Canada (C)	155,114	5,606,667	71,167	103,417
Teachers'	1,963	7,900	312	58
Trident Life	45,646	1,587,579	13,166	36,512
United Friendly (Ord.)	25,282	232,477	2,594	—
UK Provident	55,395	920,800	16,400	18,300
Wesleyan & General (Ord.)	9,014	75,113	1,480	72
Yorkshire-General	65,000	1,736,741	11,170	5,982
Zurich Life	—	218,668	3,433	685

† 1980 figures \* 1979 figures (C) denotes Commonwealth Office

## DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life; and M—Marine. A number of offices are now included in a Group—the initials of which appear after the name. The main Groups are as follows—E.S.—Eagle Star; C.U.—Commercial Union; G.R.E.—Guardian Royal Exchange; G.A.—General Accident; N.U.—Norwich Union; R—Royal; S.A.—Sun Alliance & London.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address
1961	L	Abbey Life .....	Holdenhurst Rd., Bournemouth.
1960	AFLM	Ansvar .....	St. Leonards Rd., Eastbourne.
1951	AFM	Albion .....	14 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3.
1824	AFM	Alliance .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1921	L	American Life .....	12-14 Sydenham Rd., Croydon.
1808	ALFM	Atlas .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident .....	A.M.P. Ho., Dingwall Rd., Croydon.
1925	AFL	Avon .....	1 Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist .....	4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
1965	L	Barclays .....	252 Romford Rd., E.7.
1883	AFM	Beacon .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Bedford General .....	Zurich House, Stanhope Rd., Portsmouth.
1925	AFM	Black Sea and Baltic .....	65 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1959	AFLM	Bradford .....	North Park, Halifax.
1866	AFL	Britannic .....	Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham.
1863	M	British & Foreign Marine .. R.	New Hall Place, Liverpool.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c .....	R. Longbridge House, Manchester 4.
1854	AFL	British Equitable .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1904	AFM	British General .....	C.U. St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1888	AFM	British Law .....	S.A. 1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1896	L	British Life .....	Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life .....	Torrington Drive, Loughton, Essex.
1908	AFM	British Oak .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident .....	31 & 32 Bedford St., Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1934	AFM	Cambrian .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1847	AL	Canada Life .....	Canada Life House, Potters Bar, Herts.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc. ....	610 Chiswick High Rd., W.4.
1963	L	Cannon .....	1 Olympic Way, Wembley.
1903	AFM	Car & General .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1885	AFM	Century .....	4-5 King William St., E.C.4.
1922	AFMex-motor	Chemists' Mutual .....	321 Chase Rd., Southgate, N.14.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly .....	200 Bath Street, Glasgow C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical & Gen. ....	15 St. James's Square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual .....	24 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrl. Ins. Co. of Ireland .....	5 Donegall Square, S., Belfast.
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation .....	50/52 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
1891	AF	Congregational .....	21-22 Apsley Crescent, Bradford 8.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative .....	Miller St., Manchester.
1905	AFM	Cornhill .....	32 Cornhill, E.C.3.
1900	L	Crown Life .....	Crown Life House, Woking, Surrey.
1899	AFLM	Crusader .....	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey.
1908	AFM	Dominion .....	92/94 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star .....	1 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
1887	AFL	Ecclesiastical .....	Beaufort House, Brunswick Rd., Gloucester.
1901	AFLM	Economic .....	125/135 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh .....	C.U. St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1880	AFM	Employers' Liability .....	C.U. St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1762	L	Equitable Life .....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity & Law .....	20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex & Suffolk .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Excess .....	The Warren, Warren Rd., Worthing.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual .....	29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.
1890	AF	Fine Art & General .....	C.U. St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov .....	Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey.
1899	L	FS Assurance .....	190 West George St., Glasgow.
1885	AFM	General Accident .....	General Buildings, Perth, Scotland.
1848	L	Gresham Life .....	2-6 Prince of Wales Rd., Bournemouth.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire & Accident .....	11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantee Society .....	G.A. 36-37 Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1821	ALFM	Guardian .....	G.R.E. Royal Exchange, E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address
1965	L	Hambro .....	Station Rd, Swindon.
1908	AFM	Hibernian .....	Hawkins St., Dublin, 2.
1960	L	Hill Samuel .....	NLA Tower, Addiscombe Rd., Croydon.
1963	L	Hodge Life .....	St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
1966	AF	Household & General .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2
1932	FL	Ideal .....	Pitmaston, Birmingham, 13.
1896	L	Imperial Life of Canada .....	London Road, Guildford, Surrey.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corporation Life .....	Burlington Road, Dublin 4.
1939	L	Irish Life .....	Lr. Abbey St., Dublin 2.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers' .....	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24 Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1845	AF	Law Fire .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2
1806	AFM	Law Union & Rock .....	1 North John St., Liverpool, 2.
1907	AFM	Legal .....	1 North John St., Liverpool, 2.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General .....	Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1970	L	Liberty Life .....	Kingmaker House, Station Rd., New Barnet.
1890	AFLM	Licenses & General .....	42 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland .....	10 George St., Edinburgh.
1836	AFM	L'pool & London & Globe. ....	New Hall Place, Liverpool.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine & General .....	4-5 King William St., E.C.4.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly .....	Victoria House, Southampton Row., W.C.1.
1971	L	Lloyds Life .....	20 Clifton St., E.C.2
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee G.R.E.	Royal Exchange, E.C.3
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance .....	130 Minories, E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1869	AFM	London Guar. & Accident .....	4 King William St., E.C.4.
1919	AFM	London & Lancashire .....	New Hall Place, Liverpool.
1806	L	London Life .....	80 Coleman St., London, E.C.2.
1869	AFL	London & Manchester .....	Winslade Park, Exeter, Devon.
1860	AFM	London & Provincial Marine G.A.	Lloyd's Building, Lime St., E.C.3.
1862	AFM	London & Scottish .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1961	L	M & G Assurance .....	91/99 New London Rd., Chelmsford
1887	L	Manufacturers Life .....	St. George's Way, Stevenage.
1836	M	Marine .....	34-36 Lime St., E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine & General .....	MGM House, Heene Rd., Worthing.
1864	M	Maritime .....	Surrey St., Norwich.
1884	L Sickness A	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life. ....	7-10 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General .....	Moorfields House, Moorfields, E.C.2.
1970	L	Merchant Investors .....	High Street, Croydon.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine .....	4 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3.
1872	AF	Methodist .....	51 Spring Gardens, Manchester.
1940	AFM	Minster .....	Minster House, Arthur St., E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual .....	22 Old Queen St., Westminster, S.W.1.
1890	AFL	Nalco Insurance Association ..	1 Mabledon Place, W.C.1.
1935	L	National Employers' Life .....	Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual ...	National Employers House, Bury Street, E.C.3.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union .....	Church St., Stratford-upon-Avon.
1863	Fidelity Guar.	Natl. Guarant. & Suretyship C.U.	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1894	AF	National Ins. & Guarantee Cor.	5-11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
1830	L	National Mutual Life .....	5 Bow Churchyard (off Cheapside), E.C.4.
1869	L	National Mutual of Australasia	Austral House, Basinghall Ave., E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident .....	48 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1864	Machinery	National Vulcan Eng. Ins. Group .....	Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1921	Naval Officers risks, etc.	Navigators & General .....	1 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
1924	L	New Ireland .....	11/12 Dawson St., Dublin, 2.
1809	AFLM	North British & Mercantile C.U.	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Northern .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire .....	Surrey Street, Norwich.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life .....	Surrey Street, Norwich.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1859	M	Ocean Marine .....	4 Fenchurch Ave., E.C.3.
1931	AFM	Orion .....	70-72 King William St., E.C.4.
1886	AF	Palatine .....	108 Cannon St., E.C.4.
1864	AFLM	Pearl .....	High Holborn, W.C.1.
1958	Sickness A	Permanent .....	7-10 Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., W.1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address
1782	AFLM	Phoenix .....	Phoenix House, King William St., E.C.4.
1891	L	Pioneer Mutual .....	16 Crosby Rd. N., Liverpool.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1969	L	Property Growth .....	Leon House, High St., Croydon
1877	L	Prov. Life Assocn. of London ..	266 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life .....	Wedgwood Way, Stevenage.
1903	AFM	Provincial .....	Stramongate, Kendal, Cumbria.
1848	AFLM	Prudential .....	Holborn Bars, E.C.1.
1849	AF	Railway Passengers .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge .....	Oxford St., Manchester 1.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual .....	Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1906	AF	Reliance Fire & Accident .....	Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society ..	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1918	AF	Road Transport & General G.A.	77 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15.
1845	AFLM	Royal .....	New Hall Place, Liverpool.
1720	AFL	Royal Exchange .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly .....	Royal Liver Building, Liverpool 3.
1861	AFL	Royal London .....	Royal London House, Finsbury Square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses) ..	15 Buckingham St., W.C.2.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army .....	101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
1963	L	Save and Prosper .....	4 Great St. Helens, E.C.3.
1965	L	Schroder Life .....	Enterprise House, Isambard Brunel Rd., Portsmouth.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable .....	150 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.
1881	FM	Scottish Boiler .....	250 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable .....	31 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
1919	AFM	Scottish General .....	100 West Nile St., Glasgow, C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal .....	95 Bothwell St., Glasgow, C.2.
1881	L	Scottish Life .....	19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual .....	109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident .....	6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union & National N.U.	Surrey St., Norwich.
1815	L	Scottish Widows' .....	15 Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh.
1875	AFM	Sea .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFL	Sentinel .....	18 Breams Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
1872	AFM	South British .....	26/28 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life .....	3 George Street, Edinburgh.
1891	AFM	State .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1710	AFM	Sun .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
*	AFLM	Sun Alliance & London .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1810	AFL	Sun Life .....	107 Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada .....	2, 3 & 4 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
1936	FL	Teacher's Assurance .....	12 Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.
1916	AF	Timber & General .....	158 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1969	L	Trident .....	London Road, Gloucester.
1869	L	Tunstall & District .....	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine .....	5 Donegal Sq., S., Belfast.
1714	AFM	Union Assurance .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton G.R.E.	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine .....	4-5, King William St., E.C.4.
1915	AFM	United British .....	Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1908	AFL	United Friendly .....	42 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	U.K. Provident .....	Castle St., Salisbury, Wiltshire.
1825	L	University .....	4 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1974	L	Vanbrugh .....	41-43 Maddox St., W.1.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance .....	Castle Hill Ave., Folkestone, Kent
1875	AFM	Warden .....	1 North John St., Liverpool.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corpn. ... C.U.	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan & General .....	Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham, 4.
1886	AF	West of Scotland .....	26 George St., Edinburgh 2.
1851	AFM	Western Assurance .....	New Hall Place, Liverpool.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian .....	24 Worpel Rd., Wimbledon, S.W.19.
1717	AF	Westminster Fire .....	1 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.2.
1865	AF	White Cross .....	St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	World Marine & General . C.U.	Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.
1837	L	Yorkshire General Life . G.A.	Rougier St., York.
1872	AF	Zurich .....	Stanhope Road, Portsmouth.

\* Sun Alliance & London—Incorporating Funds established 1720, 1824 and 1883.

## PRINCIPAL BANKS

\* Clearing Bankers. † Army Agents.

*London Banking Hours* are 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays, closed, except Barclays, open mornings only). In addition, some branches open on one evening a week from 4.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. *Scotland*.—Banking hours in Scotland are: Mon.—Wed., 9.30–12.30; 1.30–3.30; Thursday, 9.30–12.30; 1.30–3.30; 4.30–6 p.m.; Fri. 9.30–3.30; Saturday, closed.

- ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT P.L.C. (1810), 1 St Swithin's Lane, E.C.4—Capital, paid up, £5,118,695. Published Reserves, £6,257,058 Deposits, etc. (31 Dec. 1981), £452,903,356.
- ALLIED IRISH BANKS LTD. (1966 by alliance of Munster and Leinster, Provincial and Royal Banks). Bank-centre, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4. (31.3.82) Capital issued, IR£33,448,409; Share Premium and Reserves IR£297,513,427. Total Assets IR£5,105,913,061. Current Deposit and other accounts IR£4,658,422,614. Advances to Customers and other accounts, less provisions, IR£2,898,925,074.
- ALLEN HARVEY & ROSS LIMITED, merged with Cater Ryder to form Cater Allen Ltd in Dec. 1981.
- THE AMERICAN EXPRESS INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION. A subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1850), American Express Plaza, New York, U.S.A.; 120 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital, \$46,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- A P BANK LTD. (1919), 21 Great Winchester Street, E.C.2.—Capital, £20,000,000. Issued and fully paid, £10,000,000; Reserves £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £156,080,502.
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED, *Head Office*, 55 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia, (55 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3)—Capital Authorized, \$A250,000,000; issued and paid up, \$A173,693,055; Reserves, \$A754,489,000; Total assets, \$A16,763,392,000 (at 30/9/81). (1,392 Branches). Subsidiaries: AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LTD.; ANZ SAVINGS BANK (NEW ZEALAND) LTD.; ESANDA LIMITED; ANZ FINANCE (FAR EAST) LTD.; AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP (PNG) LTD.; ANZ BANKING GROUP (NEW ZEALAND) LTD.; FINANCE CORPORATION OF AUSTRALIA LTD.; UDC GROUP HOLDINGS LTD.
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao*, Spain; 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; 40 King Street, W.C.2; 74 Commercial Street, E.1; 3 Sloane Street, S.W.1; New Covent Garden Market, S.W.8.—Capital subscribed and paid-up, *Pesetas* 20,283,518,500; Reserves, *Pesetas* 40,003,534,000. Deposits, *Pesetas* 1,044,097,800,000. Over 1,200 Branches in Spain, France, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Cayman Is. Representative offices in Frankfurt, Milan, Caracas, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Tokyo and Zurich.
- BANGKOK BANK LTD. (1941), *Bangkok*, Thailand (59 Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital issued and paid-up, *Baht* 1,650,000,000; Reserves, *Baht* 4,008,322,088; Undivided Profit *Baht* 458,300,761.32; Total Assets, *Baht* 121,099,850,614.81.
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 280 Park Avenue, *New York* 10017 (Dashwood House, 69 Old Broad Street, E.C.2).—Capital stock, \$261,843,000.
- BANK LEUMI (U.K.) LTD. 4-7 Woodstock Street, W.1.—Capital: Authorized, £6,000,000; Issued and fully paid, £4,500,000, ordinary shares £1 each; (after Rights Issue April 1982). Reserves £3,002,000 (31/12/81). Established in 1959 as Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd. to take over the business of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. London Branch. In 1973 the name was changed to Bank Leumi (U.K.) Ltd. (5 Branches).
- BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia, (a subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.).
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION (1904), *San Francisco, California, U.S.A.* (25 Cannon Street, E.C.4).—Capital Funds, \$3,681,766,000; Total Deposits, \$86,061,884,000. 1,096 branches in California and 114 foreign branches plus representative offices, subsidiaries and/or affiliates in 101 countries.
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, B. of B. (Europe)) Ltd.—(31/12/81) Share Capital BD\$8,794,236; Reserves, BD\$30,226,858; Total Deposits, BD\$1,887,614,732. Undivided Profits, BD\$15,357,195.
- BANK OF INDIA (1906), *Bombay* (Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph Street, E.C.2).—Capital paid up, Rs. 100,000,000. Reserve Fund, Rs. 170,260,890 (1,526 Branches).
- BANK OF IRELAND (1783), Lower Baggot Street, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Bank of England; *Lloyds Bank Ltd.*; Coutts & Co.; Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.).—Capital (Authorized), IR£55,000,000; (Issued and Fully Paid), IR£43,661,420. Reserves, IR£262,100,000. Deposit, current and other accounts, IR£4,631,000,000. Dividend (31/3/82) 22p per IR£1 of Capital Stock.
- BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD. (1958), P.O. Box N 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. A member of the Lloyds Bank Group. Capital (Authorized), \$Bah.30,000,000; (Paid up), \$Bah.21,450,000. (13 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—See LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD.
- BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada. (246 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, authorized, \$100,000,000; fully paid \$112,598,332. Rest, \$1,305,517,430; Deposits, 31/10/81, \$54,566,124,881; Dividend, 1981, \$1-80 cents per share. (Over 1,300 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES GROUP (1980), *Head Office, Sydney*, N.S.W. (Walbrook House, 23 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2).—At 30/9/80: Capital, authorized \$A234,000,000; Paid up, \$A233,774,000; Reserve Fund, \$A523,484,000; Aggregate Assets, \$A17,081,996,000; Dividend, 18 p.c. (1,349 Offices.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated in New Zealand in 1861. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.) 31/3/81: Capital Authorized and Paid up, NZ \$41,500,000; Reserves, NZ \$93,726,000; Deposits, NZ \$3,754,597,000; Total Assets, NZ \$4,641,844,000 (388 Branches and agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Fiji, London, New York, Los Angeles, Singapore and representative office in Tokyo.
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax, N.S.*; Executive Offices, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (Regional Office, 12 Berkeley Square, W.1)—Capital, Authorized \$75,000,000; Paid-up \$46,406,250 (\$C1 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$1,166,000,000; Total Assets, \$50,138,053,222 (at Oct. 31, 1981); (1,127 Branches and Representative Offices in 45 countries.)



BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), The Mound, *Edinburgh*; (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1; 57-60 Haymarket, S.W.1 and 332 Oxford Street, W.1)—Capital £32,400,000; Reserves, £205,500,000; Deposits, 29/2/81, £3,112,900,000. (569 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF VALLETTA LTD. (1974), 58 Zachary Street, Valletta, *Malta*. (Merger of National Bank of Malta, Ltd. (1946), Sciclunas Bank (1830), Tagliarferro Bank Ltd. (1812), Anglo Maltese Bank (1809) and Bank of Malta (1812)). Capital, £M3,000,000, Reserves, £M3,458,000. Branches: 34 in Malta and Gozo.

BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital Authorised, issued and paid up: £21,100,000.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Merged with the Provincial Bank of Canada to form the National Bank of Canada, 1979).

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS LTD. *Head Office*: 8-13 King William Street, E.C.4. Authorized Share Capital, £20,000,000; Issued and fully paid share capital, £15,000,000 (Subsidiary of the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS.)

\*BARCLAYS BANK P.L.C. (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £500,000,000. Capital Issued, £340,300,305; Reserves, £1,983,000,000; Deposits, £17,266,000,000. Dividend, 1981: Ord. Stock 31-43 p.c., Staff stock, 20 p.c. Some 2,970 branches in England and Wales. Subsidiary Companies, U.K. Division: BARCLAYS BANK U.K. LTD.; MERCANTILE CREDIT COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK FINANCE COMPANY (JERSEY) LTD.; BARCLAYS FINANCE COMPANY (GUERNSEY) LTD.; BARCLAYS FINANCE COMPANY (ISLE OF MAN) LTD.; BARCLAYS FACTORING LTD.; BARCLAYS INSURANCE SERVICES COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS INSURANCE BROKERS INTERNATIONAL LTD.; BARCLAYS MERCANTILE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE LTD. International Division: BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD.; BARCLAYS NATIONAL BANK LTD.; BARCLAYS NATIONAL MERCHANT BANK LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF CALIFORNIA; BARCLAYS ASIA LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF ZAMBIA LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK S.A.; BARCLAYS BANK OF GHANA LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF NEW YORK; SOCIETE BANCAIRE BARCLAYS (SUISSE) S.A.; BARCLAYS BANK OF SIERRA LEONE LTD.; BARCLAYS WESTERN BANK LTD.; UNIVERSAL KREDIT BANK GMBH; BARCLAYS AUSTRALIA LTD.; BARCLAYS AUSTRALIA (FINANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS LEASING INTERNATIONAL S.P.A.; BARCLAYS KOL AND COMPANY N.V.; BARCLAYS BANK OF SWAZILAND LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF CANADA LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF BOTSWANA LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK OF KENYA LTD.; BARCLAYS AMERICAN CORPORATION; Merchant Bank Division: BARCLAYS MERCHANT BANK LTD.; BARCLAYS DEVELOPMENT CAPITAL LTD.; BARCLAYS INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.; BARCLAYS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LTD.; Trust Company Division: BARCLAYS BANK TRUST COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN GROUP LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN INTERNATIONAL (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN INTERNATIONAL (ISLE OF MAN) LTD.; BARCLAYS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.; BARCLAYS UNICORN (TRUSTEES) LTD.; BARCLAYTRUST ISLE OF MAN LTD.; BARCLAYTRUST INTERNATIONAL LTD.; BARCLAYTRUST INTERNATIONAL (BERMUDA) LTD.; BARCLAYS PROPERTY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK TRUST COMPANY OF KENYA LTD.; Associated Companies: BANK OF SCOTLAND; YORKSHIRE BANK P.L.C.; BARIC COMPUTING SERVICES LTD.; UNION BANK OF NIGERIA LTD.; REPUBLIC BANK LTD.; BANCO DE INVESTIMENTOS BCN S.A.; BANCO DE VALLADOLID S.A.;

CAIRO BARCLAYS INTERNATIONAL BANK S.A.E.; BARCLAYS CREDIT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS DISCOUNT BANK LTD.; BANKERS AUTOMATED CLEARING SERVICES LTD.; FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY LTD.

BARCLAYS BANK INTERNATIONAL LTD., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £500,000,000; Issued Capital, £340,000,000; Reserves, £421,000,000; Deposits, £23,753,000,000. (Some 2,000 Branches.)

BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1762), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, issued and fully paid, £5,550,000; Reserve, £29,450,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £586,608,000.

THE BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 99 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital; authorized £55,000,000; issued and fully paid (£1 shares) £52,500,000; 31/12/81; Revenue Reserves, £39,534,000; Current, deposit and other accounts, £1,078,963,000.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. LTD. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized and Issued, £8,000,000; Reserves £11,303,074; Deposits, 31/3/81, £205,403,378.

CATER ALLEN LTD. (formerly Cater Ryder & Co. Ltd., merged Dec. 1981 with Allen Harvey & Ross Ltd.), 1 King William Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £6,500,000; issued and fully paid, £8,959,000. Reserve £7,916,000. Deposits, etc., 30/4/82, £660,990,000; Gross Dividend 1980-81, 33 p.c.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA (1911), *Bombay*, 31/12/77; Paid-up capital (wholly owned by Central Government of India), Rs.47,514,600; Reserve Fund and other reserves, Rs.138,444,700; Deposit and other accounts, Rs.16,435,698,739. (1,523 branches, etc.)

CHARTERED BANK, THE (1853), 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, Authorized, £15,000,000 (divided into 15,000,000 shares of £1 each); Issued and converted into stock, £15,000,000; Reserves, £354,529,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £3,861,211. A subsidiary of Standard Chartered Bank P.L.C.

CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET P.L.C. (1880), 1 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized and paid-up, £42,000,000.

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A. *New York, U.S.A.* (Woolgate House, Coleman Street, E.C.2)—Capital, £738,591,000; Surplus, \$931,816,000; Undivided Profits, \$1,254,400; Total Deposits \$58,585,622,000. (Approximately 215 Branches in New York and Branches and affiliated/associated Banks in over 100 overseas countries.)

CITIBANK, N.A. (1812), 399 Park Avenue, *New York* 10022 (Citibank House, 336 Strand, W.C.2). 31/3/79; Total assets \$91,500,000,000; Deposits, \$62,500,000,000 (270 branches in New York, 1,900 branches, subsidiaries, etc. in 92 countries.)

CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, Authorized, issued and fully paid, £5,000,000.

CLYDESDALE BANK, P.L.C. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow*. (*Edinburgh*, Chief Office, 29 George St.), Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Affiliated* to Midland Bank, P.L.C.—Authorized Capital, £10,419,000; Paid-up Capital, £6,419,000; Reserve Fund, £107,673,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £1,534,987,000. (379 Branches.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1866), 114 William St., *Melbourne* (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital; \$A71,255,000 (\$A20 Preference, fully paid; \$A1 Ordinary, fully paid); Deposits, etc., 30/6/79, \$A4,527,927,000; Reserve Funds \$A95,418,000. (698 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NEAR EAST, P.L.C. (1922)

- Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Capital, fully paid, £3,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,750,000. Deposits, 31/12/81, £63,847,265.
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, \$A100,000,000 (Shares of \$A1 each); Issued and paid-up \$A43,759,833 (\$A1 shares); Reserve Fund, \$A177,480,000. (621 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1927) Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and 48 Aldwych, W.C.2).—Operating under Australian Government guarantee. Deposits, etc., 30/6/79, \$A7,103,368,000; Reserve Fund. \$A262,131,000. (7,003 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; 71-91 Aldwych, W.C.2).—Operating under Australian Government guarantee. 30/6/79: Deposits, etc., \$A5,280,989,000; Reserve Fund, \$A118,041,000. (1,249 Branches and Agencies.)
- CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. (162 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4).—31/12/80. Capital Stock, \$200,000,000; Surplus (Reserves) \$550,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$793,944,000; Total Deposits, \$27,087,206,000. (more than 100 offices in over 30 countries.)
- \*CO-OPERATIVE BANK P.L.C. (1872), P.O. Box 101, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester.—Capital paid up, £8,000,000. (71 Branches, 5 Subsidiary and 3 Associate Companies.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), King's House, 36-37 King Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £2,500,000; paid up, £1,000,000.
- \*COUTTS & Co. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 15 Lombard St., E.C.3; 38 Corn Street, Bristol; 162 Brompton Road, S.W.3; 1 Cadogan Place, S.W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1; 15 High Street, Eton; 188 Fleet Street, E.C.4; 138 Kensington High Street, W.8; 10 Mount Street, W.1; 1 Old Park Lane, W.1; 32 Sloane Street, S.W.1.; *Representative Offices*, 60/61 High Street, Winchester; 10/11 Tomland, Norwich.—Capital issued and paid up £16,000,000; Reserves £17,796,000; Current, Deposit and other accounts (31/12/81) £1,006,302,000. (*A Subsidiary of National Westminster Bank, P.L.C.*) *Main Subsidiary*: COUTTS FINANCE CO.
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 19 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris (84-94 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4; 18 Regent St., S.W.1; 19 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7)—Capital, Frs. 537,600,000; Reserve Fund, Frs. 3,870,100,000. (2,500 Branches throughout the world.)
- DISCOUNT BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., 63-66 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.; 34 Grosvenor Square, W.1.
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & Co. LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- GERRARD & NATIONAL P.L.C., 32 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Capital issued and paid up, £3,740,000; Reserves, £28,394,000; Deposits, reserves etc., £1,532,444,000; Dividend, 1982, 15-75p per share.
- ANTONY GIBBS HOLDINGS LTD. (1808), 3 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
- GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., P.L.C. (1867), 65 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £2,978,088; Deposits, 1982, £156,601,593. Dividend, 1982, 8-75 p.c.
- GRINDLAY BRANDTS LIMITED (1805). Formerly W. Brandt's, Sons & Co. Ltd., 23 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
- GRINDLAYS BANK P.L.C., 23 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Capital authorized, £75,000,000; Issued and paid up £60,000,000 (Shares of £1 each); Advances £2,644,000,000; Deposits £4,249,000,000 (over 200 offices).
- GUINNESS MAHON & Co. LTD. (1836), 32 St. Mary at Hill, E.C.3. Capital authorized and paid up, £10,000,000. Reserves (30/4/80), £13,617,000. Deposits (30/4/80), £292,594,000 (a member of the Guinness Peat Group).
- GUINNESS + MAHON LTD. (1836), 17 College Green, Dublin 2 (a member of the Guinness Peat Group).
- HAMBROS LTD. (1839). Principal subsidiary Hambros Bank Ltd. *Head Office*, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—Issued Capital, £6,330,000. Group consolidated figures: Reserves, £117,074,000; Loan Capital, £37,757,000; Deposits, 31/3/82, £1,804,776,000. Dividends for 1981-82 were 52-75p on £2 shares (£0-50 paid) and 5-275p on 5p fully-paid shares; 4-2p on £1 "A" shares.
- HARRODS TRUST LIMITED (1890), 87-135 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HILL SAMUEL GROUP P.L.C. (1831), 100 Wood Street, E.C.2.—(31/3/82): Capital authorized £20,000,000; Issued, £17,133,000 (shares of 25p each); Reserves, £89,360,000; Current, Deposit and other accounts, £1,621,600,000; Dividend, 1981-82, 8-0p per share net.
- C. HOARE & Co. (1672), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and 16 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £5,000,000; Deposits, 5/4/82, £101,156,021.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (99 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, authorized, \$HK8,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK3,899,000,000 (\$HK 2-50 Shares); Reserve Funds, \$HK10,161,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/81, \$HK270,934,000.
- INTERNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LTD. (as from 1/1/73). Previously Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd. (1913), 41 Lothbury, E.C.2.
- ISLE OF MAN BANK LTD. (1865). (A Member Bank of the National Westminster Group), Douglas, I.O.M. (*London Agents*, National Westminster Bank P.L.C.).—Issued Capital, £2,000,000 in 2,000,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid, converted into stock; Reserve Fund £16,832,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £181,228,000. (20 Offices.)
- LEOPOLD JOSEPH & SONS LTD. (1919), 31-45 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £5,000,000; Issued and paid up, £3,902,456.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE P.L.C. (1922), 30 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £4,000,000; Issued and fully paid, £3,297,483.
- KEYSER ULLMANN LIMITED (1966). Amalgamation of Ullmann & Co. Ltd. (1932) and A. Keyser & Co. Ltd. (Estd. 1868, Inc. 1946). (Merged with Charterhouse Japhet Ltd. 1981).
- KING & SHAXSON, P.L.C. (1866), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Issued Capital, £2,800,000; General Reserve, £3,000,000; Profit and Loss Account, £2,287,856.
- KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3. Total Assets, £3,001,708,000. Deposits, etc., £1,911,005,000.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & Co. LTD. (1870), 21 Moorfields, E.C.2. Capital authorized and paid up, £25,000,000.
- \*†LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.3; *Overseas Division*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Trust Division*, 34 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Principal London Offices*.—City Office, 72 Lombard Street, E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's Street, S.W.1; Law Courts, 22 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £250,000,000; issued £190,075,867 (July 1982). Reserves, £1,535,000,000; Current Deposit and

Other Accounts, 31/12/81: £25,309,000,000; Dividend 1981, interim 8-625p per share and final 12-75p per share. 2,341 Branches.

The LLOYDS BANK GROUP, in addition to LLOYDS BANK P.L.C., comprises LLOYDS BANK U.K. MANAGEMENT LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK CALIFORNIA, BLACK HORSE AGENCIES LTD, LLOYDS BANK INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED, THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK EXPORT FINANCE LIMITED, LLOYDS ASSOCIATED AIR LEASING LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK (LABCO) LIMITED, PEGASUS HOLDINGS LTD., LLOYDS BANK TRUST COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK PROPERTY COMPANY LIMITED, LLOYDS BANK UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED, LLOYDS FIRST WESTERN CORPORATION, LLOYDS LEASING LIMITED, BLACK HORSE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED and LLOYDS AND SCOTTISH P.L.C. LLOYDS BANK P.L.C. is closely associated with ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND GROUP LIMITED, GRINDLAYS HOLDINGS P.L.C., YORKSHIRE BANK P.L.C., FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY P.L.C., THE JOINT CREDIT CARD COMPANY LIMITED, AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION P.L.C., THE MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (1971), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Issued Share Capital, £80,000,000; Reserves, £236,000,000. Wholly owns Bank of London & South America Limited, Lloyds Bank International (France) Limited, Lloyds Bank International (Bahamas) Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY (1961), 350 Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes Street, E.C.2 and 88 Brook Street, W.1).—Capital stock \$350,000,000; Surplus \$497,099,000; Deposits \$42,166,258,000.

MERCANTILE BANK LTD. (1853), 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong (99 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,900,000; Deposits, £265,193,000. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

\*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *International Division*, 60 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £230,000,000; Issued Capital, £165,213,000 (Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £579,900,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £19,563,500,000; Dividend, 1981, 24-0p per share. *Principal Subsidiaries*: CLYDESDALE BANK P.L.C., CLYDESDALE BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., CLYDESDALE BANK INSURANCE SERVICES LTD., SCOTTISH COMPUTER SERVICES LTD., NORTHERN BANK LTD., NORTHERN BANK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NORTHERN BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY LTD., NORTHERN BANK FINANCE CORPORATION LTD., NORTHERN BANK TRUST CORPORATION LTD., NORTHERN COMPUTING (NI) LTD.; MIDLAND BANK INSURANCE SERVICES LTD., MIDLAND BANK INSURANCE BROKERS LTD.; FORWARD TRUST GROUP LTD.; FORWARD LEASING (U.K.) LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD., MIDLAND—ICL LEASING LTD.; MIDLAND MONTAGU LEASING LTD., GRIFFIN FACTORS LTD., MIDLAND BANK INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LTD.; ASSOCIATED MIDLAND GROUP LTD.; B.C.T. MIDLANDS BANK S.A.; MIDLAND BANK TRUST CORPORATION (JERSEY) LTD., MIDLAND BANK TRUST CORPORATION (GUERNSEY) LTD., MIDLAND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES B.V.; MIDLAND BANK FRANCE S.A.; TRINKAUS UND BURKHARDT K.G.; MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY LTD., MIDLAND BANK GROUP UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD.; THE THOMAS COOK GROUP LTD., THOMAS COOK LTD., THOMAS COOK OVERSEAS LTD.,

THOMAS COOK TRAVELLERS CHEQUES LTD.; THOMAS COOK INC.; SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD., DRAYTON MONTAGU PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT LTD., GUYERZELLER ZURMONT BANK AG; MIDLAND BANK INDUSTRIAL EQUITY HOLDINGS LTD., MIDLAND BANK INDUSTRIAL FINANCE LTD.; MIDLAND BANK INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS LTD.; JERSEY INTERNATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE LTD.; SAMUEL MONTAGU (METALS) INC.; LONDON AMERICAN FINANCE CORPORATION LTD.; LONDON AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION LTD., DRAKE (U.K.) INTERNATIONAL LTD., DRAKE AMERICA CORPORATION; MARKET HOLDINGS N.V.

MIDLAND BANK TRUST Co. LTD. (1909), *Head Office*, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Affiliated* to Midland Bank Ltd. Subscribed Capital £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (200,000 shares of £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,982,000 (50 Offices).

MID-MED BANK LIMITED, 233 Republic Street, Valletta, Malta (wholly owned by Government of Malta; Est. 1975).—Authorized capital £M6,000,000; paid up Capital and reserves at 31/9/81 £M6,829,000. (38 Branches and Agencies in Malta and Gozo.)

SAMUEL MONTAGU & Co. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Capital authorized and paid up, £40,000,000; Reserves, £24,790,000; Loan Capital, £2,833,000; Current Deposits, etc., £1,613,749,000 (31/12/81).

MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private Limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £23,000,000; issued and fully paid, £23,000,000.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1959), 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. Morgan House, 1 Angel Court, E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000,000 (10,000,000 shares—\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$518,385,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858). Bourke St., Melbourne 3001 (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2; 23 Kingsway, W.C.2).—Capital, paid up \$A148,971,393; Reserve Fund, \$A223,670,000; Deposits, 30/9/81, \$A6,573,536,000. Dividend, 1981; 22-0 p.c. (980 Branches and Agencies in Australia.) THE NATIONAL BANK SAVINGS BANK LIMITED (Bourke Street, Melbourne) a wholly owned subsidiary of The National Bank of Australasia Limited was incorporated on May 16, 1962, Capital, paid-up, \$A21,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA (1979) (BANQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA), 500 place d'Armes, Montreal.—Authorized Capital, \$85,000,000; Issued Capital, \$40,219,292 (42,500,000 shares—\$2 par); Deposits, \$15,339,483,537; Dividend, 1980, \$1-20 per share.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT Co. LTD. Merged on June 16, 1970, with GERRARD & REID, LTD., under the name of GERRARD & NATIONAL DISCOUNT Co. LTD.

\*NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK P.L.C., *Head Office*: 41 Lothbury, E.C.2. Est. 1968 to merge the businesses of National Provincial, Westminster and District Banks: Balance sheet at 31/12/81 showed Capital, Authorized, £315,000,000; Issued £251,000,000; Reserves, £1,146,000,000; Total Assets, £23,488,000,000. Deposit, Current and other accounts, £21,097,000,000. Dividend 1981, 36-00p. (3,210 Branches in the U.K.) Principal subsidiary companies: CENTRE-FILE LTD.; COUNTY BANK LTD.; COUTTS & Co. (q.v.); CREDIT FACTORING INTERNATIONAL LTD.; ISLE OF MAN BANK LTD.; LOMBARD NORTH CENTRAL P.L.C. and its subsidiaries; NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK FINANCE (C.I.) LTD.; NATIONAL WESTMINSTER HOME LOANS LTD.; NATIONAL WESTMINSTER INSURANCE SERVICES LTD.; NATIONAL WESTMINSTER CHANNEL ISLANDS (HOLD-

- INGS) LTD. and its subsidiaries; NATIONAL WESTMINSTER UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD.; ULSTER BANK LTD. and its subsidiaries; INTERNATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK P.L.C. and its subsidiary GLOBAL BANK A.G.; EUROCOM DATA (HOLDINGS) LTD., NATIONAL WESTMINSTER (HONG KONG) LTD.; HANDELSBANK N.W.; NATWEST CANADA LTD.; NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
- NORTHERN BANK LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (Affiliated with Midland Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £25,000,000 (£1 Shares); Capital paid up, £22,000,000; Reserve Fund, £47,423,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £1,115,032,000; Dividend, interim dividend of 2.45p per share. (153 Branches and 63 Sub-Branches).
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, *Istanbul*, Turkey (2-3 Philpot Lane, E.C.3).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000.
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), (Merged with Banque Canadienne Nationale to form the National Bank of Canada, 1979).
- GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. LTD. (1892), 19/21 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- RELIANCE TRUST, LTD. (1900), 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £100,000; Reserve Fund, £650,000; Deposits, 31/3/82, £17,603,309.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), *Wellington*, N.Z. Branches at *Christchurch* and *Auckland*, N.Z. (*London Agents*, Bank of England). Central bank owned by the New Zealand Government.—Reserve Funds, £N74,528,000; Total Assets, 31/3/82, \$N22,886,197,000.
- N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS LTD. (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital issued and paid up £18,035,250.
- ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6 Lockbury, E.C.2, 99 Bishopgate, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$1 Shares); Paid-up, \$82,842,625; Rest Account, \$1,907,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$1,263,442; Assets, \$87,516,121,000; Dividend, 1981, \$1.70 per share. (1,574 Branches).
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND GROUP P.L.C., THE Registered Office: 36 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*. *London Office*, 24 Lombard Street, E.C.2.—(30/9/81): Capital authorized £60,000,000; issued, £57,300,000; Reserves, £505,800,000; Customers' current and deposit accounts, £6,698,800,000. Ordinary dividend; interim 2.4p per share; final 3.0p per share. (Approximately 900 offices.) Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND P.L.C. and WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK P.L.C.
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND P.L.C., THE. *Registered Office*: 42 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh*.—Capital, authorized and issued, £37,500,000; Reserves, £255,900,000; Deposit and current accounts, £3,607,500,000. Approximately 590 Branches in Scotland and in London. Owns all capital of NATIONAL COMMERCIAL & GLYNS LIMITED, ROYAL BANK DEVELOPMENT LIMITED, ROYAL BANK INSURANCE SERVICES LIMITED, ROYAL BANK LEASING LIMITED, ROYAL SCOT FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED (HONG KONG), ROYAL SCOT ENERGY LIMITED and LOGANAIR LIMITED. Also owns 64 p.c. of ASSOCIATED MERCHANT BANK PTE LIMITED (SINGAPORE) and 39.3 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH LIMITED. A member of the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND GROUP P.L.C.
- DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), King's House, 10 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital authorized, £5,000,000; Paid up, £2,000,000.
- J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & Co. LIMITED (1804), 120 Cheapside, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £20,000,000; issued and paid up, £20,000,000.
- SINGER & FRIEDLANDER LTD. (1907), 21 New Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £12,000,000 (Ordinary Shares of £1 each). Issued and fully paid, £11,001,100 (ordinary shares of £1 each).
- SMITH ST. AUBYN & Co. P.L.C. (1801), White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,400,000; Issued, £7,020,000; Deposits and Contingency Reserve, £39,680,929.
- SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105-108 Old Broad St., E.C.2, 16 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 28-34 Fountain Street, Manchester, 37 Corn Street, Bristol, 35 Park Row, Leeds, 45 George Street, Edinburgh).—Capital issued and paid up, *Francs* 1,142,810,600. Reserve Funds, *Francs* 3,727,400,011. (2,600 Branches.) Subsidiary merchant bank: SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE BANK, LTD.
- STANDARD BANK P.L.C., THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £40,000,000 (divided into 40,000,000 shares of £1 each); Issued Capital, £26,808,000; Reserves £208,654,000. Deposits, £5,351,284,000 (31/12/81). A subsidiary of STANDARD CHARTERED BANK P.L.C.
- STANDARD CHARTERED BANK LTD. (1969), 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4.—Capital Authorized, £120,000,000 (divided into shares of £1 each); Issued Capital, £86,400,000; Reserves, £936,600,000; Deposits, £18,339,600,000 (31/12/81). More than 1,500 offices in over sixty countries. See also The Chartered Bank and The Standard Bank P.L.C.
- STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *New Delhi*, *Ahmedabad*, *Hyderabad*, *Kanpur*, *Bhopal*, *Patna*, *Bhubaneshwar* and *Chandigarh*. (State Bank House, 1 Milk Street, E.C.2; 10/12 Clifford Street, W.1; King's House, The Green, Southall; 630 Finchley Road, N.W.11; 30 Clare Street, Bristol, 2-4 Radford Road, Nottingham.)—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 200,000,000; Paid up, Rs. 56,250,000,000; Reserve, Rs. 2,407,300,000.
- GEORGE STEUART & Co LTD., *Colombo*, Sri Lanka.
- SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2).—Capital and Reserves, *Swiss Francs* 4,803,634,978 (31/12/81); Dividend, 1981, 10 p.c. (207 Branches, etc.).
- TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation (1955) of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and The Dominion Bank (1871)) (St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, E.C.3. Regional Office Europe, Middle East and Africa, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Deposits, \$29,178,216,000; Rest Account, \$850,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$5,272,000. (1,013 Branches in Canada.)
- ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Donegal Place, *Belfast*. (A member of the National Westminster Group).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£1 Shares); Issued and fully paid, £4,250,000; Reserve Fund, £75,837,000 including Share Premium Account, £250,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £1,181,095,000; Dividend, 1981, 14 p.c. (156 Offices and 78 Sub-Offices.)
- UNION BANK OF INDIA (1919), 239 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, *Bombay* 400 021. Acquired July 18, 1969 by the Government of India. Capital: paid-up, Rs. 12,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/79 Rs. 12,083,196,000; Reserves, Rs. 53,100,000 (1,117 Branches).
- UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, P.L.C. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £10,000,000 in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £16,680,405; Deposits, provisions and other liabilities £1,532,011,224; Dividend, 1981, 26 p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, 10 Brabourne Road, *Calcutta* (wholly owned by the Govt. of India).—Capital, paid-up Rs. 50,000,000; Reserves Rs. 85,000,000; Deposits Rs. 22,894,900,000. (1,384 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & Co. LTD. (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 30 Gresham Street, E.C.2.—Capital, authorized, £100,000,000; issued and paid-up, £75,000,000.

\*WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK, P.L.C., *Registered Office*, 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Established in 1970 to

merge the businesses of WILLIAMS DEACON'S, GLYN, MILLS and NATIONAL BANKS. Capital authorized and issued, £33,800,000; Reserves, £228,900,000; Deposit and current accounts, £3,173,600,000. (311 Branches in England and Wales.)

YORKSHIRE BANK P.L.C. (1911), 20 Merrion Way, *Leeds* (56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2). Capital, £42,000,000 (Capital, paid up £42,000,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserves £73,659,000; Deposits, 31/12/81, £739,080,000. (203 Branches.)

### NATIONAL GIROBANK

The National Girobank provides a broad range of corporate and personal banking facilities. It operates through more than 20,000 U.K. post offices.

	1980-81	1981-82
Number of accounts at year end, thousands .....	950	1,100
Average customer balances for year, £m .....	420	637
Number of transactions (including social security payments), millions ...	280	311

### THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

#### Committee of London Clearing Bankers (1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of Barclays, Coutts, Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, and Williams & Glyn's and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury.

*Secretary-General*, L. W. Priestley.

#### Bankers' Automated Clearing Services, Ltd. 3 De Havilland Road, Edgware, Middlesex

Bankers' Automated Clearing Services is wholly owned by the five largest clearing banks. Its function is to accept transactions recorded on magnetic media, check, merge and sort them and distribute them to the 12 sponsoring banks. Nearly all standing orders are interchanged through BACS, as are direct debits originated by non-banking organizations for payments of rates, insurance premiums, hire purchase payments etc, and automated credit transfers. Credits are also received on magnetic media, mainly for payment of salaries and pensions.

A direct telecommunications service, linking users direct to BACS will be available in 1983.

*Managing Director*, D. J. Pyne.

#### Bankers' Clearing House 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3

The Clearing System came into being in London during the second half of the 18th century and the London Bankers' Clearing House has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

Two Cheque Clearings are operated each business day. The Town Clearing enables cheques of £10,000 and over to be cleared the same day, provided that such cheques are paid into and drawn on one of the hundred Clearing Bank branches, designated as Town Clearing branches, situated within a half-mile radius of the Clearing House. The General Clearing handles cheques which cannot be passed through the Town Clearing. On an average day, 6,000,000 cheques with a total value of £21,800 million are exchanged and paid through these two clearings. Inter-branch clearings are dealt with separately by each Bank.

A Credit Clearing is also operated. The daily average for this clearing, including work passed through the Bankers' Automated Clearing Service, is 1,800,000 items with a total value of £612 million.

At the end of the day each bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General Clearing and Credit Clearing and B.A.C.S. output and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

*Chief Inspector*, E. W. Stubbs.

*Deputy Inspector*, G. E. Springall.

#### British Bankers' Association 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3

The Association provides a means of communication and consultation for the banking industry in this country. Membership is open to institutions accepted as banks by the Bank of England—over 300. The Association is a member of the E.C. Banking Federation.

*Secretary-General*, M. C. Swift, M.C.

## BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

## COIN

GOLD COINS		CUPRO-NICKEL (SILVER)	
†Five Pound £5		Crown 5s. (25p)	
†Two Pound £2		Florin 2s. (10p)	
Sovereign £1		Shilling 1s. (5p)	
Half-Sovereign 10s.		*50 Pence 50p	
†Discontinued		*Crown 25p	
		*20 Pence 20p	
		*10 Pence 10p	
		*5 Pence 5p	
BRONZE COINS		SILVER	
*2 Pence 2p		*Crown 25p	
*1 Penny 1p		<i>Maundy Money</i> †	
*½ Penny ½p			
		Fourpence 4p	Twopence 2p
		Threepence 3p	Penny 1p

\*For further details of decimal coins, see next page.

†Gifts of special money distributed by the Sovereign annually on Maundy Thursday to the number of aged poor persons corresponding to the Sovereign's own age.

Gold Coin.—Gold ceased to circulate during the First World War. An Order of April 27, 1966, made it illegal for U.K. residents to continue holding more than 4 gold coins minted after 1837, or to acquire such coins unless they had been licensed as genuine collectors by the Bank of England. This Order was revoked on April 1, 1971, by the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order, 1971, whereby residents of the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man may freely buy and sell and hold gold coins.

The 1971 Order was revoked on April 15, 1975, by the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order, 1975. Under this Order Section 1 of the Exchange Control Act 1947 (which prohibits dealings in gold or foreign currency except with Treasury permission) was exempted for gold coins minted in or before 1837. The import of gold coins minted after 1837 was prohibited except by authorised dealers in gold with individual import licences from the Department of Trade, and dealing between other U.K. residents was restricted to coins already held in the U.K.

Under an amendment, dated December 16, 1977, the exemptions contained in the 1975 Order were extended to cover gold coins minted in or before 1937.

The 1975 controls over the import of and dealing in gold coins were abolished on June 13, 1979 under the Exchange Control (Gold Coins Exemption) Order 1979, and gold coins, with certain exceptions,\* may now be imported and exported without restriction.

On April 1, 1982 the Government introduced VAT (currently 15 per cent) on sales of all gold coin.

Silver.—Prior to 1920 our silver coins were struck from standard silver—an alloy of which 925 parts in 1,000 were silver. In 1920 the proportion of silver was reduced to 500 parts. From January 1, 1947 all "silver" coins, except Maundy money, have been struck from cupro-nickel—an alloy of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts. Maundy coins since 1947 have been struck from standard silver.

Bronze, introduced in 1860 to replace copper, is an alloy of copper 97 parts, zinc 2½ parts and tin ½ part. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in weight and fineness of coins when first issued from the Mint.

\*Gold coins which are more than fifty years old and valued at a sum in excess of £8,000 cannot be exported without specific authorization from the Department of Trade.

Legal tender of coin.—Gold, dated 1838 onwards, if not below least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Since Decimal Day (Feb. 15, 1971) cupro-nickel (silver) coins with values up to and including the 10p have been legal tender up to £5. The 50p coin has been legal tender up to £10 from the date of its introduction. Bronze coins are legal tender for amounts up to 20p. Farthings ceased to be legal tender on December 31, 1960, the halfpenny on August 1, 1969, the halfcrown on January 1, 1970, the threepence and penny on August 31, 1971, and the sixpence on June 30, 1980.

With the introduction of the 20p coin on June 9, 1982, the Royal Mint has dropped the 'new' in 'new pence' displayed on coins since 1971.

## BANK NOTES

Bank of England notes are currently issued in denominations of £1, £5, £10, £20 and £50 for the amount of the Fiduciary Note Issue, and are legal tender in England and Wales. Only £1 notes are legal tender in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The old white notes for £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000, which were issued until April 22, 1943, ceased to be legal tender in May 1945.

The old white £5 notes dated up to September 20, 1956, the £5 notes issued between 1957 and 1963, bearing a portrait of Britannia and the first series to bear a portrait of the Queen, issued between 1963 and 1971, ceased to be legal tender on March 14, 1961, June 27, 1967 and September 1, 1973 respectively. The series of £1 notes issued during the years 1928 to 1960 and the 10s. notes of the same type issued from 1928 to 1961—those without the royal portrait—ceased to be legal tender on May 29 and October 30, 1962 respectively. The £1 note first issued in March 1960 (bearing on the back a representation of Britannia) and the £10 note first issued in February 1964 (bearing a lion on the back) both bearing a portrait of the Queen on the front ceased to be legal tender on June 1, 1979. The 10s. note was replaced by the 50p coin in October 1969, and ceased to be legal tender on November 21, 1970. Bank notes which are no longer legal tender are payable when presented at the Head Office of the Bank of England in London.

The first of the current series of Bank notes was a £20 note issued on July 9, 1970. This was followed by the £5 note on November 11, 1971, £10 note on February 20, 1975, £1 note on February 9, 1978 and £50 note on March 20, 1981. The predominant identifying feature of each note is the portrayal on the back of a prominent figure from Britain's history namely, £1: Sir Isaac Newton; £5: The Duke of Wellington; £10: Florence Nightingale; £20: William Shakespeare; and £50: Sir Christopher Wren.

Note circulation is highest at the two peak spending periods of the year—around Christmas and during the summer holiday period. On December 22, 1981, a peak of £11,967 million was reached, 31% up on a year earlier.

The proportion of the total value of notes in circulation of £1 and £5 notes at end-February 1982 compared with the previous year, fell from 6.5% and 32.4% to 6.1% and 28.8% respectively; whereas £10 notes increased from 39.2% to 40% and £20 notes from 16.3% to 17%. The £50 note introduced in March 1981 accounted for 2.5%.

On February 26, 1982 the values of notes in circulation were; 10/-: £6,303,306; £1: £657,012,979; £5: £3,097,086,910; £10: £4,298,119,510; £20: £1,832,707,080; £50: £274,086,250.

Other Bank Notes.—Bank notes are issued by three Scottish banks. The Royal Bank of Scotland and the Bank of Scotland issue notes for £1, £5, £10, £20 and

£100. The Clydesdale Bank issues notes for £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100. Scottish notes are not legal tender, but in Scotland they enjoy a status equal to that of the Bank of England note.

Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.—The states of Jersey and Guernsey issue notes for £1, £5, £10 and £20. The Government of the Isle of Man issues notes for 50p, £1, £5, £10 and £20. These are legal tender only in their respective islands.

Although none of the series of notes specified above

is legal tender in the United Kingdom they are generally accepted by the banks irrespective of their place of issue. At one time the banks made a commission charge for handling Scottish and Irish notes but this was abolished some years ago.

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man also issue their own coinage. The states of Jersey and Guernsey issue coins for ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2. The Isle of Man issues coins for ½p, 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £5.

Denomination	Metal	Standard Weight (grams)	Standard Diameter (centimetres)
Halfpenny	bronze	1.78200	1.7145
Penny	bronze	3.56400	2.0320
2 pence	bronze	7.12800	2.5910
5 pence	cupro-nickel	5.65518	2.3595
10 pence	cupro-nickel	11.31036	2.8500
20 pence	cupro-nickel	5.0	2.14
25p Crown	silver	28.27590	3.8608
25p Crown	cupro-nickel	28.27590	3.8608
50 pence	cupro-nickel	13.5	3.0

*Note:* The Royal Mint has announced their intention to introduce a £1 coin in April 1983. The coin will be yellow in colour, copper, nickel and zinc in composition, 9.5 grams in weight and 2.25 centimetres in diameter.

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND

Broker Members of the Stock Exchange buy and sell shares for members of the public. This is done for individual investors, for their advisers such as bank managers, solicitors and accountants, and for investing institutions like insurance companies, pension funds, unit trusts and merchant banks. For this the stockbroker is paid a fixed scale of commission based on the value of the securities purchased. In addition to this service, brokers advise their clients, according to their particular circumstances and needs, on how to invest their money to greatest advantage. In addition, they will undertake to review periodically the portfolios of their clients.

The Stock Exchange provides facilities for raising capital for industry. Any Broker will give advice on how a company can finance its growth by getting a listing. For companies already listed, other methods are possible—such as rights issues and debenture or loan stocks—for obtaining additional funds. Brokers' advice is also available to industrialists on matters such as mergers and acquisitions.

All listed British companies are incorporated under the Companies' Acts, which contain stringent regulations for their management and control. They are limited liability companies, which means that if you are a shareholder in such a company you cannot be called upon to pay any part of its debt or liabilities if it gets into difficulties, unless, in quite exceptional cases, you are a holder of partly-paid shares, in which event your liability is limited to the amount required to make the shares fully paid. The Stock Exchange serves investors, whether inexperienced or expert, big or small, and the authorities of the Stock Exchange insist on compliance with stringent regulations to ensure that the public are fully informed of the constitution and record of every company whose securities are admitted to the market.

In London the foundation stone of the building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The Stock Exchange has now been rebuilt as a large tower block, 331 feet high with a new Trading Floor to the west of the block.

There are other Trading Floors in Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 7,200 securities valued at over £455,994,600,000, and also securities listed on overseas Exchanges. At present, the Members of the Stock Exchange, consisting of Brokers (agents for clients) and Jobbers (dealers as principals in specific securities), number about 4,000.

### The Stock Exchange

*Chairman*, Sir Nicholas Goodison; *Deputy Chairmen*, P. B. Mitford-Slade; C. R. J. Eglington; *Chief Exec.*, J. R. Knight.

### Administrative Units

The Stock Exchange, London, E.C.2; Stock Exchange, Margaret Street, Birmingham; Stock Exchange, Norfolk Street, Manchester; Stock Exchange, 69 St. George's Place, Glasgow; Stock Exchange, 28 Anglesea Street, Dublin 2; Stock Exchange, Northern Bank House, 10 High Street, Belfast.

COUNCIL FOR THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY, 20th Floor, The Stock Exchange Building, E.C.2.—Sec. M. J. Fuggle.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN

Act 1974

Friendly societies are mutual insurance societies in which the members subscribe for provident benefits, in particular sickness, death, endowment and old age benefits. Those friendly societies that are known as "collecting societies" because they collect members' premiums for life assurance by house-to-house visits of collectors or agents are subject to the provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts as well as the Friendly Societies Act. The totals in ordinary type in the table below relate to registered friendly societies proper (including both centralized societies and the Orders with their branches); those in italics relate to collecting societies.

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
					Thousands	£000
1980 .....	4,242	44	3,617	20,973	534,784	877,246
1938 .....	19,600	149	8,491	25,738	151,613	84,837
1913 .....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

The first column headed "No. of Societies on Register" in the above table includes (for 1980) 424 societies without branches and 27 societies with branches ("Orders"), the remainder being the separately registered branches of the Orders.

Most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1980 Friendly Societies without branches paid out £5.7 millions in sickness benefit and £25.4 millions in death benefit.

As compared with the previous year the number of societies without branches decreased in 1980 by 24 and the number of branches by 194. Total membership fell slightly to just over 3.6 millions.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

Long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution to insure relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the oldest, operating in Scotland, being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration or sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The Friendly Societies Act 1974, which came into force in April, 1975, consolidated the nine Acts which comprised the Friendly Societies Acts 1896 to 1971 and a few other minor enactments relating to societies to which those Acts applied. The Act allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but tax exemption (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

An indication of the variety of organizations registered under the Act and the principal statistics at the end of 1980 are given in the table below.

	Friendly Societies (a)	Collecting Societies	Benevolent Societies	Working Men's Clubs	Special Authorised Societies		Other
					Loan	Others	
Number of Societies	4,242	44	97	2,514	16	154	4
Number of Members	3,617,000 (c)	(b) 20,973,000	328,000	2,136,000 (d)	20,000	128,000	3,000
Total Benefits Paid	£000's 48,108 (c)	£000's 74,138	£000's 3,106	Not applicable	Not applicable	—	£000's 47
Total Funds	£000's 543,784 (c)	£000's 877,246	£000's 11,144	£000's 74,893 (d)	£000's 513	£000's 10,498	£000's 278

(a) Including branches of orders

(b) Assurances

(c) Using 1979 figures for orders and branches

(d) 1975 figures



## INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN

Acts 1965-1978

The familiar "Co-op" societies are amongst the wide variety which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965. This consolidating Act, which like the Friendly and the Building Societies Act is administered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, provides for the registration of societies and lays down the broad framework within which they must operate. Internal relations of societies are governed by their registered rules.

Registration under the Act confers upon a society corporate status by its registered name with perpetual succession and a common seal, and limited liability. A society qualifies for registration if it is carrying on an industry, business or trade, and it satisfies the Registrar that either (a) it is a bona fide co-operative society or (b) in view of the fact that its business is being, or is intended to be, conducted for

the benefit of the community there are special reasons why it should be registered under the Act rather than as a company under the Companies Act.

Registration of a new class of society under the 1965 Act was introduced in Great Britain by the Credit Unions Act 1979 which also lays down supervision requirements. A similar framework of law for credit unions has existed in Northern Ireland since 1969.

During 1980 the number of registered societies increased by 272 to 9,664. The largest single group was the 3,808 housing societies, but the largest group in terms of turnover was that consisting of the retail, wholesale and productive societies which includes the "co-ops" with sales in 1980 of £3,447 million and the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited with 1980 sales of £1,756 million. The principal statistics at the end of 1980 are given in the table below.

	Retail	Wholesale and Productive	Social and Recreational Clubs	General Service	Housing	Agricultural	Fishing	Total
Number of Societies	270	150	3,664	561	3,808	1,055	99	9,664
Number of Members	000's 9,753	000's 153	000's 2,531	000's 529	000's 156	000's 418	000's 8	000's 13,558
Funds of Members	£000's 517,324	£000's 290,952	£000's 82,996	£000's 1,225,036	£000's 1,680,249	£000's 130,624	£000's 2,386	£000's 3,930,336
Total Assets	£000's 1,128,068	£000's 599,768	£000's 133,653	£000's 1,509,349	£000's 3,905,728	£000's 304,929	£000's 6,614	£000's 7,589,274

## BUILDING SOCIETIES—GREAT BRITAIN

Act 1962

Building Societies are registered under the Building Societies Act 1962, which is administered by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The registered rules and annual returns and accounts which societies are required to submit to him are open to public inspection, with other relevant documents, at the Registry.

The number of building societies declined from 273 at the end of 1980 to 251 at the end of 1981. Nineteen societies merged with others during the year compared with eleven in 1980. Total assets of societies increased by nearly 15% in 1981 to stand at £61,809 million at the end of the year.

Interest rates began to fall during the first half of 1981 and by March the recommended mortgage rate had been reduced from 15% to 13%. However, interest rates moved upwards in the autumn and the mortgage rate was increased to 15% in October, where it remained until March 1982 when it was reduced to 13.5%. Subsequent interest rate movements led to a further reduction, to 12%, in August 1982. The banks increased mortgage lending activity during 1981, and in a weak mortgage market competition for lending developed with many societies abandoning differential mortgage rates whilst some began advertising for mortgage business and liberalising their lending policy.

The competition which building societies faced in the savings market in 1981 was predominantly from national savings rather than the clearing banks. Building societies maintained their share of the liquid savings market whilst national savings gained at the expense of the banks. Shares and deposits

increased by £7,059 million during the year, but over half the increase was explained by interest credited to accounts.

Under sections 48 and 51 of the Building Societies Act 1962 the Chief Registrar, with Treasury consent, exercises power of control over the activities of building societies. Under section 55 there is further power to control in relation to small societies.

On April 18, 1978 an order under section 48 was made in respect of the Grays Building Society after irregularities came to light. It soon became apparent that the deficiencies involved were of the order of £7 million. This was without question the most serious deficiency which has ever come to light in the affairs of any building society. The interests of investors were protected by a rescue operation involving a compensation fund to which other societies contributed and the eventual transfer of the Grays to the Woolwich Building Society. Inspectors appointed to investigate reported to the Registrar early in 1979 and the report was published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The lessons drawn from this affair have had a significant effect on the subsequent approach to inspection, control and auditing within societies and their general supervision.

A society meeting certain basic requirements as to assets and liabilities, liquid funds, reserves and other matters may be designated by the Chief Registrar under section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 for the purposes of trustee status. The requirements are set out in The Building Societies (Designation for Trustee Investment) Regulations

1972, (as amended). The shares and deposits of a society so designated become authorised investments for trustee subject to the provisions of the Trustee Investments Act 1971. Designated societies are identified in the list below by a letter "D" in the first column.

About 70 per cent of all building societies have an accounting year which ends on 31st December, the

remainder at various dates. Statistics in the tables below are taken from accounts made up to dates between 1st February and the following 31st January. References in the tables below to years or to the financial year should be understood accordingly. In a very few cases the latest information available at the time of compilation has been included in the list of societies.

## BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1972-1981

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of Societies	Number of Share Holders 000's	Number of Depositors 000's	Number of Borrowers 000's	Share Balances £m	Deposit Balances £m
1972	456	12,874	675	4,126	13,821	592
1973	447	14,385	672	4,204	16,021	596
1974	416	15,856	641	4,250	18,021	633
1975	382	17,916	677	4,397	22,134	762
1976	364	19,991	712	4,609	25,760	848
1977	339	22,536	760	4,836	31,110	1,224
1978	316	24,999	781	5,108	36,186	1,254
1979	287	27,878	797	5,251	42,023	1,281
1980	273	30,640	915	5,383	48,932	1,724
1981	251	3,371	941	5,484	55,456	2,450
Year	7 Mortgage Balances £m	8 Total Assets £m	Advances during year		11 Average Mortgage Rate %	12 Average Share Rate %
			9 Number 000's	10 Amount £m		
1972	12,546	15,246	893	3,630	8.26	4.88
1973	14,532	17,545	720	3,513	9.59	6.51
1974	16,030	20,094	546	2,945	11.05	7.53
1975	18,802	24,204	798	4,908	11.08	7.21
1976	22,565	28,202	913	6,183	11.06	7.02
1977	26,427	34,288	946	6,745	11.05	6.98
1978	31,598	39,538	1,184	8,808	9.55	6.46
1979	36,801	45,789	1,040	9,002	11.94	8.45
1980	42,445	53,793	937	9,506	14.94	10.37
1981	48,854	61,809	1,097	12,014	14.00	9.14

## SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £1 MILLION AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR 1981

Year Established	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, 27 Baker St., London W1		7,407,523	10,001,335
1869D	Accrington Savings and Bldg. Soc., 60 Blackburn Road, Accrington, Lancs		5,117	11,211
1873	Advance, Advance Buildings, 31 South Rd., Hartlepool		414	1,174
1885	Aid to Thrift, 38 Finsbury Sq., London EC2		850	2,341
1863D	Alliance, Alliance House, Hove Park, Hove, East Sussex		754,501	2,016,715
1848D	Anglia, Moulton Park, Northampton		1,319,060	2,182,899
1870D	Argyle, Argyle Ho., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, London N7		5,620	19,139
1871	Banffshire, 186 Mid Street, Keith		823	1,584
1965	Banner, Banner Cross Hall, Sheffield		5	3,040
1853D	Barnsley, Regent St., Barnsley, South Yorks		20,236	48,266
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20 Charles St., Bath		9,528	13,673
1879D	Bedford, 65 Midland Rd., Bedford		9,859	19,410
1881D	Bedford Crown, 117 Midland Rd., Bedford		3,127	5,707
1866D	Beverley, 57 Market Place, Beverley, Yorks		4,688	7,569
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, 2 Devonshire Sq., Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex		3,395	7,052
1853D	Bideford, 5 The Quay, Bideford, Devon		5,113	12,683
1889D	Birmingham, 53-57 Wake Green Rd., Moseley, Birmingham		101,393	165,922

\* P. = Permanent; B. = Benefit. The words "Building Society" are the last words in every society's name.

Year Estab- lished	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1903D	Blackheath, Cranford Ho., 14 Long Lane, Rowley Regis, Warley, West Midlands		9,506	21,299
1864D	Bolton, 213 Baker St., London NW1		3,746	23,630
1851D	Bradford and Bingley, P.O. Box 2, Bingley, West Yorks.		917,153	1,755,401
1921D	Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater, Som.		97,771	187,628
1853D	Bristol Econ., St. John's Court, Broad St., Bristol		2,541	6,148
1850D	Bristol and West, Broad Quay, Bristol		524,186	1,112,129
1856D	Britannia, P.O. Box 20, Newton House, Leek, Staffs.		918,756	1,675,537
1907D	Buckinghamshire, High St., Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks.		6,884	12,751
1850D	Burnley, Ashworth Ho., Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs.		529,196	991,735
1866D	Bury St. Edmunds, 87 Guildhall St., Bury St. Edmunds		3,041	7,800
1850D	Cambridge, 32 St. Andrew's St., Cambridge		29,288	73,413
1865D	Cardiff, 92 St. Mary St., Cardiff		5,155	15,908
1960D	Catholic, 7 Strutton Ground, London SW1		2,344	6,084
1899	Century, 21-23 Albany St., Edinburgh		1,302	4,359
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Reliance House, Manor Rd., Chatham, Kent		39,378	58,176
1875D	Chelsea, Chelsea House, 255 Kensington High St., London W8		114,258	274,888
1850D	Cheltenham and Gloucester, 37-43 Clarence St., Cheltenham, Glos.		472,946	1,108,657
1845D	Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham, Bucks.		8,072	16,550
1888D	Chilterns, Norfolk House, Station Rd., Chesham, Bucks.		2,757	5,055
1870D	Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield		148,252	206,282
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Waltham Cross, Herts.		42,159	80,137
1859D	Chorley and Dt., 51 St. Thomas's Rd., Chorley, Lancs.		6,216	14,573
1905D	Citizens Regency, Clarence Hse., 30/31 North Street, Brighton, Sussex		26,189	70,988
1946D	City and Metropolitan, 37 Ludgate Hill, London EC4		11,374	30,266
1862D	City of London, 34 London Wall, London EC2		31,292	104,537
1931D	Civil Service, 5 Brighton Road, South Croydon, Surrey		6,804	23,559
1859D	Clay Cross Benefit, 42 Thanet St., Clay Cross, Chesterfield		3,462	5,685
1869D	Colchester, 42-48 North Station Road, Colchester		9,661	24,877
1866D	Colne, 24-26 Albert Road, Colne, Lancs.		8,584	21,702
1878D	Cotswold, 11 Long St., Wotton-under-Edge		5,728	8,869
1884D	Coventry Economic, P.O. Box 9, High Street, Coventry		246,395	388,229
1872D	Coventry Provident, Provident Hse., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry		39,590	57,351
1850D	Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle		50,648	107,585
1946D	Darlington, Tubwell Row, Market Pl., Darlington, Co. Durham		39,018	72,215
1865	Denton, 37 Ashton Rd., Denton, Manchester		2,025	3,322
1859D	Derbyshire, Duffield Hall, Duffield, Derby		190,209	348,587
1923	Dillwyn P., 11 Cradock St., Swansea, Glam.		3,349	7,912
1879	Dorking, 1 Haybarn House., 118 South St., Dorking, Surrey		1,541	3,649
1883	Dover and Folkestone, 35 Castle St., Dover, Kent		1,121	2,789
1865	Driffield, 15 Market Place, Driffield, Yorks.		994	2,131
1858D	Dudley, Dudley Hse., Stone St., Dudley, Worcs.		13,608	25,409
1869D	Dunfermline, 48-56 East Port, Dunfermline, Fife.		62,101	151,337
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, London W5		2,722	10,291
1857D	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton, Leicester		8,158	15,166
1903D	East Surrey, 54 Station Rd., Redhill, Surrey		9,263	23,734
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., Eastbourne Hse., 22 Gildredge Rd., Eastbourne, Sussex		41,919	109,853
1847D	Essex Eq., 5 Brooke Road, Grays, Essex		4,629	9,926
1860D	Frome Selwood P., 3 Market Pl., Frome, Som.		9,429	15,393
1865D	Furness, 51-55 Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness		48,769	76,196
1911D	Gainsborough, 26 Lord St., Gainsborough, Lincs.		2,285	5,748
1924D	Gateway, P.O. Box 18, Worthing, W. Sussex		386,910	877,412
1886D	Glamorgan, Princes Chambers, St. Johns Sq., Cardiff		11,256	26,869
1852D	Greenwich, 279-283 Greenwich High Rd., London SE10		24,880	53,524
1871D	Guardian, Guardian Hse., 120 High Holborn, London WC1		16,728	456,336
1928D	Hadrian, 30 Fowler St., South Shields, Tyne and Wear		5,475	10,533
1853D	Halifax, P.O. Box 60, Trinity Rd., Halifax, West Yorks		5,866,105	11,912,607
1866D	Hampshire, Anchor Hse., Kingston Crescent, Portsmouth		12,682	28,732
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.		28,789	48,912
1953D	Harpenden, 14 Station Rd., Harpenden, Herts.		4,932	10,526
1882D	Harrow, Cunningham Hse., Bessborough Rd., Harrow, Middx.		6,875	22,017
1866	Hartlepool and Dt., 5 Victoria Rd., Hartlepool, County Cleveland		1,001	2,976
1931D	Haslemere, 18 High St., Haslemere, Surrey		1,195	2,818
1890D	Haywards Heath and Dt., 33 The Broadway, Haywards Heath, West Sussex		16,859	37,385
1863D	Heart of England, 22-26 Jury St., Warwick		120,122	200,736
1875D	Hearts of Oak and Enfield, Walford Hse., 201 Hertford Rd., Enfield		63,324	135,881
1884D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.		10,111	27,904
1926D	Hendon, 9 Central Circus, Hendon, London NW4		4,040	15,486
1888D	Herne Bay, 39 William St., Herne Bay		4,330	13,474
1888D	Herts. and Essex, 4 Market Sq., Bishop's Stortford, Herts.		4,298	11,199
1874D	Hibernian, 22 High St., Cardiff, Glam.		3,673	8,676

Year Estab- lished	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1865D	Hinckley, Upper Bond St., Hinckley, Leics.		32,900	55,141
1855D	Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate, Surrey		7,683	19,214
1856D	Horsham, 30 Carfax, Horsham, Sussex		6,543	12,440
1853D	Ilkeston P., 16 Queen St., Ilkeston, Derby		3,021	5,509
1849D	Ipswich, 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		23,698	42,860
1847	Kent and Canterbury P.B., 3 The Parade, Canterbury, Kent		589	1,947
1961	Kidderminster Eq., 30 Church St., Kidderminster		779	2,448
1864D	Kilmarnock, 57 The Foregate, Kilmarnock		917	2,377
1852D	Lambeth, 118-120 Westminster Bridge Rd., London SE1		49,476	157,121
1853D	Leamington Spa, Imperial House, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa, Warws.		80,765	178,866
1875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		140,437	277,077
1848D	Leeds P., Permanent Hse., The Headrow, Leeds		1,745,186	3,547,045
1863D	Leek United and Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek, Staffs.		41,787	78,333
1875D	Leicester, Oadby, Leicester		847,500	1,815,660
1875D	Leigh P., 12a Leigh Rd., Leigh, Lancs.		1,717	4,206
1877D	Liverpool, 375 Stanley Rd., Bootle		99,814	156,061
1859D	London and South of England, King Street, Maidenhead, Berks.		224,570	490,422
1863D	London Commercial, Guildford Hse., Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1		3,340	8,922
1970	London Foresters, 396 Seven Sisters Road, London N4		502	1,227
1878D	London Grosvenor, 5 Old Brompton Rd., SW7		1,467	3,118
1848	Lough P., 14 Tufton St., London SW1P 3QZ		1,967	6,694
1867D	Loughborough P., 6 High St., Loughborough, Leics.		7,825	20,857
1877	Louth, Mablethorpe and Sutton P.B., 3 Eastgate, Lough, Lincs.		1,144	2,582
1922D	Manchester, 18-20 Bridge St., Manchester		5,602	20,306
1870D	Mansfield, Regent Hse., Regent St., Mansfield, Notts.		14,428	36,591
1870D	Market Harborough, Welland Hse., The Sq., Market Harborough, Leics.		22,344	42,171
1860D	Marsden, 6-20 Russell St., Nelson, Lancs.		31,950	67,574
1874D	Melton Mowbray, 39 Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray, Leics.		22,198	48,917
1966D	Mercantile, 75 Howard St., North Shields		14,851	24,058
1882	Merseyside, 41 North John St., Liverpool		581	1,727
1866D	Metrogas, Katherine Hse., Katherine St., Croydon		3,272	5,541
1872D	Middleton, Sadler Street, Middleton, Manchester		35,081	54,869
1859D	Midshires, 35-43 Litchfield Street, Wolverhampton		278,528	377,377
1880D	Mid-Sussex, Mid-Sussex Hse., 66 Church Rd., Burgess Hill, Sussex		5,066	9,815
1883D	Mitcham and Metropolitan, 173 London Rd., Mitcham, Surrey		2,141	4,199
1869D	Monmouthshire, John Frost Sq., Newport, Gwent		9,466	24,726
1866D	Mornington, 158 Kentish Town Rd., London NW5		18,979	57,556
1866D	Muskelburgh, 8 Bridge St., Muskelburgh		1,733	2,558
1896D	National Counties, Waterloo Hse., High St., Epsom, Surrey		34,705	144,853
1884D	Nationwide, New Oxford Hse., High Holborn, London WC1		2,850,185	5,382,080
1866D	New Cross, 58 Deptford High St., London SE8		21,209	86,894
1856D	Newbury, 17-20 Bartholomew St., Newbury, Berks.		24,427	52,112
1863D	Newcastle, Grainger Chambers, Hood Street, Newcastle upon Tyne		71,341	191,181
1876D	North East Globe, 18 Ridley Place, Newcastle upon Tyne		3,567	9,173
1866D	North Kent, North Kent Hse., Windmill St., Gravesend, Kent		21,503	40,815
1877D	North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland		42,786	78,847
1899D	North Wilts Eq., 18 and 19 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		6,487	13,881
1850D	Northern Rock, Northern Rock Hse., P.O. Box No. 2, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne		423,907	782,161
1852D	Norwich, St. Andrew's Hse., St. Andrew St., Norwich, Norfolk		54,066	104,946
1850D	Nottingham, 5-13 Upper Parliament St., Nottingham		108,593	169,244
1935D	Nottingham Oddfellows, Imperial Bldg., Victoria St., Nottingham		6,028	7,141
1848D	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley, Yorks.		10,580	23,430
1869D	Over Darwen, 24 Railway Rd., Darwen		5,825	9,566
1879D	Paddington, 125 Westbourne Grove, London W2		8,837	25,144
1877D	Padiham, 34 Burnley Rd., Padiham, Lancs.		5,350	21,204
1879D	Peckham Mut., Hanover Park Hse., 14/16 Hanover Park, London SE15		8,937	18,772
1877D	Penrith, 7 King St., Penrith, Cumb.		7,555	15,671
1860D	Peterborough, Manor Hse., 57 Lincoln Rd., Peterborough		51,280	100,797
1881D	Portman, 40 Portman Sq., London W1		111,376	240,902
1896D	Portsmouth, 176 London Rd., North End, Portsmouth		36,286	102,143
1860D	Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		131,210	235,099
1941D	Property Cwners, 4 Cavendish Place, London W1		32,465	145,894
1849D	Provincial Provincial Hse., Market St., Bradford		797,108	1,867,270
1846D	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury, Marlborough, Wilts		62,824	106,018
1883D	Ridgeway, 8/9 Commercial Rd., Swindon		3,096	8,404
1888D	Rowley Regis, 223 Halesowen Rd., Crawley Heath, Warley, Worcs		26,088	46,799
1861D	Rugby Prov., 34 North St., Rugby, Warwicks		4,811	10,880
1850	Rye B., 12 High St., Rye, Sussex		1,332	2,474
1849D	Saffron Walden and Essex, Market Place, Saffron Walden, Essex		22,210	45,924
1937D	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Rd., London NW3		7,375	25,604

Year Estab- lished	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Assets Total £'000
1846D	Scarborough, York Hse., York Place, Scarborough, Yorks.		32,769	58,992
1848D	Scottish, 2 York Place, Edinburgh		7,823	16,671
1935D	Sheffield, 66 Campo Lane, Sheffield, Yorks.		3,151	9,106
1879D	Shepshed, Bull Ring, Shepshed, Loughborough, Leics.		5,668	9,748
1875D	Shields Commercial, Barrington St., South Shields, Co. Durham		3,284	7,988
1865D	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton, Yorks.		112,177	245,896
1876	South Shields Sun P., 9 Beach Rd., South Shields, Co. Durham		813	2,041
1877D	Stafford Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford		7,409	13,847
1902D	Staffordshire, 5 Princes St., Jubilee Hse., P.O. Box 66, 84 Salop St., Wolverhampton		154,038	204,095
1875D	Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields, Tyne and Wear		2,458	5,812
1970D	Stanley, Cromarty Hse., Front St., Stanley, Co. Durham		4,313	8,105
1898D	Stockport Mersey, 70-74 Wellington Rd. South, Stockport, Chesh.		1,836	5,470
1899D	Strathclyde, 98 Bath St., Glasgow		1,835	4,092
1850D	Stroud, 7 Russell St., Stroud, Glos.		39,994	57,811
1853D	Sunderland and Shields, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland, Co. Durham		97,114	160,819
1870D	Sussex County, 40/42 Friars Walk, Lewes, East Sussex		68,166	150,104
1872D	Sussex Mutual, Sussex Hse., 130 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex		29,034	108,149
1868D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Rd., Swindon, Wilts.		6,531	14,797
1904	Sydenham, 72 Sydenham Rd., Sydenham		422	1,164
1970	Target, Target Hse., 72-80 Gatehouse Road, Aylesbury, Bucks., HP19 3EP		3,325	6,394
1966D	Teachers, Allenview Hse., Wimborne, Dorset		10,218	40,446
1886	Thrift, 3/4 Turnpike Parade, Green Lanes, London N15		2,989	6,247
1901D	Tipton and Coseley, 57-60 High St., Tipton, Staffs.		13,280	22,607
1853D	Town and Country, Northwest Hse., Marylebone Road, London NW1		192,065	360,932
1866D	Tyldesley, 209-215 Elliott St., Tyldesley, Manchester		10,864	20,532
1855D	Tynemouth, 53-55 Howard St., North Shields, Tyne and Wear		5,247	10,859
1887D	Tynemouth Victoria, 23 West Percy St., North Shields, Tyne and Wear		3,524	9,905
1863D	Universal, 41 Pilgrim St., Newcastle upon Tyne		18,695	42,939
1924D	Vernon, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport, Chesh.		10,974	21,351
1847D	Waltham Abbey, 6 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		22,150	30,487
1877D	Walthamstow, 869 Forest Rd., Walthamstow, London E17		29,472	77,459
1857	Wellington (Somerset) and Dist., 15 High St., Wellington, Somerset		763	1,640
1878D	Welsh Economic, Old Bank Chambers, Pontypridd, Glam.		965	3,519
1949D	Wessex, 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth, Hants.		17,385	64,674
1849D	West Bromwich, 374 High St., West Bromwich, Staffs.		222,342	314,908
1882D	West Cumbria, Cumbria Hse., Murray Rd., Workington		5,440	13,575
1862D	Western Counties, 20 The Quay, Bideford, Devon		44,181	83,712
1873D	Wigan, 10-12 Library St., Wigan, Lancs.		5,826	10,202
1847D	Woolwich Eq., Equitable Hse., London SE18		1,962,689	3,234,355
1885D	Yorkshire, Yorkshire House, Westgate, Bradford		425,601	870,297

## PERIODS OF GESTATION AND INCUBATION

The table shows approximate periods of gestation or incubation for some common animals and birds. In some cases the periods may vary and where doubt arises professional advice should be sought.

Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days	Species	Shortest Period. Days	Usual Period. Days	Longest Period. Days
Human	240	273	313	Duck	28	28	32
Mare	305	336	340	Goose	28	30	32
Ass	365	—	374	Pigeon	17	18	19
Cow	273	280	294	Canary	12	14	14
Ewe	140	147-50	160	Guinea Pig	63	—	70
Goat	147	151	155	Mouse	18	—	19
Sow	109	112	125	Rat	21	—	24
Bitch	55	63	70	Elephant		21-22 months	
Cat	53	56	63			45 weeks	
Rabbit	30	32	35	Camel		56 weeks	
Hen	20	21	22	Zebra			
Turkey	25	28	28				

## LEGAL NOTES

## IMPORTANT

*The Purpose of these notes is to outline some of the more common parts of the law as they may affect the average person, and they are, of course, believed to be correct at the time of going to press. The law is constantly developing and changing, however, and it is dangerous for the layman to seek to be his own lawyer—he may not have access to completely up to date books and his case may, because of its special facts, come within an exception to the general rules set out herein.*

*It is always best to take expert advice, and if you have a Solicitor who has acted for you in the past you should take any legal problems you have to him. If you do not have a Solicitor a friend may be able to recommend one. Failing this your local Citizens' Advice Bureau (whose address can be obtained from the Telephone Directory or from any Post Office or Town Hall) has a list of Solicitors in your area who deal with that particular type of problem which you have. If you are not able to find a Solicitor in any of these ways you should ask for help in doing so from The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 or 41 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh.*

*The Legal Aid and Legal Advice and Assistance schemes exist to make the help of the trained lawyer available to everyone whatever their means as of right. The best policy is if in doubt go to a Solicitor without delay—timely advice will set your mind at rest but sitting on your rights can mean that you lose them.*

*Remember also that it is not necessary for a dispute to have arisen before you go to a Solicitor—the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme enables him to advise you on your rights say under a tenancy agreement, the estate of a deceased person or in connection with matrimonial and consumer matters, and to write letters or take other steps on your behalf. He can also act for you where there is no question of a dispute at all, e.g. in the making of a will.*

*Your entitlement to take advantage of the Scheme depends on your means (see below) but a Solicitor or Citizens' Advice Bureau will be able to tell you whether you are covered by it.*

## BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

*General.*—The British Nationality Act 1981 is expected to come into force early in 1983 and will replace the British Nationality Act 1948.

*Types of citizenship.*—The Act introduces three types of citizenship to be known as "British Citizenship", "Citizenship of the British Dependent Territories" and "British Overseas Citizenship".

*Acquisition of citizenship when new law comes into force.*—Almost all persons who are both citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies and who have a right of abode in the United Kingdom will become British Citizens when the Act comes into force. Citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies who do not have a right of abode in the United Kingdom will in many cases become Citizens of the British Dependent Territories. This, broadly speaking, will apply to citizens of the U.K. and Colonies by birth, naturalization, or registration in a dependent territory. The dependent territories include Hong Kong, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands, St. Christopher and Nevis and St. Helena and Dependencies. Anyone who is a Citizen of the U.K. and Colonies and who does not acquire either British or British Dependent Territories Citizenship on commencement of the Act will become a British Overseas Citizen.

*Later acquisition of British Citizenship.*—British Citizenship will be acquired automatically by those born in the U.K. (including, for this purpose, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) who have a parent who is a British Citizen or a parent who is settled in the U.K. Certain other categories of children born in the U.K. will also acquire this type of citizenship i.e. foundlings, those whose parents subsequently settle in the U.K., those who live in the U.K. for 10 years from birth and those adopted in the U.K.

A person born outside the U.K. may acquire British Citizenship in the following ways:—

- (i) if one of his parents is a British Citizen otherwise than by descent (e.g. parent was born in the U.K.).
  - (ii) if one of his parents is a British Citizen serving the Crown overseas.
  - (iii) if the Secretary of State consents to his registration while he is a minor (there is a right to registration during the first twelve months after the Act comes into force for children of certain Citizens working abroad).
  - (iv) if he is a Citizen of the British Dependent Territories, a British Overseas Citizen, a British Subject or a British Protected Person (these last two are residual categories of people who have not acquired one of the 3 new types of citizenship) and has been lawfully resident in the U.K. for 5 years without any time restriction.
  - (v) if he is a British Dependent Territories Citizen who is a national of the U.K. for the purposes of the E.E.C. (i.e. a Gibraltarian).
  - (vi) if he is naturalized. Naturalization may be applied for only by adults and the Secretary of State has a discretion whether to permit it. The basic requirements are five years' residence, good character, sufficient knowledge of the English or Welsh language, and an intention to reside in the U.K. permanently. The requirements are somewhat less restrictive in the case of an applicant who is married to a British Citizen.
  - (vii) various rights to Citizenship given under the old law are preserved for a period of five years in respect of Commonwealth Citizens settled in the U.K. before 1973, wives of Citizens of the U.K. and Colonies, persons descended from U.K. Citizens and persons who have previously renounced citizenship.
- Acquisition of British Dependent Territories and British Overseas Citizenship after the Act.*—These citizenships are intended for persons connected with certain Commonwealth countries other than the U.K. In the case of Dependent Territories the rules are very similar to those for acquiring British Citizenship except that the connection is with the Dependent Territory rather than with the U.K. British Overseas Citizenship may be acquired by the minor children and wives of British Overseas Citizens in certain circumstances.
- Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of the Republic of Ireland.*—By the Ireland Act 1949, a person who was born before December 6th, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before January 1st, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on December 6th, 1922 or (ii) was on or after April 10th, 1935, and before January 1st, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before

January 1st, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before January 1st, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds:

- (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom Government;
- (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory;
- (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions".

The British Nationality Act 1981 provides that persons who have made a claim may continue to be British subjects. Any citizen of Eire who was a British subject before January 1st, 1949, who has not yet made a claim may do so provided:

- (a) that he is or has been in Crown Service under the government of the United Kingdom; or
- (b) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with the United Kingdom or any dependent territory.

*Renunciation and Resumption.*—A person may cease to be a British Citizen by renouncing his citizenship (with the consent of the Secretary of State in wartime). The renunciation will be required to be registered with the Secretary of State and will be revoked if no new citizenship or nationality is acquired within six months. Once renounced citizenship may be reacquired if the renunciation was necessary to retain or acquire some other citizenship or nationality. Similar rules as to renunciation and reacquisition apply in the case of British Dependent Territories Citizens and of renunciation (but not reacquisition) in the case of British Overseas Citizenship.

*Status of Aliens.*—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act 1949 declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference to an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

## CONSUMER LAW

### 1. THE SUPPLY OF GOODS AND SERVICES

(a) The Sale of Goods Act 1979 provides protection to the purchaser of goods, by implying certain terms into every contract for the Sale of Goods. These implied terms are:

- (i) A condition that the seller will pass good title to the buyer (unless the seller agrees to transfer only such title as he or his principal has) and warranties that the goods will be free from undisclosed encumbrances, and that the buyer will enjoy quiet possession of the goods.
- (ii) Where there is a sale of goods by description, a condition that the goods will correspond with that description, and where the sale is by sample and description, a condition that the bulk of the goods shall correspond with both sample and description.
- (iii) Where the seller sells goods in the course of a business, a condition that the goods will

be of merchantable quality, unless before the contract is made, the buyer has examined the goods and ought to have noticed the defect, bearing in mind the purchaser's knowledge of the goods and the extent of the examination, or the seller has specifically drawn the attention of the buyer to the defect. Merchantable quality means fit for the purpose for which goods of the kind are commonly bought, taking into account any description applied to them, the price and other relevant circumstances.

- (iv) A condition that where the seller sells goods in the course of a business, the goods are reasonably fit for any purpose made known to the seller by the buyer, unless the buyer does not rely on the seller's skill and judgment, or it would be unreasonable for him to do so.
- (v) Where there is a sale of goods by sample, conditions that the bulk of the goods shall correspond with the sample in quality, that the buyer will have a reasonable opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample, and that the goods are free from any defect rendering them unmerchantable, which would not be apparent from the sample.

For these purposes, the broad difference between a condition and a warranty is that the remedy for a breach of an implied condition may enable the buyer to reject the goods and recover damages if he has suffered loss whereas the remedy for a breach of warranty will only enable the buyer to recover damages.

It is possible for a seller to exclude some of the above terms from a contract, subject to restrictions imposed by the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 as given below. These restrictions give more protection . . . where the buyer "deals as consumer". In a contract of sale of goods, a buyer "deals as consumer" where there is . . . a sale by a seller in the course of a business, the goods are of a type ordinarily bought for private use or consumption, and are sold to a person who does not buy or hold himself out as buying them in the course of a business. A buyer in a sale by auction or competitive tender never "deals as consumer".

The 1977 Act prohibits the exclusion of the implied terms given in (ii) to (v) above, where the buyer "deals as consumer". In sales where the buyer does not "deal as consumer", terms purporting to exclude these implied terms, may be relied upon only to the extent that it would be reasonable to allow reliance. The Act provides guidelines for determining whether it would be reasonable to allow reliance. The implied terms in (i) above cannot be excluded whether the buyer "deals as consumer" or not.

As from January 4th, 1983, under the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982, terms similar to those in the Sale of Goods Act relating to quiet possession, compliance with description, merchantable quality, fitness for purpose and correspondence with sample are implied into other types of contract under which ownership of goods passes (e.g. a contract for "work and materials" such as a supply of new parts during the servicing of a motor car) and also into contracts for the hire of goods. In the case of contracts under which ownership of goods is to pass, there is also an implied condition as to title.

The 1977 Act limits the exclusion of these implied terms in a similar manner to the implied terms in the Sale of Goods Act.

- (b) *Trading Stamps*.—The Supply of Goods "Implied Terms" 1973 Act provides protection for a person taking goods in exchange for trading stamps, and implies warranties as to title, freedom from encumbrances, quiet possession and merchantable quality, similar to those implied by the Sale of Goods Act.
- (c) The Trade Descriptions Act 1968 provides that it is a criminal offence for a trader or business-man to apply a false trade description to any goods, or to supply or offer to supply any goods to which a false trade description has been applied. A trade description includes a description as to quantity, size, method, place and date of manufacture, other history, composition, other physical characteristics, fitness for purpose, behaviour or accuracy, testing or approval. It is also an offence to give a false indication as to the price of goods. Prosecutions are brought by Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
- (d) The Fair Trading Act 1973 is also designed to protect the consumer. It provides for the appointment of a Director General of Fair Trading, whose duties include keeping under review commercial activities in the U.K. relating to the supply of goods or services to consumers, and to collect information to discover practices that may adversely affect the economic interests of the consumer. He may refer certain consumer trade practices to the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, or, of his own initiative take proceedings against firms that are trading unfairly. He may also publish information and advice to consumers. Examples of practices which have been prohibited by virtue of references made under this Act, include the use of certain void exclusion clauses in contracts for the sale of goods and hire-purchase, and advertisements by traders appearing to sell as private persons.

The Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982 implies into a contract for the supply of services, terms that the supplier will use reasonable care and skill, carry out the service within a reasonable time (unless the time is agreed) and charge a reasonable charge (unless the charge is agreed).

At the time of preparation of these notes, these provisions were not in force and the date of their commencement was not available.

#### Scotland

The Sale of Goods Act, 1979, a consolidating Act, applies with some modification to Scotland. For example, it is not necessary in Scotland to distinguish between the words condition and warranty. The remedies of the buyer in both cases are the same, that is, he can either within a reasonable time reject the goods and treat the contract as repudiated, or retain the goods and treat the failure to perform such material part as a breach which may give rise to a claim for compensation or damages.

## 2. HIRE PURCHASE

### England and Wales

At present, protection of the hirer against unscrupulous dealings and against delivery of shoddy goods is given by the Hire-Purchase Act 1965, which applies to hire-purchase agreements under which the hire-purchase price, *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £5,000. The Act also provides that where the hirer is a body corporate, the Act is not to apply at all.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the

goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and the agreement must be in writing signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The agreement must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his rights to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*). If the agreement is complete as soon as the hirer signs it, and he signs it at trade premises, he must be given a copy there and then; in all other cases he must be given one copy when he signs and another within seven days of the completion of the agreement. There are also regulations dealing with such matters as the size of the print. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods from the hirer nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of the conditions save that as to the signed agreement. The same results ensue (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 12½p for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he remains liable for any instalments already due, he will be under no further obligation *under the agreement*. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due he must pay the difference to the owner unless the court considers that a lesser sum is sufficient to compensate the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

An important new provision in the Act gives the hirer the right to cancel the agreement and recover all sums paid if he signed it at a place other than trade premises. This right (which was designed to cover the activities of door-step salesmen) must be exercised within 4 days of receiving the second statutory copy of the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

The Trade Descriptions Act, 1968, further protects the consumer by making it a criminal offence for traders falsely to describe or advertise the quantity or price of goods or services; prosecutions are brought by Inspectors of Weights and Measures. The Act provides no civil remedies but, if there is a conviction, a consumer may be able to recover compensation under the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973.

An important new provision is the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 which provides, *inter alia*, that clauses purporting to exclude the owner from liability for defects in the goods shall be void in the case of agreements, where the hirer "deals as consumer", and in other agreements are valid only if they satisfy the requirement of reasonableness.



*Consumer Credit Act 1974.* This Act has received the Royal Assent, but many of its provisions are not yet in force. It provides a new system for the protection of the consumer, of licensing and control of all matters relating to the provision of credit, or the supply of goods on hire or hire-purchase, administered by the Director-General of Fair Trading. The Act takes the place of previous Acts of Parliament relating to moneylenders, pawnbrokers and hire-purchase traders, and the protection provided by the Trade Description Act 1968 and Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 will be retained. The Act extends to the United Kingdom. Certain provisions of the Act have been brought into force, which are summarised below. A licence is required to carry on a consumer credit or consumer hire business, or to deal in credit brokerage, debt adjusting, counselling or collecting, for which group licences are available. Any "fit person" may apply to the Director of Fair Trading for a licence which is normally renewable after 10 years. A licence is not necessary if such types of business are only transacted "occasionally" or if exempt agreements only are involved.

For the Act's provisions to apply, the agreement must be "regulated", i.e. be to individuals or partnerships only; must not be exempt, e.g. certain loans by local authorities or building societies; and the total credit must not exceed £5,000. The terms of a regulated agreement can be varied by the creditor, but only if the agreement gives him the right to do so, and the debtor receives notice in the prescribed form.

To be enforceable the agreement must be properly executed, and the specified information must be given during the antecedent negotiations for the contract. These are conducted by the creditor, credit broker or supplier (these being the creditor's agents) and begin when the parties first begin discussions.

Where there are arrangements or connections between the creditor and supplier the former is generally liable for any misrepresentation or breach of contract by the latter, and will thus be liable to indemnify the debtor.

Where the agreement requires the debtor to make grossly exorbitant payments or is contrary to the ordinary principles of fair dealing the Court can reopen it either at the debtor's request or during enforcement proceedings and (*inter alia*) alter the terms of the contract or set aside any obligations it imposes so as to do justice between the parties. Whether an agreement is such an extortionate credit bargain is decided by reference (*inter alia*) to interest rates prevailing at the date of agreement, the pressure for finance the debtor was under, etc.

If a credit reference agency was used to check the debtor's financial standing the creditor must give the agency's name to the debtor who is entitled to see the agency's file on him on payment of a fee of 25 pence.

#### Scotland

The Hire Purchase (Scotland) Act 1965 provides a Scots code corresponding to, but not identical with English law. The Supply of Goods (Implied Terms) Act 1973 also applies to Scotland.

The Sale of Goods Act, 1979, applies with some modification to Scotland. The Consumer Credit Act (see above) also extends to Scotland, and goes far in assimilating the Scots law on this topic with English law.

#### 3. RECEIPTS

The law on receipts in Scotland is governed by the Prescription and Limitations (Scotland) Act 1973, which for this purpose came into force on July 25,

1976. Now, receipts need only be kept for a period of five years and if a creditor does not make a relevant claim within that period no action can be raised.

#### CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now however, by the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Exceptions to the Act include the immunity of the Crown and any member of the armed forces when on duty from liability in tort in respect of death of, or personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty (or even if not on duty, on any land, ship or vehicle being used for the purposes of the Armed Forces of the Crown), provided that the death or injury is certified as attributable to service for purposes of pension.

*Scotland.*—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of National Savings Bank deposits. Section 2 (1) of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1966 removes the privilege whereby the wages of Crown servants, other than serving members of the armed forces, are exempt from arrestment in execution.

#### DEATHS

##### REGISTRATION, BURIAL AND CREMATION

##### REGISTRATION

(For Certificates, see under FAMILY LAW—CERTIFICATES)

*In England and Wales.*—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons: (1) A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail (2) some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives (3) a person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail (4) an inmate of the house. A person (other than a relative) registering the death must be causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical

practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the Registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the Registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of ten pounds. The registration of a death is free of charge. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent.

Whenever the death of a child is registered, particulars of the name and occupation of the mother are to be entered in the register.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act 1926*, s. 1).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.*, s. 3).

"Still-born" child (*see under Births (Registration)*, pp. 1168).

*Death at Sea*.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

*Death Abroad*.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of *Scottish* domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, *see the Registration of Births*, etc. Act 1957.

*Deaths (Registration) in Scotland*.—The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965 supersedes provisions in former Acts.

Personal notification within 8 days must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the death took place or (b) any registration district in which the deceased was ordinarily resident immediately before his death, and (c) when a body is found and the place of death is not known, either the registration district in which the body was found or any other registration district appropriate by virtue of the preceding paragraph. When a person dies (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the body is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland the death shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by one of the following: (a) any relative of the deceased; (b) any person present at the death; (c) the deceased's executor or other legal representative; (d) the occupier, at the time of the death, of the premises where the death took place; (e) if these fail, any other person having knowledge of the particulars to be registered. Failure to comply involves a penalty not exceeding £20.

The medical practitioner who attended the deceased during the last illness must sign a certificate of the cause of death within 7 days. If there is no

such medical practitioner, any medical practitioner who is able to do so, may sign the certificate. At the time of registering the death the registrar shall, without charge, give the informant a certificate of registration, and the person to whom the certificate is given must hand it to the undertaker previous to cremation. A body may, however, be interred before the death is registered, in which case the undertaker must deliver a certificate of burial to the Registrar within three days.

There is, available from the Department of Health and Social Security, a death grant. Provided the deceased had paid enough Class I contributions and, if male, was not born before July 5, 1883 and if female, was not born before July 5, 1888, then the grant will be paid to his or her personal representatives. It normally amounts to £30 and is meant to help to pay for the deceased's funeral.

#### BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, *see above*.

#### CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. However, in Scotland, even if the deceased wished his body to be cremated or anatomically dissected, relatives can still veto his or her wishes.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016), as amended by the Cremation Regulations 1965 (No. 1146).

#### INTESTACY

##### ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after March 15, 1977, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act,

1952, the Family Provision Act, 1966 and Orders made thereunder. The S.I. 1981/255 increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate. These notes deal with the present position, so that if the death occurred before March 1, 1981 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £40,000 with interest at 7 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £85,000 with interest at 7 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £40,000 or £85,000, as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) children; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain eighteen or marry under that age, their shares going to the persons (if any) within the same group who do attain eighteen or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate, who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

By the Family Law Reform Act, 1969, the position of an illegitimate child is equated with that of a legitimate child in respect of all deaths occurring on or after January 1, 1970. In respect of deaths after March 1976 the provisions of the Inheritance (Pro-

vision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 may allow other persons to claim provision out of the estate. See *post* under "Wills".

For personal application for Letters of Administration—see p. 1165.

#### SCOTLAND

The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, provides that the whole estate of any person dying intestate shall devolve without distinction between heritable and moveable property. By that Act the surviving spouse of an intestate may, as a prior right (in addition to legal rights, see below), claim the matrimonial home to a maximum of £50,000, or a choice of one matrimonial home if more than one (or in certain circumstances the value thereof), with its furniture and furnishings not exceeding £10,000 in value, plus the sum of £15,000 if the deceased left issue or, if no issue, the sum of £25,000. These figures apply from 1st August 1981 and may be increased from time to time by order of the Secretary of State.

The Act has been modified by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1968, which provided that an illegitimate child had exactly the same rights of succession in the estate of his parents as a legitimate child. However, the position still remains that an illegitimate child has no succession rights in the estate of a grandparent even though such would have fallen to his predeceasing parent.

Legal rights, referred to above, are:—

*Jus relictii* ( $\alpha$ ): the right of a surviving spouse to one half of the deceased's net moveable estate after satisfaction of prior rights if there are no surviving children, or to one third if there are any surviving children.

*Legitim*: right of surviving children to one-half of the net moveable estate of deceased parents if no surviving spouse, or one-third of the net moveable estate of deceased parents after satisfaction of prior rights where there is a surviving spouse.

There are no legal rights in heritage.

In general, the lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals, and so on in the ascending scale. The Crown is *ultimus haeres*. The right of representation, i.e., the right of the issue of a person, who would have succeeded if he had survived the intestate, is open to any line of succession where previously it was limited to apply only when there were next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. The surviving mother of an intestate now has equal rights of succession with the surviving father, where formerly these were restricted. The intestate's maternal relations, who prior to the Act had no rights of succession, are now on an equal footing with his paternal relations. Where the intestate is survived only by parents, and by brothers and sisters (collaterals) half of the estate is taken by the parents and the other half by the brothers and sisters, those of the whole blood being preferred to those of the half blood; where, however, succession opens to collaterals—which expression can include the brothers and sisters of an ancestor of the intestate—of the half blood, they shall rank equally amongst themselves, whether related to the intestate (or his ancestor) through their father or their mother.

#### WILLS

**IMPORTANT NOTE.**—The following notes and those on Intestacy must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975 which can affect the estate of anyone

dying domiciled in England and Wales after March 1976. Very broadly a spouse, former spouse who has not remarried, a child of the deceased himself or one treated by him as a child of his family, or any person maintained by him at his death may apply to the Court under the Act. If the Court thinks that the will or the law of intestacy or both do not make reasonable provision for the applicant it may order payment out of the net estate of maintenance or a lump sum. It may also order the transfer of property, vary certain trusts and the powers can affect property disposed of by the deceased in his lifetime intending to defeat the Act. It is up to the applicant to take the initiative, and the application must generally be made within six months of the grant of Probate or Letters of Administration.

In respect of earlier deaths, earlier Acts apply with a narrower class of applicants and less ample powers for the Court.

**REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.**—Every person over the age of 18 should make a will. However small the estate the rules of Intestacy (see above) may not reflect a person's wishes as to his property; in any case a will can do more than just deal with property—it can in particular appoint executors, give directions as to the disposal of the body and appoint guardians to take care of children in the event of the parents' death. For the wealthier person an appropriately drawn will can operate to reduce the burden of Capital Transfer Tax.

*It is considered desirable for a will to be properly drawn up by a Solicitor, and the making of a will is one of the services which he can provide under the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme (see above).*

In no circumstances should one person prepare a Will for another person where the former is to take any benefit under it—this can easily lead to a suggestion of undue influence which may cause the will to be held bad.

Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (*see below*) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of *any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1983] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith  
Signature of  
Testator;

William Jones (*signed*) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (*signed*) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and/or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — the sum of £— and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

**TERMS.**—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual real money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving *particular* property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.g., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

**RESIDUARY LEGATEES.**—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property owned at the time it is made or acquired after it has been made.*

**EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.**—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in the presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to

the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

Where there is any suspicion that the Testator is not, by reason of age or infirmity, fully in command of his faculties it is desirable to ask his Doctor to act as a witness (see Testamentary capacity below).

A *blind person* may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

**EXECUTORS.**—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one or two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

**LAPSED LEGACIES.**—If a legatee dies in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee predeceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

An important exception to the general rule of lapse stated above is contained in the Administration of Justice Bill before Parliament at the time of writing of these notes, where there is a gift to a child or remoter issue of the testator who dies before the testator leaving issue who survive the testator.

**TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.**—A person under the age of 18 cannot make a will (except for soldiers, sailors and airmen and then only in exceptional circumstances).

So far as mental capacity is concerned the Testator must be able to understand and appreciate the nature and effect of making a will, the property of which he can dispose and the claims to which he ought to give effect. If a person is not mentally able to make a will provision exists (under the Mental Health Act, 1959 as amended) for the Court to do this for him.

**REVOCATION.**—A later will revokes an earlier will if it expressly says so, or is completely inconsistent with it. Otherwise the earlier one is only revoked insofar as it is inconsistent with the later one. A will may also be revoked by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the will with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

However, under the Administration of Justice Bill, there is a new provision to the effect that if it appears, from a will that at the time it was made the

testator was expecting to be married to a particular person and that he intended that the will (or a disposition in the will) should not be revoked by the marriage to that person, the will will not be revoked by marriage to that person. The Bill also provides that where after a testator has made a will the testator's marriage is terminated by a decree of divorce or nullity, any gift to a spouse shall lapse and any appointment of the spouse as executor shall be omitted from the will unless the will shows a contrary intention.

#### PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Personal Application Dept. of the Principal Registry of the Family Division, a district probate registry or sub-registry, or a probate office by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of all property and assets left by the deceased; and (4) a list of debts and funeral expenses.

Intending applicants, before attending at a registry or probate office, should write or telephone to the nearest probate registry or sub-registry for the necessary forms. Postal or telephone applications cannot be dealt with at the local probate offices, which are part-time only.

Certain property can be disposed of on death without a grant of probate or administration, or in pursuance of a nomination made by the deceased, provided the amount involved does not exceed £1,500. See the Administration of Estates (Small Payments) Act, 1965.

#### WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is kept there, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

**RECENT DEATHS.**—A newly introduced system enables a person to discover when a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration is made which may be invaluable to a creditor of the deceased or applicant under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975—see above. A "standing search" may be made by sending a request in the form set out below to the Record Keeper at the Principal Registry of the Family Division with a small fee. The searcher will receive particulars of any grant made in the previous 12 months or the following 6 months, including names and addresses of the executors or administrators and the Registry in which the grant was made.

#### FORM OF SEARCH

In the High Court of Justice  
Family Division

## The Principal Registry (Probate)

I/We apply for the entry of a standing search so that there shall be sent to me/us an office copy of every grant of representation in England & Wales in the estate of:—

Full name of deceased:  
Alternative or alias name  
Full address  
Exact date of death

Which either has issued not more than 12 months before the entry of this application or issues within 6 months hereafter  
Sgd.—(full address).

## SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose effectually of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictæ*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictæ* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share of the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights (*jus relictæ* and *legitim*) in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All debts are payable out of the whole estate before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Formerly a minor could dispose only of movables but since the passing of the Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964 he has a like capacity to test on heritable property. A will must be in writing and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e. written and subscribed by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *attested*, i.e. signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. The Conveyancing and Feudal Reform (Scotland) Act, 1970 whilst altering generally the rules for the subscription of deeds, specifically (s. 44 (2)) makes no change in the rules applying to wills which must still be signed by the testator on every page. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a law agent, notary public or justice of the peace and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the Sheriffdom in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will. A will may be revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect. If a subsequent will is revoked, the earlier will is revived.

"Confirmation", the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the Sheriffdom in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative". An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will or, where such person has predeceased the testator, by the residuary beneficiary. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court in the case of intestacy or where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will and there is no residuary beneficiary. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £10,000 gross, confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

*Presumption of Survivorship*.—The Succession (Scotland) Act, 1964, referred to above provides, by s. 31, that where two persons die in circumstances indicating that they died simultaneously or if it is uncertain which was the survivor, the younger will be deemed to have survived the elder unless the elder person left testamentary provision in favour of the younger, whom failing in favour of a third person, the younger person having died intestate (partially or wholly); but if the persons so dying were husband and wife, neither shall be presumed to have survived the other.

## EMPLOYMENT

## WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to manual workers, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen, certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee, e.g., by cheque, money order, postal order or into a banking account.

The Equal Pay Act 1970, which extends to Scotland, and which came into force on December 29, 1975, prevents discrimination, as regards terms and conditions of employment between men and women employed on like work in the same employment.

## PARTICULARS OF TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

Under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, an employer must give each full-time employee within 13 weeks of the beginning of the employment a written statement containing the following particulars of the contract between them:

- (1) the date when the employment began with an indication whether previous work counts as continuous with this job;
- (2) The rate of remuneration (or how it is calculated);
- (3) the intervals at which wages are paid;
- (4) the hours of work;
- (5) the employee's entitlement to holidays (including public holidays) and holiday pay;
- (6) the title of the employee's job;

- (7) terms relating to sickness, injury and sick pay;
- (8) details of any pension scheme;
- (9) the length of notice which the employee should give and receive in order to terminate the contract.

In addition, the written particulars must specify any disciplinary rules; and also must identify the person to whom the employee can apply if he is dissatisfied with any disciplinary decision or to seek redress of any grievance and what further steps may ensue.

### TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

An employee may be dismissed without notice if he is guilty of gross breach of contract, such as disobedience to a lawful order or dishonesty. He is then only entitled to wages accrued due at the date of dismissal.

In other cases, the employee is entitled to reasonable notice which, under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, must not be less than one week when he has been continuously employed for up to 2 years; then it is one week for each full year worked with a maximum of 12.

An employer who wrongfully dismisses an employee (i.e. with less than the length of notice to which he is entitled) is generally liable to pay wages for the period of proper notice.

An employee who has a fixed term contract has no claim against his employer for wrongful dismissal if his contract is not renewed when it expires. He may, however, have a claim for a redundancy payment or compensation for unfair dismissal. If he is wrongfully dismissed before his contract expires, he is generally entitled to remuneration payable over the full period of the contract.

An employee may be entitled to a redundancy payment or to compensation for unfair dismissal if he has been continuously employed for at least 2 years (redundancy) or 52 weeks (unfair dismissal) and the employment has been terminated by the employer (with or without proper notice) or he has a fixed term contract which expires without being renewed or the employment has been terminated by the employee by reason of the employer's breach of contract. However, these rights may be affected by the employee's misconduct.

Under the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, an employee who satisfies the foregoing conditions and is dismissed by reason of redundancy may be entitled to a redundancy payment calculated by reference to his age, pay and length of service.

The Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 also enables an employee who is unfairly dismissed to complain to an Industrial Tribunal (generally within 3 months of dismissal). The onus will then be on the employer to prove that the dismissal was due to capability, conduct, redundancy, illegality or some other substantial reason justifying dismissal. The tribunal must then decide whether the employer acted reasonably in dismissing the employee. If the employer fails to prove that the dismissal was due to one or more of the above five reasons, or the tribunal decides that the employer did not act reasonably in dismissing the employee, the dismissal will be unfair, in which case the tribunal can

- (a) order re-engagement or reinstatement or
- (b) award compensation consisting of a basic and a compensatory award.

For an employee to bring himself within the unfair dismissal provisions, he must have been continuously

employed for a period not less than 52 weeks, or 2 years if the employer has not more than 20 employees.

All complaints of unfair dismissal are referred to a conciliation officer or the Department of Employment and a very high proportion of complaints are disposed of in this way.

### FAMILY LAW ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales this is now mainly governed by the Children Act 1975 and the Adoption Act 1976 though these are not yet fully in force. A court order is necessary to legalise the adoption, which, when completed, has the effect of making the adopted child the child of the adopter as if he or she had been born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, and the original rights and duties of the natural parents are thereby cut. The adopter has full rights as to custody, education etc. and the child is treated as his for the purpose of any devolution of property on an intestacy occurring or under any disposition made after the adoption order. The application may be made to the High Court (Family Division) or to a County Court or Magistrates' Court.

Orders may be made in favour of married couples, single, widowed or divorced persons, but not of one party to a marriage alone unless the other spouse cannot be found, is physically or mentally incapable of making an application, or they are separated in circumstances likely to be permanent. A person aged under 21 cannot adopt.

The child's parents or guardians must consent unconditionally to the making of the order unless the court dispenses with the consent, which it may do if the parent cannot be found or is incapable of giving his consent, is withholding his consent unreasonably, or has neglected or ill-treated the child.

Restrictions are placed on societies which may arrange adoptions.

An adopted person aged over 18 may apply to the Registrar General for information to enable him to obtain a full certificate of his birth, but before being supplied with the information he will be informed that counselling services are available to him.

An adopter and the adopted child are within the prohibited degrees for the purposes of marriage to one another.

All Adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates, (See below.)

*Scotland.*—The Adoption Act 1958 which is a consolidating Act is the main statute governing adoption in Scotland. Under the Adoption Act 1968 applications for adoption can be made by persons who are either habitually resident in Great Britain or who possess British nationality. Applications are made either to the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction the child resides at the date of the application. The applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age and a relative (as defined in the 1958 Act) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

It is possible for a man and wife to adopt an infant jointly. Normally the consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will

be made but this may be dispensed with in certain cases.

Reference is made to the Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts 1930 to 1949 which still apply in part and to the Adoption Act 1960 relating to the revocation of adoption orders. Minor parts of the Adoption Act 1976 apply to Scotland as does the Children Act 1975.

The Succession (Scotland) Act 1964, gives the adopted child the same rights of succession as a child born to the adopter in wedlock but deprives him of any such rights in the estates of his natural parents. The law is consolidated in the Adoption (Scotland) Act 1978 which is not yet in force.

### BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail; 2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. a person present at the birth; or, 4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of twenty pounds. The registration of a birth is free. In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. Under the Public Health Act 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar. The certificate must, where possible, state the cause of death and the estimated duration of the pregnancy. A stillbirth may only be registered within 3 months of the birth.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953. When the Children Act 1975 takes effect special provisions will apply to the registration and re-registration of births of abandoned children, and the re-registration of births of illegitimate children showing the father's name; the mother must be party to the latter application and if the child is under 16 must show the father's formal admission or a court's finding of paternity.

*Birth at Sea:* The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

*Birth Abroad:* Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's Office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

### SCOTLAND

The Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965, supersedes former Acts. Personal notification within 21 days of any birth, must be given to the registrar of (a) the registration district in which the birth took place, or (b) any registration district in which the mother of the child was ordinarily resident at the time of the birth and (c) in the case of a founding child, dead or alive, when the place of birth is not known, the registration district in which the child, or the body, was found, within two months from the date on which the child was found. When a child is born (in or out of Scotland) in a ship, aircraft or land vehicle during a journey and the child is conveyed therein to any place in Scotland, the birth shall, unless the Registrar General otherwise directs, be deemed to have occurred at that place.

The register must be signed in the presence of the registrar by the father or mother of the child, and if they fail, by one of the following: (a) any relative of either parent who has knowledge of the birth; (b) the occupier of the premises in which the child was, to the knowledge of that occupier, born; (c) any person present at the birth; (d) any person having charge of the child. Failure without reasonable cause involves a penalty not exceeding £20.

The name of the father of an illegitimate child may be entered in the register of births at the time of registration if jointly requested by the mother and father, and the latter's name may also be recorded at a later date on declaration by both parents. A free abbreviated certificate of birth will be issued to the informant at the time of registration. Provision is made for the re-registration of the birth of a person made legitimate by the subsequent marriage of the parents or whose birth entry is affected by any matter respecting status or paternity, or has been so made as to imply that he is a founding.

A still-birth must be registered and a certificate, signed by the doctor or certified midwife present at the birth or who has examined the body of the child, must be produced.

### CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

*England and Wales.*—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, 10, Kingsway, W.C.2 or from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriage can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place; or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (*sec. post, under Marriage*).

It is considered desirable when a certificate is required to consult the nearest Register Office who, if told the exact or approximate date and place of registration, will be able to advise on the best way of obtaining it, and any fees payable, which vary according to the type of certificate required and other factors.

*English Registers.*—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, 10, Kingsway, W.C.2. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possess many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part of about 4,000 Parish Registers.



*Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.*—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained personally at the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of £4.60 for a full extract entry of birth, death, or marriage, and £2.40 for an abbreviated certificate of birth. An abbreviated certificate of registration of deaths is issued free of charge for National Insurance purposes in certain cases.

There are also available at the General Register Office old parish registers of the date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained on payment of the appropriate fee. A fee of £5.75 per day is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

Registration of Presumed Deaths. (Prescription of Particulars) (Scotland) Regulations 1978 as read with Presumption of Death (Scotland) Act 1977 prescribe the particulars to be notified by the Clerk of Court to the Registrar General after a decree or variation order has been granted in an action of declarator of death of a missing person.

#### DIVORCE, SEPARATION AND ANCILLARY MATTERS

*Preliminary.*—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into two classes, viz. (1) those in which it is sought to annul the marriage because of some defect; and (2) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it. By virtue of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1967, all matrimonial causes are now commenced in one of the divorce county courts designated by the Lord Chancellor or in the Divorce Registry in London. If the suit becomes defended, it must be transferred to the High Court.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—This is now mainly governed as to England and Wales by the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. A marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were within the prohibited degrees of affinity, or were not male and female, or if it was bigamous or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, i.e. 16, or in the case of a polygamous marriage entered into outside England and Wales, that either party was at the time of the marriage domiciled in England and Wales. Where the *formalities* of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (e.g., where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage.

A marriage is voidable (i.e. a decree of nullity may be obtained but until such time the marriage remains valid) on the following grounds—(a) incapacity of either party to consummate; (b) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate; (c) that either party did not validly consent to the marriage, whether in consequence of duress, mistake, unsoundness of mind or otherwise, (d) that either party at the time of marriage was a mentally disordered person; (e) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (f) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases (e) and (f) the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and in (c), (d), (e) and (f) proceedings must

be instituted within 3 years of the marriage. In all cases the court shall not grant a decree where the petitioner has led the respondent to believe that he would not seek a decree and it would be unjust for it to be granted.

The 1973 Act provides that a decree of nullity in a voidable marriage only annuls the marriage from the date of the decree. The marriage remains valid until the decree, and any children of the marriage are legitimate. Children of a void marriage are illegitimate unless the father was domiciled in England and Wales at the child's birth (or father's death, if earlier) and at the time of conception (or marriage if later) both or either of the parents reasonably believed the marriage was valid.

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (b) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances constitute unreasonable behaviour for the purpose of divorce (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a *defence* to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

(2) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The second class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation. It is not necessary to prove that the marriage has broken down irretrievably and the five facts listed (a) to (e) under divorce (below) are grounds for judicial separation.

*Divorce.*—The sole ground on which a divorce is obtained by either husband or wife is the irretrievable breakdown of the marriage. However, the court is precluded from holding that a marriage has irretrievably broken down unless it is satisfied of one or more of the following facts: (a) that the respondent has committed adultery since the marriage and the petitioner finds it intolerable to live with the respondent; (b) such behaviour by the respondent that the petitioner cannot reasonably be expected to continue co-habitation; (c) desertion by the respondent for 2 years immediately before the petition; (d) 5 years separation immediately before the petition (but only 2 years where the respondent consents to the decree). Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

*Provisions designed to encourage reconciliation.*—The 1973 Act requires the solicitor for the petitioner to certify whether he has or has not discussed the possibility of a reconciliation and whether or not he has given the petitioner the names and addresses of persons qualified to help effect a reconciliation.

A total period of less than six months during which the parties have resumed living together is to be disregarded in determining whether the prescribed period of desertion or separation has been continuous. Similar provision for effecting a reconciliation exists in relation to the other proofs of break-down, but a petitioner cannot claim that it is intolerable to live with the other party if they have lived together

for more than six months after discovery of the respondent's adultery.

*Obtaining the Decree Nisi.* Where the suit is defended, i.e. the respondent opposes the dissolution or the fact/ground on which the petitioner seeks it—the petition will be heard by a Judge in open court, the parties giving oral evidence. Where the suit is undefended, the evidence will normally take the form of a sworn written statement made by the petitioner which will be sent to the Court and read over by the Registrar. If he is satisfied that he or she has proved the contents of the petition, he will simply fix a date for a Judge to pronounce the decree nisi, it being unnecessary for either party to attend. Only if the Registrar is not satisfied as above will he order that the petition be heard formally by the Judge.

*Children.*—Subject to exceptions, the decree nisi cannot be made absolute unless a Judge by order declares that he is satisfied with the proposed arrangements for the welfare of any child of the family who is under 16 or under 18 and receiving education or vocational training. If the petition is heard in open court the Judge will normally do so at that time. Otherwise if there is no dispute as to the children between the parties and the proposed arrangements for residence, education etc. are specific, an appointment will be made for the Judge to interview one or both parents informally and if satisfied he will make an order to that effect. If not the Registrar may inform the parties that it is up to them to seek a hearing before the Judge to resolve the matters in dispute.

*Decree Absolute.*—Every decree of divorce or nullity is in the first instance a decree nisi, and the marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually six weeks after decree nisi on the petitioner's application. After the decree absolute either party is free to remarry.

*Maintenance, etc.*—The court has wide powers to order either party to the marriage to make financial provision (e.g. periodical payments, a lump sum, the transfer of property) for the other party or any child of the family, having regard to the party's means, the recipient's needs and all the important aspects of the case. These so-called 'ancillary matters' often present more difficulty than the divorce itself especially affecting the home, and they are usually negotiated by the parties through their solicitors before the divorce goes through.

The court may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

#### CUSTODY OF CHILDREN ETC.

The Court may make orders in respect of access to and the custody, maintenance and education of children in connection with a suit for divorce, nullity or judicial separation (above) or with an application to the Magistrates (below) whether the suit succeeds or not. In addition, if there is no other matrimonial suit involved a parent may apply for custody under the Guardianship of Minors Acts 1971, and any person may apply to the High Court for the child to be made a ward of court.

In all cases the welfare of the child is the first and paramount consideration. The categories of child who may be covered by any particular type of proceedings differ according to the nature of those proceedings and to the nature of the particular relief sought, but it should be borne in mind that in connection with divorce, nullity and judicial separ-

ation a child which has been *treated* by the spouses as a child of the family may be included as a 'child of the family' as well as the children of the spouses themselves. This also applies to most maintenance cases in the magistrate's court—see below.

When the Children Act 1975 comes into effect a new procedure called "Custodianship" will be introduced, basically allowing long term foster parents to apply for custody of the foster child.

Any dispute relating to the above matters should be placed in the hands of a Solicitor without delay (see Legal Aid, etc. below) and in particular it should be borne in mind that where there is financial need (because of, e.g. continuing education or disability) maintenance may be ordered for children even beyond the age of majority.

#### SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may enter into an agreement to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case, who will often advise obtaining a court order by consent to reduce the burden of tax.

#### MAGISTRATES' CUSTODY AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

For many years the law relating to domestic proceedings in magistrates' courts was out of line with the divorce law which was reformed in 1969. The Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978 took effect in early 1981 and now contains the relevant law.

A husband or wife can apply to a magistrates' court for a matrimonial order on the grounds that the other spouse (a) has failed to pay reasonable maintenance for the applicant or (b) has failed to make a proper contribution towards the reasonable maintenance of a child of the family or (c) has deserted the applicant or (d) has behaved in such a way that the applicant cannot reasonably be expected to live with the respondent. If the case is proved the court can order (a) periodical payments for the applicant (b) periodical payments for a child of the family (c) a lump sum (not exceeding £500) for the benefit of the applicant and for any child of the family. In deciding what orders (if any) to make the magistrates must consider a number of guidelines which are similar to those governing financial orders on divorce. There are also special provisions relating to consent orders and separation by agreement. The court also has powers to make orders relating to the legal custody of a child of the family and these orders together with orders for child maintenance can be made even though the court makes no order for spouse maintenance. Legal custody can only be granted to one person but the court may order that the other party shall retain certain parental rights and exercise them jointly with the person who is awarded legal custody. Other provisions of the Act relate to access by grandparents, interim orders, and variation, discharge and revival of orders. An order may be enforceable even though the parties are living together, but in some cases it will cease to have effect if they continue to do so for six months. The hearing of matrimonial disputes is separate from ordinary court business, and the public are not admitted.

#### DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Domestic Violence and Matrimonial Proceedings Act 1976 and the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978 (the former not being applicable to Scotland and the latter only to a limited extent) have made it easier for one spouse who has been subjected to violence by the other to obtain an

order to restrain further violence and if need be to have the other excluded from the home. Such orders can be obtained very quickly, and a person disobeying them is liable to be imprisoned for contempt of court. There are some differences of detail between the two Acts; in particular the 1976 Act also applies to unmarried couples.

#### SCOTLAND Divorce

Actions of divorce can only be raised in the Court of Session, which has jurisdiction to entertain such actions only if either of the parties to the marriage in question (a) is domiciled in Scotland on the date when the action is begun; or (b) was habitually resident in Scotland throughout the period of one year ending with that date.

The Scots Law of Divorce is now governed by the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976, which for the purposes of divorce came into force on January 1, 1977. The sole ground of divorce is now irrevocable breakdown of the marriage. This can only be established in one of the following ways:

(a) The defending spouse has committed adultery since the date of the marriage. Here it is not necessary for the pursuing spouse to prove that the fact of adultery made it intolerable to live with the defending spouse.

(b) The defending spouse has behaved in such a way that the pursuing spouse cannot reasonably be expected to cohabit with him or her. It is immaterial whether or not the conduct founded upon is active or passive.

(c) The defending spouse has deserted the pursuing spouse for a continuous period of two years. There must be no question of the pursuing spouse having refused a genuine and reasonable offer to adhere. Nor is irrevocable breakdown established if cohabitation is resumed for a period of more than three months, after the two year period has expired.

(d) There has been no cohabitation at any time during a continuous period of two years immediately preceding the action between the parties to the action, and the defending spouse consents to the divorce being granted.

(e) There has been no cohabitation at any time during a continuous period of five years, as in (d) *supra*, except that on the expiry of the five year period, the consent of the defending spouse is not required.

The facts of desertion and separation are not interrupted by the parties cohabiting for a period or periods not exceeding six months. However such a period or periods of cohabitation would not be included in the calculation of the two-year or five-year periods.

**Encouragement of Reconciliation:** The burden of promoting a reconciliation between spouses in a divorce action in Scotland falls upon the Court by virtue of the 1976 Act. Where an action of divorce has been raised, it may be postponed by the Court to enable the parties to seek to effect a reconciliation, if the Court feels that there may be a reasonable prospect of such reconciliation. If the parties do cohabit during such postponement, no account shall be taken of such cohabitation if the action later proceeds.

**Maintenance, etc.:** The 1976 Act also provides that either party to a marriage can apply to the Court at any time prior to decree being granted for (a) an order for interim alimony for him or herself and/or for children of the marriage under 16 years of age of whom he/she has custody (b) an order for interim custody of all or some of the children of the marriage

under 16 years of age (c) an order for access to all or some of the children of the marriage under 16 years of age in the custody of the other party (d) an order for a capital sum or a variation of a marriage settlement. The Court in granting or refusing such an order, known as an *interim* award, takes into account the respective means of the parties, and also all the circumstances of the case.

**Nullity of Marriage.**—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

**Procedure.**—Appearance in Court at a Proof in an undefended Divorce Action has been rendered unnecessary since April, 1978. A full Proof is still necessary if the action is defended in any respect. In place of court appearance Affidavits (Statements sworn before a Notary Public) by the pursuer and any witnesses are lodged in the Court together with a Minute by Counsel craving Decree.

#### Separation

Under the Divorce (Scotland) Act 1976 *supra*, a decree of Judicial Separation can be obtained by proof of the same facts necessary to obtain decree of divorce—except that for the principle of irrevocable breakdown there is substituted that of grounds justifying separation. This type of action is competent in both the Court of Session and the Sheriff Court.

#### Custody of Children

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse, by reason of his or her behaviour, brought about the breakdown of the marriage does not of itself preclude him or her from being awarded custody. The Children Act 1975 (*supra*) also applies to Scotland.

#### ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMACY ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of an illegitimate child, or by the Supplementary Benefits Commission where benefit has been paid for the requirements of the child, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum in their discretion. The woman is not bound to give evidence in every case but if she does so it must be corroborated in some material particular. The mother has the custody of her illegitimate children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong evidence. However, under the Family Reform Act 1969, any presumption of law as to the legitimacy (or illegitimacy) of any person may in civil proceedings be rebutted by evidence showing that it is more probable than not that the person is illegitimate (or legitimate) and in any proceedings where paternity is in question, blood tests may be ordered. If however the husband and wife are separated under an Order of the Court, a child conceived by the wife during such separation is presumed not to be the husband's child.

**LEGITIMACY.**—The Legitimacy Act 1976 consolidates earlier legislation dating back to January 1, 1927. Where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that

date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar-General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimate child.

*Declarations of Legitimacy.*—A person claiming that he, his parents, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

*Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.*—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (e.g., a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

*Property Rights of Illegitimate Children.*—By the Family Law Reform Act 1969 the rights of an illegitimate child on an intestacy are now broadly equated with those of a legitimate child. Also, in any disposition made after December 31, 1969, any reference to "children" or other relatives shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as including any person who is illegitimate or who is related through another person who is illegitimate.

#### SCOTLAND

*Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act 1930.*—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by and on the date of the subsequent marriage of its parents and there is no objection to there having been an impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's conception—see the Legitimation (Scotland) Act 1968, which came into operation on June 8, 1968, on which date thousands of existing illegitimate children were regarded as legitimated. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Act 1965, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1968, gives an illegitimate child full rights of succession (including legitim) in the estate of both parents, while the father and mother share equally in the estate of their illegitimate child. Unless expressly excluded, a reference in a deed executed on or after November 25, 1968, to a relationship, e.g., "issue" or "children" is presumed to include illegitimate children.

#### MARRIAGE

##### A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. **MARRIAGE BY BANNS.**—The Marriage Act 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. **MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.**—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

- (i) *A Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishop's Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to six pounds. *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place

of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

- (ii) A *Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman may be invited to perform the service.

#### B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (*e.g.*, a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (*see above*—in this case the marriage can only be *without licence*).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) Marriage by certificate (*without licence*)—if both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
- (ii) Marriage by certificate (*with licence*)—one notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (*see below*) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

#### ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without licence*.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With licence*.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

#### SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building*.—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized

person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

(ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar or a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Register Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

(iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

#### C.—MARRIAGE UNDER REGISTRAR GENERAL'S LICENCE

The main purpose of the Marriage (Registrar General's Licence) Act 1970, which came into force on January 1, 1971, is to enable non-Anglicans to be married in unregistered premises where one of the persons to be married is seriously ill, is not expected to recover and cannot be moved to registered premises. A fee of £15 is payable to the Registrar General for the licence, though he has power to remit this in whole or in part to avoid hardship.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

*Consanguinity and Affinity.*—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

*Minors.*—Persons under 18 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule as amended by the Family Law Reform Act 1969). Where both parents are living, both must consent, where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act *prohibits* any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

#### D.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate *with* licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

#### MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. The Marriage (Scotland) Act 1977, which came into force on January 1, 1978, states or restates the law in convenient form. References in this section are to that Act.

*Impediments to Marriage.* These are (a) Nonage, i.e., where either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden degrees of relationship (Section 2). (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Incapacity to understand the nature of the contract. (e) Both parties of the same sex. (f) Non-residence, i.e., if the requirements of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. The Act also states the grounds on which certain marriages may be declared void but this is amended by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1980 which prevents a marriage being rendered void solely due to the failure to comply with certain formalities, provided the particulars of that marriage are entered in a register of marriages by or at the behest of an appropriate registrar.

Marriages may be regular or irregular, thus:—

#### REGULAR MARRIAGES

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of Religion or authorised Registrar or other celebrant specified in the Act. The parties must submit to the District Registrar a statutory notice of intention to marry. The Registrar will then enter the parties' names and particulars in the Marriage Notice Book which must also show the intended date of the marriage. He must then display the notice of intention to marry in a prominent public place until the intended date, and any person claiming an interest may lodge written objections thereto with the Registrar (Section 5). The Registrar, on being

satisfied that there are no legal impediments to the marriage, may then issue to either or both parties a Marriage Schedule, which should be produced to the celebrant of the marriage. After the ceremony the marriage must be registered with the Registrar General for inclusion in the Register of Births, Deaths and Marriages, within three days.

#### IRREGULAR MARRIAGES

Since the Marriage (Scotland) Act 1939 the only form of irregular marriage to be recognised by law—viz., marriage by habit and repute, remains competent under the 1977 Act. If the parties live together constantly as husband and wife and are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood and among their friends and relations, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such a marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Deputy Principal Clerk of the Court of Session. It is the duty of the Deputy Principal Clerk to register the decree as soon as it is granted.

#### JURY SERVICE

Every local or parliamentary elector between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five who has resided in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man for at least five years since he attained the age of thirteen will be qualified to serve on a jury unless he is "ineligible" or "disqualified".

Ineligible persons include those who have at any time been judges, magistrates and certain senior court officials, those who within the previous ten years have been concerned with the law (such as barristers and solicitors and their clerks, court officers, coroners, police, prison and probation officers); priests of any religion and vowed members of religious communities; and certain sufferers from mental illness.

Disqualified persons are those who have at any time been sentenced by a Court in the United Kingdom, Channel Islands or Isle of Man, to a term of imprisonment exceeding five years, or who have in the previous ten years served any part of a sentence exceeding three months or been sentenced to Borstal.

Some others are excusable as of right. These include members and officers of the Houses of Parliament, full-time serving members of the forces (including Women's forces) and registered and practising members of the medical, dental, nursing, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions and any person who has served on a jury in the two years before he is summoned. In other cases the court may excuse a juror at its discretion (e.g., where the service would be a hardship to the juror).

If a person serves on a jury knowing himself to be disqualified or ineligible he is liable to be fined up to £400 or £100 respectively.

A juror is entitled to subsistence and travelling expenses, compensation for other expenses incurred in consequence of attendance for jury service, loss of earnings and loss of national insurance benefits, but certain maximum figures (which are revised from time to time) are laid down.

A verdict of a jury must normally be unanimous but after two hours consideration (or such longer period as the Court thinks reasonable), a majority verdict is acceptable if ten jurors agree to it (or nine if the size of the jury has been reduced to ten, e.g., by illness during the trial).

Jury trial is now very unusual in civil cases but a person charged with any but the least serious crimes

is entitled to be tried by a jury. The defendant may object to any juror if he can show that that juror ought not to be on the jury (e.g., because he is ineligible or is biased against him) and may object to three jurors without giving any reason.

#### JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the sheriff principal of each sheriffdom, in respect of each sheriff court district in his sheriffdom, to maintain a book, known as the "general jury book", containing the names and designations of persons within the district who are qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The book, which is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide, is kept open for the inspection by any person, upon payment of a nominal fee, at the sheriff clerk's office for the district. Part II of the Juries Act 1949 (amended by regulations following thereon and by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1980) applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors and for loss of earnings.

The number of a jury in a civil cause in the Court of Session is twelve and in the Sheriff Court seven. In a criminal trial the number is fifteen.

#### QUALIFICATIONS

Under S.1 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1980, every man or woman between the ages of 18 and 65 who is for the time being registered as a parliamentary or local government elector and who has been ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man for any period of at least five years since attaining the age of 13 years, is qualified to serve on a jury.

Ineligible persons include those who at any time within the past ten years have been judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs and certain other senior court officials, those who at any time within the past five years have been concerned with the administration of justice (such as advocates and their clerks, solicitors, court staff, police officers, prison officers, sheriff officers, procurator fiscals, and members of parole boards and children's panels), and certain sufferers from mental illness.

The same rules for disqualified persons operate in Scotland as in England. Those excusable as of right are members and officers of the Houses of Parliament, full time serving members of H.M. naval, army and air forces, registered and practising members of the medical, dental, nursing, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, ministers of religion and other persons in holy orders, and any person who has attended for jury service in the past five years.

If a person serves on a jury knowing himself to be disqualified or ineligible, he is liable to be fined up to £1,000 or £200 respectively. Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a maximum fine of £200.

#### LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the position is complicated by numerous statutory provisions. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important provisions include:—

- (1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural

Holdings Act 1948 and later statutes. Among other things, these Acts regulate the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, contains provisions for succession on the death of a tenant of an agricultural holding. Subject to certain conditions and qualifications, a member of a deceased tenant's family (as defined in the Act) can within three months of the death apply to the Agricultural Land Tribunal for a direction entitling him to a tenancy of the holding.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Acts 1927 and 1954, and the Law of Property Act 1969, Pt. I. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to dwelling houses. The complicated mass of legislation is now mainly embodied in the Rent Act 1977, which does not extend to Scotland or Northern Ireland. If the house is within the Act, a tenant has a personal right to reside there, and he may only be ousted on certain grounds.

A number of amendments to the 1977 Act have been made by the Housing Act 1980.

Tenancies with full Rent Act protection are known as regulated tenancies. The maximum rent recoverable under such a tenancy is the rent agreed between the landlord and tenant, unless a fair rent has been registered, in which case that is the maximum rent recoverable. Application for the registration of a fair rent may be made by either the landlord or tenant, to the Local Rent Officer, and appeal against his decision lies to the Rent Assessment Committee.

(4) As to dwelling houses with resident landlords. The Rent Act 1974 gave tenants of dwellings let furnished the same security of tenure as those of unfurnished dwellings unless the landlord lived in part of the house. In the latter case, and in the case of a tenancy of a dwelling granted by a resident landlord after August 13, 1974, the tenancy will usually be outside full Rent Act protection, but may fall within the restricted contract provisions of the Rent Act 1977. In this event, the landlord or the tenant may apply to the Rent Tribunal for a reasonable rent to be registered, and once registered, this is the maximum rent recoverable.

(5) The Protection from Eviction Act 1977 provides that if any person with intent to cause the residential occupier of any premises to give up the occupation thereof does any act calculated to interfere with the peace or comfort of the residential occupier or members of his household, he shall be guilty of an offence. A further provision prevents a landlord enforcing a right to possession against a tenant (who is not protected by any security of tenure legislation) without a court order, and there are special rules in such cases relating to agricultural tenancies.

(6) A notice to quit any dwellinghouse must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect, and must be in writing and in the prescribed statutory form.

(7) Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954, applies to most tenancies of houses for over twenty-one years at a ground rent. Where it applies, the contractual tenancy is continued until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in

effect the landlord can only get possession on limited grounds.

Further, under the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, tenants of houses under leases for over twenty-one years at a rent less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house are in most cases given a right to purchase the freehold or to take an extended lease for a term of fifty years, provided the tenant at the time when he seeks to exercise the right has been occupying the house as his residence for the last three years or for periods amounting to three years in the last ten years.

(8) Full Rent Act protection is available only if a house is let on a tenancy, so that if the occupier of a house has a mere licence to occupy, he does not have Rent Act protection. Further, even if he has a tenancy, he will not be Rent Act protected if the rent payable is less than two-thirds of the rateable value of the house. For these reasons, many occupants of houses owned by farmers and occupied by farm workers did not enjoy full security of tenure. The Rent (Agriculture) Act 1976 contains detailed provisions conferring security of tenure on certain agricultural workers housed by their employers and on their successors on death.

(9) Under the Housing Act, 1961 (which does not extend to Scotland), in a lease of a dwelling-house granted after October 24, 1961, for a term of less than 7 years, there is implied a covenant by the landlord (a) to keep in repair the structure and exterior of the house and (b) to keep in repair and proper working order the installations in the house (i) for the supply of water, gas and electricity, and for sanitation, and (ii) for space heating or heating water.

(10) The Housing Act 1980 gives security of tenure to tenants of local authorities and certain other bodies. Further, and subject to certain conditions, such tenants may have the right to purchase their houses or to take a long lease of their flats.

## SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of the Leases Act 1449, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act 1949 (amended by the Agriculture Act 1958), which is a consolidating Act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949 gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act



enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the 1949 Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act extends to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The Housing (Scotland) Act 1969 and the Rent (Scotland) Act 1971, as amended by the Rent Act 1974, define controlled tenancies and regulated tenancies, both furnished and unfurnished, and lay down the system by which a landlord or tenant may obtain from the Rent Officer registration of a fair rent. The Acts also give to the tenants either of furnished or unfurnished lets a substantial degree of security of tenure. There are, however, certain exceptions; thus, they do not apply to tenancies where the interest belongs to the Crown or to a Government Department or to a local authority, a development corporation of a new town or a Housing Corporation. There must be a true tenancy for the Acts to apply. They do not apply to licensees such as lodgers or persons allowed to occupy houses on a grace and favour basis or to service occupiers. The Acts define the circumstances under which a landlord may apply for increased rent as a consequence of having carried out improvements to his property and also lay down the system of phasing of such rent increases. On the death of a statutory successor to a tenancy the tenancy may pass for a second time to a member of the family or a relative who has been in residence in the house for a period of at least six months. The Acts also lay down the duties and functions of Rent Officers and Rent Assessment Committees with regard to unfurnished accommodation and of Rent Tribunals for furnished accommodation.

The Tenants Rights, Etc. (Scotland) Act 1980 contains a number of important provisions and deals mainly with the rights of public sector tenants to purchase the houses which they occupy. S. 46 converts all remaining controlled tenancies into regulated tenancies and s. 34 creates a particular type of protected tenancy known as a "short tenancy."

It also makes provisions in relation to housing rents and connected tenancies; the Act makes provision for a tenant's right to security of tenure and to a written lease. It also allows for amendment to the Housing Bill by introducing a landlord's right, in certain circumstances, to refuse to sell a house designed or adapted for occupation by the elderly to a tenant who would otherwise have the right to buy.

## LEGAL AID

### LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid Act 1974 (as amended) is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder, administered by the Law Society.

Legal aid is available for proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the House of Lords, Court of Appeal, High Court, County Courts, Lands Tribunal, Restrictive Practices Court, before the Commons Commissioners, and civil proceedings in Magistrates' Courts. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would

gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions and election petitions. It is generally not available for obtaining the decree in undefended divorce and judicial separation, although the Legal Advice and Assistance Scheme (*post*) will be, and Legal Aid is still available to deal with property, custody disputes etc., arising in the suit.

Where a person is concerned in proceedings only in a representative, fiduciary or official capacity, his personal resources are not to be taken into account in considering eligibility for legal aid. Apart from this, eligibility in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital". The figures change frequently; particulars can be obtained from a solicitor, the Law Society or a Citizens' Advice Bureau. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital part of the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; allowances are made in respect of dependants. Except in cases where the spouses are living apart, or have a contrary interest, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the Department of Health and Social Security, and will be referred to a General Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid should apply for a certificate to the appropriate General Committee for the area in which s/he resides; if resident elsewhere application should be made to a General Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel from a panel. The costs of the assisted person's solicitor and counsel will be paid out of the legal aid fund. The court may order that the costs of a successful unassisted party shall be paid out of the legal aid fund.

In an urgent case, say of domestic violence, or to restrain the kidnapping abroad of a child, Legal Aid may be granted without the applicant's means being fully investigated beforehand. If on a full examination later he is found financially ineligible he is liable to pay all the costs incurred on his behalf.

### LEGAL ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

The Scheme is governed by the Legal Aid Act 1974 (as amended).

Under this legal advice and assistance scheme a client may obtain such advice or assistance as is normally provided by a solicitor and if necessary the advice of a barrister may be obtained, but, with the exception of domestic proceedings in a magistrates' court (see below) the scheme does not extend to taking any step in any proceedings before any court or tribunal. Where legal aid is available for civil proceedings (see above) or in criminal cases (see below) the scheme covers work done in making application for such legal aid.

A person is eligible for advice or assistance under the scheme provided his disposable capital and his disposable income do not exceed limits in force from time to time or if he receives Supplementary Benefit or Family Income Supplement. For a married man or person with children or other dependants deductions will be made from gross income and capital and

allowances are made in respect of income tax, National Insurance contributions, etc. It is intended that the financial limits shall approximate to those applying for legal aid in civil proceedings (see above). Except when they are separated or have conflicting interests the means of husband and wife will be aggregated for the purpose of determining financial eligibility. As in the case of Legal Aid, depending on his means, a person may be called upon to pay a contribution towards the costs of work done for him. Particulars may again be obtained from a solicitor, the Law Society or a Citizens' Advice Bureau.

Solicitor's costs and expenses, which should not together exceed £40 (V.A.T. exclusive), or £75 in the case of divorce etc. (not applicable to Scotland, where the £40 limit still applies) without leave of the Area Legal Aid Committee, will be paid out of the client's contribution and any monies recovered in respect of costs or damages from another party and the balance will be paid by the Legal Aid Fund.

The Act also extends the scheme to cover the costs of a solicitor who is present within the precincts of a magistrates' court or county court and is requested by the court to advise or represent a person who is in need of help.

Since April 1980 the Scheme has been enlarged to cover the cost of representation in domestic proceedings in a magistrates' court. Subject to financial eligibility limits, application is made to the area or local committee for "approval of assistance by way of representation" which will replace legal aid for such proceedings. However the £40 costs limit referred to above will not apply. An applicant who is outside the financial limits but eligible for *legal aid* will still have to apply for a legal aid certificate as before.

#### LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Legal Aid Act 1974 Part II provides for legal aid in criminal proceedings. A criminal court (e.g. magistrates' court, Crown Court) has power to order legal aid to be granted where it appears desirable to do so in the interests of justice. The court shall make an order in certain cases, e.g., where a person is committed for trial on a charge of murder. However, the court may not make an order unless it appears to the court that the person's means are such that he requires assistance in meeting the costs of the particular proceedings in question. Application should be made to the appropriate court where proceedings are to take place.

An applicant may be required to make a contribution towards the costs of the action. In order to ascertain the amount of this contribution he will have to produce written evidence of his means. Investigation of means may be referred to the D.H.S.S. who will report to the court. No contribution will be required from a person who has insufficient means.

Any practising barrister or solicitor may act for a legally aided person in criminal proceedings unless excluded by reason of misconduct. In general where legal aid is given it will normally include representation by both counsel and solicitor. However, in connection with magistrates' courts, representation will be by solicitor alone unless it is a serious offence.

Where any doubt arises about the grant of a legal aid order that doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. The court also has power to amend or revoke a legal aid order. Legal aid may also be granted in connection with appellate proceedings, e.g., on appeal to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act 1968.

#### SCOTLAND CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1967 and the Legal Advice and Assistance Act 1972 form the basis of a scheme to provide legal advice in most civil actions in the House of Lords on appeals from the Court of Session, in the Court of Session, the Lands Valuation Appeal Court, the Scottish Land Court, the Employment Appeal Tribunal, the Sheriff Court, the Restrictive Practices Court and Lands Tribunal for Scotland.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) The decision of the Supplementary Benefits Commission is final as to financial eligibility. A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. In a case where litigation is not immediately necessary, the client can seek advice under the Legal Advice and Assistance Act 1972 which is similar to the legal advice and assistance provisions of the Legal Aid Act 1974 (see above). In an instance where litigation is expected, application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor. He is required to prepare for the signature of the applicant a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action, and submit the same along with supporting documentation and relevant application forms to the Committee. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the Supplementary Benefits Commission after the Committee has considered the memorandum and accompanying papers and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action. The Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 1967 provides for the payment (to a limited extent) out of the legal aid funds of expenses incurred by successful opponents of legally aided litigants.

#### LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England—the Scottish scheme being administered under the Legal Advice and Assistance Act 1972.

#### CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal Aid in criminal cases is administered under the Legal Aid (Scotland) (Criminal Proceedings) Scheme and Regulations, 1975.

Subject to the financial eligibility of the applicant and the merits of his case, Legal Aid is available for proceedings in the High Court of Justiciary, the Sheriff Court and the District Court, as well as for appeals from those courts. Separate lists of practitioners prepared to act on behalf of assisted persons are kept, as regards counsel, by the Faculty of Advocates, and, as regards solicitors, by the Supreme Court and Local Legal Aid Committees of the Law Society of Scotland. Generally, an applicant may nominate to act on his behalf any solicitor whose name appears on the lists. The Scheme also provides for a rota of Duty Solicitors to act for persons taken into custody on homicide charges and persons who are in custody awaiting the first hearing of their case before the Sheriff or District Court.

Applications for Legal Aid must normally be made on the prescribed form to the clerk of the court in question and an applicant is required to provide therein particulars of the merits of his case and his

financial circumstances. Where less than 7 days before his trial an accused lodges an application it shall be refused unless, on special cause shown, the court decides the application to be timeously made. In certain cases, i.e. where a person is in custody on a charge of serious crime, an oral application to the clerk of court will be sufficient. Applications are dealt with by the courts themselves and the results communicated to the relevant Committee of the Law Society. An award may be made subject to a contribution to the Legal Aid Fund. Where an applicant has a right to legal representation at the expense of a third party—e.g. a Trade Union—he will be refused Legal Aid, although a person with a high income may be awarded Legal Aid if the Court is satisfied that he would be unable without grave financial hardship to meet the costs of his defence.

A solicitor acting for an assisted person in a murder trial or appeal may instruct without the prior sanction of the Law Society both senior and junior counsel. In all other cases before the High Court only junior counsel may be instructed without prior sanction.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (consolidating earlier Acts) contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Under the Development Land Tax Act 1976 a charge to development land tax may arise where a person realises development value by a disposal of an interest in land in the U.K. on or after August 1, 1976.

*What is Development:—*

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

*Examples of what is not deemed Development:—*

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior, with the exception that since December 5, 1968, any expansion, or works begun for the expansion, of a building below ground level constitutes development.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

*Planning Permission.*—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Secretary of State may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1977 as amended in 1981, specifies a number of types of development for which no permission is usually required, e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 70 cubic metres or 15 per cent, whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 115 cubic metres.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Secretary of State and from his decision, in limited

circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

### SCOTLAND

The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 consolidates the statute law relating to town and country planning in Scotland.

The Act contains provisions for an appeal to the Secretary of State against the refusal of planning permission. The decision of the Secretary of State is final.

Sections 87 and 92 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 contain important provisions on planning applications and, unlike certain parts of this Act, extend to Scotland.

### VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the most important of which are the Act of 1949 (as amended) and the Act of 1969. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are all persons resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date, are British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of at least 18 years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote. Also, no person can use his vote unless he is on the Register of electors kept for the constituency. In addition, a person who is of voting age on the date of the poll at a parliamentary or local government election is entitled to vote, whether or not he is of voting age on the qualifying date. Accordingly, a qualified person will be entitled to be registered in a register of parliamentary electors or a register of local government electors if he will attain voting age within twelve months from the date on which the register is required to be published.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections which must generally be lodged by December 16 in each year. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Voters at a parliamentary or local government election must generally vote in person at the allotted polling station, except for those entitled to vote by post or at any polling station, and those for whom proxies have been appointed. Certain people can apply to be treated as absent voters at a parliamentary election and thus able to vote by post—among these are registered service voters, those unable by reason of blindness or other physical incapacity to go in person to the polling station, and those unable to go in person from their qualifying address to the polling station without making a journey by air or sea.

Unless entitled to vote by post, a person registered as a service voter may vote by proxy at a parliamentary or local government election. A proxy may also be appointed by a registered elector who is unable to go in person to the polling station by reason of the general nature of his occupation and who is likely to be at sea or out of the United Kingdom on the date of the poll, provided he applies to be treated as an absent voter. The appointment of a person to vote as proxy at parliamentary elections has effect also for the purposes of local government elections.

## INCOME TAX 1982-83

## INTRODUCTION

Income tax is charged on the total income of individuals for a year of assessment commencing on April 6 and ending on the following April 5. The rates of tax and the calculation of liability will frequently differ as between one year of assessment and another. The following information is confined to the year of assessment 1982-83, ending on April 5, 1983.

Liability is determined by establishing the taxable income for a year of assessment. The income may be reduced by an individual's personal allowances and reliefs. The first slice of taxable income remaining is assessable to income tax at the basic rate of 30 per cent. The rates of tax progressively increase and eventually reach 60 per cent on the slice of income exceeding £31,500. The full rates of income tax chargeable are as follows:

On the first £12,800	30 per cent
On the next £2,300	40 per cent
On the next £4,000	45 per cent
On the next £6,200	50 per cent
On the next £6,200	55 per cent
On the remainder	60 per cent

Where investment income exceeds £6,250 an investment income surcharge of 15 per cent will be payable on the excess. In those cases where an individual's income is sufficiently substantial to attract the maximum rate of 60 per cent and also the investment income surcharge of 15 per cent aggregate liability arises on the top slice at 75 per cent.

The tables which follow show the income tax payable for 1982-83 by an individual on the amount of income specified, after deducting the personal allowance and age allowance. The taxpayer may, however, be entitled to further reliefs and allowances which reduce the tax payable below the amount shown in the tables.

Trustees administering settled property are also chargeable to income tax at the basic rate of 30 per cent. Where the trustees retain discretionary powers there will also be liability to the investment income surcharge at 15 per cent. Companies residing in the United Kingdom are not liable to income tax but suffer corporation tax on income, profits and gains.

The charge to income tax broadly arises on all taxable income accruing from sources in the United Kingdom. Individuals who are resident in this territory may also become liable on income arising overseas. An individual is resident in the United Kingdom if he or she normally resides here. Persons not normally residing in the United Kingdom may become resident if they visit this territory for periods which average three months or more throughout a period of years. The existence of a place of abode in the United Kingdom may produce residence if visits of any duration are made.

Income arising overseas will often incur liability to foreign taxation. If that income is also chargeable to United Kingdom income tax, excessive liability may well arise. The United Kingdom has concluded Double Taxation Agreements with many overseas territories which ensure that the same slice of income is not doubly assessed. In the absence of such an agreement, foreign tax suffered can usually be relieved when calculating liability to income tax.

The special rules for taxing income derived by a husband and wife are examined later.

## INCOME TAXABLE

Income tax is assessed and collected under several Schedules. Each Schedule determines the extent of liability and establishes the amount to be included in taxable income. In some instances the actual income arising in a year of assessment will be charged to income tax for that year. A different basis of assessment may arise for income taxable under Cases I to V of Schedule D. Frequently, income assessable under these Cases will be that arising in a previous year or period but there are special rules where a new source is acquired or an existing source discontinued. The contents of the various Schedules are shown below:

**Schedule A.**—Tax is charged on annual profits from the ownership or occupation of land in the United Kingdom. This will include rents, ground rents and other income arising from land. Expenditure incurred by the landlord on maintenance, repairs, insurance and management can be subtracted from the annual profits. This Schedule does not include profits from farming, market gardening or woodlands, nor does it extend to mineral rents and royalties. Premiums arising on the grant of a lease for a period not exceeding fifty years are assessed to income tax. However, the amount of the taxable premium may be reduced by 2 per cent for each year, after the first year, of the leasing period. Income from furnished lettings may be assessed under Schedule A, but it is possible to assess profits derived from letting furniture and providing services under Case VI of Schedule D.

**Schedule B.**—Assessment is confined to woodlands in the United Kingdom managed on a commercial basis and with a view to the realisation of profits. The assessment will be based on one-third of the annual value. The occupier of woodlands retains the option of being assessed under Case I of Schedule D on profits arising from management.

**Schedule C.**—This Schedule is confined to interest or dividends on Government or public authority funds and certain payments made out of the public revenues of overseas countries.

**Schedule D.**—This Schedule is divided into six Cases as follows:

*Cases I and II.*—Profits arising from trades, professions and vocations, including farming and market gardening. Where an individual carrying on a business is absent from the United Kingdom for not less than thirty qualifying days in a year of assessment the amount of profits chargeable to tax may be reduced. Capital expenditure incurred on assets used for business purposes will often produce an entitlement to capital allowances which reduce the profits chargeable. These profits may also be reduced following the submission of claims, notably to obtain stock relief.

*Case III.*—Interest on Government Stocks not taxed at source (e.g. War Loan and British Savings Bonds), bank deposit interest and discounts. Interest up to £70 on ordinary National Savings Bank deposits is exempt from income tax. The exemption applies to both husband and wife separately. Interest on National Savings Bank Special Investment Accounts is not exempt.

*Cases IV and V.*—Interest from overseas securities, rents, dividends and all other income. Assessment is based on the full amount arising, whether

## (1) SINGLE PERSONS (UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE)

Income	Income All Earned		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax	Average Rate	Income Tax	Average Rate
£	£	per cent	£	per cent
2,000	130	6.5	130	6.5
2,500	280	11.2	280	11.2
3,000	430	14.3	430	14.3
3,500	580	16.6	580	16.6
4,000	730	18.2	730	18.2
4,500	880	19.6	880	19.6
5,000	1,030	20.6	1,030	20.6
6,000	1,330	22.2	1,330	22.2
7,000	1,630	23.3	1,743	24.9
8,000	1,930	24.1	2,193	27.4
9,000	2,230	24.8	2,643	29.3
10,000	2,530	25.3	3,093	30.9
15,000	4,094	27.3	5,406	36.0
20,000	6,261	31.3	8,323	41.6
25,000	8,727	34.9	11,540	46.2
50,000	23,231	46.5	29,793	59.6
100,000	53,231	53.2	67,293	67.3

remitted to the United Kingdom or retained overseas, but individuals who are either not domiciled in the United Kingdom or who are ordinarily resident overseas may apply the remittance basis. Overseas pensions are taxable but the amount arising may be reduced by 10 per cent for assessment purposes. Profits from trades, professions or vocations carried on overseas may be reduced by 25 per cent for assessment purposes.

*Case VI.*—Sundry profits and annual receipts not assessed under any other Case or Schedule. These may include insurance commissions, post-cessation receipts and numerous other receipts specifically charged under Case VI.

*Schedule E.*—All emoluments from an office or employment are assessable under this Schedule. There are three Cases as follows:

*Case I.*—This applies to all emoluments of an individual resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

*Case II.*—Of application where the individual is not resident or ordinarily resident and extends to emoluments for duties undertaken in the United Kingdom.

*Case III.*—Applies to other emoluments remitted to the United Kingdom.

Special rules apply to emoluments received by non-domiciled employees employed by non-resident employers. In general, where the duties are performed in the United Kingdom such earnings will be assessable subject to a deduction of 50 per cent. The deduction is reduced to 25 per cent where the employee has been resident in the United Kingdom for at least nine out of the last ten years of assessment.

Although foreign earnings may be assessable under Case I where the employee is resident and ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, a deduction of 100 per cent or 25 per cent may be available. The 100 per cent deduction can be obtained where duties are performed overseas for a continuous period reaching or exceeding 365 days. A limited deduction of 25 per cent applies where the employee is absent from the United Kingdom for 30 or more qualifying days in the year of assessment. An alternative deduction of 25 per cent will be granted where emoluments arise

from employment with a foreign employer and all the duties are performed outside the United Kingdom.

The emoluments assessable under Schedule E include all salaries, wages, director's fees and other money sums. In addition, there is a wide range of benefits which must also be added to taxable emoluments. These include the provision of living accommodation on advantageous terms and advantages arising from the use of vouchers. From April 6, 1983, payments received under a sick pay scheme will be taxable where, or to the extent that, these are attributable to contributions made by the employer, also from this date sickness benefit arising under the state scheme will be chargeable to tax.

Further taxable benefits accrue to directors and employees receiving emoluments of £8,500 or more in the year of assessment. These benefits include the reimbursement of expenses, the availability of motor cars for private motoring and any other benefits provided at the employer's expense. From April 6, 1983, where an employer finances the cost of petrol or other fuel used for private motoring this will create an additional benefit.

In arriving at the amount to be assessed under Schedule E all expenses incurred wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the duties may be deducted. This includes fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies.

Compensation for loss of office and other sums received on the termination of an office or employment are assessable to tax. However, the first £25,000 may be excluded and only the balance remains chargeable, subject to some reduction in the amount of tax payable.

*Schedule F.*—This Schedule is concerned with company dividends and distributions. A United Kingdom resident company paying a dividend or distribution must account to the Revenue for advance corporation tax on the amount paid. A shareholder residing in the United Kingdom receives the dividend or distribution, together with a tax credit equal to the amount of advance corporation tax. The dividend or distribution is regarded as having suffered income tax, equal to the tax credit, at the basic rate, and where the shareholder is not liable, or fully liable, at this rate a repayment can be

## (2) MARRIED COUPLE (UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE)

Income	Income all Earned		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax	Average Rate	Income Tax	Average Rate
£	£	per cent	£	per cent
2,500	16	0.6	16	0.6
3,000	166	5.6	166	5.6
3,500	316	9.0	316	9.0
4,000	466	11.6	466	11.6
4,500	616	13.7	616	13.7
5,000	766	15.3	766	15.3
6,000	1,066	17.8	1,066	17.8
7,000	1,366	19.5	1,479	21.1
8,000	1,666	20.8	1,929	24.1
9,000	1,966	21.8	2,379	26.4
10,000	2,266	22.7	2,829	28.2
15,000	3,766	25.1	5,079	33.9
20,000	5,865	29.3	7,927	39.6
25,000	8,287	33.1	11,100	44.4
50,000	22,703	45.4	29,265	58.5
100,000	52,703	52.7	66,765	66.8

obtained. Individuals liable at rates in excess of the basic rate will incur further liability. From April 6, 1982 some payments made by an unquoted trading company to redeem or purchase its own shares will not be treated as distributions.

## INCOME NOT TAXABLE

This includes interest on National Savings Certificates, scholarship income, bounty payments to members of the armed services and annuities payable to the holders of certain awards. Building society interest received is not liable to income tax at the basic rate but may be chargeable where the individual's income is sufficiently large to incur liability at rates in excess of the basic rate.

## SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Many Social Security benefits are not liable to income tax. These include the maternity allowance, sickness benefit, child benefit, war widow's pension, death grant, mobility allowance (from April 6, 1982) and numerous others. Among the limited range of benefits which are taxable is the retirement pension, widow's allowance and widowed mother's allowance. From July 5, 1982, unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit paid to the unemployed become chargeable to income tax, with limited exceptions.

State sickness benefits payable after April 5, 1983 will be chargeable to tax.

## PAY AS YOU EARN

The Pay As You Earn system is not an independent form of taxation but has been designed to collect income tax by deduction from most emoluments. When paying emoluments to employees an employer is usually required to deduct income tax and account for that tax to the Inland Revenue. In many cases this deduction procedure will fully exhaust the individual's liability to income tax, unless there is other income.

## PERSONAL ALLOWANCES

The following personal allowances are available to individuals and may be subtracted when calculating income chargeable to income tax:

**Personal Allowance.**—A single person is entitled to a personal allowance of £1,565. This is increased to £2,445 for a married man whose wife is living with or maintained by him. For the year of marriage the increased allowance will only be available if marriage occurs before May 6. The increased allowance is reduced by one-twelfth of £880 for each complete month preceding the marriage date.

The increased married man's allowance may be withdrawn where a wife's earning election is made (see "Husband and Wife" below).

**Age Allowance.**—A single person who has attained the age of 65 years and is in receipt of income not exceeding £6,700 receives an age allowance of £2,070. This is increased to £3,295 where a married man, or his wife living with him, has reached 65. If the income exceeds £6,700 the allowance is reduced by two-thirds of the amount of the excess. This reduction continues until the age allowance is reduced to the amount of the personal allowance. Age allowance is in substitution for, and not in addition to, the personal allowance.

**Wife's Earned Income Allowance.**—An allowance equal to the wife's earned income, but limited to a maximum of £1,565, may be obtained. This allowance is not granted in the year of marriage or where a wife's earnings election is made (see "Husband and Wife" below).

**Additional Personal Allowance.**—An allowance of £880 is available to a single person who has a qualifying child resident with him or her in the year of assessment. The allowance can also be obtained by a married man whose wife is totally incapacitated by physical or mental infirmity throughout the year and a child is similarly resident.

A "qualifying child" for 1982-83 must be born during the year, be under the age of 16 years at the commencement of the year, or over the age of 16 years at the commencement of the year and either receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school or other educational establishment or undergoing training for a trade, profession or vocation throughout a minimum period of two years. It is also necessary that the child is the claimant's own or, if not such a child, was either

## (3) SINGLE PERSONS (OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE)

Income	Income all earned		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax	Average Rate	Income Tax	Average Rate
£	£	per cent	£	per cent
2,500	129	5·2	129	5·2
3,000	279	9·3	279	9·3
3,500	429	12·3	429	12·3
4,000	579	14·5	579	14·5
4,500	729	16·2	729	16·2
5,000	879	17·6	879	17·6
6,000	1,179	19·6	1,179	19·6
7,000	1,539	22·0	1,651	23·6
8,000	1,930	24·1	2,193	27·4
9,000	2,230	24·8	2,643	29·3
10,000	2,530	25·3	3,093	30·9
15,000	4,094	27·3	5,406	36·0
20,000	6,261	31·3	8,323	41·6
25,000	8,727	34·9	11,540	46·0
50,000	23,231	46·5	29,793	59·6
100,000	53,231	53·2	67,293	67·3

born during 1982-83 or under the age of 18 years at the commencement of the year and maintained by the claimant at his or her own expense during the whole of the succeeding twelve month period.

**Housekeeper Allowance.**—An allowance of £100 is available to a widow or widower having a relative residing to act as a housekeeper. This allowance is also available where a housekeeper is employed for a similar purpose.

**Son's or Daughter's Services Allowance.**—A person who, by reason of his or his wife's old age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a son or daughter is entitled to an allowance of £55.

**Dependent Relative Allowance.**—The maximum deduction for each dependent relative is normally £100 but an increased allowance of £145 may be claimed where the claimant is a woman (other than a married woman living with her husband). The allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own taxable income exceeds the basic National Insurance Retirement Pension. The relative must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's mother who may be widowed, living apart from her husband or divorced. Additionally, the relative must be maintained by the claimant. If more than one person provides support to the dependent relative the allowance must be divided between them.

**Blind Person's Allowance.**—An allowance of £360 is available to a single person if at any time during the year ending on April 5, 1983, that person was registered as blind on a register maintained by a local authority. The allowance will also be available to a married man if either he or his wife living with him is similarly registered. An increased allowance of £720 will be available if both husband and wife are registered blind persons.

**Widow's Bereavement Allowance.**—For the year of assessment in which a husband dies his surviving widow may obtain a widow's bereavement allowance of £880. It is a necessary requirement that the parties were living together immediately before death. The special widow's bereavement allowance is available only for the year of death and cannot be obtained in subsequent years.

**Life Assurance Relief.**—Although relief may be obtained for premiums paid on life assurance and other policies, this is not given through the tax system. To qualify for relief premiums must be paid on an approved policy providing life assurance or deferred annuities. Relief is confined to policies made by the payer and covering his own life or that of his or her spouse. Only policyholders residing in the United Kingdom can usually obtain relief and payments must be made to a United Kingdom company or friendly society or to a United Kingdom branch of an overseas company.

When paying premiums under a qualifying policy the payer will deduct and retain income tax at the rate of 15 per cent. The ability to retain deductions made in this manner is not affected by the payer's liability to income tax on taxable income. No restriction to the deduction procedure arises if aggregate premiums paid during a year of assessment do not exceed £1,500. Should premiums exceed this amount, relief will be confined to £1,500 or one-sixth of total income, whichever is the greater. Where sums deducted exceed this maximum limit, the excess must be accounted for to the Inland Revenue.

There may be some variation in this deduction procedure for small premiums payable to door-to-door collectors as it would obviously be impractical to operate the deduction scheme. If such premiums do not exceed £4 per four week period no relief will be given by deduction but increased benefits arise under the qualifying policy. Should premiums paid exceed £4 per four week period, the policyholder may either forego the deduction and obtain increased benefits or obtain a deduction of 15 per cent, thereby leaving the benefits undisturbed.

## OTHER DEDUCTIONS

In addition to personal allowances, which may reduce taxable income, other eligible deductions may be available to an individual. These include payments of interest.

In some instances interest paid by a business proprietor may be relieved when calculating profits chargeable to income tax under Case I or Case II of Schedule D. Many private individuals cannot obtain relief in this manner and must satisfy stringent

## (4) MARRIED PERSONS (OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE)

Income	Income all Earned		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax	Average Rate	Income Tax	Average Rate
£	£	per cent	£	per cent
3,500	61	1.7	61	1.7
4,000	211	5.3	211	5.3
4,500	361	8.0	361	8.0
5,000	511	10.2	511	10.2
6,000	811	13.5	811	13.5
7,000	1,171	16.7	1,284	18.3
8,000	1,666	20.8	1,929	24.1
9,000	1,966	21.8	2,379	26.4
10,000	2,266	22.7	2,829	28.2
15,000	3,766	25.1	5,079	33.9
20,000	5,865	29.3	7,927	39.6
25,000	8,287	33.1	11,100	44.4
50,000	22,703	45.4	29,265	58.5
100,000	52,703	52.7	66,765	66.8

requirements before relief will be forthcoming. In general terms, before interest can qualify for relief it must be annual, as opposed to short, interest or paid to a bank, stockbroker or discount house. Relief will not be available to the extent that interest exceeds a reasonable commercial rate and no relief will be forthcoming for interest on an overdraft.

For 1982-83 relief will be available on the following payments:

- (i) Interest on a loan to purchase or improve an interest in land owned by the individual and used as his only or main residence or similarly used by a dependent relative or a former or separated spouse. If the loan exceeds £25,000 relief is restricted to interest on that amount.
- (ii) Interest on a loan to purchase or improve an interest in land which is let or available for letting at a commercial rent. This interest is only capable of being deducted from rental income.
- (iii) Interest on a loan made to acquire an interest in a close company or in a partnership.
- (iv) Interest on a loan to a member of a partnership to acquire machinery or plant for use in the partnership business.
- (v) Interest on a loan to an employed person to acquire machinery or plant for the purposes of his employment.
- (vi) Interest on a loan made for the purpose of contributing capital to an industrial co-operative.
- (vii) Interest on a loan made to purchase an annuity where the loan is secured on land.
- (viii) Interest on a loan to personal representatives for the payment of capital transfer tax.

A new system of obtaining relief for most payments of mortgage interest will be introduced on April 6, 1983. This applies to interest paid to a building society, bank, insurance company and certain other persons. When making payments of this nature the payer will deduct and retain income tax at the basic rate. This will provide the payer with full relief at the basic rate and no other relief will be necessary, unless the payer is liable at rates in excess of the basic rate.

Many individuals contribute to pension schemes. The amount of their contributions may be deducted when establishing emoluments assessable under Schedule E.

Self-employed individuals and those who are not in pensionable employment may pay premiums on retirement annuity policies. The amount of these premiums may usually be relieved in calculating taxable income but limitations are placed on the amount available for relief.

#### HUSBAND AND WIFE

It is a general rule that the income of a married woman living with her husband will be aggregated with his income for the purpose of charging income tax. Aggregation does not, however, apply for the year of assessment in which the parties marry. For that year the husband will receive the personal allowance appropriate to a married man, although the amount of this allowance may require some restriction if marriage takes place after May 5. The wife will be taxed for the year of marriage as if she were a single person and no wife's earned income allowance can be obtained.

For subsequent years of assessment the incomes of husband and wife will be aggregated and if the husband does not satisfy the total tax liability the Inland Revenue may require the wife to pay the tax appropriate to her income.

Husband and wife may, however, claim to be separately assessed. This claim does not affect the total amount of income tax payable but allocates the liability between the parties. A quite different election may be made for separate assessment of wife's earnings. The effect of such an election is that the husband will be assessed on his income and on the wife's investment income and will receive the personal allowance appropriate to a single man. The wife will be separately assessed on her earned income and receive allowances as a single person. The wife's earnings election may be of advantage where the saving in higher rates of tax on the wife's income is greater than the increased tax resulting from the loss of the married personal allowance.



## CAPITAL GAINS TAX

## INTRODUCTION

A person is chargeable to capital gains tax on chargeable gains which accrue to him or her during a year of assessment ending on April 5. Liability extends to persons who are either resident or ordinarily resident for the year but special rules apply where a person permanently leaves the United Kingdom or comes to this territory for the purpose of acquiring residence. Non-residents are not liable to capital gains tax unless, exceptionally, they carry on a business in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency.

Chargeable gains accruing to companies are assessable to corporation tax and not to capital gains tax.

Capital gains tax is chargeable on the total of chargeable gains which accrue to a person in a year of assessment, after subtracting allowable losses arising in the same year. Allowable losses brought forward from some earlier year may be offset against chargeable gains but in the case of individuals this must not reduce the net chargeable gains for 1982-83 below £5,000.

## RATE OF TAX

Where the net chargeable gains accruing to an individual during 1982-83 do not exceed £5,000 there will be no liability to capital gains tax. If the net gains exceed £5,000 the excess is chargeable at the flat rate of 30 per cent.

Capital gains tax for 1982-83 falls due for payment on or before December 1, 1983. If the return or other information recording chargeable gains is delayed, interest may become chargeable at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from December 1.

## HUSBAND AND WIFE

In the year of marriage chargeable gains accruing to husband and wife are separately assessed. Each party may independently obtain the £5,000 exemption and there is no aggregation. For subsequent years, however, chargeable gains arising to a married woman living with her husband are assessed and charged on the husband, unless an election for separate assessment is made. This election will not reduce the aggregate tax payable but merely apportion liability between the spouses on an equitable basis.

## DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

Before liability to capital gains tax can arise a disposal, or deemed disposal, of an asset must take place. This occurs not only where assets are sold or exchanged but applies on the making of a gift. There is also a disposal of assets where any capital sum is derived from assets, for example, where compensation is received for loss or damage to an asset.

The date on which a disposal must be treated as having taken place will determine the year of assessment in which the chargeable gain or allowable loss falls. In those cases where a disposal is made under an unconditional contract, the time of disposal will be that when the contract was entered into and not the subsequent date of conveyance or transfer. A disposal under a conditional contract or option is treated as taking place when the contract becomes unconditional or the option is exercised. Disposals by way of gift are undertaken when the gift becomes effective.

## VALUATION OF ASSETS

The amount actually received as consideration for the disposal of an asset will be the sum from which very limited outgoings must be deducted for the purpose of establishing the gain or loss. In some cases, however, the consideration passing will not accurately reflect the value of the asset and some other basis must be used. This applies, in particular, where an asset is transferred by way of gift or otherwise than by a bargain made at arm's length. Such transactions are deemed to take place for a consideration representing market value, which will determine both the disposal proceeds accruing to the transferor and the cost of acquisition to the transferee.

Market value represents the price which an asset might reasonably be expected to fetch on a sale in the open market. In the case of unquoted shares or securities it is to be assumed that the hypothetical purchaser in the open market would have available all the information which a prudent prospective purchaser of shares or securities might reasonably require if he were proposing to purchase them from a willing vendor by private treaty and at arm's length. This is an important consideration as the amount of information deemed to be available to a hypothetical purchaser may materially affect the price "reasonably" offered in an open market situation. The market value of unquoted shares or securities will usually be established following negotiations with the Shares Valuation Division of the Capital Taxes Office.

Special rules apply to determine the market value of shares quoted on the Stock Exchange.

## DEDUCTION FOR OUTGOINGS

Once the actual or notional disposal proceeds have been determined it only remains to subtract eligible outgoings for the purpose of computing the gain or loss. There is the general rule that any outgoings deducted, or which are available to be deducted, when calculating income tax liability must be ignored. Subject to this, deductions will usually be limited to—

- (a) the cost of the asset, together with incidental costs wholly and exclusively incurred in connection with the acquisition;
- (b) expenditure incurred wholly and exclusively on the asset in enhancing its value, being expenditure reflected in the state or nature of the asset at the time of the disposal, and any other expenditure wholly and exclusively incurred in establishing, preserving or defending title to, or a right over, the asset; and
- (c) the incidental costs of making the disposal.

Where the disposal concerns a leasehold interest having less than 50 years to run, any expenditure falling under (a) and (b) must be written off throughout the duration of the lease. This recognises that a lease is a wasting asset and at the termination of the leasing period will retain no value.

## INDEXATION ALLOWANCE

A special indexation allowance may be available where the disposal of an asset takes place after April 5, 1982. This allowance is based on increases in the retail prices index between March 1982, or twelve months after expenditure has been incurred (whichever is the later) and the month of disposal. The increase is applied to the items of expenditure in (a)

and (b) above, to determine the indexation allowance. The amount of this allowance is then subtracted from the gain arising on disposal. No indexation allowance is available when calculating losses, nor can the allowance convert a gain into a loss.

### EXEMPTIONS

There is a general exemption from liability to capital gains tax—

- (a) where the net gains of an individual for a year of assessment do not exceed £5,000; and
- (b) where the value of all gifts made by an individual in any year do not exceed £100.

The disposal of many assets will not give rise to chargeable gains or allowable losses and these include—

- (a) private motor cars;
- (b) certain Government securities retained for a minimum period of twelve months.
- (c) National Savings Certificates, Premium Bonds, Defence Bonds and National Development Bonds;
- (d) currency of any description acquired for personal expenditure outside the United Kingdom;
- (e) decorations awarded for valour;
- (f) betting wins and pools, lottery or games prizes;
- (g) compensation or damages for any wrong or injury suffered by an individual in his person or in his profession or vocation;
- (h) life assurance and deferred annuity contracts where the person making the disposal is the original beneficial owner;
- (i) dwelling-houses and land enjoyed with the residence which is an individual's only or main residence;
- (j) tangible movable property, the consideration for the disposal of which does not exceed £3,000;
- (k) certain tangible movable property which is a wasting asset having a life not exceeding 50 years;
- (l) assets transferred to charities and other bodies;
- (m) works of art, historic buildings and other assets;
- (n) assets used to provide maintenance funds for historic buildings;
- (o) assets transferred to trustees for the benefit of employees.

### DWELLING-HOUSES

Exemption will usually be available for any gain which accrues to an individual from the disposal of, or of an interest in, a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which has been his only or main residence. The exemption extends to land which has been occupied and enjoyed with the residence as its garden or grounds. Some restriction may be necessary where the land exceeds one acre.

The gain will not be chargeable to capital gains tax if the dwelling-house, or part, has been the individual's only or main residence throughout the period of ownership, or throughout the entire period except for all or any part of the last two years. A

proportionate part of the gain will be exempt if the dwelling-house has been the individual's only or main residence for part only of the period of ownership.

Where part of the dwelling-house has been used exclusively for business purposes, part of the gain arising on disposal will not be exempt. It will be comparatively unusual for any part to be used exclusively for such a purpose, except perhaps in the case of doctors' or dentists' surgeries.

In those cases where part of a qualifying dwelling-house has been used to provide rented accommodation this may frequently be ignored when calculating exemption from capital gains tax, unless relatively substantial sums are involved.

Dwellings occupied by dependent relatives, separated or divorced former spouses, and also by beneficiaries under trusts, may also obtain the exemption.

### ROLL-OVER RELIEF

Persons carrying on business will often undertake the disposal of an asset and use the proceeds to finance the acquisition of a replacement asset. Where this situation arises a claim for roll-over relief may be made. The broad effect of such a claim is that all or part of the gain arising on the disposal of the old asset may be disregarded. The gain or part is then subtracted from the cost of acquiring the replacement asset. As this cost is reduced, any gain arising from the future disposal of the replacement asset will be correspondingly increased, unless of course a further roll-over situation then develops.

It remains a requirement that both the old and the replacement asset must be used for the purpose of the taxpayer's business. Relief will only be available if the acquisition of the replacement asset takes place within a period commencing twelve months before, and ending three years after, the disposal of the old asset, although the Board of Inland Revenue retain a discretion to extend this period where the circumstances were such that it was impossible for the taxpayer to acquire the replacement asset before the expiration of the normal time limit.

### GIFTS

Although the gift of an asset is deemed to be a disposal made for a consideration representing market value, a claim can frequently be made to avoid capital gains tax liability. This claim applies to the gift of all assets by one individual to a second individual, by an individual to trustees, by trustees to an individual, or between trustees, residing in the United Kingdom. The effect of the claim is similar to that arising following a claim for roll-over relief and the cost to the transferor will be reduced. Adjustments will be necessary where a transaction undertaken, otherwise than by way of bargain made at arm's length, involves some inadequate consideration.

A limited claim may also be made on the disposal of assets by an individual to some other person, perhaps a company. This claim is confined to the disposal of business assets, including shares in certain companies.

### RETIREMENT RELIEF

Relief is available to an individual who has attained the age of 60 years and disposes by way of sale or gift of the whole or part of a business. It does not necessarily follow that the disposal of isolated

assets will represent the disposal of the whole or part of a business. The main condition for granting this relief is that throughout a period of at least one year ending with the disposal the business has been owned either by the individual or by a trading company in which the individual retained a sufficient shareholding interest. The relief extends also to cases where an individual disposes by way of sale or gift of shares or securities of a company which was a trading company, the individual retained a sufficient shareholding interest, and he was engaged as a full-time working director for a period or at least one year before the time of disposal.

The maximum retirement relief is governed by the age of the individual at the time of disposal. The relief is nil on the sixtieth birthday and progressively increases to £50,000 at the age of 65. The amount of relief will then be governed by the period throughout which the various conditions have been satisfied, subject to a maximum of ten years. Where the disposal is of shares or securities of a company the available retirement relief may be limited if all assets retained by the company have not been used for business purposes.

#### ASSETS HELD ON APRIL 6, 1965

Capital gains tax is chargeable on gains which accrue from disposals undertaken after April 6, 1965. Special rules must therefore be applied to calculate gains and losses arising from the disposal of assets acquired on some earlier occasion.

This is often achieved by computing the overall gain and apportioning that gain equally throughout the period of ownership. Only that part of the gain attributable to the period commencing on April 6, 1965, and ending at the time of disposal will be chargeable to capital gains tax.

This time apportionment procedure may be withdrawn in certain circumstances. It cannot apply to

the disposal of quoted shares or securities, unit trust holdings or land retaining development value. Where time apportionment is otherwise available, an election can be made to treat the asset as having been acquired for a consideration representing market value on April 6, 1965. A comparison between this notional cost of acquisition and the eventual disposal proceeds will usually disclose the chargeable gain. Restrictions may have to be applied where the calculation produces a loss.

#### DEATH

No capital gains tax is chargeable on the value of assets retained at the time of death. However, the personal representatives administering the deceased's estate are deemed to acquire assets for a consideration representing market value on death. This ensures that any increase in value occurring before the date of death will not be chargeable to capital gains tax. If a legatee or other person acquires an asset under a will or intestacy no chargeable gain will accrue to the personal representatives, and the person taking the asset will be treated as having acquired it at the time of death for its then market value.

#### COMPANIES

Although companies are charged to corporation tax on any chargeable gains, those gains are calculated in a manner similar to that for individuals. The rate of corporation tax is, however, 52 per cent. In contrast, capital gains tax is charged at 30 per cent. To produce equality, chargeable gains of a company are reduced by 22/52nds for assessment purposes. This ensures that the remaining 30/52nds are chargeable at the rate of 52 per cent to produce an effective charge of 30 per cent. Companies cannot obtain the benefit of the annual £5,000 exemption available to individuals.

## CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

### INTRODUCTION

Liability to capital transfer tax may arise on lifetime gifts and other dispositions and also on the value of assets retained at the time of death. The tax was introduced by the Finance Act 1975 but numerous changes have been made subsequently in the rates charged and in the calculation of liability.

An individual's domicile at the time of any gift or on death is an important matter. Domicile will generally be determined by applying normal rules but special considerations may be necessary where an individual was domiciled in the United Kingdom during 1974, or on a subsequent occasion, and eventually acquires a different domicile overseas. Where a person was domiciled in the United Kingdom at the time of a disposition, or on death, the location of assets is immaterial and full liability to capital transfer tax arises. Individuals domiciled outside the United Kingdom are, however, chargeable to capital transfer tax only on transactions affecting assets located in the United Kingdom.

The assets of husband and wife are not merged for capital transfer tax purposes. Each spouse is treated as a separate individual entitled to receive the benefit of his or her exemptions, reliefs and rates of tax. Where both husband and wife retain similar assets special "related property" provisions may require the merger of those assets for valuation purposes.

### LIFETIME DISPOSITIONS

Lifetime dispositions made after March 26, 1974, are vulnerable to capital transfer tax liability. Liability is measured by the "value transferred", which represents the difference between the value of an individual's estate immediately before and immediately following the transfer. It will sometimes be found that the value transferred considerably exceeds the value received by a donee or transferee. This may arise where an individual transfers part of a shareholding interest in an unquoted company. The fall in value reflected by the transfer may well substantially exceed the actual value of shares transferred.

Unless the donee satisfies any capital transfer tax becoming payable, the value transferred must be increased by the amount of that tax. This "grossing up" procedure may considerably increase liability to capital transfer tax.

A disposition is not a transfer of value if it can be shown that there was no intention to confer gratuitous benefit. This requires that the transaction was concluded on terms similar to those expected from persons dealing at arm's length.

### DEATH

Immediately before the time of death an individual is deemed to make a transfer of value. This transfer will comprise the value of assets forming part of the

deceased's estate after subtracting most liabilities. The "grossing up" procedure does not apply to the value of assets at the time of death.

#### SETTLED PROPERTY

Complex rules apply to establish capital transfer tax liability on settled property. Where a person is beneficially entitled to an interest in possession, that person will be deemed to "own" the property in which the interest subsists. It follows that, where the interest comes to an end during the beneficiary's lifetime and some other person becomes entitled to the property, the beneficiary is treated as having made a transfer of value. No liability will arise, however, where the property vests into the absolute ownership of the previous beneficiary. The death of a person entitled to an interest in possession will require the value of the underlying property to be added to the value of the deceased's estate.

In the case of other settled property where there is no interest in possession (e.g. discretionary trusts), liability to tax will arise on each ten-year anniversary. There will also be liability if property ceases to be held on discretionary trusts before the first ten-year anniversary date is reached or between anniversaries. The rate of tax suffered will be governed by several considerations including previous dispositions made by the settlor, transactions concluded by the trustees, and the period throughout which property has been held in trust. No liability arises for ten-year anniversaries falling before April 1, 1983, or exceptionally April 1, 1984. A reduced rate of capital transfer tax applies to distributions made out of a settlement created before March 27, 1974, if the distribution takes place before April 1, 1983.

Accumulation and maintenance settlements which require assets to be distributed not later than a beneficiary's twenty-fifth birthday may be exempt from any liability to capital transfer tax.

#### EXEMPT TRANSFERS

A wide range of exempt transfers are excluded from any liability to capital transfer tax. These apply to lifetime dispositions and, subject to restrictions, are of application to assets retained at the time of death. The exempt transfers are listed below:

**Transfers between Spouses.**—Transfers between husband and wife are usually exempt. However, if one spouse is domiciled in the United Kingdom and the other is not transfers will be exempt only to the extent that the total does not exceed £55,000. Unlike the requirement used for income tax and capital gains tax purposes, it is immaterial whether husband and wife are "living together".

**Annual Exemption.**—The first £3,000 of gifts and other dispositions made in a year ending on April 5 is exempt. If the exemption is not used, or not wholly used, in any year the balance may be carried forward to the following year only. A reduced figure of £2,000 applied for the year ending on April 5, 1981. This exemption has no application on death.

**Small Gifts.**—Outright gifts of £250 or less to any person in one year ending on April 5 are exempt. Before April 6, 1981, the first £250 of a larger gift was also exempt but this no longer applies. The exemption is not available on death.

**Normal Expenditure.**—A transfer made during lifetime and comprising normal expenditure is exempt. To obtain this exemption it must be shown that—

- (a) it was made as part of the normal expenditure of the transferor;
- (b) taking one year with another, it was made out of income; and
- (c) after allowing for all transfers of value forming part of normal expenditure, the transferor was left with sufficient income to maintain his or her usual standard of living.

**Gifts in consideration of marriage.**—These are exempt if they satisfy certain requirements. The amount allowed will be governed by the relationship between the donor and a party to the marriage. The allowable amounts comprise—

- (a) gifts by a parent—£5,000
- (b) gifts by a grandparent—£2,500
- (c) gifts by a party to the marriage—£2,500
- (d) gifts by other persons—£1,000

**Gifts to Charities.**—Gifts to charities are generally exempt from liability. However, gifts made on or within one year before the date of death are limited to £250,000.

**Gifts to Political Parties.**—Gifts to political parties which satisfy certain requirements are generally exempt. However, a limit of £100,000 is placed on gifts made on or within a period of one year before the date of death.

**Gifts for National Purposes.**—Gifts made to an extensive list of bodies are exempt from liability. These include—

- (a) The National Gallery;
- (b) The British Museum;
- (c) The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty;
- (d) The National Art Collections Fund;
- (e) The Nature Conservancy Council;
- (f) Any local authority;
- (g) Any university or university college in the United Kingdom.

A number of other gifts made for the public benefit are also exempt.

#### VALUATIONS

The valuation of assets is an important matter as this will establish the value transferred for lifetime dispositions and also the value of a person's estate at the time of death. The value of property will represent the price which might reasonably be expected from a sale in the open market. This price cannot be reduced on the ground that the whole property is placed on the market simultaneously and may therefore depress values.

In some cases it may be necessary to incorporate the value of "related property". This will include property comprised in the estate of the transferor's spouse, certain property previously transferred to charities and, for transactions taking place before March 10, 1981, certain property held on discretionary trusts. The purpose of the related property valuation rules is not to add the value of that property to the estate of the transferor. Related property must be merged to establish the aggregate value of the respective interests and this value is then apportioned, usually on a pro rata basis to the separate interests.

The value of shares and securities quoted on a stock exchange will be determined by extracting figures from the daily list of official prices.

Where quoted shares and securities are sold within a period of twelve months following the date of death a claim may be made to substitute the proceeds for the value on death. This claim will only be beneficial if the gross proceeds realized are lower than market value on death. A similar claim may be available for interests in land sold within a period of three years following death.

#### RELIEF FOR ASSETS

Special relief is made available for certain assets, notably woodlands, agricultural property and business property. The effect of this relief, which requires the submission of elections, is summarized below:

**Woodlands.**—Where woodlands pass on death the value will usually be included in the deceased's estate. However, an election may be made in respect of land in the United Kingdom on which trees or underwood are growing to delete the value of those assets. Relief is confined to the value of trees or underwood and does not extend to the land on which they are growing. Liability to tax will arise if and when the trees or underwood are sold on a future occasion.

**Agricultural property.**—Relief is available for the agricultural value of agricultural property. Such property must be occupied and used for agricultural purposes and relief is confined to the agricultural value. Where that value is increased by development potential no relief can be obtained on the excess value.

For transfers made or deaths occurring before March 10, 1981, relief was broadly confined to working farmers. The effect of this relief was to reduce the value transferred by 50 per cent.

Transfers made, or deaths occurring, on or after this date may obtain a deduction of 50 or 20 per cent. The higher deduction will be available if the transferor had vacant possession or could obtain that possession within a period of twelve months following the transfer. In other cases, notably including land let to tenants, the reduced deduction of 20 per cent will be available. The increased deduction of 50 per cent may also be obtained for certain agricultural property held on March 9, 1981.

It remains a requirement that the agricultural property was either occupied by the transferor for the purposes of agriculture throughout a two year period ending on the date of the transfer or was owned by him throughout a period of seven years ending on that date and occupied for agricultural purposes.

**Business Property.**—Where value transferred is attributable to relevant business property, that value may be reduced by a percentage. The reduction in value applies to—

- (a) property consisting of a business or an interest in a business;
- (b) shares or securities of a company which, either by themselves or together with other shares or securities owned by the transferor, gave the transferor control of the company immediately before the transfer. Control for this purpose may include that created by related property.
- (c) shares in a company which do not fall within (b) and are not quoted on a recognized stock exchange;

- (d) any land, building, machinery or plant which, immediately before the transfer, was used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a business carried on by a company of which the transferor had control; and
- (e) any land, building, machinery or plant which, immediately before the transfer, was used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a business carried on by a partnership of which the transferor was a partner.

For property falling within (a) or (b) the deduction is 50 per cent. A reduced deduction of 30 per cent, applies to property in (d) or (e) and only 20 per cent to property in (c).

It is a general requirement that the property must have been retained for a period of two years before the transfer or death and restrictions may be necessary if the property has not been used wholly for business purposes. The same slice of property cannot obtain the percentage business relief and the relief available for agricultural property.

#### RATES OF TAX

Once the amount of chargeable transfers has been established it will be necessary to determine the amount of capital transfer tax payable. Each chargeable transfer made during lifetime is added to earlier transfers to establish a cumulative total. On death the value of the estate must be added to lifetime transfers also to arrive at a cumulative total. However, this cumulative total will only include chargeable transfers made within a period of ten years before the current lifetime disposition or death. As capital transfer tax first applied to dispositions made on and after March 27, 1974, restrictions in the cumulative total will not be relevant until the initial ten year period expires on March 26, 1984.

The cumulative total which includes the current transfer or the value on death must be compared with a table to establish the rate or rates of capital transfer tax payable. There are two separate tables—

- (a) one applying to lifetime dispositions, other than those made within a period of three years before the date of death; and
- (b) one applying to the value of the estate at the time of death and also to lifetime dispositions made within the previous three year period.

The rates of capital transfer tax have been amended on several occasions. The first table reproduced below shows the rates of capital transfer tax for deaths occurring on or after March 9, 1982. It also

##### First Table

For values on death and transfers within 3 years before death

Deaths or transfers on or after March 9, 1982		
Portion of value		Rate of tax
£	£	%
0-	55,000	Nil
55,001-	75,000	30
75,001-	100,000	35
100,001-	130,000	40
130,001-	165,000	45
165,001-	200,000	50
200,001-	250,000	55
250,001-	650,000	60
650,001-	1,250,000	65
1,250,001-	2,500,000	70
2,500,001 and above		75

Second Table

For lifetime gifts (other than in 3 years before death)

Gifts on and after March 9, 1982		Rate of tax
Portion of value		
£	£	%
0-	55,000	Nil
55,001-	75,000	15
75,001-	100,000	17½
100,001-	130,000	20
130,001-	165,000	22½
165,001-	200,000	25
200,001-	250,000	30
250,001-	650,000	35
650,001-	1,250,000	40
1,250,001-	2,500,000	45
2,500,001	and above	50

## PAYMENT OF TAX

Capital transfer tax usually falls due for payment six months after the end of the month in which the chargeable transaction takes place. Where a transfer, other than that made on death, takes place after April 5 and before the following October 1, tax falls due on the following April 30, although there are some exceptions to this general rule.

Capital transfer tax attributable to the transfer of certain land, controlling shareholding interests, unquoted shares, businesses and interests in businesses, together with agricultural property, may usually be satisfied by instalments. No liability to interest arises where tax is paid on the due date. In other cases, delay in the payment of tax may involve liability to interest.

## PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS (To March 31, 1982)

Town	New Industries	New Commercial Premises	Total Nos. Employed	New Houses & Flats	Net Capital Advances £	Population
Aycliffe .....	124	120	10,295	8,856	64,232,003	25,000
Basildon .....	484	425	37,100	34,723	186,131,450	100,610
Central Lancs. ....	142	25	125,000	17,358	235,394,995	250,200
Milton Keynes .....	416	451	48,500	25,707	630,672,741	102,500
Northampton .....	381	420	88,000	21,500	154,353,440	160,000
Peterborough .....	530	232	67,250	17,844	313,656,636	120,000
Peterlee .....	87	167	8,214	8,200	85,952,493	23,000
Redditch .....	441	261	24,878	14,321	156,411,401	67,000
Runcorn .....	92	30	21,800	13,025	178,190,053	64,700
Skelmersdale .....	153	198	12,651	11,389	148,131,917	41,300
Telford .....	427	125	45,000	11,363	300,000,000	105,000
Warrington .....	251	56	58,248	6,939	268,461,671	137,400
Washington .....	266	183	19,286	14,357	155,500,088	52,643
Cwmbran .....	329	263	24,050	9,866	92,305,771	45,700
Cumbernauld .....	196	247	12,951	15,566	143,880,845	50,812
East Kilbride .....	327	352	26,500	23,877	92,962,541	71,000
Glenrothes .....	199	228	15,182	12,725	93,597,365	37,000
Irvine .....	132	163	15,454	8,475	104,046,264	58,000
Livingston .....	151	186	11,302	12,630	172,427,686	37,295
TOTAL .....	5,128	4,132	671,661	298,721	3,576,309,360	1,549,790

## OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to run from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases and subject to the commissioner's power to mitigate) a penalty equal to the duty . . . £10

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.

AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale with certain exceptions, *e.g.* agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT under seal subject to exemptions APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed . . . . . 50p

ASSIGNMENT:

By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.

By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BEARER INSTRUMENT:

Inland bearer instrument, *i.e.* share warrant, stock certificate to bearer or any other instrument to bearer by which stock can be transferred, issued by a company or body formed or established in U.K. Duty of an amount equal to three times the transfer duty (usually £6% of the market value).

Overseas bearer instrument, *i.e.*, such an instrument issued in G.B. by a company formed out of the U.K. Duty equal to twice the transfer duty (usually 4% of the market value). Even if issued out of G.B. the instrument must be stamped before transfer in G.B. The issue or transfer of a bearer instrument relating to stock expressed in the currency of a territory outside the Scheduled territories is exempt from duty.

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE.

CAPITAL DUTY.—Where a *chargeable transaction* of a *capital company* takes place after July 31, 1973, duty of £1 is payable on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the actual value of the assets contributed by the members (as opposed to the previous duty of 50p per £100 of the nominal capital), provided the place of effective management of the company is in G.B. or its registered office is in G.B. but the place of its effective management is outside the E.E.C. (Finance Act 1973).

A statement containing prescribed particulars must be delivered to the Commissioners within one month of the transaction unless there is an obligation under the Companies Act 1948 (*e.g.*, on the formation of a limited liability company) or the Limited Partnerships Act 1907 (*e.g.*, on the registration of a limited partnership) to send a statement to the registrar of companies as a result of the transaction.

*Capital company* includes a company incorporated with limited liability under U.K. law, a limited partnership under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907, a company incorporated according to the law of any other member of the E.E.C. and any other corporation or body of persons whose members have the right freely to dispose of their shares and whose liability for debts is limited.

*Chargeable transactions* includes the formation of a capital company, an increase in its capital by the contribution of assets of any kind, the transfer to G.B. of its place of effective management from a country outside the E.E.C. if its registered office is in such a country, and the transfer to G.B. of its registered office from a country outside the E.E.C. if its place of effective management is in such a country.

CAPITAL TRANSFER TAX

A new tax on the transmission of wealth, made by way of gift during a person's lifetime and on death, was introduced by the Finance Act 1975. It applies retrospectively to March 27, 1974, unless the donor died before March 13, 1975 (when Estate Duty or modified Estate Duty will apply).

Tax is charged at progressive rates on the cumulative totals of chargeable gifts made during a person's lifetime, with a final cumulation of the value of a person's estate on his death. The rates of tax for lifetime transfers are those shown in Table 1. For transfers on death, or within 3 years of death, the rates applicable are those in Table 2.

In calculating the value transferred on lifetime gifts, the amount of tax paid by the donor on the gift must be taken into account. The value transferred on death is the value of the person's estate at his death.

Certain exemptions and reliefs are given, including:

(a) *For lifetime transfers only:*

(i) The first £3,000 of gifts made in each tax year (April 6 to the following April 5) are

Table 1

Value transferred		Rate of tax
Lower limit	Upper limit	Per cent
£	£	
0	55,000	<i>Nil</i>
55,000	75,000	15
75,000	100,000	17½
100,000	130,000	20
130,000	165,000	22½
165,000	200,000	25
200,000	250,000	30
250,000	650,000	35
650,000	1,250,000	40
1,250,000	2,500,000	45
2,500,000	—	50

Table 2

Value transferred		Rate of tax
Lower limit £	Upper limit £	Per cent
0	55,000	Nil
55,000	75,000	30
75,000	100,000	35
100,000	130,000	40
130,000	165,000	45
165,000	200,000	50
200,000	250,000	55
250,000	650,000	60
650,000	1,250,000	65
1,250,000	2,500,000	70
2,500,000	—	75

exempt. Only the balance over £3,000 is carryable. There is provision for the carry forward of this relief for one year only, in so far as it has not been used in the previous year.

- (ii) Gifts not exceeding £250 to any one donee in the tax year are exempt. This cannot be used to exempt the first £250 of a larger gift.
  - (iii) Gifts which are normal expenditure out of income are exempt, provided the donor is left with sufficient income to maintain his standard of living.
  - (iv) Gifts in consideration of marriage are exempt up to £5,000 if made by a parent; £2,500 if made by a grandparent or some other lineal ancestor, or by one party to another; and £1,000 in any other case.
  - (v) Gifts of certain types of property, including works of art, are exempt if made to a body not established or conducted for profit.
- (b) *For lifetime transfers and on death:*
- (i) Transfers between spouses are exempt to the extent that the gift increases the value of the donee spouse's estate.
  - (ii) Lifetime gifts to Charities and certain Political Parties are exempt without limit. If made on death or within one year of death, gifts to charities are exempt up to £250,000 only (political parties £100,000).
  - (iii) Gifts to listed heritage bodies including National Gallery, British Museum, and Government Departments, are exempt.
  - (iv) Agricultural relief:  
Provided certain conditions are satisfied, on a transfer of Agricultural land, the agricultural value is reduced by 50% if the transferor has occupied the land for the purposes of Agriculture for two years up to the time of the transfer, or by 20% if he has owned the land for the last seven years and it has been occupied by someone for the purposes of Agriculture throughout that period.
  - (v) There is also relief for business property in certain circumstances.

(c) *For transfers on death only:*

Conditional exemptions exist for works of art, timber and for death on active service. There is an exemption in respect of woodlands available on death.

Tax must be paid within 6 months of the end of the month in which the chargeable event occurs unless the event is a lifetime transfer, made between April 5 and October 1 in any year, when tax is due at the end of the next following April. In certain circumstances, tax may be payable by instalments.

Interest on unpaid tax runs from the date the tax is due.

CONTRACT, see AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security; where the value of the stock or marketable security—		
Exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500	£500	10p
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£1,500	30p
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£1,500	60p

(Special adhesive stamps)

*Option Contract Notes* are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

*Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note* chargeable with half the above rates only.

CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £10 or fractional part of £10	5p
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CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the Conveyance or Transfer contains a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or a series of transactions in respect of which the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £25,000.		nil
Exceeds £25,000 (for every £50 or fraction of £50)		25p
Exceeds £30,000 (for every £50 or fraction of £50)		50p
Exceeds £35,000 (for every £50 or fraction of £50)		75p
Exceeds £40,000 (for every £50 or fraction of £50)		£1

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, there are graduated duties ranging from 10p to £6.

Conveyances to charities are exempt from duty under this head provided the instrument is stamped with a denoting stamp.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind	fixed duty	50p
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Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:

- (a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.
- (b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor; (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee; (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.
- (c) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.
- (d) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation)



are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

- (e) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.
- (f) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.
- (g) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.
- (h) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 50p should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marketing Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 50p fixed duty is duly stamped.

**COVENANT**—For original creation and sale of any annuity, see **CONVEYANCE**.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance; same duty as a Conveyance on sale, but not to exceed ..... 50p

**DECLARATION OF TRUST**, not being a Will or Settlement ..... 50p

**DEED** of any kind not charged under some special head ..... 50p

**DEMISE**, see **LEASE**

**DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART**  
Same duty as original, but not to exceed .. 50p

**GIFT** (see **VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION**).

**GUARANTEE**:  
If under seal ..... 50p

**HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS**:  
Under seal ..... 50p  
(Finance Act 1907, s. 7)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

**INSURANCE POLICIES:**

*Life*:—

- Exc. £50 and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or part of £100 ..... 5p
- Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 ..... 50p
- Made after 1 August 1966 for period not exceeding 2 years ..... 5p

**LEASES**:—Lease or tack for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £500, £1; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	*Term not exceeding			Term exceeding 100 years
	7 years	35 years	100 years	
£	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p
5	Nil	0-10	0-60	1-20
10	Nil	0-20	1-20	2-40
15	Nil	0-30	1-80	3-60
20	Nil	0-40	2-40	4-80
25	Nil	0-50	3-00	6-00
50	Nil	1-00	6-00	12-00
75	Nil	1-50	9-00	18-00
100	Nil	2-00	12-00	24-00
150	Nil	3-00	18-00	36-00
200	Nil	4-00	24-00	48-00
250	Nil	5-00	30-00	60-00
300	Nil	6-00	36-00	72-00
350	Nil	7-00	42-00	84-00
400	Nil	8-00	48-00	96-00
450	Nil	9-00	54-00	108-00
500	Nil	10-00	60-00	120-00
Exceeding £500 for every £50 or fraction of £50	0-50	1-00	6-00	12-00

\*If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 7 years.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £40,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £300 a year.

Leases to charities are exempt from duty under this head provided the instrument is stamped with a denoting stamp.

**MORTGAGES** are exempt.

**POWER OF ATTORNEY**, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages ..... 5p

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually .. 25p

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only ..... 5p

Ditto in any other case ..... 25p

Power of attorney of any other kind ..... 50p

**PROCURATION**, Deed, etc., of ..... 50p

**RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES**, Wages and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempt.

**REVOCATION** of any **TRUST** or Property not being a Will ..... 50p

TRANSFER OF STOCK AND SHARES by way of gift or sale—for each £50 or part of £50 . . . . .	£1	Exceeds £25,000 but does not exceed £30,000 for every £50 and fraction of £50 . . . . .	25p
UNIT TRUST INSTRUMENT—Any trust instrument of a unit trust scheme—For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the property subject to the trusts created or recorded by the instrument . . . . .	25p	Exceeds £30,000 but does not exceed £35,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50 . . . . .	50p
		Exceeds £35,000 but does not exceed £40,000 for every £50 and fraction of £50 . . . . .	75p
		Exceeds £35,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50 . . . . .	£1
VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION <i>inter vivos</i> :— On any instrument being a voluntary disposition ( <i>inter vivos</i> ) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, see <i>ante</i> , under Conveyance of Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed \$25,000 . . . . .	<i>nil</i>	The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."	
		If the value of the property does not exceed £300 the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance of Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).	

### THE COST OF LIVING

The first cost-of-living index to be calculated in Great Britain was the one which took July, 1914, as 100 and was based on the pattern of expenditure of working class families in 1904. Since 1947 the Index of Retail Prices has superseded the cost-of-living index, although the older term is still often popularly applied to it. This index is designed to reflect the month-by-month changes in the average level of retail prices of goods and services purchased by the "majority" of households in the United Kingdom, including practically all wage-earners and most small and medium salary-earners. For spending coming within the scope of the index, a representative list of items is selected and the prices actually charged for these items are collected at regular intervals. In working out the index figure, the price changes are "weighted"—that is, given different degrees of importance—in accordance with the pattern of consumption of the average family.

A more widely used guide when considering changes in the average level of prices of all consumer goods and services, particularly over a number of years, is the consumer price index, now renamed the consumers' expenditure deflator. This index, which has been calculated back to 1938, covers the expenditure of all consumers as defined for national income purposes, and compares the price of goods and services actually purchased in a given year with the prices of the same goods and services in a base year.

During 1973 the Central Statistical Office constructed an annual index of prices of consumer goods and services over the period 1914 to 1972. This index has been constructed by linking together the pre-war cost of living index for the period 1914–1938, the consumers' expenditure deflator for the period 1938 and 1946–62\* and the General Index of Retail Prices for the period 1962–1972.

In August 1979, the tax and price index (TPI) was introduced in order to provide a statistic which incorporates the effects of direct and indirect taxation, as well as prices, on taxpayers. The TPI is not directly concerned with the purchasing power of money, however, but with the purchasing power of pre-tax income. The General Index of Retail Prices thus retains its function of measuring the changes in the prices of goods and services purchased by households (from their post-tax income), and therefore as an indicator of the purchasing power of money.

In 1974 the General Index of Retail Prices was rebased taking January 1974 = 100. Using this index the following table has been constructed:

	General Index of Retail Prices (all items) 1974 = 100	Comparable Purchasing Power of £1 in 1981
Annual averages		
1914 . . . . .	11.1	26.57
1915 . . . . .	13.7	21.53
1920 . . . . .	27.7	10.64
1925 . . . . .	19.6	15.05
1930 . . . . .	17.6	16.67
1935 . . . . .	15.9	18.55
1940 . . . . .	24.4	12.09
1945 . . . . .	29.3	10.06
1950 . . . . .	35.6	8.28
1955 . . . . .	44.1	6.68
1960 . . . . .	49.6	5.94
1965 . . . . .	58.4	5.05
1968 . . . . .	65.2	4.52
1970 . . . . .	73.1	4.03
1971 . . . . .	80.0	3.68
1972 . . . . .	85.7	3.44
1973 . . . . .	93.6	3.15
1974 . . . . .	108.5	2.71
1975 . . . . .	134.8	2.18
1976 . . . . .	157.1	1.87
1977 . . . . .	182.0	1.62
1978 . . . . .	197.1	1.49
1979 . . . . .	223.5	1.31
1980 . . . . .	263.7	1.11
1981 . . . . .	295.0	1.00

By employing this table an annual purchasing power of the pound index may be derived by taking the inverse of the price index. So, for example, if the purchasing power of the pound is taken to be 100p in 1972, then its comparable purchasing power in 1981 would be:

$$100 \times \frac{85.7}{295.0} = 29p$$

It should be noted that these figures can only be approximate.

\* There are no official figures for 1939–45.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE AND RELATED CASH BENEFITS

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force from July 5, 1948, comprised schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory benefits, termed supplementary allowances and pensions, in place of national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and provided for the establishment of a new Ministry of Social Security (now the Department of Health and Social Security), with overall responsibility for the existing insurance schemes and family allowances scheme and the new scheme of supplementary benefits, in place of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the National Assistance Board, which were abolished.

The Conservative Government's Social Security Act, 1973, which was intended to be brought into force in April, 1975, provided for the replacement of the National Insurance scheme by a basic scheme of social security, offering a range of benefits, including flat-rate basic pensions, similar to those under the existing legislation; a separate reserve pension scheme providing, in addition to the basic pension, earnings-related pensions for those employees not in recognized pensionable employment; and the assimilation of the Industrial Injuries scheme to the basic scheme. It also laid down minimum conditions for recognition of occupational pension schemes so as to exempt the employers and employees concerned from liability to contribute to the reserve pension scheme.

The new Labour Government decided that the basic pension scheme provisions of the 1973 Act should come into force on April 6, 1975, as planned, but it decided not to bring into effect the provisions of that Act relating to the reserve pension scheme or the recognition tests for occupational pension schemes seeking exemption from the reserve pension scheme (except the provisions relating to the preservation of benefits under occupational schemes). Effect was given to the Government's decisions by an order made in June 1974 under the 1973 Act, and by the Social Security (Amendment) Act, 1974, passed in December, 1974.

Three measures—the Social Security Act, 1975 (now the principal Act); the Social Security (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1975; and the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975—were enacted on March 20, 1975, for the purpose of consolidating the law relating to social security in Great Britain, and corresponding measures were passed for Northern Ireland.

The Labour Government published in September, 1974, in a White Paper, "Better Pensions fully protected against inflation", its proposals for a new State pensions scheme. The Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, based upon these proposals came into force on April 6, 1978. Retirement, widows' and invalidity pensions under the new scheme started in April, 1979 (see p. 1200).

The Pensioners' Payments and Social Security Act, 1979, provided for a £10 bonus for pensioners in 1979 and also for the payment of bonuses in succeeding years at levels then to be determined.

### SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME, 1975

From April 6, 1975, the National Insurance scheme 1948-1975 was replaced by a new scheme of social security benefits and contributions, which now operates under the Social Security Acts, 1975 to 1980, and orders and regulations made thereunder. Like the former scheme, the new scheme is financed on a

pay-as-you-go basis mainly by contributions but in part out of Exchequer funds (rates of benefit and of contributions being reviewed normally annually in accordance with statutory criteria), but the new scheme contributions, to a greater extent than national insurance contributions, are earnings-related. The graduated pension scheme 1961-1975 has been wound up (existing rights being preserved); otherwise the new scheme provides a pattern of pension and other benefits similar to that of the old scheme, but supplemented from April, 1979, by additional pensions related to employees' earnings provided for by the Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, as amended (see p. 1200). The Industrial Injuries scheme continues with only minor changes, but steps have been taken to assimilate the industrial injuries legislation to the general scheme: thus the separate industrial injuries contribution and the Treasury supplement thereto under the Industrial Injuries Acts have been abolished, and the Industrial Injuries Fund has been merged with the National Insurance Fund.

### CONTRIBUTIONS AND CONTRIBUTION CONDITIONS

The funds required for paying benefits payable under the Social Security Acts out of the National Insurance Fund and not out of other public money; for the making of payments towards the cost of the National Health Service and into the Redundancy and Maternity Pay Funds; and for paying benefit under the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975, are provided by means of contributions payable by earners, employers and others (such as non-employed persons paying voluntary contributions), together with the Treasury supplement.

Contributions are of four classes:

Class 1, earnings-related:

- (a) primary Class 1 contributions from employed earners; and
- (b) secondary Class 1 contributions from employers and other persons paying earnings;

Class 2, flat-rate, payable weekly by self-employed earners;

Class 3, flat-rate, payable by earners and others voluntarily with a view to providing entitlement to benefit, or making up entitlement; and

Class 4, payable by self-employed persons in respect of the profits or gains of a trade, profession or vocation, or in respect of equivalent earnings.

Particulars of the contribution rates and earnings limits for contribution liability for the tax year which started on April 6, 1982, are given on pp. 1202-1203.

Regulations state the cases in which earners may be exempted from liability to pay contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are exempted.

The Secretary of State for Social Services is empowered by the Social Security Acts to alter certain rates of contributions by order approved by both Houses of Parliament, and is required by the same enactments to make annual reviews of the general level of earnings in order to determine whether such an order should be made. The Government Actuary has pointed out that with a system of mainly earnings-related contributions the income of the National Insurance Fund will rise automatically with increases in the general level of earnings and will broadly be sufficient to meet the cost of corresponding increases in the level of benefits, provided the earnings limits for contribution liability and the

flat-rate (Classes 2 and 3) contributions are adjusted regularly. Following the decision in the summer of 1979 to make further increases in benefits in November, 1979, provision was made by orders and regulations in December, 1979, for new rates of contribution and earnings limits for the various classes of contributors to apply from the beginning of the 1981-82 tax year (see pp. 1202-3).

From April 6, 1978, the yearly Treasury supplement to the National Insurance Fund is equal to 18 per cent of all contributions (ignoring the contribution reductions in respect of the contracted-out) after deducting the National Health Service allocation and the allocation to the Redundancy, etc., Funds (see p. 1199).

## BENEFITS

The benefits payable under the Social Security Acts are as follows:

- (1) **Contributory Benefits:**
  - Unemployment benefit.
  - Sickness benefit.
  - Invalidity pension and allowance.
  - Maternity benefit, comprising maternity grant and maternity allowance.
  - Widow's benefit, comprising widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
  - Child's special allowance.
  - Retirement pensions of the following categories:
    - Category A.
    - Category B.
    - Death grant.
- (2) **Non-contributory Benefits:**
  - Guardian's allowance (see p. 1202).
  - Attendance allowance (see p. 1201).
  - Non-contributory invalidity pension (see p. 1201).
  - Mobility Allowance (see p. 1201).
  - Invalid care allowance (see p. 1201).
  - Retirement pensions of the following categories.
    - Category C (see p. 1201).
    - Category D (see p. 1201).
- (3) **Benefits for Industrial Injuries and Diseases.**

Cash benefits provided under other enactments (supplementary benefits, child benefit, and family income supplement) are dealt with on pp. 1200-1202. Leaflets relating to the various benefits are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

The Social Security Acts empower the Secretary of State to increase certain rates of benefit by order approved by both Houses of Parliament, and require him to increase certain rates by such an order if an annual review shows that they have not retained their value in relation to the general level of prices obtaining in Great Britain.

An order providing for increases in benefit rates took effect from November 12, 1979. Further increases in benefits were authorized by Social Security Benefits Up-rating Orders, 1980, 1981 and 1982. The new rates from the last mentioned order apply from November 22, 1982.

Entitlement to the contributory benefits provided by the Social Security Acts (except in invalidity benefit) depends on contribution conditions being satisfied either by the claimant or by some other person (depending on the kind of benefit). The class or classes of contribution which for this purpose are relevant to each benefit are as follows:

### Short-term benefits

Unemployment benefit	Class 1
Sickness benefit	Class 1 or 2
Maternity grant	Class 1, 2 or 3
Maternity allowance	Class 1 or 2
Widow's allowance	Class 1, 2 or 3

### Other benefits

Widowed mother's allowance	} Class 1, 2 or 3
Widow's pension	
Child's special allowance	
Category A retirement pension	
Category B retirement pension	
Death grant	

With the change from a system of flat-rate national insurance and industrial injuries contributions and graduated pension contributions to a system of wholly earnings-related contributions for employed earners the contribution conditions for entitlement to benefit could no longer be based on the number of weekly contributions paid in a contribution year or throughout a working life. The Social Security Act, 1975, introduced a new system of contribution conditions related to yearly levels of earnings on which contributions have been paid. The contribution conditions for different benefits are set out in sections 13 to 33 of and Schedule 3 to the Act, and in summary form in leaflets on the benefits available at local Social Security offices. There are two contribution conditions for most of the benefits. The first condition must be satisfied to qualify for benefit at all; the second condition generally determines whether benefit is paid at the standard rate or at a reduced rate. Under the arrangements made for the transition from the old scheme to the new one, provision was made for such matters as treating old-style flat-rate contributions as new-style earnings-related contributions and vice versa, and the use of modified contribution tests for short-term benefits for an initial period following the start of the new scheme.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Social Security Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Chief Commissioner and Commissioners.

The rates of benefit stated below are, unless otherwise indicated, the standard rates having effect from dates in the week beginning November 22, 1982.

### Unemployment Benefit

The standard weekly rates of flat-rate benefit payable to primary Class 1 contributors are as follows:

	£
Man or woman	25.00
Increase of benefit for each child, in addition to child benefit	0.30
Increase of benefit for wife or other adult dependant where payable	15.45

**Duration of Benefit.**—Benefit is payable in a period of interruption of employment for up to 312 days (a year, excluding Sundays). Spells of unemployment and sickness not separated by more than 18 weeks (13 weeks prior to September 14, 1980) count as one period of interruption of employment.

**Requalification for Benefit.**—A person who has exhausted benefit requalifies when he has again worked as an employed earner for at least 16 hours a week for 13 weeks. These weeks need not be consecutive nor fall within the same year.

**Disqualifications.**—There are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through

his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment or training.

### Sickness Benefit

*Standard Rates of flat-rate Benefit payable to primary Class 1 and to Class 2 contributors while incapable of work through illness or disablement.*—Same as for unemployment benefit.

*Duration of Benefit.*—Sickness benefit is payable for 28 weeks of sickness and is then replaced by invalidity benefit (see below).

*Disqualifications.*—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness or invalidity benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or observe prescribed rules of behaviour.

Under the provisions of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Act 1982, from April 1983 the first 8 weeks of sick pay in any tax year will be paid by employers. Employers will be compensated for these payments through deductions in their National Insurance contributions. For employees who earn above the lower earnings limit for National Insurance contributions, this Statutory Sick Pay will replace Sickness Benefit, although Sickness Benefit will still be available to those not entitled to statutory sick pay.

### Invalidity Benefit

Normally, after 28 weeks of sickness, sickness benefit is replaced by an *invalidity pension* of £31.45 (increased by £18.85 for a wife or other adult dependant). In addition an *invalidity allowance* is payable if incapacity for work begins more than five years before pension age. The allowance varies in amount from £2.20 to £6.90 a week, according to the age on falling sick, and if still in payment at pension age will continue at a higher rate as an addition to retirement pension. The increases of benefit for children of an invalidity pensioner are at the higher rate, viz., £7.95 for each child, in addition to child benefit. Since April, 1979, employees' invalidity pensions have been earnings-related under the new State pension scheme (see p. 1200). As to the age addition if the pensioner or dependant is 80 or over, and non-contributory invalidity pensions, see p. 1201.

### Maternity Benefits

*Maternity Grant.*—A cash grant of £25 for each confinement. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The contribution conditions for the grant have been abolished for confinements on or after July 4, 1982. Instead the grant is payable to all mothers who can satisfy a simple "presence in Great Britain" test.

*Maternity Allowance.*—A woman who has been employed or self-employed and paying contributions at the full rate receives in addition a maternity allowance of £25.00 a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants.

### Widow's Benefits

Only the late husband's contributions of any class count for widow's benefit in any of its three forms.

*Widow's Allowance.*—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60 (or over 60, if he had not retired), receives (during the first 26 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of £45.95 a

week with increases of £7.95 for each child, in addition to child benefit.

*Widowed Mother's Allowance.*—When the 26 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of £32.85 a week with increases of £7.95 for each child, in addition to child benefit. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually £32.85 a week, is payable to widows who, when their widow's or widowed mother's allowance ends, have living with them a son or daughter under 19, who has left school.

*Widow's Pension.*—A widow receives this pension usually of £32.85 a week when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death; or when her widowed mother's allowance or widowed mother's personal allowance ends, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957).

Flat-rate widow's pensions on a graduated scale were introduced in April 1971 for women who are widowed between the ages of 40 and 50, or who cease to be entitled to a widowed mother's allowance between those ages.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon re-marriage.

Since April, 1979, widow's pension and widowed mother's allowance have been related to employees' earnings under the new State pension scheme (see p. 1200).

### Child's Special Allowance

A woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not re-married is paid a special allowance on the ex-husband's death based on his contribution record. The normal condition is that she has a child living with her to whose maintenance he was contributing, or had been liable to contribute, at least 25p a week in cash or its equivalent. The allowance is £7.95 a week for each child, in addition to child benefit.

### Retirement Pension (Categories A and B)

A *Category A pension* is payable for life to men or women on their own contributions if (a) they are over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), and (b) they have retired from regular employment. Men aged 70 or over and women aged 65 or over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The standard flat-rate pension, when the contribution conditions are fully satisfied, is £32.85, plus £19.70 for a dependent wife who is not herself qualified for a pension, plus £7.95 for each child, in addition to child benefit. (As to the age addition payable at 80, see p. 1201.)

Where a person does not retire at 65 (60 for a woman) or later cancels retirement, and does not draw a Category A pension, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for a woman), in respect of weeks when pension is foregone during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. For periods of deferred retirement after April 5, 1975, the rate of pension (without any increases except invalidity allowance), when it is finally awarded, will normally be increased by one-eighth of one per cent (from April 5, 1979, one-seventh of one per cent) for each week of deferment except those weeks in which other benefits (such as sickness or unemployment benefit) were drawn. A married man can also earn extra pension for his wife.

A *Category B pension* is normally payable for life to a woman on her husband's contributions when he has retired, or is over 70, and has qualified for his own Category A pension, and she has reached 60 and retired from regular work or has reached 65. It is also payable on widowhood after 60 whether or not

the late husband had retired and qualified for his own pension. The weekly pension is payable at the lower rate of £19.70 while the husband is alive, and at the higher rate of £32.85 on widowhood after 60. Where a woman is widowed before she reaches 60, a Category B pension is paid to her on reaching 60 at the same weekly rate as her widow's pension if she retires. If a woman qualifies for a pension of each category she receives whichever pension is the larger. For periods of deferred retirement after April 5, 1975, a Category B pension will normally be increased by one-sixteenth of one per cent (from April 5, 1979, one-seventh of one per cent) of the husband's pension rate (apart from any increase other than invalidity allowance) for each week while both husband and wife defer retirement. If the husband dies after April 5, 1975, the extra pension which he earned for his wife up to April 6, 1979, by not drawing his pension after she reached 60 will be doubled. She will also receive half of any extra pension he earned for any period before she reached 60. (As to the age addition payable at 80, see p. 1201.)

Since April, 1979, retirement pension has been related to employees' earnings under the new State pension scheme (see p. 1200).

A man aged 65 to 70, or a woman aged 60 to 65, who has qualified for pension will have it reduced if he or she earns more than a certain amount. From the week beginning November 22, 1982, the weekly earnings limit for retirement pensioners was increased by £5 to £57. A man's pension is not affected by his wife's earnings unless he is drawing an increase of his pension for her. The earnings limit for a dependent wife is £45.

Unemployment, sickness or invalidity benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular work and who would have been entitled to a retirement pension if they had retired at pension age. These rates of benefit for people over pension age are shown in leaflet N.I. 196. A retirement pension will be increased by the amount of any invalidity allowance the pensioner was getting within the period of 13 weeks before reaching minimum pension age. As to attendance allowance and invalid care allowance, see p. 1201. Persons who do not qualify for a Category A or B pension may qualify for a Category C or D pension (see p. 1201), or for a supplementary pension (see p. 1201).

#### Graduated Pension

The graduated pension scheme under which national insurance contributions and retirement pensions were graduated within specified limits, according to earnings, was discontinued in April, 1975, under the Social Security Act, 1975. Any graduated pension which an employed person over 18 and under 70 (65 for a woman) had earned by paying graduated contributions between April 6, 1961, when the scheme started and April 5, 1975, will be paid when the contributor retires, or at 70 (65 for a woman), in addition to any retirement pension for which he or she qualifies.

Graduated pension is at the rate of 4.28p a week for each "unit" of graduated contributions paid by the employee (half a unit or more counts as a whole unit). A unit of contributions is £7.50 for men, and £9.00 for women, of graduated contributions paid.

A wife can get a graduated pension in return for her own graduated contributions, but not for her husband's. A widow gets a graduated addition to her retirement pension equal to half of any graduated additions earned by her late husband, plus any additions earned by her own graduated contributions. If a person defers retirement beyond 65 (60 for a woman), half the graduated pension he or she has forgone by deferring retirement for any period before

April 6, 1979, will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid, and will count towards further graduated pension on retirement or at 70 (65 for a woman). From April 6, 1979, graduated pension will normally be increased by one-seventh of one per cent for each week of deferred retirement.

#### Death Grant

A death grant is payable on the death of a qualifying contributor or of his wife, child or widow or, if the contributor is a woman, of her husband, child or widower, and also in respect of the deaths of certain handicapped persons on the insurance of close relatives. The normal grant is for an adult £30, a child aged 6-17 £22.50, a child aged 3-5 £15, a child under 3 £9. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £15. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

The Death Grant is under review at present. The Government issued a Consultative Document in March 1982 setting out a number of alternative proposals.

#### INDUSTRIAL INJURIES BENEFITS

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injuries caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, now operates under the Social Security Acts, 1975 to 1980, and regulations and orders made under the Acts. The Social Security Benefits Up-rating Order, 1982, provided for increases in the rates of benefit with effect from dates in the week beginning November 22, 1982. Rates of benefit are now reviewed annually.

Supplementary allowances payable in certain circumstances in cases arising before the Industrial Injuries scheme started are governed by the Industrial Injuries and Diseases (Old Cases) Act, 1975, as amended and regulations made under the Act. Statutory schemes have also been made providing for the payment of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation in certain circumstances, and for the payment of benefits in certain cases where neither workmen's compensation nor Industrial Injuries benefits are payable.

The scope of "employed earners" and their employments to which the industrial injuries scheme applies is defined in the Social Security Act, 1975, as amended and regulations made under the Act.

Separate industrial injuries contributions were discontinued in April, 1975. The Industrial Injuries Fund was at the same time merged in the National Insurance Fund, and the separate Treasury Supplement to the Industrial Injuries Fund came to an end. From April 1983 Industrial Injury Benefit will be discontinued, and there will be changes in the period for qualifying for Industrial Disablement Benefit.

#### BENEFITS

*Injury Benefit* is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity commencing with the date of the accident or onset of the prescribed disease, but

not usually for the first three days. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of £27.75 (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate): with increases normally of £15.45 for a wife or other adult dependant, and normally 30p for each child, in addition to child benefit. Other juveniles receive lower rates.

*Disablement Benefit* is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the employed earner suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent, except in pneumoconiosis or byssinosis cases, benefit normally takes the form of a *gratuity* paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £3,560. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent or more, or if it is due to pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, the benefit is a weekly *pension* payable either for a limited period or for life, according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly rate £
100 per cent	53.60
90 " "	48.24
80 " "	42.88
70 " "	37.52
60 " "	32.16
50 " "	26.80
40 " "	21.44
30 " "	16.08
20 " "	10.72

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive lower rates.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance or if his disablement is exceptionally severe. If the beneficiary is entitled to an unemployability supplement there are increases of £7.95 for each child in addition to child benefit, and, subject to the earnings rule, £18.85 for an adult dependant. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw sickness or invalidity benefit as appropriate, in addition to disablement pension, during spells of incapacity for work.

*Death Benefit*, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of £45.95 a week for the first 26 weeks *plus* any earnings-related addition she would have received if she had been entitled to national insurance widow's allowance (see p. 1197), and thereafter a pension of £33.40 or less a week according to circumstances, *plus* £7.95 for each child, in addition to child benefit.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of claimants for injury or disablement benefit, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment.

*Industrial Diseases, etc.*—The scheme extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an employed earner's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

*Determination of Questions and Claims.*—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions by the Secretary of State for Social Services, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Commissioners, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g. whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Secretary of State and equal numbers of members representing employers and employed earners, or, on appeal, by the Commissioners.

## FINANCE

On April 1, 1975, the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund and the Industrial Injuries Fund were wound up and their liabilities and assets transferred to the National Insurance Fund. The National Insurance Fund receives all social security contributions (less only the National Health Service and Redundancy Fund and Maternity Pay Fund allocations and the National Insurance Surcharge for taxation purposes) together with the Consolidated Fund supplement; and it bears the cost of all contributory benefits provided by the Social Security Acts and the cost of administration.

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1980, were as follows:

	Receipts	£'000		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1979	.....	4,090,473		
Contributions under the Social Security Acts	.....	10,412,596		
Consolidated Fund Supplement	....	2,343,000		
Income from Investments	.....	541,570		
Other receipts	.....	284		
				17,387,923
				<hr/>
	Payments	£'000		£'000
Benefit:—				
Unemployment benefit	.....	652,881		
Sickness benefit	.....	594,659		
Invalidity benefit	.....	994,829		
Maternity benefit	.....	141,000		
Widow's benefit	.....	563,000		
Guardian's allowance and child's special allowance	.....	1,900		
Retirement pension	....	8,814,420		
Death grant	.....	16,080		
Industrial injuries benefits:				
Injury benefit	.....	46,548		
Disablement benefits	...	244,185		
Death benefit	.....	36,000		
Other benefits	.....	4,800		
Payments in lieu of benefit forgone	.....	37,133		
				12,243,085
Transfers to Northern Ireland	.....	72,259		
Administration	.....	442,348		
Other payments	.....	4,456		
Balance, March 31, 1979	.....	4,625,775		
				<hr/>
				17,387,923

### THE NEW STATE PENSION SCHEME

The Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, which came into force in April, 1978, embodied proposals for the future coordinated development of State and occupational pensions. Since April 6, 1979, flat-rate retirement and other State pensions have been augmented for employed earners by additional pensions related to earnings, but it will be twenty years before these additional pensions become payable at the full rate.

The aims of the Act will be, by providing better pensions, to reduce reliance upon means-tested supplementary benefit in old age, in widowhood and in chronic ill-health; to ensure that occupational pension schemes which are contracted out of part of the State scheme fulfil the conditions of a good scheme; that pensions are adequately protected against inflation; and that in both the State and occupational schemes men and women are treated equally.

Under the new State scheme retirement, invalidity and widow's pensions for employees are related to the earnings on which national insurance contributions have been paid. The lower earnings limit for Class 1 contribution liability is broadly the current level of the basic component of the personal retirement pension—in April 1981 terms £27 a week. Employees with earnings at or above this base level in any week pay contributions on all their earnings up to a limit of about seven times the base level—in April 1981 terms £200 a week. The standard rate of contribution set by the Act and applying for the tax year commencing April 6, 1981 (not including the National Insurance Surcharge) is 17.95 per cent (which includes 1.25 per cent for the National Health Service and 0.2 per cent for the Redundancy and Maternity Pay Funds), employees paying 7.75 per cent and employers 10.2 per cent. The rates and earnings limits are subject to annual review. Employees who are contracted out pay the full rate of contribution on earnings up to the lower limit, but on higher earnings up to the upper limit the rate set by the Act and applying for the tax year commencing April 6, 1981, is 10.95 per cent (5.25 per cent for employees and 5.7 per cent for employers), the rate to be reviewed at intervals of not more than five years. The Treasury supplement is 18 per cent of all contributions (calculated so as to include those that would have been received if there had been no contracting out) after deducting the allocations to the National Health Service and the Redundancy and Maternity Pay Funds. Self-employed persons pay contributions towards the basic pension. The non-employed and employees with earnings below the lower limit may contribute voluntarily for basic pension. Women who marry for the first time no longer have a right to elect not to pay the full contribution rate. No primary Class 1 contributions or Class 2 or Class 4 contributions are payable by persons who work beyond pension age (65 for men, 60 for women), but the employer's liability for secondary Class 1 contributions continues if earnings are at or above the lower earnings limit. *See also pp. 1202-3.*

The new system of State pensions for retirement, widowhood and invalidity provides for employees of either sex with a complete insurance record a category A retirement pension in two parts, a basic and an additional component. The basic pension corresponds to the old personal flat-rate national insurance pension (from November 22, 1982, £32.85), *see pp. 1197-98.* The additional component is 14 per cent of average earnings between the lower weekly earnings limit for contribution liability (£29.50 from April, 1982) and the upper earnings limit (£220 from

April, 1982) for each year of such earnings under the scheme, and will thus build up to 25 per cent in twenty years. When the number of years exceeds twenty, pensions will be based on contributors' twenty best years of earnings between age 16 and pension age (65 for men, 60 for women). Actual earnings are to be revalued in terms of the earnings level current in the last complete tax year before pension age (or death or incapacity). Both components of pensions in payment will be updated annually in line with the movement of prices. Graduated retirement pensions in payment and rights to such pensions earned by people who are still working will be brought into the annual review of benefits.

Widows will get the whole or part of additional pensions earned by their husbands with their widowed mother's allowances or widow's pensions; and can add to the retirement pensions earned by their own contributions any additional pensions earned by their husbands up to the maximum payable on one person's contributions. Men whose wives die when they are both over pension age can add together their own and their wives' pension rights in the same way as widows. Among the steps taken to give women equal treatment in benefit provision the State scheme permits years of home responsibilities to count towards satisfying the contribution conditions for retirement pension, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension, and the "half-test" by which a married woman who married before age 55 could not qualify for a Category A retirement pension unless she had contributed on earnings at the basic level in at least half the years between marriage and pension age has been abolished in certain cases. The range of short-term social security benefits and industrial injury benefits under the Social Security Act, 1975, continues with only minor changes; these include the repeal of the provision which previously imposed a lower rate of sickness and unemployment benefit on married women.

Members of occupational pension schemes which meet the standards laid down by the Pensions Act can be contracted out of a part of the State retirement and widow's benefits. A contracted-out scheme will be required to provide a minimum level of pension calculated on a basis similar to that for the additional component of retirement pension under the State scheme, with a widow's pension at half this rate. The benefits payable from the State scheme will be correspondingly reduced. The State scheme will help in meeting the cost of giving pensions under contracted-out schemes the same protection against inflation as if they had not been contracted out. The Act contains provisions designed to give women the same rights as men to belong to an occupational pension scheme. The Occupational Pension Board, an independent statutory body established under the Social Security Act, 1973, is responsible for deciding whether an occupational scheme should be accepted as a contracted-out scheme, and for ensuring that a contracted-out scheme has adequate financial resources. The Secretary of State for Social Services has made regulations for employers to inform employees and their organisations and to have consultations before deciding whether or not to contract out. Leaflets relating to the new pensions and for the guidance of employers with occupational pension schemes are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

### SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFITS

The Ministry of Social Security Act, 1966, introduced a scheme of non-contributory benefits termed supplementary allowances and pensions in place of



national assistance and of non-contributory old age pensions. Until November 1980 a Supplementary Benefits Commission within the Department of Health and Social Security was responsible under the Supplementary Benefits Act, 1976, as amended, and Regulations made thereunder by the Secretary of State for Social Services, for operating the scheme.

Changes in the supplementary benefits scheme under the Social Security Act, 1980, which came into effect on November 24, 1980, abolished the Supplementary Benefits Commission and made a new Social Security Advisory Committee responsible for advising the Secretary of State on the supplementary benefits scheme as well as the national insurance, child benefit and family income supplement schemes. With the aim of simplifying the supplementary benefits scheme and reducing its reliance on discretionary payments, the Act enabled the Secretary of State to lay down the detailed rules governing entitlement to supplementary benefit in regulations.

Regulations made in July and August 1980 dealt *inter alia* with requirements, resources and single payments to meet exceptional need. Leaflets explaining in detail how the new scheme works and the changes it introduced in the calculation of income and capital resources and of each category of requirements (normal requirements, additional requirements and housing requirements) are available from social security offices. Claimants will be sent a written notice showing how their benefit has been worked out, as is done for family income supplement. Individual awards of benefit are determined by local supplementary benefit officers; a claimant who is dissatisfied with the decision on his claim has a right of appeal to an independent appeal tribunal and, on matters of law, to a Commissioner.

The supplementary pension may be claimed by persons of pension age (65 for men, 60 for women) and the supplementary allowance normally by persons aged 16 or over but under pension age, who are not in full-time work. Benefit can be paid on top of retirement pension or other benefits or of earnings from part-time work. The benefit payable is the amount, assessed under the provisions of the Act and regulations made thereunder, by which the claimant's resources fall short of his requirements. The ordinary weekly scale rates of supplementary benefit (exclusive of rent) from November 22, 1982, have been as follows:

	£
Married couple .....	41.70
Single householder .....	25.70
Other persons:	
Aged 18 or over .....	20.55
Aged 16-17 .....	15.80
Aged 11-15 .....	13.15
Aged under 11 .....	8.75

The long-term scale rates which apply, with certain exceptions, to supplementary pensioners, and also to those below pension age, other than the unemployed who are required to register for work, after they have been in receipt of an allowance continuously for one year, are as follows:

	£
Married couple .....	52.30
Single householder .....	32.70
Other persons:	
Aged 18 or over .....	26.15
Aged under 18 .....	20.05

There is an addition of £1.25 to the standard scale rates for blind people. Claimants and dependants aged 80 or over qualify for an addition of 25p. to long-term rates. As to attendance allowance, see below.

#### OLD PERSONS' PENSIONS

The Social Security Act, 1975, as amended, provides, subject to a residence test, a non-contributory retirement pension of £19.70 a week (£11.80 for a wife or other adult dependant) for persons who were over pensionable age on July 5, 1948, and for women whose husbands are so entitled if they are over pension age and have retired from regular work, with increases for adult and child dependants (Category C pension); and for others when they reach 80 if they are not already getting a retirement pension of any category or if they are getting that pension at less than these rates (Category D pension). An age addition of 25p per week is payable if persons entitled to retirement pension or their dependants are aged 80 or over.

#### ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE

The Act of 1975 as amended provides for the payment out of Exchequer funds of a tax-free and non-means-tested attendance allowance to the severely disabled, as determined by the Attendance Allowance Board. The full rate of £26.25 a week is paid to those in need of a great deal of attention or supervision both by day and by night. The allowance is paid at the lower rate of £17.50 a week to those whose need for attention or supervision arises either by day or by night. The allowance is treated as an additional requirement under the supplementary benefits scheme.

#### NON-CONTRIBUTORY INVALIDITY PENSION

The Social Security Act, 1975, provides for a non-contributory invalidity pension for persons of working age who have been continuously incapable of work for a period of at least 28 weeks but who do not qualify for a contributory invalidity pension. Married women qualify if they are also unable to perform normal household duties. The benefit is normally payable at the rate of £19.70 a week, with additions for dependants. The cost is met from the Consolidated Fund.

#### INVALID CARE ALLOWANCE

The Social Security Act, 1975, also provides for a non-contributory invalid care allowance for persons of working age, other than married women supported by their husbands, who are not gainfully employed because they are regularly and substantially engaged in caring for a severely disabled person who is receiving attendance allowance. The benefit is payable at the rate of £19.70 a week, with additions for dependants. The cost is met from the Consolidated Fund.

#### MOBILITY ALLOWANCE

The Social Security Pensions Act, 1975, as amended, made provision for a new non-contributory cash benefit under the principal Act which, subject to certain conditions, is payable to persons who are suffering from such physical disablement that they are unable to walk or virtually unable to do so, and their handicap is likely to last for at least a year. It can be claimed by persons over the age of 5 and under 65 and may be retained to age 75. The weekly rate of the allowance was initially £5.00, but provision has been made for the rate to be reviewed in each tax year, and in November, 1982, the rate was raised to £18.30. The cost is met from the Consolidated Fund. The allowance is tax free.

### GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, the person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of £7.95 a week, in addition to child benefit. The allowance is a non-contributory benefit under the Social Security Act, 1975, and, on certain conditions, is payable on the death of only one parent.

### CHILD BENEFIT

From April 5, 1977, when the permanent provisions of the Child Benefit Act came into operation, family allowances and child interim benefit were replaced by child benefit payable for all children in a family within the age limits, including the first or only child. The rates at the outset were £1.00 for the first or only child (£1.50 in the case of certain one-parent families) and £1.50 for each child after the first. Consequential adjustments were made in dependency benefit for first or only children under the Social Security Act, 1975. The rates were increased in April and November 1978, in April and November 1979, in November 1980, 1981 and 1982. From November 22, 1982, the standard rate was raised to £5.85, and the rate for the first child in one-parent families to £9.50.

### FAMILY INCOME SUPPLEMENT

A benefit met out of Exchequer funds is payable under the Family Income Supplements Act, 1970, as amended and regulations made thereunder, to families, including one parent families, with at least one dependent child under 16 (or over 16 if still at school), whose total family income is below the "prescribed amount" if the head of the family (in the case of a couple, the husband, or, from the appointed date, the husband or wife) is employed or self-employed, and normally so engaged, in remunerative full-time work (i.e., 30 or more hours per week, 24 in the case of single parents). The "prescribed amount" is £82.50 if there is one child in the family and rises by £9.00 for each additional child. "Total income" includes the gross earnings of the claimant and his wife, but excludes child benefit or children's income, except for children's maintenance. The supplement is one-half of the amount by which the family's total income falls below the "prescribed amount", subject, since November 22, 1982, to a maximum payment of £21.00 for families with one child, rising by £2.00 for each additional child; odd amounts are rounded up to the next 10p above, and the minimum amount payable is 20p a week. Usually the supplement is awarded for 52 weeks and is not affected if the claimant's circumstances change during that time. Claim forms can be obtained at a Social Security Office or a Post Office. Claims are decided by a supplement officer but there is an appeal to an independent Appeal Tribunal.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS

From April 6, 1975, when the National Insurance and Industrial Injuries schemes were replaced by a new scheme of social security benefits and contributions under the Social Security Act, 1975, combined weekly flat-rate Class 1 contributions ceased to be payable, and the graduated pension scheme was wound up (existing rights being preserved). Under the new scheme employees and their employers both pay wholly earnings-related contributions, based on a percentage of the employee's earnings (Class 1). Self-employed persons continue to pay flat-rate Class 2 contributions, but may also be liable to pay a contribution (Class 4) based on their profits or gains within certain limits. Class 3 contributions are voluntary, and may be paid to help qualify for certain

benefits, including retirement pension. The contribution rates and earnings limits for contribution liability stated below apply for the tax year starting on April 6, 1982.

*Class 1 contributions.*—Primary Class 1 contributions are payable by employed earners and office-holders over age 16 with gross earnings at or above the lower earnings limit of £29.50 a week. For those with gross earnings at or above this level, contributions are payable on all earnings up to an upper limit of £220 a week. "Gross earnings" include overtime pay, commission, bonus, etc., without deduction of any superannuation contributions. The standard rate of primary contribution is 8.75 per cent of reckonable earnings (National Insurance Fund 7.65 per cent; National Health Service 0.75 per cent, Employment Protection Allocation 0.35 per cent). Married women and widows who before May 11, 1977, elected not to pay contributions at the full rate pay (while they still retain that right) a reduced rate of 3.2 per cent over the same earnings range: this covers industrial injuries benefits and a contribution of 0.75 per cent to the National Health Service. No primary contributions are payable by persons over pension age even when retirement is deferred. *Secondary Class 1 contributions* are payable by employers of employed earners, and by the appropriate authorities in the case of office-holders, except in the case of persons earning less than the lower earnings limit of £29.50 a week. The rate (excluding the National Insurance Surcharge for taxation purposes) is 10.2 per cent (National Insurance Fund 9.40 per cent; National Health Service 0.6 per cent; Redundancy etc. Funds 0.2 per cent) over the same earnings range as primary contributions (regardless of the employed earner's contribution rate). Where the employee is contracted out (see pp. 1200) the full rate of contribution is payable on earnings up to the lower limit, but on higher earnings up to the upper limit the rate is 6.25 per cent for employees and 5.7 per cent for employers. Primary contributions are deducted from earnings by the employer, and are paid, together with the employer's contributions, to the Inland Revenue along with income tax collected under the PAYE system, so dispensing with contribution cards for employed earners.

*Class 2 contributions.*—These contributions are payable by self-employed earners over age 16 at a flat rate of £3.75 a week for both sexes. Those with earnings below £1,600 a year can apply for exception from liability to pay Class 2 contributions for the tax year 1982-83. Married women and widows can no longer choose not to pay Class 2 contributions when self-employed if they paid the contribution after May 10, 1977. No Class 2 contributions are payable by an earner after he attains pensionable age. There are special rules for those who are concurrently employed and self-employed. Class 2 contributions may be paid by direct debit through a bank or National Giro account or by stamping a contribution card. People who while self-employed are exempted from liability to pay contributions on the grounds of small earnings may pay either Class 2 or Class 3 contributions voluntarily. Self-employed earners (whether or not they pay Class 2 contributions) may also be liable to pay Class 4 contributions based on profits or gains within certain limits.

*Class 3 contributions.*—These are voluntary flat-rate contributions payable by persons over school-leaving age who would otherwise be unable to qualify for retirement pension and certain other benefits because they have an insufficient record of Class 1 or Class 2 contributions. The rate is £3.65 a week. Payment may be made by stamping a contribution

card or by direct debit through a bank or Giro account. Married women and widows who on or before May 11, 1977, elected not to pay Class 1 (full rate) or Class 2 contributions cannot pay Class 3 contributions.

**Class 4 contributions.**—These contributions are payable by self-employed earners, whether or not they pay Class 2 contributions, on annual profits or gains from a trade, profession or vocation chargeable to income tax under Schedule D. The rate of contribution is 6.00 per cent (including a contribution of 0.95 per cent to the National Health Service) of such profits or gains falling between £3,450 and £11,000 a year. The maximum Class 4 contribution, payable on profits or gains of £11,000 or more, is

£453.00. The contribution is based on profits or gains subject to certain allowances and relief, which differ in some respects from those for income tax. Class 4 contributions are generally assessed and collected by the Inland Revenue along with Schedule D income tax. Self-employed persons under 16, or who at the beginning of a tax year are over pension age even where retirement is deferred, are not liable to pay Class 4 contributions. There are special rules for people who have more than one job, or who pay Class 1 contributions on earnings which are chargeable to income tax under Schedule D.

Leaflets relating to each class of contribution, and an employer's guide to national insurance contributions, are obtainable from local Social Security offices.

### VEHICLE LICENCES

From October 1, 1974, registration and first licensing of vehicles has been done through local offices (known as Local Vehicle Licensing Offices) of the Department of Transport's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre in Swansea. The records of existing vehicles are held at Swansea. Local facilities for relicensing are available as follows:—

- (i) with a licence reminder (form V11) in person at any Post Office which deals with vehicle licensing or post it to the Head Postmaster at one of the Head Post Offices listed on the back of the V11.
- (ii) with a vehicle licence application (form V10) either in person at any "licensing" Post Office if you have the Registration Document or post it to the Head Postmaster at one of the Head Post Offices listed on the back of the V10. If you do not have the Registration Document only, apply to a Local Vehicle Licensing Office, not to D.V.L.C.

Details of the present duties chargeable on motor vehicles are available at Post Offices and Local Vehicle Licensing Offices. The Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1971 provides *inter alia* that any vehicle kept on a public road but not used on roads is chargeable to excise duty as if it were in use.

Rates of duty for motor car and motor cycle licences are shown below. For Hackney Carriages the rates of duty are: Hackney Carriage with seating capacity not exceeding 20 persons, £40.00; additional for each person above 20 (excluding the driver) for which the vehicle has seating capacity, 80p.

Type of Vehicle	Exceeding	Not Exceeding	12 Months
MOTOR CARS			£
Electric and those first registered before January 1, 1947 and not more than 7 hp .....	—	7 hp	57.00
Other than the above .....	—	—	80.00
MOTOR CYCLES			
With or without sidecar .....	—	150 c.c.	8.00
With or without sidecar .....	150 c.c.	250 c.c.	16.00
With or without sidecar .....	250 c.c.	—	32.00
THREE WHEELERS			
Other than pedestrian-controlled .....	—	150 c.c.	8.00
Other than pedestrian-controlled .....	150 c.c.	—	32.00
PEDESTRIAN-CONTROLLED VEHICLES (Other than mowing machines)			
Three wheeled .....	—	150 c.c.	8.00
With more than 3 wheels or more than 150 c.c. ...	150 c.c.	—	16.00

#### Driving Licences—Fees

	On or after 1.10.82		On or after 1.10.82
FULL LICENCE		(iii) Issued after 1.1.76 not being an Exchange licence and no additional entitlement claimed	Free
First full licence .....	£10.00*	PROVISIONAL LICENCE	
Renewal of full licence if last full licence was:		First provisional licence .....	£10.00*
(i) Issued before 1.1.76 .....	£10.00*	Renewal of provisional licence .....	£10.00*
(ii) Issued after 1.1.76 and additional entitlement claimed ..	£3.00	DUPLICATE LICENCE .....	£3.00
		EXCHANGE LICENCE .....	£3.00

\* Once you have paid £10 for either a provisional or a full licence all renewals are free except where additional entitlement is required.

## POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFORMATION

## GENERAL POSTAL REGULATIONS

**Export Restrictions.**—Under Department of Trade and Industry regulations the exportation of some goods by post is prohibited except under Department of Trade licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4.

**Prohibited Articles.**—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement.

**Certificate of Posting.**—Issued free on request at the time of posting.

**Recorded Delivery (inland, not to Irish Republic).** Charge: 18p.—This service provides for a record of posting and delivery and is available for inland letters. Advice of delivery, a further 22p at time of posting, 45p after time of posting. No compensation is payable in respect of money or jewellery sent by this service.

**Unpaid Packets, inland** are charged *double postage* on delivery; **UNDERPAID PACKETS, inland** *double the deficiency*.

**Undelivered Postal Packets.**—Undelivered postal packets are returned to the sender without charge provided the return address is indicated either on the outside of the envelope or inside. If the sender's address is not available, items not containing property are destroyed; however, if the packet contains something of intrinsic value, it is retained for up to three months pending reclaim before being disposed of. Perishable items within this category are dealt with as requisite. Exceptionally, items in the minimum weight step on which a rebate of postage has been allowed are destroyed unopened unless there is a return address shown on the outside of the cover. In addition, undeliverable second class mail in the minimum weight step, which, upon opening, is found to consist only of newspapers, magazines or commercial advertising material is also destroyed. *British packets undelivered abroad:* instructions for disposal are required if parcel is undeliverable and must be given at the time of posting. A parcel which cannot be delivered will be returned to sender at his expense.

**International Reply Coupons,** for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum surface mail letter rate from the country concerned to the U.K.

**Poste Restante** (solely for the convenience of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper person. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 1 month unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

**Redirection.**—(1) By agent of addressee; *Packets other than parcels, business reply and Freepost items*

may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge within the same time limits, only if the original and the substituted address are both within the same local parcel delivery area (or within the London Postal Area). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are *re-registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office: Requests for redirection of *letters*, etc., should be on printed forms, obtainable from any post office, and must be signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The fees for redirection are as follows:—redirection for a period not exceeding 1 month, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection £2-00; redirection for a period not exceeding 3 months, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection £5-00; redirection for a period not exceeding 1 year, commencing before the first anniversary of redirection £7-50; redirection for a period not exceeding 1 year, commencing on or after the first anniversary of redirection £12-00; redirection for a period not exceeding 1 year, where redirection has already been in operation for 12 months or more, £35-00. A fee is payable for each different surname on the application form. Additional postage is generally due on redirected parcels (see above). Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of *telegrams*.

**Registration, Inland (First Class letters only).**—All packets intended for registration *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a certificate of posting obtained*. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Packets and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, etc. Minimum fee: £1, exclusive of first class postage. Advice of delivery, a further 22p at time of posting, 45p after time of posting. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any letter packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (minimum fee less any prepaid excess postage); (b) letter packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, etc., in each case £18 or more in value. Ask at the post office for full details.

**Compensation, Inland.**—The ordinary mail services are not designed as compensation services, however, compensation up to a maximum limit of £16-50 may be paid where it can be shown that a letter or parcel was damaged or lost in the post. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters (including items sent to the Irish Republic and the Channel Islands):* The fees for registration are: £1 covering compensation up to £500; £1-10, £1,500 (maximum). (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters sent to and from Irish Republic or the Channel Islands.) Compensation Fee (C.F.) parcels, fees: 25p up to £50 compensation; 35p up to £100; 50p up to £200; 65p up to £300. *Recorded delivery packets:* maximum compensation £18 provided no contents inadmissible. Fee 18p.

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter* post in one of the special envelopes sold officially. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care". No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic, whether registered or not.

**Registration, Overseas** (except for parcels and printed paper items posted in bulk), is in force to all countries with the exception of British Indian Ocean Territory or Republic of Maldives. No compensation is payable for the loss of or damage to valuable articles or other items sent in an unregistered letter. Fee £1. If claimed within a year compensation is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions. Compensation is also payable for the partial or complete loss of or damage to the contents of registered items in the service with certain countries (see Post Office Guide for list).

**Insurance, Overseas**, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—£1.00 for up to £100 cover; 20p for each additional £100 up to £2.80 for £1,000. For *H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses* (e.g., British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £100. Fee £1. Packets containing valuable papers, (banknotes, etc.), documents (press, etc.) and, in some cases, valuable articles such as jewellery, can be insured as letters, or as parcels if the country of destination does not accept dutiable goods in the letter post.

The Post Office Guide should be consulted for details of the conditions of Insurance.

**Compensation** up to a maximum of £12.00 for parcels up to 5 kg. in weight and £15.00 for parcels up to 10 kg. in weight, may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most overseas countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

*No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.*

**Cash on Delivery Service, Inland** (not to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £300 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addresses and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter packet posted at a Money Order Office. Fee (extra to normal postage and registration charges): 65p.

**Cash on Delivery, Overseas**.—Applicable to parcels only, but not all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. A fee, starting at £2.00 per parcel, must be prepaid in addition to the postage for outward parcels. For inward parcels the delivery fee is 50p. The Trade Charge (amount to be collected) may not exceed £1,000, but to most non-European countries the limit is lower. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (50p in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, special rules for undeliverable C.O.D. parcels apply.

**Expresspost**.—A fast collection and delivery service for urgent packages which operates in London and many other cities and towns throughout the country. Prices are very competitive and can be as low as £1.90, depending on distance. There are also

several same-day intercity links. For further details contact your local Head Post Office or ring FREE-PHONE 2333.

**Datapost**.—A guaranteed service for the overnight delivery of important documents and packages. Items may be posted at a nominated post office as and when required, or contractual arrangements can be made for regular pre-scheduled consignments. There are also equally reliable and secure Datapost links with a number of overseas countries. For further details contact your local Head Post Office.

**Swiftair**.—Express delivery of air mail letters and packets anywhere in the world. Items normally arrive at least one day in advance of normal air mail. Items should be handed in at a post office counter. Cost: normal postage plus £1.50.

**Intelpost**.—A public facsimile transmission service linking many towns and cities in the U.K. and also with international connections. Documents up to A4 size can be transmitted and received within minutes and the service can be used with hand delivery and collection services. Cost: from £3.

**Royal Mail Special Delivery**.—Offers special messenger treatment where necessary to ensure next day delivery of first class letters and packets. Special fee of £1.50 refunded if next working day delivery is not achieved.

**Airway Letters**.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British Airways (European Division), First Class letters may be handed in at certain Airport offices for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant airport or town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fee (besides postage) £2.20 plus VAT, maximum weight 500 g. This service is not available to the Irish Republic, Isle of Man or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of British Airways (European Division).

**International Express Service**.—This service from the office of delivery by special messenger is available to or from certain countries. In some countries the service is restricted to certain towns. 80p is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P.O. Guide.)

**Business Reply and Freepost** (Inland, excluding Irish Republic).—These services enable a person or firm to receive replies to advertisements, letters from clients, etc. without prepayment of postage, the addressee paying the postage together with a handling charge of 1p per item delivered. A licence costing £20 p.a. must be obtained to use either service and these are available from Head Postmasters who will also provide any further information required.

**Postage Forward Parcel Service**.—This service enables a person or firm to receive parcels from clients without prepayment of postage, the addressee pays a fee of 8p on each parcel in addition to postage. A special label is used for this service. A licence costing £22 p.a., to use the service must first be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

**Articles for the Blind** (Inland, including Irish Republic).—Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Postage free.

**Blind Literature, Overseas** (in other respects treated as Printed Papers).—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for

embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Literature for the Blind (Cécogrammes)", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts and free by air mail up to 2 kg.

**Small Packets Post (OVERSEAS).**—For the transmission of goods (including trade samples) in the same mails as Printed Papers up to 1 kg. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available to all countries, but to some countries there is a limit of 500 g. A customs declaration is required.

**Newspaper Post (INLAND).**—For newspapers "registered at the P.O."

Copies of registered newspapers may be posted by the publishers or their agents in wrappers open at both ends, in unsealed envelopes approved by the Post Office for the purpose or without covers and tied with string which can be removed without cutting. Wrappers and envelopes must be prominently marked **NEWSPAPER POST** in the top left-hand corner and be easily removable for the purpose of examination. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undeliverable and a reference to a page.

Newspapers posted by the public or supplements to registered newspapers despatched apart from their ordinary publications are transmitted under the conditions governing the First or Second Class Letter Services.

#### STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, &c.

**POSTAGE STAMPS** are sold in values of ½p, 1p, 2p, 2½p, 3p, 4p, 5p, 10p, 11½p, 12½p, 14p, 15p, 15½p, 16½p, 18p, 19½p, 20p, 22p, 25p, 26p, 29p, 50p, 75p, £1, £2, and £5.

Books containing 3 at 12½p, 4 at 3p, 1 at ½p: 50p are only available at vending machines. Books are sold containing 10 at 12½p (£1-25); 6 at 15½p and 4 at 12½p (£1-43) and 10 at 15½p (£1-55). Rolls of 12½p and 15½p stamps are sold; mixed value rolls are only available on special order from post offices.

**REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES** printed with a £1-15½ stamp (£1 for registration and 15½p for postage) are in three sizes G, 156 mm × 95 mm, £1-11 each; H, 203 mm × 120 mm, £1-13 each; K, 292 mm × 152 mm, £1-20 each.

**FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS** issued against purchase of 12½p stamp.

**ENVELOPES** printed with 12½p stamp: Size 1 (162 mm × 114 mm) 17½p each; Size 2 (220 mm × 110 mm) 18½p each. With 15½p stamp; size 1 (162 mm × 114 mm) 20½p each; Size 2 (220 mm × 110 mm) 21½p each.

**AIR LETTER FORMS** printed with 24p stamp, 24p each.

Printed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, lettercards, air letter forms or newspaper-wrappers may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated or defaced in any way.

#### INLAND TELEGRAPH PAYMENT SERVICE

Inland Telegraph Payment Orders are issued at most Post Offices from which telegrams are despatched and paid at most post offices. The charge is £3-00; private message 15p per word. (The private message may be sent as a Greetings Telegram; 50p concession not available).

National Savings Bank withdrawal by postal application for payment by telegram the charge is £3-00; by telegram to D.N.S. and to the specified Post Office, £6-00. A certified copy is £1-00 per 50 chargeable words. Adtel (Request by addressee for name and address of sender) is £3-00.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORDINARY PAYMENT SERVICE

The charge is £2-50 (maximum value £50); validity varies between one and twelve months. Advice of Payment: fee 7p (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped: fee 7p.

#### INTERNATIONAL RAPID PAYMENT SERVICE

The charge is £2-50 (maximum value £50) plus Rapid fee of £3-00 to Europe or £3-50 for countries outside Europe.

Remitters wishing to send monies abroad to countries outside the Schedule Territories must state the purpose of the remittance on Application Declaration Form G5212 obtainable at any post office. This is a requirement by the Bank of England under the Exchange Control Regulations.

#### POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and/or paid in many countries overseas. These countries are listed in the Post Office Guide which may be seen at any post office transacting postal order business. Transmission of postal orders to any other country is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces. British postal orders are paid and issued in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and paid in the Irish Republic. They are printed, with a counterfoil, for denominations of 25p and then every multiple of 5p up to and including £1, then in £1 steps to £10. Adhesive unmarked British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the space provided, may increase the value of an order by not more than 4½p. Fees: on each order of 25p to £1—20p, £2 to £10—26p. The name of the payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster or, in London, to the District Postmaster, to ascertain whether the order may still be paid.

#### TELEMESSAGE

The inland telegram service was replaced on Oct. 1, 1982 by the teletext service. Teletexts can be sent by telephone or telex to anywhere in the UK for 'hard copy' delivery the next working day, including Saturdays. A Teletext costs £3 for the first 50 words and £2 for each subsequent block of 50 words — the name and address are free. A Senders Copy costs 75p extra. A wide selection of colourful cards is available for special occasions and these are free before noon, Monday to Friday, but cost 50p at other times (prices subject to VAT).

Teletexts are available by dialling 100 (190 in London) and asking for the Teletext Service. Telex dialling codes are shown in the telex directory. The telephone and telex calls are free.

#### INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAMS

*Ordinary telegrams* are available to all countries. Rate £1-50 per telegram plus 25p per word for

destinations in Europe including the Mediterranean Basin Area, North America, Belize, and the Caribbean; 32p per word for destinations in other Continental Systems. No minimum charge.

*Letter Telegrams (LT\*)* are £2.00 per telegram plus half the word charge for Ordinary telegrams. Minimum charge is as for 22 words.

*Commonwealth Social Telegrams (GLT\*)* are £2.00 per telegram plus half the per word charge for Ordinary telegrams. No minimum charge.

*Urgent\* Telegrams* are £4.00 per telegram plus double the per word charge for Ordinary telegrams. No minimum charge.

*Telegraphic Notification of Delivery (PC\*)* £2.00 plus cost of 7 words to the destination country.

*LX\* (Deluxe)* is 50p extra.

*Certified Copy* is £1.00 per 50 chargeable words.

\* Service indicators eg GLT, must be written before the address and are counted and charged as one word.

### RADIOTELEGRAMS

The charge for radiotelegrams is 36p per word (standard rate). Radiotelegrams at the standard rate should be addressed Portishead Radio unless the sender nominates another coast station. The address should contain (1) the name or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship and (3) the name of the coast station in the British Isles if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station.

The charge for messages to H.M. Ships is 24p a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine"), (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio".

In addition to the per word charges quoted a fixed charge of £2.00p per radiotelegram applies.

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words "R.A.F. Vessel" before the name of the ship.

### RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE

Radiotelephone services are available between telephone subscribers (but not from coin-box telephones or call offices unless the caller is a holder of a British Telecom telephone credit card) in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man and suitably equipped ships. The service is generally available at all hours of the day and night, but the periods of communication with a particular ship vary with the ship's position and are dependent on radio conditions.

Calls are normally made through the coast stations, listed below, and callers should ask the local exchange telephone operator for SHIPS' TELEPHONE SERVICE adding, if known, the telephone number and name of the coast station through which the call should be made. If the name of the coast station is not known, the caller will be connected to Portishead Radio. When connected to the coast station operator, the caller should ask for SHIPS' RADIO TELEPHONE CALL giving the name of the ship and the name (or designation) of the person required.

Anglesey Radio	0407 83 0541
Bacton Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	05213 3447
Buchan Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0569 62917

Celtic Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0271 63453
Clyde Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0776 81 311
Collafirth Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0955 2271
Cromarty Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0955 2271
Cullercoats Radio	0632 531318
Forth Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0569 62917
Grimby Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	05213 3447
Hastings Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0843 20592
Hebrides Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0569 62917
Humber Radio	05213 3447
Ilfracombe Radio	0271 63453
Islay Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0776 81 311
Land's End Radio	0736 87 363
Lewis Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0631 62059
Niton Radio	0983 730495
North Foreland Radio	0843 20592
Oban Radio	0631 62059
Orfordness Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0843 20592
Orkney Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0955 2271
Pendennis Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0736 87 363
Portishead Radio	027 878 3291
Portpatrick Radio	0776 81 311
Scillies Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0736 87 363
Severn Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0271 63453
Shetland Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0955 2271
Skye Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0631 62059
Start Point Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0736 87 363
Stonehaven Radio	0569 62917
Thames Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0843 20592
Whitby Radio (restricted short range VHF services)	0632 531318
Wick Radio	0955 2271
Jersey Radio	Jersey 41121

Charges vary according to the position of the ship. The rates are (for minimum of 3 minutes):—

Short range (within 50 miles of VHF station) £1.35 for 3 minutes. 45p for each additional minute.

Medium range (within 250 miles of U.K.). £2.43 for 3 minutes. 81p for each additional minute.

Long range (dependent on position of ship). £5.67 for 3 minutes. £1.89 respectively for each additional minute.

The service is available, for calls to and from H.M. Ships, subject to the approval of the Duty Commander M.O.D. Navy, through whom all calls to H.M. Ships should be booked. The charges are the same as those for merchant ships but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for private radiotelephone calls from the shore, no attempt should be made to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on the ship. The caller must be able to give the name of the coast station through which the call is to be made, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

The holder of a British Telecom telephone credit card issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the

Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may use it to make radio-telephone calls to ships at sea from any telephone in this country (including coin-box telephones and call offices) and have the charges debited to his own account.

### INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for an exclusive business exchange line is £21.00 and £13.50 for any other exclusive exchange line. For shared service, in which two subscribers share one line but have practically the same facilities as those provided by individual lines, each customer pays £4 per annum less than for exclusive line service. A condition of telephone service is that all new and removing residential customers since January, 1948, are liable to share their lines if called upon to do so. Subscriber trunk dialling (STD) facilities are provided to most destinations at all exchanges. Local and dialled trunk calls from these exchanges are charged in 4-3p units when made from ordinary lines, in 5p units when dialled from pay on answer coin-box lines and 8p minimum charge from Press-Button payphones with 2p incremental units. All charges are subject to Value Added Tax (VAT). VAT on call charges from ordinary lines is charged as a percentage of the total on quarterly bills and VAT on calls from pay on answer coin-box lines is included in the unit fee. The length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call and time of day, from eight minutes for a local call to twelve seconds for distances over 56 kilometres.

Operator connected trunk calls from ordinary lines have a three minute minimum charge (and thereafter by the minute) which varies with distance and time of day, but those from coinbox lines are charged in 3 minute periods at the coinbox tariff. For calls that have to be passed through the operator because the caller cannot dial or because a dialled call had failed, the charge is equivalent to the dialled rate, subject normally to the three minute minimum. Generally higher charges apply to other operator connected calls including special services calls and those to the Irish Republic and the Channel Isles. All trunk calls are cheaper if made after 6 p.m. or at weekends. Personal calls (to specified person) 36p extra from ordinary lines and 45p from coinbox lines, if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory, Dialling Instruction Booklet (where appropriate) and Post Office Guide.

### TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is from £820 per annum (depending upon the equipment required). The minimum call charge for International calls via the operator is three minutes. For subscriber-dialled calls to Inter-Continental countries, the minimum call charge is one minute, and subscriber-dialled calls to the Continent are charged in 2½p units (see International Services Guide for rates). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 400 characters (60-70 words) per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive leaflet available from all telephone Area Offices: for local address see Telephone Directory.

### DATA COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

Data communications services consist of a range of modems for transmission of data at rates ranging from 200 to 72,000 binary digits per second (bit/s) together with a suitable circuit. Also available are a number of additional facilities such as automatic

calling and answering, Dataplex and Midnight Line services. The customer's Terminal equipment is provided by a specialist supplier, who must have obtained permission to connect his equipment to the telephone network.

Data Transmission services may be described briefly as follows:

*Datel 200*—for duplex data transmission over 2-wire circuits, using either a private circuit or an exchange line on the public switched telephone network (PSTN), at rates up to 300 bit/s.

*Datel 600*—for half duplex asynchronous transmission at rates up to 1200 bit/s using a single exchange line or 2-wire private circuit.

*Datel 1200 Duplex*—provides for duplex data transmission at 1200 bit/s over a single exchange line or 2-wire private circuits. The modem will handle both synchronous and asynchronous inputs, and offers a comprehensive range of diagnostic and test facilities.

*Datel 2412*—enables data to be transmitted synchronously in half duplex mode at 2400 bit/s, using either a single exchange line or 2-wire private circuit.

*Datel 4800*—service offers synchronous data transmission at 4800 bit/s, with fall-back to 2400 bit/s. The modem provides duplex operation on 4-wire private circuits, and half duplex using a single exchange line which may be the main or standby mode of operation.

*Datel 4832*—for transmission of synchronous data at 4800 or 3200 bit/s over a 4-wire private circuit in a point-to-point or multipoint configuration. Operating mode is duplex, and 2 exchange lines may be used for back-up to the private circuit.

*Datel 9600*—permits transmission of duplex or half duplex synchronous data at a rate of 9600 bit/s. Two modems are available; the single port model offers alternative bit rates of 9600, 7200 and 4800, and is suitable for use with 4-wire point-to-point and multipoint circuits, or 2 exchange lines. The multi-port version enables up to 4 channels in various speed combinations to operate over the 9600 circuit, and is for use with 4-wire point-to-point private circuits or 2 exchange lines. Both models offer comprehensive inbuilt test facilities.

*Datel 64K*—for data transmission at 48K, 56K, 60K, 64K and 72K bit/s over specially engineered wideband circuits.

*Data Control Equipment*—enables terminals to automatically originate and/or answer calls over the telephone network.

*Dataplex*—allows the data from a number of low speed terminals to be sent over a single high speed link, resulting in reduced line costs.

*Midnight Line Service*—provides for unlimited directly-dialled inland telephone calls between midnight and 6 a.m. for a fixed annual rental.

*P.S.S.*—the new public data service introduced by British Telecom specially for the exchange of data between computers and terminals throughout the U.K. and now has links to the international packet switching services.

### INTERNATIONAL DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICES

#### (i) DATEL SERVICES

In the international service, the term *Datel* has been adopted to refer only to data transmission using the public telephone system.

#### *Datel 200*

This service provides full duplex (simultaneous both way) serial asynchronous transmission of digital data over the public telephone network or private



circuits at speeds up to 200 bit/s. 300 bit/s operation may also be possible but is not assured. Service is available to most of Western Europe, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Emirates and U.S.A.

#### *Datel 600*

This service provides half duplex (one direction at a time) over the public telephone network asynchronous transmission of digital data at speeds up to 600 bit/s. On some connections it may be possible to operate at up to 1200 bit/s. Service is available to most of Western Europe, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada, Cyprus, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Emirates and U.S.A.

#### *Datel 1200 duplex*

This service provides full duplex serial transmission of digital data over the public telephone network at a speed of 1200 bit/s. The service is available to The Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

#### *Datel 2400*

This service provides half duplex serial synchronous transmission of digital data over the public telephone network at 1200 or 2400 bit/s. A transmission rate of 1200 bit/s should be possible on all international calls and 2400 bit/s will be possible on the majority of calls. The service is available to most of Western Europe, Bahrain, Cyprus, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore, South Africa, United Arab Emirates and U.S.A.

#### *Note*

Datel calls to Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Canada and Singapore must be set up by the international telephone operator.

#### (ii) PRIVATE CIRCUITS

International private circuits are available for data transmission and are provided in accordance with the Recommendations of the International Telephone & Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT). Using suitable modems, higher transmission rates than those offered by the Datel services are usually obtainable over voice bandwidth circuits.

In addition, high speed data transmission, e.g. 72K Bit/s may be achieved over wide-band leases (telephone circuits grouped together to give 48KHz bandwidth). A reduced tariff for 1200-9600 bit/s service and a 56K bit/s service is available to some countries.

#### (iii) INTERNATIONAL PACKET SWITCHING

Packet switching is the switching and transmission of data in discrete quantities called packets, each packet or block of data carrying its own routing and control information. Packet switching technology permits intercommunication between different terminal types and transmission rates and is sufficiently flexible to support a diversity of data communications applications on dedicated data networks providing high reliability and low error rates.

Two packet switched services are available:

(a) International Packet Switching Service (IPSS) provides service to and from Canada, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and U.S.A. Service from Australia, Barbados, Bermuda, Hong Kong, Irish Rep., Israel is available but outgoing calls cannot be made to these countries at present. IPSS is accessed via the National Packet Switching Service (PSS).

More countries will be added as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

(b) Euronet—provides service to and from Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, French Antilles, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland.

#### PRESTEL

Prestel, the British Telecom viewdata service opened a full public service in London in Sept. 1979 which is available at local call rates to over 60 per cent of U.K. telephone subscribers in 1981, and also to users in seven countries overseas. It combines a modified television set with the public telephone network and computers to provide a new and revolutionary communications system.

Developed by the Post Office's Research Department, Prestel viewdata provides for the first time a cheap and easy-to-use system of obtaining information, and sending a wide range of messages.

Access to computers is through an ordinary telephone line linked to a modified television set. Information is selected by using a small push-button unit similar in size and layout to a pocket calculator. Information is displayed on the television screen—in up to seven colours—in words, figures or simple diagrams. No other equipment is needed. Commercial development of the system is a joint undertaking by the British Telecom, 50 set and terminal suppliers and more than 550 organizations that supply the information and other transactional services.

#### INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONES

The charges are the same for calls originating in any part of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. All U.K. customers have had access to International Direct Dialling from this country since 28 July, 1982 and can now dial direct to numbers on most exchanges in over 120 countries worldwide. The number of places abroad to which calls may be dialled direct is also increasing. Callers should consult their dialling codes booklets or International Telephone Guide for information on how to make calls.

Directly dialled calls are charged in units of time costing 4-3p. Cheap rates apply from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. nightly, and at any time on Saturdays and Sundays. Where access to IDD is not yet available callers should call the International Exchange, specifying the country required.

POST OFFICE FINANCIAL RESULTS

	1980-81 (£m.)			£m Total 1980-81	1981-82 (£m.)			£m. Total 1981-82
	Posts	National Giro- bank	Postal Orders		Posts	National Giro- bank	Postal Orders	
<b>INCOME</b>								
Main Services .....	1666.4	91.7	24.1	1782.2	1899.4	114.6	21.4	2035.4
Other Services .....	458.8	53.1	—	511.9	538.8	62.4	—	601.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2125.2</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2294.1</b>	<b>2438.2</b>	<b>177.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>2636.6</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>								
Staff costs .....	1442.5	36.4	1.6	1480.5	1591.8	42.3	1.4	1635.5
Depreciation .....	43.2	1.0	—	49.2	45.8	1.4	—	47.2
Adjustment for un- cashed orders .....	—	—	(0.8)	(0.8)	—	—	3.7	3.7
Other operating charges .....	619.5	102.7	25.4	747.6	723.1	123.3	22.8	869.2
Extraordinary charge .....	—	7.3	—	7.3	—	—	—	—
Interest receivable/payable	7.1	(1.7)	2.7	8.1	14.1	(1.8)	2.9	15.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2098.1</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2270.7</b>	<b>2346.6</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>2540.4</b>
<b>PROFIT RETAINED/LOSS ...</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>(4.3)</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>(3.6)</b>	<b>96.2</b>

BRITISH TELECOM FINANCIAL RESULTS

The telecommunications income for the year 1981-82 totalled £5,708.1m, of which £5,530.1m was derived from main services and £117.6m from other sources (compared to main services, £4,440.3m and other sources, £113.9m, totalling £4,554.2m in the year 1980-81).

Total expenditure, including interest and depreciation as well as all operating and maintenance costs, was £4,701.6m for 1981-82, an increase on the 1980-81 total of £4,373.5m. This resulted in a profit for the year 1981-82 of £457.8m, compared with a profit of £180.7m for 1980-81.

WEATHER INFORMATION AND FORECASTS

Recorded weather forecasts for the areas listed below are available by telephoning the numbers shown:

Bedford area	Bedford 8091		Southend 8091		Colwyn Bay 8091
	Bishops Stortford 8091	N.W. England	051-246 8091	East Midlands	Nottingham 8091
	London 01-246 8099		061-246 8091		Leicester 8091
	Peterborough 8091		Blackburn 8091		Derby 8091
	Cambridge 8091		Blackpool 8091		Northampton 8091
	Milton Keynes 8091		Southport 8091	S. Yorkshire and Peak District	Sheffield 8091
	Luton 8091	West			Doncaster 8091
Northern Ireland	Belfast 8091	Yorkshire	Bradford 8091		
Birmingham and	021-246 8091		Huddersfield 8091	Dorset and Hants. Coast (including I.O.W.)	
Warwickshire	Coventry 8091		Leeds 8091		Bournemouth 8091
Avon and	Bristol 8091	Greater London	01-246 8091		Portsmouth 8091
Somerset	Swindon 8091		Tunbridge Wells 8091		Southampton 8091
Glamorgan and Gwent			Guildford 8091	South-West Midlands	
Cardiff	Cardiff 8091	Norfolk and Suffolk			Cheltenham 8091
	Newport 8091		Norwich 8091		Gloucester 8091
	Swansea 8091		Ipswich 8091		Hereford 8091
Devon and Cornwall	Exeter 8091		Lowestoft 8091	Sussex Coast	01-246 8097
	Plymouth 8091	North East England (incl. N. Yorks)			Brighton 8091
	Torquay 8091		Middlesbrough 8091		Hastings 8091
Edinburgh and			Newcastle upon Tyne 8091	Thames Valley	Canterbury 8092
Lothian	031-246 8091	Lincs &			01-246 8090
Glasgow area	041-246 8091	Humberside	Grimsby 8091		High Wycombe 8091
	Aberdeen 8091		Lincoln 8091		Oxford 8091
Kent and	01-246 8098	Anglesey and			Reading 8091
Essex Coast	Canterbury 8091	Wales Coast	051-246 8093	North Downs and the Weald	01-246 8092
	Medway 8091		061-246 8093		
	Chelmsford 8091		Chester 8091		
	Colchester 8091				

## THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology and Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences: (a) Physics—(b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology and Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation, Stockholm. The Board consists of five members and three deputy members. The Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a deputy chairman, the remaining members being appointed by the awarding authorities.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentina; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia; (ee) Australia; (ff) Yugoslavia; (gg) Greece; (hh) Israel; (ii) Guatemala; (kk) Egypt; (ll) Pakistan; (mm) West Indies; (nn) Bulgaria. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901–1974, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1975	Prof. J. Rainwater (b) Prof. A. Bohr (k) Prof. B. Mottelson (k)	Prof. J. W. Cornfort (ee) Prof. V. Prelog (i)	Prof. D. Baltimore (b) Prof. R. Dulbecco (b) Prof. H. M. Temin (b)	E. Montale (p)	A. S. Sakharov (f)
1976	Prof. B. Richter (b) Prof. S. Ting (b)	Prof. W. M. Lipscomb (b)	Prof. B. S. Blumberg (b) D. G. Gajdusek (b) Rosalyn S. Yalow (b)	S. Bellow (b)	Mrs. B. Williams (a) Miss M. Corrigan (a) Amnesty International
1977	Prof. P. W. Anderson (b) Prof. Sir Nevill Francis Mott (a) Prof. J. H. Van Vleck (b)	Prof. I. Prigogine (e)	Prof. R. Guillemin (b) Prof. A. V. Schally (b)	V. Aleixandre (m)	
1978	Prof. P. L. Kapitsa (f) A. A. Penzias (b) R. W. Wilson (b)	P. Mitchell (a)	Prof. W. Arber (i) D. Nathans (b) H. Smith (b)	I. B. Singer (b)	A. Sadat (kk) M. Begin (hh)
1979	Prof. S. L. Glashow (b) Prof. A. Salam (ll) Prof. S. Weinberg (b)	Prof. H. C. Brown (b) Prof. G. Wittig (g)	Prof. A. M. Cormack (b) G. N. Hounsfield (a)	O. Alepoudellis (gg)	Mother Teresa (ff)
1980	Prof. J. Cronin (b) Prof. V. Fitch (b)	Prof. P. Berg (b) Prof. W. Gilbert (b) Prof. F. Sanger (a) Prof. K. Fukui (w) Prof. R. Hoffmann (n)	G. Snell (b) J. Dausset (c) B. Benacerraf (b) Prof. R. Sperry (b) Prof. D. Hubel (b) Prof. T. Wiesel (d)	Prof. C. Milosz (n)	A. P. Esquivel (v)
1981	Prof. K. Siegbahn (d) Prof. N. Bloembergen (b) Prof. A. Schawlow (b)			E. Canetti (nn)	Office of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees

The awards have been distributed as follows: PHYSICS.—U.S.A. 44; *Gt. Britain*, 20; *Germany*, 14; *France*, 9; *U.S.S.R.*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *Denmark*, 3; *Japan*, 3; *Sweden*, 4; *China*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *India*, 1; *Ireland*, 1; *Pakistan*, 1.

CHEMISTRY.—*Germany*, 24; *U.S.A.*, 24; *Gt. Britain*, 21; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *Netherlands*, 2; *Australia*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Czechoslovakia*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Hungary*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Norway*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1; *Argentina*, 1; *Canada*, 1; *Belgium*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Poland*, 1.

PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE.—*U.S.A.*, 55; *Gt. Britain*, 18; *Germany*, 10; *France*, 7; *Austria*, 5; *Belgium*, 4; *Denmark*, 4; *Sweden*, 5; *Switzerland*, 5; *Netherlands*, 3; *Australia*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1; *Spain*, 1.

LITERATURE.—*France*, 11; *U.S.A.*, 8; *Germany*, 7; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Sweden*, 6; *Italy*, 5; *U.S.S.R.*, 4; *Denmark*, 3; *Norway*, 3; *Spain*, 4; *Chile*, 2; *Greece*, 2; *Ireland*, 2; *Poland*, 3; *Switzerland*, 2; *Australia*, 1; *Belgium*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Guatemala*, 1; *Iceland*, 1; *India*, 1; *Israel*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Yugoslavia*, 1; *Bulgaria*, 1.



























PEACE.—*U.S.A.*, 16; *Institutions*, 12; *France*, 9; *Gt. Britain*, 8; *Germany*, 4; *Sweden*, 4; *Belgium*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Austria*, 2; *Norway*, 2; *Argentina*, 2; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Ireland*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1; *South Africa*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1; *Egypt*, 1; *Israel*, 1; *Yugoslavia*, 1.

In 1969 a Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences was instituted, to be awarded by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. Prize-winners have been: 1969, J. Tintergen (h) and R. Frisch (i); 1970, P. A. Samuelson (b); 1971, S. Kuznets (b); 1972, Sir John Hicks (a) and K. J. Arrow (b); 1973, W. Leontief (b); 1974, F. von Hayek (a) and G. Myrdal (d); 1975, Prof. L. V. Kantorovich (f) and Prof. T. C. Koopmans (b); 1976, Prof. M. Friedman (b); 1977, Prof. J. E. Meade (a) and Prof. B. Ohlin (d); 1978, Prof. H. A. Simon (b); 1979, Prof. T. W. Shultz (b) and Prof. Sir Arthur Lewis (mm); 1980, Prof. L. Klein (b); 1981, Prof. J. Tobin (b).

## HALLMARKS ON GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM WARES

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Letters

From 1498

	Black letter, small . . . .	1498-9 to 1517-8		Roman letter, small	1739-40 to 1755-6
	Lombardic . . . . .	1518-9 ,, 1537-8		Old English, capitals . .	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman and other capitals . . . . .	1538-9 ,, 1557-8		Roman letter, small . . .	1776-7 ,, 1795-6
	Black letter, small . . . .	1558-9 ,, 1577-8		Roman letter, capitals .	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Roman letter, capitals .	1578-9 ,, 1597-8		Roman letter, small . . .	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Lombardic, external cusps . . . . .	1598-9 ,, 1617-8		Old English, capitals . .	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Italic letter, small . . . .	1618-9 ,, 1637-8		Old English, small . . . .	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Court hand . . . . .	1638-9 ,, 1657-8		Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown] . . . .	1876-7 ,, 1895-6
	Black letter, capitals . .	1658-9 ,, 1677-8		Roman letter, small . . .	1896-7 ,, 1915-6
	Black letter, small . . . .	1678-9 ,, 1696-7		Black letter, small . . . .	1916-7 ,, 1935-6
	Court hand . . . . .	1697 ,, 1715-6		Roman letter, capitals .	1936-7 ,, 1955-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 ,, 1735-6		Italic letter, small . . . .	1956-7 ,, 1974
	Roman letter, small . . .	1736-7 ,, 1738-9		Italic letter, capitals . .	1975 ,, ...

Hallmarks are the symbols stamped on gold, silver, or platinum articles to indicate that they have been chemically tested and that they conform to one of the legal standards. With certain exceptions, all gold, silver, or platinum articles are required by law to be hallmarked before they are offered for sale. Hallmarking was instituted in 1300 under a statute of Edward I.

Normally a complete modern hallmark consists of four symbols—the maker's mark or sponsor's mark, assay office mark, standard mark and date letter.

Additional marks have been authorized from time to time.

**Maker's Mark.**—Instituted in 1363, the maker's mark was originally a device such as a bird or *fleur-de-lys* and now consists invariably of the initials of the Christian and surnames of the maker or sponsor, or of the firm.

**Assay Office Mark.**—The existing assay offices and their distinguishing marks are:—

LONDON (Goldsmiths' Hall).

A leopard's head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697 to 1974 a lion's head erased was used on silver of the lighter (Britannia) standard.

BIRMINGHAM ..... An anchor  
 SHEFFIELD ..... A rose  
 EDINBURGH ..... A castle

Offices formerly existed in other towns, e.g. Chester, Glasgow, Newcastle, Exeter, York and Norwich, each having its own distinguishing mark.

**Standard Mark.**—Instituted in 1544. The current legal standards and their marks are as follows:—



**SILVER.**—Sterling silver (92.5 per cent. silver) is marked by English assay offices with a *lion passant* and by the Edinburgh Assay Office with a *lion rampant*. A full-length figure of *Britannia* was impressed on silver of a higher standard (95.84 per cent. silver) between 1697 and 1720 and this mark is still used occasionally by all British assay offices.

**GOLD.**—Since 1975 gold articles are marked with a crown followed by the millesimal figure for the standard, i.e. 916 for 22 carat, 750 for 18 carat, 585 for 14 carat and 375 for 9 carat.

**Date Letter.**—Instituted in 1478. The date letter denotes the year in which an article was assayed and hallmarked. Each alphabetical cycle has a distinctive style of lettering or shape of shield. The date letters

were different at the various assay offices and the particular office must be established from the assay office mark before reference is made to tables of date letters. Specimen shields and letters used by the London Office on silver articles in each period from 1498 to date are shown on the previous page. The same letters are shown on gold articles but the surrounding shield may differ.

OTHER MARKS

**Duty Mark.**—In 1784 an additional mark of the reigning sovereign's head was introduced to signify that the excise duty had been paid. The mark became obsolete on the abolition of the duty in 1890.

**Commemorative Marks.**—There are three other marks to commemorate special events, the Silver Jubilee of King George V and Queen Mary in 1935, the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 and her Silver Jubilee in 1977.



**Foreign Wares.**—Since 1842 foreign wares imported into Great Britain have been required to be hallmarked before sale. The marks consist of the importer's mark, a special assay office mark (see below), the figures denoting fineness and the annual date letter. The current assay office marks for foreign wares are as follows:—

LONDON.—The sign of the Constellation Leo.  
 BIRMINGHAM.—Equilateral triangle.  
 SHEFFIELD.—The sign of the Constellation Libra.  
 EDINBURGH.—St. Andrew's Cross.

CLOSE SEASONS AND TIMES

**Wild Birds.**—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

*Capercaillie* and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

*Snipe*, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

*Wild Duck* and *Wild Goose* (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-fronted).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Birds' Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

**Game Birds.**—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

*Black Game*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

\**Grouse*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

\**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

\**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

\**Parmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England* and *Wales*) to kill the game marked \* on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

**Hunting and Ground Game.**—There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for hares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the *fox-hunting* season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September.

*Deer.*—The table below shows the statutory close seasons for deer (all dates inclusive).

Species	Sex	England and Wales		Scotland
RED	Stags	May 1—July 31	Oct. 21—Jun. 30	Feb. 16—Oct. 20
	Hinds	Mar. 1—Oct. 31		
FALLOW	Buck	May 1—July 31	May 1—July 31	Feb. 16—Oct. 20
	Doe	Mar. 1—Oct. 31		
ROE	Buck	Nov. 1—Mar. 31	Oct. 21—Apr. 30	Mar. 1—Oct. 20
	Doe	Mar. 1—Oct. 31		
SIKA	Stags	May 1—July 31	May 1—July 31	Feb. 16—Oct. 20
	Hinds	Mar. 1—Oct. 31		

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1963 enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon "United Kingdom primary standards" in the custody of the Standards Department of the Dept. of Trade. The primary standards are the yard, pound, metre and kilogramme. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1963 defines the GALLON as the space occupied by 10 pounds weight of distilled water of density 0.998 859 gramme per millilitre weighed in air of density 0.001 217 gramme per millilitre against weights of density 8.136 grammes per millilitre. The METRE and the LITRE have the meanings assigned by order of the Dept. of Trade to reproduce in English the international definition of these measures in force at the time of making of the orders.

New definitions for an *international yard* and *pound* were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:

*international yard* = 0.914 4 metre.

*international pound* = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme.

The following list shows the definitions of measures set out in the Weights and Measures Act, 1963 and some useful conversions.

## Measurement of Length

*Imperial Units*

Mile = 1,760 yards.

Furlong = 220 yards.

Chain = 22 yards.

YARD = 0.914 4 metre.

Foot =  $\frac{1}{3}$  yard.

Inch =  $\frac{1}{36}$  yard.

1 mil = 1/1000 inch.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).

3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).

6 feet = 1 fathom.

22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.

10 chains = 1 furlong.

8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

*Metric Units*

Kilometre = 1,000 metres.

METRE (see above) = 1.094 yards.

Decimetre = 1/10 metre.

Centimetre = 1/100 metre.

Millimetre = 1/1000 metre.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0.393 701 inch.

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3.937 011 inches.

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m.*) = 1.093 614 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10.936 143 yards.

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109.361 43 yards.

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0.621 371 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five-eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded as 5 miles.

## Measurement of Area

*Imperial Units*

Square mile = 640 acres.

Acre = 4,840 square yards.

Rood = 1,210 square yards.

SQUARE YARD = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one yard.

Square foot =  $\frac{1}{9}$  square yard.

Square inch =  $\frac{1}{144}$  square foot.

*Metric Units*

Hectare = 100 ares.

Dekare = 10 ares.

Are = 100 square metres.

SQUARE METRE = a superficial area equal to that of a square each side of which measures one metre.

Square decimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square metre.

Square centimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square decimetre.

Square millimetre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  square centimetre.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.

9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.

4 roods = 1 acre.

10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.

640 acres = 1 square mile.

1 sq. centimetre = 0.155 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10.763 9 sq. feet = 1.195 99 sq. yds.

1 are (*a.*) = 0.098 8 rood.

1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (*ha.*) = 2.471 05 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0.386 102 sq. mile.

## Measurement of Volume

*Imperial Units*

CUBIC YARD = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one yard.

Cubic foot =  $\frac{1}{27}$  cubic yard.

Cubic inch =  $\frac{1}{1728}$  cubic foot.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

*Metric Units*

CUBIC METRE = a volume equal to that of a cube each edge of which measures one metre.

Cubic decimetre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  cubic metre.

Cubic centimetre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  cubic decimetre.

1 cubic metre (*cbm.* or *m<sup>3</sup>.*) = 35.314 7 cu. ft. = 1.307 95 cu. yds.

(1 stere (= 1 cu. metre) is used as a unit of measurement of timber.)

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

## Measurement of Capacity

*Imperial Units*

GALLON (see above).

Quart =  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon.

Pint =  $\frac{1}{2}$  quart.

Gill =  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint.

Fluid ounce =  $\frac{1}{20}$  pint.

4 gills = 1 pint.

2 pints = 1 quart.

4 quarts = 1 GALLON.

1 gallon = 160 fluid ounces.

= 277.274 cubic inches.

Bushel = 8 gallons.

Peck = 2 gallons.

2 gallons = 1 peck.

4 pecks = 1 bushel.

8 bushels = 1 quarter.

A chaldron is 36 bushels =  $4\frac{1}{2}$  quarters.

1 hectolitre = 2.749 69 bushels.

1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.11 bushels per acre.

1 quintal = 3.674 3 bushels.

1 quintal per hectare = 1.49 bushels per acre.

Fluid drachm =  $\frac{1}{4}$  fluid ounce.  
Minim =  $\frac{1}{160}$  fluid drachm.

See Apothecaries' Weight (*below*).

**Metric Units**

Hectolitre = 100 litres.

LITRE = The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under a pressure of one standard atmosphere (14.696 lb. per sq. inch).

Decilitre =  $\frac{1}{10}$  litre.

Centilitre =  $\frac{1}{100}$  litre.

Millilitre =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  litre.

1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0.070 4 gill.  
1 LITRE (1/1,000 cubic metre) (*lit.*) = 1.759 8 pints = 0.88 Imp. quart = 80.22 Imp. gallon = 61.025 5 cu. inch = 0.035 315 7 cu. ft.  
1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 21.997 5 Imp. gallons = 26.417 1 U.S. gallons = 2.749 Imp. bushels = 2.837 7 U.S. bushels.

**Measurement of Mass or Weight**

**Imperial Units**

Ton = 2,240 pounds.

Hundredweight = 112 pounds.

Cental = 100 pounds.

Quarter = 28 pounds.

Stone = 14 pounds.

POUND = 0.453 592 37 kilogram.

Ounce =  $\frac{1}{16}$  pound.

Dram =  $\frac{1}{16}$  ounce.

Grain =  $\frac{1}{7,000}$  pound.

7,000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).

16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*).

16 ounces = 1 POUND (*lb.*).

14 pounds = 1 stone.

28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).

4 quarters (112 *lb.*) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).

20 hundredweight (2,240 *lb.*) = 1 ton.

Ounce Troy = 480 grains  
Pennyweight = 24 grains

20 pennyweights (*dwt.*) = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. A Troy POUND (= 5,760 grains) is legalized in the United States.

Ounce apothecaries' = 480 grains. | See Apothecaries' Weight (*below*)  
Drachm =  $\frac{1}{3}$  ounce apothecaries'.  
Scruple =  $\frac{1}{3}$  drachm.

**Metric Units**

Metric ton = 1,000 kilograms.

Quintal = 100 kilograms.

1 milligram (*mg.*) = 0.015 432 grains.

1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0.154 32 grains.

1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1.543 2 grains.

1 gramme (*gm.*) = 15.432 4 grains.

1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5.643 8 drams.

1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3.527 4 oz.

1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 32.150 7 oz. Troy = 35.273 4 oz. Avoirdupois = 2.204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22.046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (*q.*) = 100 kg. = 220.5 lb. Avoirdupois = 1.968 4 cwt.

1 tonne (*t.*) = 0.984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1.102 31 U.S. or short ton

**Measurement of Electricity**

Units of measurement of electricity, the AMPERE (unit of electrical current), the OHM (unit of electrical resistance), the VOLT (unit of difference of electrical potential) and the WATT (unit of electrical power) have the meanings assigned to them respectively by order of the Dept. of Trade, to reproduce in English the international definitions in force at the date of the making of the order.

Kilowatt = 1,000 watts.

Megawatt = 1,000,000 watts.

**Apothecaries' Weight**

*Measures of Weight.*

20 grains = 1 scruple (ʒi).

3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒi).

8 drachms = 1 ounce.

*Measures of Capacity.*

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm.

8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.

5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.

4 gills = 1 pint.

8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

**Angular or Circular Measure**

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

Diameter of circle  $\times$  3.141 6 = circumference.

Diameter squared  $\times$  .7854 = area of circle.

Diameter squared  $\times$  3.141 6 = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed  $\times$  .523 = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference  $\times$  57.3 = radius.\*

Diameter of cylinder  $\times$  3.141 6; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared  $\times$  .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

\* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

**Water Measures**

Cubic inch . . . . . = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) . . . = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot . . . . . = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) . . = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

**THERMOMETER COMPARISONS**

*Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur and Centigrade*

CENT.	FAH.T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH.T.	RMR.
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60	zero	32	zero
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6
57	134.6	45.6	18	0.4	14.4
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	15.2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.8
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.3	18.4
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2

CONVERSION  
 Let F = Fahr.  
 " C = Cent.  
 " R = Réaumur.  

$$*F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$$

$$F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$$

$$F = C + R + 32$$

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° (36.9°) C., or 29.5° R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R.  
 "Absolute" Temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and 218.4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."  
 \* Below 32° F. subtract 32.

An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100,992 tons.

*Cisterns*: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186,963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.

*Value in the United Kingdom*

Million	..... thousand × thousand (10 <sup>6</sup> )
Billion	..... million × million (10 <sup>12</sup> )
Trillion	..... million × billion (10 <sup>18</sup> )
Quadrillion	..... million × trillion (10 <sup>24</sup> )

*Value in U.S.A.*

Million	..... thousand × thousand (10 <sup>6</sup> )
Billion	..... thousand × million (10 <sup>9</sup> )
Trillion	..... million × million (10 <sup>12</sup> )
Quadrillion	..... million × billion U.S. (10 <sup>15</sup> )

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

**PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES**

*Writing Paper*

480 sheets = 1 ream  
 24 sheets = 1 quire  
 20 quires = 1 ream

*Printing Paper*

516 sheets = 1 ream  
 2 reams = 1 bundle  
 5 bundles = 1 bale

**Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers**

Emperor	.....	=	72 × 48	inches
Antiquarian	.....	=	53 × 31	"
Double Elephant	.....	=	40 × 26½	"
Grand Eagle	.....	=	42 × 28½	"
Atlas	.....	=	34 × 26	"
Colombier	.....	=	34½ × 23½	"
Imperial	.....	=	30 × 22	"
Elephant	.....	=	28 × 23	"
Cartridge	.....	=	26 × 21	"
Super Royal	.....	=	27 × 19	"
Royal	.....	=	24 × 19	"
Medium	.....	=	22 × 17½	"
Large Post	.....	=	21 × 16½	"
Copy or Draft	.....	=	20 × 16	"
Demy	.....	=	20 × 15½	"
Post	.....	=	19 × 15½	"
Pinched Post	.....	=	18½ × 14½	"
Foolscap	.....	=	17 × 13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	.....	=	22 × 13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	.....	=	24½ × 13½	"
Double Foolscap	.....	=	26½ × 16½	"
Double Post	.....	=	30½ × 19	"
Double Large Post	.....	=	33 × 21	"
Double Demy	.....	=	31 × 20	"
Brief	.....	=	16½ × 13½	"
Pott	.....	=	15 × 12½	"

**Sizes of Printing Papers**

Foolscap	.....	=	17 × 13½	inches
Double Foolscap	.....	=	27 × 17	"
Crown	.....	=	20 × 15	"
Double Crown	.....	=	30 × 20	"
Quad Crown	.....	=	40 × 30	"
Double Quad Crown	.....	=	60 × 40	"
Post	.....	=	19½ × 15½	"
Double Post	.....	=	31½ × 19½	"
Double Large Post	.....	=	33 × 21	"
Sheet and ¼ Post	.....	=	23½ × 19½	"
Demy	.....	=	22½ × 17½	"
Double Demy	.....	=	35 × 22½	"
Quad Demy	.....	=	45 × 35	"
Music Demy	.....	=	20 × 15½	"
Medium	.....	=	23 × 18	"
Royal	.....	=	25 × 20	"
Super Royal	.....	=	27½ × 20½	"
Elephant	.....	=	28 × 23	"
Imperial	.....	=	30 × 22	"



Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing .....	=	46 × 36	inches
Double Imperial .....	=	45 × 29	"
Elephant .....	=	34 × 24	"
Double Four Pound .....	=	31 × 21	"
Imperial Cap .....	=	29 × 22	"
Haven Cap .....	=	26 × 21	"
Bag Cap .....	=	24 × 19½	"
Kent Cap .....	=	21 × 18	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo .....	=	5½ × 4½	inches
Demy 18mo .....	=	5½ × 3½	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo) .....	=	6½ × 4½	"
Crown 8vo .....	=	7½ × 5	"
Large Crown 8vo .....	=	8 × 5½	"
Demy 8vo .....	=	8½ × 5½	"
Medium 8vo .....	=	9 × 6	"
Royal 8vo .....	=	10 × 6½	"
Super Royal 8vo .....	=	10½ × 6½	"
Imperial 8vo .....	=	11 × 7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to) .....	=	8½ × 6½	"
Crown 4to .....	=	10 × 7½	"
Demy 4to .....	=	11½ × 8½	"
Royal 4to .....	=	12½ × 10	"
Imperial 4to .....	=	15 × 11	"
Crown Folio .....	=	15 × 10	"
Demy Folio .....	=	17½ × 11½	"
Royal Folio .....	=	20 × 12½	"
Music .....	=	14 × 10½	"

Description of the A series is by capital A followed by a figure. The basic size has the description A0 and the higher the figure following the letter, the greater is the number of sub-divisions and therefore the smaller the sheet. Half A0 is A1 and half A1 is A2. Where larger dimensions are required the A is preceded by a figure. Thus 2A means twice the size A0; 4A is four times the size of A0.

It is an essential feature of these series that the dimensions are of the trimmed or finished size.

'A' Series of Trimmed Sizes

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
A0	841 × 1189	33.11 × 46.81
A1	594 × 841	23.39 × 33.11
A2	420 × 594	16.54 × 23.39
A3	297 × 420	11.69 × 16.54
A4	210 × 297	8.27 × 11.69
A5	148 × 210	5.83 × 8.27
A6	105 × 148	4.13 × 5.83
A7	74 × 105	2.91 × 4.13
A8	52 × 74	2.05 × 2.91
A9	37 × 52	1.46 × 2.05
A10	26 × 37	1.02 × 1.46

Subsidiary Series.—A series of B sizes has been devised for use in exceptional circumstances when sizes intermediate between any two adjacent sizes of the A series are needed.

'B' Series of Trimmed Sizes

Designation	SIZE	
	mm	inches
B0	1000 × 1414	39.37 × 55.67
B1	707 × 1000	27.83 × 39.37
B2	500 × 707	19.68 × 27.83
B3	353 × 500	13.90 × 19.68
B4	250 × 353	9.84 × 13.90
B5	176 × 250	6.93 × 9.84
B6	125 × 176	4.92 × 6.93
B7	88 × 125	3.46 × 4.92
B8	62 × 88	2.44 × 3.46
B9	44 × 62	1.73 × 2.44
B10	31 × 44	1.22 × 1.73

NOTE.—Folio means a sheet folded in half, quarto folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER SIZES

Simplification of the large number of stock paper sizes in use in the United Kingdom has been proceeding since publication of British Standard 730 in 1937. Recommendations made by the International Organization for Standardization were accepted by the United Kingdom in 1959 and it is considered that general adoption of the international or A size will bring great economies to users of paper.

The basis of the international series of paper sizes is a rectangle having an area of one square metre, the sides of which are in the proportion of 1 : √2. In other words, taking one side as X and the other as Y, the basic size provides the equation—X: Y = 1: √2; and X × Y = 1. It may be noted that the proportions 1: √2 have a geometrical relationship, the side and diagonal of any square being in this proportion. As the basic size is one square metre in area, this means that X = 841 millimetres and Y = 1,189 millimetres. The effect of this arrangement is that if the short side is doubled or the longer side is halved, i.e., if the area of the sheet is doubled or halved, the shorter side and the longer side of the new sheet are still in the same proportion 1: √2. This feature is particularly useful where photographic enlargement or reduction is used, as the proportions remain the same.

In addition there is a series of C sizes which is used much less. A is for magazines and books, B for posters, wall charts and other large items, C for envelopes particularly where it is necessary for an envelope (in C series) to fit into another envelope. The size recommended for business correspondence is A4.

Long Sizes.—Long sizes are obtainable by dividing any appropriate sizes from the two series above into three, four or eight equal parts parallel with the shorter side in such a manner that the proportions mentioned in paragraph 2 (above) are not maintained, the ratio between the longer and the shorter sides being greater than . 2:1. In practice long sizes should be produced from the A series only.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre=0.394 inch and 1 inch=2.540 centimetres. 1 metre=1.094 yards and 1 yard=0.914 metre. 1 kilometre=0.621 mile and 1 mile=1.609 kilometres.

Length			Area		Volume		Weight		(Mass.)					
Centi- metres	Inches	Square Centi- metres	Square Inches	Cubic Centi- metres	Cubic Inches	Long Tons	Short Tons	Metric Tonnes	Short Tons					
2.540	1	0.394	6.452	1	0.155	16.387	1	0.061	0.893	1	1.120	0.907	1	1.102
5.080	2	0.787	12.903	2	0.310	32.774	2	0.122	1.786	2	2.240	1.814	2	2.205
7.620	3	1.181	19.355	3	0.465	49.161	3	0.183	2.679	3	3.360	2.722	3	3.305
10.160	4	1.575	25.806	4	0.620	65.548	4	0.244	3.571	4	4.480	3.629	4	4.409
12.700	5	1.969	32.258	5	0.775	81.936	5	0.305	4.464	5	5.600	4.536	5	5.512
15.240	6	2.362	38.710	6	0.930	98.323	6	0.366	5.357	6	6.720	5.443	6	6.614
17.780	7	2.756	45.161	7	1.085	114.710	7	0.427	6.250	7	7.840	6.360	7	7.716
20.320	8	3.150	51.613	8	1.240	131.097	8	0.488	7.143	8	8.960	7.257	8	8.818
22.860	9	3.543	58.064	9	1.395	147.484	9	0.549	8.036	9	10.080	8.165	9	9.921
25.400	10	3.937	64.516	10	1.550	163.871	10	0.610	8.929	10	11.200	9.072	10	11.023
50.800	20	7.874	129.032	20	3.100	327.742	20	1.220	17.857	20	22.400	18.144	20	22.046
76.200	30	11.811	193.548	30	4.650	491.613	30	1.831	26.786	30	33.600	27.216	30	33.069
101.600	40	15.748	258.064	40	6.200	655.484	40	2.441	35.714	40	44.800	36.287	40	44.092
127.000	50	19.685	322.580	50	7.750	819.355	50	3.051	44.643	50	56.000	45.359	50	55.116
152.400	60	23.622	387.096	60	9.300	983.226	60	3.661	53.571	60	67.200	54.431	60	66.139
177.800	70	27.559	451.612	70	10.850	1147.097	70	4.272	62.500	70	78.400	63.503	70	77.162
203.200	80	31.496	516.128	80	12.400	1310.968	80	4.882	71.429	80	89.600	72.575	80	88.185
228.600	90	35.433	580.644	90	13.950	1474.839	90	5.492	80.357	90	100.800	81.647	90	99.208
254.000	100	39.370	645.160	100	15.500	1638.710	100	6.102	89.286	100	112.000	90.719	100	110.231

Metres	Yards	Square Metres	Square Yards	Cubic Metres	Cubic Yards	Metric Tonnes	Long Tons	Kilo- grams	Av. Pounds					
0.914	1	1.094	0.836	1	1.196	0.765	1	1.308	1.016	1	0.984	0.454	1	2.205
1.829	2	2.187	1.672	2	2.392	1.529	2	2.616	2.032	2	1.968	0.907	2	4.409
2.743	3	3.281	2.508	3	3.588	2.294	3	3.924	3.048	3	2.953	1.361	3	6.614
3.658	4	4.374	3.345	4	4.784	3.058	4	5.232	4.064	4	3.937	1.814	4	8.819
4.572	5	5.468	4.181	5	5.980	3.823	5	6.540	5.080	5	4.921	2.268	5	11.023
5.486	6	6.562	5.017	6	7.176	4.587	6	7.848	6.096	6	5.905	2.722	6	13.228
6.401	7	7.655	5.853	7	8.372	5.352	7	9.156	7.112	7	6.889	3.175	7	15.432
7.315	8	8.749	6.689	8	9.568	6.116	8	10.464	8.128	8	7.874	3.629	8	17.637
8.230	9	9.843	7.525	9	10.764	6.881	9	11.772	9.144	9	8.858	4.082	9	19.842
9.144	10	10.936	8.361	10	11.960	7.646	10	13.080	10.161	10	9.842	4.536	10	22.046
18.288	20	21.872	16.723	20	23.920	15.291	20	26.159	20.321	20	19.684	9.072	20	44.092
27.432	30	32.808	25.084	30	35.880	22.937	30	39.239	30.481	30	29.526	13.608	30	66.139
36.576	40	43.745	33.445	40	47.840	30.582	40	52.318	40.642	40	39.368	18.144	40	88.185
45.720	50	54.681	41.806	50	59.799	38.228	50	65.398	50.802	50	49.210	22.680	50	110.231
54.864	60	65.617	50.168	60	71.759	45.873	60	78.477	60.963	60	59.052	27.216	60	132.277
64.008	70	76.553	58.529	70	83.719	53.519	70	91.557	71.123	70	68.894	31.752	70	154.324
73.152	80	87.489	66.890	80	95.679	61.164	80	104.636	81.284	80	78.737	36.287	80	176.370
82.296	90	98.425	75.251	90	107.639	68.810	90	117.716	91.444	90	88.579	40.823	90	198.416
91.440	100	109.361	83.613	100	119.599	76.455	100	130.795	101.605	100	98.421	45.359	100	220.464



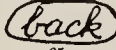
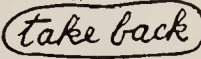















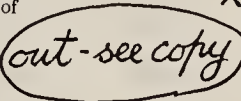















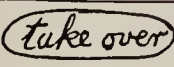
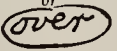





  


Kilo- metres	Miles	Square Kilo- metres	Square Miles	Litres	Gallons	Bushels U.S.	Bushels U.K.	Hectares	Acres					
1.609	1	0.621	2.590	1	0.386	4.546	1	0.220	1.032	1	0.969	0.405	1	2.471
3.219	2	1.243	5.180	2	0.772	9.092	2	0.440	2.064	2	1.938	0.809	2	4.942
4.828	3	1.864	7.770	3	1.158	13.638	3	0.660	3.096	3	2.907	1.214	3	7.413
6.437	4	2.485	10.360	4	1.544	18.184	4	0.880	4.128	4	3.876	1.619	4	9.884
8.047	5	3.107	12.950	5	1.931	22.730	5	1.100	5.160	5	4.845	2.023	5	12.355
9.656	6	3.728	15.540	6	2.317	27.276	6	1.320	6.192	6	5.814	2.428	6	14.826
11.265	7	4.350	18.130	7	2.703	31.822	7	1.540	7.224	7	6.783	2.833	7	17.297
12.875	8	4.971	20.720	8	3.089	36.368	8	1.760	8.256	8	7.752	3.237	8	19.769
14.484	9	5.592	23.310	9	3.475	40.914	9	1.980	9.288	9	8.721	3.642	9	22.240
16.093	10	6.214	25.900	10	3.861	45.460	10	2.200	10.321	10	9.689	4.047	10	24.711
32.187	20	12.427	51.800	20	7.722	90.919	20	4.400	20.641	20	19.379	8.094	20	49.421
48.280	30	18.641	77.700	30	11.583	136.379	30	6.599	30.962	30	29.068	12.140	30	74.132
64.374	40	24.855	103.600	40	15.444	181.839	40	8.799	41.282	40	38.758	16.187	40	98.842
80.467	50	31.069	129.499	50	19.305	227.298	50	10.999	51.603	50	48.447	20.234	50	123.555
96.561	60	37.282	155.399	60	23.166	272.758	60	13.199	61.923	60	58.137	24.281	60	148.263
112.654	70	43.496	181.299	70	27.027	318.217	70	15.398	72.244	70	67.826	28.328	70	172.974
128.748	80	49.710	207.199	80	30.888	363.677	80	17.598	82.564	80	77.516	32.375	80	197.684
144.841	90	55.923	233.099	90	34.749	409.137	90	19.798	92.885	90	87.205	36.422	90	222.395
160.934	100	62.137	258.999	100	38.610	454.596	100	21.998	103.205	100	96.695	40.469	100	247.105


SYMBOLS FOR CORRECTING PROOFS

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Letter(s) or word(s) requiring alteration should be struck through IN INK in the text and the substitution should be written in the nearest margin followed by / (the symbol used to denote that the marginal mark is concluded). Insertions should be indicated by / or ^ at the conclusion of the marginal mark and at the desired place in the text.

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Delete (take out)	 or 	/ or — Vertical stroke to delete one or two letters; horizontal line to delete more	Take letter(s) or word(s) from beginning of one line to end of preceding line	 OR 	
Delete and close up	 OR 	 Strike out letter(s) not required and add "close up" mark above and below	Begin a new paragraph		 before first word of new paragraph
Close up: delete space between letters		 linking letters or words	No new para. here or run on previous matter with later matter		 between paras. or other matter
Use ligature (fi, fl, ffi, etc.) or diphthong (æ, œ)		 enclosing ligature or diphthong required	Spell out in full the abbreviation, contraction, or figure		Encircle, words, etc., or figures concerned
Insert space between letters or words		 enclosing letters to be altered	Insert omitted portion of copy		 Attach the relevant copy to the proof, indicating omitted portion
Leave as printed (i.e. a cancellation of previous marking)		 under letter(s) or word(s) crossed out but to be retained	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) under which this is placed to be superscript (i.e. high alignment) <sup>1</sup>		 for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) to be altered
Invert type (of letter(s) upside down)		Encircle letter(s) to be altered	Inserted or substituted letter(s), figure(s), or sign(s) over which this is placed to be subscript (low alignment) <sup>2</sup>	(see footnote)	(see footnote)
"Battered" letter(s) to be replaced by similar but undamaged characters		Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be replaced and write the correct letter(s) in the margin	Change to lower case		 for insertions For substitutions encircle letter(s), figure(s), etc., to be altered
Push down space or "high" letter(s) or word(s)		Encircle space, letter(s), or word(s) affected	Replace "wrong fount" by letter(s) of correct fount		Encircle letter(s) to be altered
Transpose	 OR 	 between letters or words, numbered when necessary	Change to capital letters		Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
Take letter(s) or word(s) from end of one line to beginning of next line	 OR 		Change to small capitals		 under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered
					 under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered

 indicates a superior (superscript) figure four

 indicates an inferior (subscript) figure two

Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text	Alteration required	Mark in margin	Mark in text
Use capital letters for initial letter(s) (as desired) and small capitals for rest of word(s)	<i>caps</i> & <i>s.c.</i>	≡ under initial letter(s) and ≡ under the remainder of the word(s)	Move lines to the left		at right side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)
Change to bold type	<i>bold</i>	Draw wavy line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Move portion of matter so that it is positioned as indicated		at limits of required position
Change to roman type	<i>rom.</i>	Encircle letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Raise lines	<i>raise</i>	over lines to be raised
Change to italic type	<i>italic</i>	— Draw this straight line under letter(s) or word(s) to be altered	Lower lines	<i>lower</i>	under lines to be lowered
Letter(s) or word(s) to be underlined	<i>underline</i>	under letter(s), word(s), etc., to be underlined	Correct the vertical alignment		
Equalize space between words	<i>eq. #</i>	between words	Straighten lines	==	== through lines to be straightened
Reduce space	<i>less #</i>	between words	Insert parentheses (round-shaped brackets)	<i>(/)</i> or <i>( )</i>	
Space to be inserted between lines or paragraphs	<i># &gt;</i>	Amount of space should be indicated	Insert [square] brackets	<i>[/]</i> or <i>[ ]</i>	
To be placed in centre of line, etc.	<i>centre</i>	Position to be indicated by	Insert hyphen	<i>-/</i>	
Indent one en (approx. space occupied by n of type in use)	<i>en</i>	indicating approximate position	Insert en (= half-em) rule (see above)	<i>en-/</i>	
Indent one em (approx. space occupied by M of type in use)	<i>em</i>	Ditto	Insert one-em rule (see above)	<i>em-/</i>	
Indent two ems (approx. space occupied by MM of type in use)	<i>em</i>	Ditto	Insert two-em rule (see above)	<i>2em-/</i>	
Move to the left		Ditto	Insert apostrophe	<i>'</i>	
Move to the right		Ditto	Insert single quotation marks	<i>‘ ’</i>	
Move lines to the right		at left side of group of lines to be moved (indicating approx. position)	Insert double quotation marks	<i>“ ”</i>	
			Insert ellipsis	<i>.../</i>	
			Insert leader (visual guide to alignment in contents pages, etc.)		(three, two, or one dot)
			Insert shilling stroke (oblique)	<i>①</i>	

Punctuation

*>* *<* */* *;* *;* *o* *o* *?* *?* *!* *!*





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